

and protect individual human rights and democratic principles. The Cold War was an international struggle for the very principles our nation was founded on, the essence of our existence. America's Cold War victory wasn't just a victory for the U.S., it was a victory for mankind. It was a victory for Peter Fechter, who would never live to see it. Our cold war victory echoed through the microcosm of Berlin when the two East German border guards who shot Peter Fechter were convicted of manslaughter in March of 1997.

There are so many stories like those of Peter Fechter. Stories of people who died trying to flee, stories of people who successfully escaped, stories of soldiers fighting communist forces on the front lines, and stories of those who fought for freedom from behind the lines. These stories can be pieced together like a jigsaw puzzle to create a defining moment in history. The Cold War has consumed our history for the second half of the 20th Century. Who can forget the fear we felt during the Cuban Missile Crisis? The pride we felt when the American flag was planted on the moon during the space race? The anger we felt when the Soviets shot down Korean Air flight 007? America sent thousands and thousands of men to Korea and Vietnam, committed trillions of dollars in resources, and stood by its vow to fight the repression of communism.

I believe that it's important for our nation to celebrate our monumental achievement in winning this war, and to recognize the 24 million servicemen who dedicated their lives to the cause. Because the Cold War did not involve an official surrender with the signing of a document on a single day, our nation has never had the immediate opportunity to give the Cold War its due recognition. This year, on the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, it is time to commemorate our victory. I ask my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 121.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 121, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING PERU AND ECUADOR FOR ENDING BORDER DISPUTE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 25) congratulating the Government of Peru and the Government of Ecuador for signing a peace agreement ending a border dispute which has resulted in several military clashes over the past 50 years.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 25

Whereas the Governments of Peru and Ecuador have been engaged in a serious border dispute dating as far back as Spanish colonial times;

Whereas the Rio Protocol signed in 1942 between Peru and Ecuador, and guaranteed by 4 nations including the United States, failed to settle the dispute;

Whereas Peru and Ecuador have gone to war 3 times over the border areas with the most recent clashes taking place in 1995 resulting in dozens of deaths on both sides; and

Whereas the Governments of Peru and Ecuador recently completed long and difficult negotiations and reached a final settlement of the dispute on October 26, 1998: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Governments of Peru and Ecuador for ending the border dispute between their two countries which has been a source of armed conflict for over 50 years;

(2) commends the Presidents of both nations for personally becoming involved in the negotiations and for reaching this historic agreement;

(3) recognizes the commitment of the Presidents of the guarantor nations of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, along with the United States, in seeking a viable solution to the border dispute;

(4) urges both the Governments of Peru and Ecuador to honor the border settlement and to cooperate with each other in bringing peace, stability, and economic development to the troubled area; and

(5) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to support both governments in the implementation of the border agreement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 25.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend our distinguished Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), and his ranking minority member, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) for introducing this resolution. It is appropriate that the Congress should acknowledge and commend Peru and Ecuador for achieving a permanent settlement of the border dispute that has cost lives on both sides of the conflict for a number of decades, has lost too many people and has upset Andean regional harmony.

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori and Ecuadoran President Jamil

Mahuad deserve credit for their personal leadership and courage in guiding their nations to establishing this peace agreement.

The negotiation of the peace accord was made possible by the concerted diplomatic efforts of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States acting as guarantors under the 1942 Rio Accord. The United States is very fortunate to have Ambassador Luigi Einaudi leading our efforts in support of this negotiation as our special envoy. His unparalleled skill and experience doubtlessly contributed mightily to this diplomatic success.

The permanent resolution of the conflict between the nations of Peru and Ecuador also established an important precedent for regional cooperation. In response to the 1995 hostilities, the guarantor countries fielded the military observer mission, Ecuador/Peru known as MOMEPE. The U.S. initially contributed helicopters and some 60 in personnel. In 1997, Brazil purchased four Blackhawk helicopters and took over MOMEPE's air support operations.

MOMEPE's mission ended on June 30. This is certainly an appropriate moment to extend our sincere thanks to the men and women from our military who have served the cause of peace so well in this remote part of South America, and a special word of thanks to the Government of Brazil for its leadership and substantial contribution to MOMEPE is also in order.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN) who is an original cosponsor of this resolution, let me just say that we are pleased to see the House considering it today. The nearly 60-year-old border dispute with Ecuador and Peru was the most dangerous unresolved border dispute in this entire hemisphere. Fighting in the border area, which erupted seriously in 1995, threatened to destabilize a region which already faces so many other challenges. This resolution commends the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, countries which as guarantor parties helped to bring a 1995 cease-fire and facilitate negotiations for a permanent peace.

First and foremost, it commends the Presidents and governments of Peru and Ecuador for negotiating a peace agreement that was signed last October, and since signing the peace agreement Ecuador and Peru have moved to implement the comprehensive agreement and to improve relations between its respective countries.

A few weeks ago Presidents Fujimori and Mahuad met at the border to seal the agreement. They do still need our help. International support is needed for some elements of the peace settlement, especially an agreement on border integration and development.

Manifestations of international support along the lines of what we are doing here today for the peace process will help to ensure its full implementation.

But, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if at the same time that we are congratulating Peru along with Ecuador for peace on their border I did not also mention some grave concerns that I and many colleagues in Congress have at this time regarding Peru. I am concerned about an erosion in Peru's democracy. Freedom of expression, judicial independence from the executive, and other aspects of the country's democracy have been threatened recently.

I know we will have other opportunities in the near future to address these concerns, I know that they are concerns shared by our distinguished chairman of the committee. I would only urge Peru that while we today in the Congress congratulate and that while itself as the government congratulates itself and the Peruvian people for reaching peace with Ecuador, it also look inward and make sure that Peruvian peace and democracy are not threatened at home.

Mr. GALLEGLY. I rise, as author of House Resolution 25 and as Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, in support of H. Res. 25 which congratulates the governments of Ecuador and Peru for ending their long and violent border dispute.

For as far back as Spanish colonial times, Ecuador and Peru have disagreed over the border separating their two countries. Ecuador had always hoped to maintain a border which would give them access to waterways to the Amazon River and a commercial link to the Atlantic. In 1942 a Rio Protocol, which favored the Peruvian claim, was signed between the two nations and guaranteed by four nations including the United States. Despite the international guarantee, the dispute was never resolved.

Over the course of the past 50 years, both countries have engaged in violent military clashes with the most recent one taking place in 1995 resulting in dozens of deaths on both sides. In 1998, with both countries experiencing an economic downturn and both sides desiring to ease the military tensions, President Fujimori of Peru and newly elected President Mahuad of Ecuador decided to take matters into their own hands to resolve the crisis. After months of personal diplomacy by the two leaders, a final resolution was presented by the Guarantor nations and both Presidents signed the border agreement.

H. Res. 25 recognizes the achievement of this peaceful resolution of the dispute and congratulates the personal diplomacy of both Presidents as being instrumental in resolving this issue. It also commends the work of the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile in helping to develop the final agreement.

I want to thank the distinguished Chairman of the International Relations Committee, BEN GILMAN, for helping to bring this measure to the Floor for consideration and I urge the House to pass this resolution.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 25.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1477) to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1477

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Iran remains the world's leading sponsor of international terrorism and is on the Department of State's list of countries that provide support for acts of international terrorism.

(2) Iran has repeatedly called for the destruction of Israel and Iran supports organizations, such as Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestine Islamic Jihad, which are responsible for terrorist attacks against Israel.

(3) Iranian officials have stated their intent to complete at least three nuclear power plants by 2015 and are currently working to complete the Bushehr nuclear power plant located on the Persian Gulf coast.

(4) The United States has publicly opposed the completion of reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant because the transfer of civilian nuclear technology and training could help to advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(5) In an April 1997 hearing before the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Woolsey, stated that through the operation of the nuclear power reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, Iran will develop substantial expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons.

(6) Construction of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was halted following the 1979 revolution in Iran because the former West Germany refused to assist in the completion of the plant due to concerns that completion of the plant could provide Iran with expertise and technology which could advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(7) In January 1995 Iran signed a \$780,000,000 contract with the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy (MINATOM) to complete a VVER-1000 pressurized-light water reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant and in November 1998, Iran and Russia signed a protocol to expedite the construction of the nu-

clear reactor, setting a new timeframe of 52 months for its completion.

(8) In November 1998, Iran asked Russia to prepare a feasibility study to build three more nuclear reactors at the Bushehr site.

(9) Iran is building up its offensive military capacity in other areas as evidenced by its recent testing of engines for ballistic missiles capable of carrying 2,200 pound warheads more than 800 miles, within range of strategic targets in Israel.

(10) Iran ranks tenth among the 105 nations receiving assistance from the technical cooperation program of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(11) Between 1995 and 1999, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided and is expected to provide a total of \$1,550,000 through its Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund for the Iranian nuclear power program, including reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

(12) In 1999 the International Atomic Energy Agency initiated a program to assist Iran in the area of uranium exploration. At the same time it is believed that Iran is seeking to acquire the requisite technology to enrich uranium to weapons-grade levels.

(13) The United States provides annual contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency which total more than 25 percent of the annual assessed budget of the Agency and the United States also provides annual voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund of the Agency which total approximately 32 percent (\$18,250,000 in 1999) of the annual budget of the program.

(14) The United States should not voluntarily provide funding for the completion of nuclear power reactors which could provide Iran with substantial expertise to advance its nuclear weapons program and potentially pose a threat to the United States or its allies.

(15) Iran has no need for nuclear energy because of its immense oil and natural gas reserves which are equivalent to 9.3 percent of the world's reserves and Iran has 73,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, an amount second only to the natural gas reserves of Russia.

SEC. 3. WITHHOLDING OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN IRAN.

Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Iran, unless the Secretary of State makes a determination in writing to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals, will not provide Iran with training or expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons, and are not being used as a cover for the acquisition of sensitive nuclear technology. A determination made by the Secretary of State under the preceding sentence shall be effective for the 1-year period beginning on the date of the determination."

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE AGENCY IN IRAN.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—