

age. He served as a role model for Jim and set him on a course which he has followed with great distinction.

Throughout his career, Jim Sasser has demonstrated, both in spirit and in deed, his adherence to the ideals most important to this Nation. He is a shining example of how much one individual can contribute to our Nation's well-being. Jim's leadership has always been highly regarded and broadly respected.

Throughout his tenure as Ambassador to China, Jim has been confronted with many difficult aspects of the relationship. Jim's work has emphasized the importance of keeping the lines of communication open by regularizing our contacts with the current Chinese leadership and ensuring that we remain engaged in our bilateral relationship. Jim's longstanding commitment to the promotion of democratic principles and values has played an important role in helping shape his service to our country.

Jim Sasser has done a terrific job as our Ambassador to China, and I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my esteemed former colleague, Ambassador Jim Sasser. He will soon be stepping down from his post as the longest serving American Ambassador to China. But it does not seem long ago that he and I were working together on the Budget Committee where he served as the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. In fact, as we talk today of the great state of the economy, it should be former Senator Sasser that we thank for having the leadership to push through the deficit reduction package that has led to today's unprecedented economic growth and prosperity. As a former Budget Committee Chairman myself, it was with great pride that I worked side-by-side with the former Senator in the Budget Committee because I understood the great challenges that the job entailed. He did a superb job in his duties here in the Senate, and it is with the same dedication and fairness that he represented this nation so admirably in his post as the U.S. Ambassador to China.

I still remember vividly the front page of the newspaper a few months ago which showed Ambassador Sasser looking through the shattered window of the American Embassy. Suffice to say that Ambassador Sasser has served during some very difficult times in China-U.S. relations. Few relationships are as difficult to define and put in perspective and I think that Ambassador Sasser would agree that there is still much work to be done. But during his tenure, Ambassador Sasser was able to build consensus and to find common ground between the two nations that has allowed the relationship to prosper. Ambassador Sasser should be commended for his dedication as a gifted emissary between the world's largest developed country and the world's largest developing country. He has served

the United States admirably and I commend him for his dutiful service.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate Calendar No. 169, the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and general government appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1282) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent the following individuals have floor privileges for the duration of the consideration of S. 1282, the Treasury and government appropriations bill for the fiscal year 2000: Tammy Perrin, Lula Edwards, Dylan Pressman, and Liz Blevins.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am now pleased to lay before the Senate the committee recommendation for the Treasury Department, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and various independent agencies. The bill was crafted by the Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government and contains a total of \$27,737,971,000 in new budget authority. Of that, \$14,533,811,000 is for mandatory accounts.

The committee recommendation is within the 302(b) allocations and strikes a delicate balance between congressional priorities, administration initiatives, and agency requirements. This would not have been possible without the hard work and cooperation of the new ranking member of the subcommittee, Senator DORGAN, and his staff.

This bill consists of mostly salaries and expenses accounts and the majority of the increases for agencies is to simply allow them to maintain current levels. There are very few new initiatives in this bill.

Title I provides a total of \$12,213,529,000 for the Department of the Treasury. This is \$162,601,000 less than the administration request. The committee has again placed a priority on Treasury's law enforcement needs as well as support for efforts by State and local law enforcement.

Here are a few highlights from Title I:

\$312,400,000 to the Customs Service to retain 5,000 current Customs employees since the user fee proposed by the administration has not been enacted.

Emphasis on the need for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program—called GREAT—by including \$3 million more than the administration request for grants to State and local law enforcement.

Expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative into 10 additional cities, bringing the total to 37 cities. This will allow ATF to track and prosecute those who supply guns to our youth.

Funding for the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy to allow AFT to more comprehensively investigate NICS denials in order to make sure that felons do not possess guns.

Full funding to the IRS for customer service training and to implement the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

Title II provides \$93,436,000 for the United States Postal Service, and continues to require free mailing for overseas voters and the blind as well as six-day delivery, and prohibit the closing or consolidation of small and rural post offices.

Title III recommends a total of \$553,128,000 for the Executive Office of the President, \$86,370,000 less than the administration request. This includes the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Federal drug control programs, and funding for the national anti-drug media campaign.

Of special note, the committee:

Recommends establishing a separate account for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, and has provided \$31,100,000 for that program to transfer much needed technology to State and local law enforcement.

Provides \$188,277,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program which will allow continuation of existing HIDTA programs at their current levels. These programs highly acclaimed by local law enforcement.

Recommends a total of \$145,500,000 for the national anti-drug media campaign.

Title IV is independent agencies such as the Federal Election Commission, the General Services Administration, and the National Archives, as well as agencies involved in Federal employment such as the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Government Ethics, the Office of Special Counsel, and the Office of Personnel Management. Also included in this title are mandatory accounts to provide for Federal retirees, health benefits, and life insurance. The committee recommends a total of \$14,877,878,000 for this title.

For the third year in a row, the administration has not requested funding for courthouse construction. Unfortunately, due to the very limited funding available to the committee, we have not included any new courthouse construction projects in this bill.

In order to stay within our 302(b) allocations, the subcommittee was forced

to make very difficult decisions, as were all Appropriations subcommittees. As a result, this bill is very tightly crafted to allow the agencies to continue their vital work. Very few new initiatives were recommended and we were not able to accommodate all of our colleagues' requests due to funding constraints. I remind my colleagues that any funding amendments must be offset and, frankly, there is very little fat in this bill. If amendments are offered, we would ask the sponsor to identify the accounts we should be reducing to accomplish their goal.

Finally, I would like to again thank the ranking member, Senator DORGAN, for his hard work and support. This bill would not have been possible without his assistance, and that of his staff Barbara Retzlaff and Elizabeth Blevins. I also thank my staff: Pat Raymond, Tammy Perrin and Lula Edwards for their tireless and invaluable work on this bill. This bill has been a collaborative effort and it deserves the support of the Senate.

I yield the floor to Senator DORGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from the great State of North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in light of the hour and especially in light of the statement made by my colleague from Colorado, the chairman of this subcommittee, I will be mercifully brief. But I do want to say this bill, the fiscal year 2000 Treasury and general government bill, is one that we have worked hard to bring to the floor of the Senate in a manner that we think is fair and relates to the limits that were imposed upon us. The chairman and I believe the allocation level, obviously, could have been greater in order to allow us to have provided some additional funding to some areas of the bill, but we are restricted by budget rules and by the allocation that was given us.

I would like to say working with Chairman CAMPBELL has been a pleasure. He is easy to work with. His staff, Pat Raymond, Tammy Perrin, and Lula Edwards have worked hard to ensure this bill has been well crafted, as has been the work of Barbara Retzlaff and Chip Waldren, who have been working with me on this legislation.

Senator CAMPBELL has described the major highlights of this bill, so I will not repeat that at this hour of the evening, but I do want to address a couple of brief issues.

One, the issue of courthouse construction. Members of the subcommittee are well aware of the judiciary's continuing need to have some court space available to conduct their business and to move cases to settlement. We know that. Regrettably, there was not enough money in the allocation to this subcommittee to provide for courthouse construction. The President did not request courthouse construction nor was it funded in this bill. Budgetary constraints were the major factor with respect to that but

not the only factor. Another reason we believe it would be somewhat precipitous to approve funding for the design and construction of many new courthouses prior to the AOC's completion of its comprehensive review of judiciary space is we think that review ought to be done first.

The committee was pleased to receive the Administrative Office of the Court's May 28 letter confirming the award of a contract to a consulting firm to analyze and evaluate the judiciary's long-range planning process, their courthouse design guidelines, their program policies and practices, and the funding mechanisms and responsibilities. But the committee is concerned that the completion date for that report will be well after the date by which the administration must complete action on their 2001 fiscal year budget request. We anticipate having that report before we would complete action on fiscal year 2001 budget decisions and appropriations decisions here in the Congress. I believe that is important because we have received information which indicates that 11 of the 16 courthouses for which the AOC requested funding in the year 2000 deviated from the Judicial Conference of the United States Court Design Guide.

For example, magistrate and bankruptcy courtrooms were increased from 1,800 usable square feet to 2,400 usable square feet, a 33-percent increase. Total courthouse circulation space increased from 20 percent to 30 percent. Individual courtrooms were routinely being provided for individual senior district judges for more than 10 years, and the list goes on.

I believe some of those excesses in the construction program resulted in some of the past funding delays. None of us believe a funding moratorium is the best way to maintain an important Federal asset program, so I hope the construction review will be completed and we can proceed in the future with a construction program.

Second, I want to discuss very briefly the issue of the Office of National Drug Control Policy National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. That is a long way of talking about the media campaign that has been going on in this country on the issue of drugs. This is the third year of that funding, funding of over one-half of a billion dollars that has been provided for this initiative.

I would like to say I support this initiative. I think the power of advertising is well recognized. Appropriate advertising and advertising that is well done dealing with a message to our young people in this country, "do not take drugs," is an appropriate way to send that message.

I worked with the subcommittee to ensure that adequate funds were provided this year for that campaign to be effective. I do not believe that halfway through the campaign it is time to dilute the message.

I know there will perhaps be an amendment offered dealing with alco-

hol. No one is more concerned about the issue of alcohol consumption, drunk driving, and alcohol abuse in this country than I. But I do not want to dilute what we are doing on the antidrug campaign with this alcohol issue at this point. There are other venues, other ways, other programs with which we can confront the drunk driving and alcohol abuse issue, and we will.

This year we were not able to fully fund the television campaign dealing with the antidrug message. We have had to cut that some. We would have liked to have funded all of these issues in a manner that fully funds the budget request, but we did not have the money to do that. There simply were not the available resources to accomplish that. We have been forced to make certain cuts.

My hope is perhaps some of these can be in conference, perhaps some additional budget allocation will be made available as we proceed through this process.

Again, the work done by Senator CAMPBELL, his staff, and our staff has produced a good piece of legislation. I hope we can move through it rather quickly tomorrow and preserve the bulk of what we have done to fund these very important programs.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1189, 1190, AND 1191

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator MOYNIHAN, I send three amendments to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for Mr. MOYNIHAN, proposes amendments numbered 1189, 1190, and 1191.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1189

(Purpose: To ensure the expeditious construction of a new United States Mission to the United Nations)

On page 56, line 3, after "and", insert the following: "\$44,300,000 shall be available for demolition of the United States Mission to the United Nations at 755 United Nations Plaza (First Avenue and 45th Street), New York, New York, and".

AMENDMENT NO. 1190

(Purpose: To ensure that the General Services Administration has adequate funds available for programmatic needs)

Beginning on page 52, line 25, strike the colon and all that follows through "re-scinded" on page 53, line 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 1191

(Purpose: To ensure that health and safety concerns at the Federal Courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York are alleviated)

On page 56, line 6, after ":", insert the following: "\$5,870,000 shall be made available for the repairs and alterations of the Federal Courthouse at 40 Centre Street, New York, New York;"

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be set aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1192

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment on behalf of myself and Senator DORGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], for himself and Mr. DORGAN, proposes an amendment numbered 1192.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 51, line 15 and on page 57, line 14 strike “\$5,140,000,000” and insert in lieu thereof “\$5,261,478,000”.

On page 53 line 2 after “are rescinded” insert “and shall remain in the Fund”.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this amendment is a technical correction to the GSA Federal buildings fund.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all first-degree amendments to the Treasury and general government appropriations bill must be offered by 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, July 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DORGAN. Reserving the right to object, and I will not object, my understanding is that has been cleared with our side and Members of the Senate have been notified this evening that will be the case on this bill. I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I just asked unanimous consent that all first-degree amendments to the Treasury and general government appropriations bill be offered by 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Thursday, July 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for the next 30 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COLOMBIA'S FOUR WARS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, we have just concluded the foreign operations

bill, and I congratulate Senator MCCONNELL, Senator LEAHY, and others who have worked so very diligently on this difficult and tough bill. Contained in the bill we just passed, among other things, was a sense-of-the-Senate resolution. This sense-of-the-Senate resolution was proposed and offered by myself and by my colleague from Georgia, Senator COVERDELL. It deals with the situation in Colombia and the United States relationship to that troubled country.

I want to talk this evening about that sense-of-the-Senate resolution and about the situation in Colombia.

For the past several months, United States foreign policy has really been dominated by the crisis in Kosovo. Certainly we have to continue to work with the NATO alliance and Russia to help bring the Albanian Kosovars back to their homeland and to bring a stable peace to the region. But tonight I want to discuss another compelling and very serious foreign policy crisis that is taking place right in our own hemisphere. Like Kosovo, it is a crisis that has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, more than 800,000 since 1995, and instead of a small province being ethnically cleansed by its own government, this democratic country is fighting multiple conflicts—a war against two threatening and competing guerrilla groups, a war against paramilitary organizations, and, finally, a war against drug lords who traffic in deadly cocaine and in heroin.

I am, of course, talking about the four wars that are taking place tonight in Colombia. While a 19-nation NATO alliance struggles to prevent the disintegration of a small province, the disintegration of an entire nation is going practically unnoticed by our own Government in Washington. The decade-long struggle in the Balkans is being duplicated in Colombia, which is fracturing into politically and socially unstable ministates and is posing a significant threat to our own hemisphere. Colombia is shaping up to be the Balkan problem of the Americas. More than 35,000 Colombians have been killed in the last decade. More than 308,000 Colombians were internally displaced in 1998 alone. In Kosovo, 230,000 people were displaced during this same period of time before NATO took action. And like the Albanian Kosovars, Colombians are fleeing their country today in large numbers. More than 2,000 crossed into Venezuela in a matter of a few days recently. A Miami Herald article recently reported a growing number of Colombians leaving for south Florida.

Our Nation has a clear national interest in the future of the stability of our neighbor to the south, Colombia. In 1998, legitimate two-way trade between the United States and Colombia was more than \$11 billion, making the United States Colombia's No. 1 trading partner, and Colombia is our fifth-largest trading partner in the region. In spite of this mutually beneficial partnership, the United States simply

has not devoted the level of time nor resources nor attention needed to assist this important democratic partner as it struggles with drug problems, with violent criminal and paramilitary organizations, and guerrilla insurgents. In fact, in December 1998, a White House official told the Washington Post that Colombia, quote, “poses a greater immediate threat to us than Bosnia did, yet it receives almost no attention.”

Attention is needed—now more than ever. According to the State Department, Colombia is the third most dangerous country in the world in terms of political violence, and accounts for 34 percent of all terrorist acts committed worldwide. The Colombian National Police reported that Colombian rebels carried out 1,726 terrorist strikes in 1998—that's 12 percent more than in the previous year.

Kidnapping is also a significant problem. Approximately 2,609 people were kidnapped in 1998, and there have been 513 reported kidnappings in the first three months of this year. Guerrillas are responsible for a high percentage of these incidents.

The wholesale acts of violence that have infected this country are symptoms of four wars that are going on in Colombia. Any single one of them would pose a significant threat to any country. Together, these wars represent a threat beyond the borders of Colombia. Let me describe them in detail.

For more than three decades, the guerrilla groups known as Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces—the FARC—and the National Liberation Army—the ELN—have waged the longest-running anti-government insurgency in Latin America.

Determining the size of these guerrilla organizations is an inexact science. Most open sources range their combat strength from about 10,000 to 20,000 full-time guerrillas. However, irregular militias, part-time guerrillas, and political sympathizers also play a role that is hard to quantify.

The insurgents have their own armament capabilities and are manufacturing high-quality improvised mortars. Organized crime links also have long been suspected. The Chief of the Colombian National Police, General Jose Serrano, has reported in the past that the FARC has completed guns-and-cash-for-drugs deals with organized crime groups in Russia, Ukraine, Chechnya and Uzbekistan. A Colombian army study recently stated that the two main leftist guerrilla groups had raised at least \$5.3 billion from 1991 to 1998 from the drug trade, abductions, and extortions to fund their long-running uprising against the state.

According to the State Department's 1998 Human Rights Report, the FARC and ELN, along with other, smaller groups, initiated armed action in nearly 700 of the country's 1073 municipalities, and control or influence 60 percent of rural Colombia. Although these