

AMERICA NEEDS TO INVEST IN ITS DEFENSE SYSTEMS

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, our military cannot fight one MRC, that is regional conflict, today. General Ryan shut down the Air Force that put 1 year of life on every aircraft from Kosovo.

Last week the press reported that the services are being hit with a \$5 billion tax, due to a sudden loss of defense budget. We stood in the well on this floor and said that the President's budget was gimmicks.

He said that inflation would stay the same over the next 10 years, and so would fuel prices. They have gone up. Those prices cut \$5 billion out of our defense system. The President knew it when he did it and he still did it, and when the Joint Chiefs said they needed \$150 billion just to come up to fight two conflicts at the same time, the President said, I will give you a \$1 billion offset, which means a net zero.

We need to invest in our defense systems and provide for our men and women the training and assets when we ask them to go into conflict.

NO RETURN TO ANNUAL DEFICITS

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just before Congress recessed for the August break, the majority Republicans passed the so-called Financial Freedom Act. I think a more appropriate name for the GOP tax plan should be "A Return to the Massive Annual Debt," or maybe "The Medicare Elimination Act."

I think the size of the GOP bill highlights the willingness to neglect the financial security of our Nation. Both Democrats and Republicans want tax cuts. The difference between the two parties is the Democrats want to make sure we save social security and modernize Medicare, including a prescription benefit for our senior citizens, at the same time trying to buy down our national debt, and, to follow my colleague, the gentleman from California, to make sure we modernize our military without adding to the national debt.

The Republican plan is a financial irresponsible scheme which would lead to higher taxes in the future, slow down our economy, and force huge deficits and massive tax increases on our children and grandchildren.

The American people know that the failure to address these issues today will only make the problems greater for the future. Whether we are talking about Medicare, social security, defense, let us not add to our national debt.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 41, answered "present" 1, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 408]
YEAS—360

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Clayton
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers

Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham

Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Heger
Hill (IN)
Hilleary
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Insee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Klecza
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)

Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone

Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadeegg
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter

NAYS—41

Aderholt
Baird
Bilbray
Borski
Clay
Clyburn
Costello
Crane
DeFazio
Doggett
Filner
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gutierrez

Gutknecht
Hefley
Hill (MT)
Hilliard
Hutchinson
Kucinich
LoBiondo
Markey
McDermott
McGovern
Moran (KS)
Oberstar
Pickett
Ramstad

Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Carson

NOT VOTING—31

Archer
Barcia
Bonior
Hunter
Brown (FL)
Burton
Clement
Dixon
Dreier
English
Fattah
Fossella

Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Hunt
Jefferson
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kingston
Largent
Leach
McIntosh
Meehan

□ 1058

Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. LAZIO changed their vote from "nay" to "yea".

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 408, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

**APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 2606, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING, AND RE-
LATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2000**

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MS. PELOSI

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. PELOSI moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 2606 making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the fiscal year 2000 be instructed to insist on the provisions of the House bill with respect to Indonesia limiting International Military Education and Training to "expanded military education and training only".

□ 1100

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

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

Mr. Speaker, it is 11 o'clock a.m. in Washington, D.C. It is nighttime in East Timor; and families there and those who have been evacuated from East Timor are living with the suffering of the past week and longer, much of it perpetrated by the Indonesian military cooperating with the militias in Dili and the rest of East Timor.

The motion to instruct conferees I have offered today moves that the House insist on its position restricting military training to Indonesia to expanded IMET only. The Senate bill contains no such restriction.

Were it within the scope of my motion to instruct to cut off all military training to the Indonesian military, I would do so. But the constraints of the parliamentarian are such on my motion that I cannot.

Just as a matter of explanation, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense

spends about \$50 million a year on independent national military education and training. That is called IMET program.

The program provides a wide range of training to over 125 countries around the world. The training ranges from sending foreign officers to some of our many military schools for extended periods to training in basic military tactics and techniques.

In the past 10 years, with the changes in the world, Congress has insisted that the new programs be developed and carried out which deal with civil military relations and human rights awareness. These programs are called Expanded IMET and now take place in many countries with difficult problems, like Guatemala, El Salvador, and Indonesia. Indonesia receives \$550,000 worth of IMET training in 1999 and 400,000 has been requested for 2000.

The purpose of my motion here today is to insist that the restrictions on the limited Expanded IMET only stay in place for the year 2000, FY 2000. As I said, I would prefer to cut all IMET to Indonesia, especially made clear by the recent events there. However, this is not within the scope of the two bills, as I mentioned, as currently drafted.

In fact, the President has suspended all military training and military-to-military contacts for the time being. Ensuring that Expanded IMET restrictions stay in place for all of FY 2000 will make that limitation a matter of law.

I believe it is important to send a strong signal to the Indonesian Government at this time, despite the apparent progress on allowing a United Nations peacekeeping force into East Timor. The horrifying events of the past week have shocked the world. They have indeed challenged the conscience of the world. We know that thousands of people have been killed. The systematic nature of this mayhem where young men, Catholic priests and nuns, and U.N. workers were in fact targeted by the militias speaks volumes about the depths of this problem.

I am indeed grateful that order seems to have been restored in East Timor, but at what cost and how many lives already lost? The terms of reference for the U.N. peacekeeping force are still under negotiation, as is the timing of their deployment. The Indonesian military is sending mixed signals about their willingness to cooperate with the U.N., and we need to keep the pressure on.

The people of East Timor chose independence and democracy, and the consequences have been dire for them. Instead of a democratic spirit prevailing there, violence reigns. No one can say with certainty to what degree the Indonesian military was culpable, but it is increasingly clear that either the military was involved directly in militia activity in East Timor or they failed to confront it.

Keeping the restrictions on Expanded IMET for Indonesia will at least put

Congress on record as sending a signal to the Indonesian military that their behavior has been unacceptable. It also will send a signal to our own military that the suspension of the military-to-military contact program should remain in effect indefinitely.

I again want to repeat that I would prefer to go further in my motion today. I believe that all assistance programs for Indonesia should be seriously reviewed. Disbursements to Indonesia under the structural adjustment program to the IMF should be halted, and the international bank loans that go directly to the government should be suspended. These measures are necessary to demonstrate to the Indonesian Government that we will not tolerate the undermining of democracy in East Timor.

Others of my colleagues have motions to this effect, and I hope that they will come to the floor soon. If it had been possible from a parliamentary standpoint, we would have included many of those initiatives in this motion to instruct. But staying with what is within the scope of the two bills, I urge my colleagues to vote to support the motion to instruct conferees on this motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI). I think that she echoes what we did here in the House, and that was to limit the IMET training in Indonesia to expanded military education and training only. This is exactly the reason and the purpose for the Expanded Military Education and Training program, which is to teach military leaders and military people in foreign countries something about human rights, to educate them with the ability to work with a civilian government. If Indonesia ever needed this assistance, it is now.

So I intend to support the motion of the gentlewoman to instruct to insist the Senate keep the language that we inserted in the House in our bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion to instruct conferees and just remind Members that I have held hearings in my subcommittee on the U.S. cooperation with the Indonesian military and I find it appalling that we have been training, especially through the JCET program, many of the people, including those who are part of Kopassus, which is an infamous brigade, it is the Red Berets, it is their so-called elite, many of whom have been charged with very serious human rights violations, including the use of torture.