

(e) **REPORTS.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following reports. To the maximum extent possible, such reports shall be in unclassified form:

(1) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and after due consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and others, a plan to implement the provisions of this section.

(2) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, a report setting forth the steps taken to implement this section and relevant information obtained concerning the use of United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) **UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.**—The term “United States military assistance” means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of that Act;

(B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international military education and training or “IMET”);

(C) assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international narcotics control assistance);

(D) assistance under chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to antiterrorism assistance);

(E) assistance under section 2011 of title 10, United States Code (relating to training with security forces of friendly foreign countries);

(F) assistance under section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (relating to additional support for counter-drug activities); and

(G) assistance under section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (relating to support for counter-drug activities of Peru and Colombia).

(3) **UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS.**—The term “United States military assistance and arms transfers” means—

(A) United States military assistance (as defined in paragraph (2)); or

(B)(i) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act, including defense articles or services licensed under section 38 of such Act; and

(ii) any other assistance under the Arms Export Control Act.

SEC. 6. REPORTS ON ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO ENCOURAGE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) **SECTION 116 REPORT.**—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.

(b) **SECTION 502B REPORT.**—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the 4th sentence the following: “Such report shall also include, for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the National Endowment for Democracy Act, \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

HONORING DONNA FERGANCHICK

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize the Honorable Donna Ferganchick of Cedaredge, Colorado. Donna is stepping down as Delta County Commissioner after nearly a decade of public service.

Before moving to the position of Commissioner, Donna served for six years as County Assessor. She served half of her second term, enabling her to be elected the first woman County Commissioner in Delta County history. While Commissioner, Donna has served as Chairman and currently serves as Vice-Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Donna's outstanding leadership abilities have not only benefited Delta County, but also a number of different organizations on which she serves. The Juvenile Diversion Board, the Grand Mesa Scenic By-ways Committee, as well as serving as an Alternative Sentencing Representative, are just a few of the ways in which Donna focuses her energy in order to ensure a better quality of life in Delta County.

Donna, you have served your community, State, and Nation proudly, and I wish you the very best in your future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO REIT

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the real estate investment trust industry on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

The REIT was created by this very body and signed into law by President Eisenhower on this date in 1960.

A committee report issued that year that through REITs, “small investors can secure advantages normally available only to those with large resources.”

Since then, REITs have lived up to the vision of this institution, making investment in large-scale commercial real estate accessible to people from all walks of life.

Last year, I joined several of my colleagues in co-sponsoring the REIT Modernization Act.

The law, which will take effect in 2001, empowers REITs to offer the same range of services as private competitors in the fast-changing real estate marketplace.

I also want to take this opportunity to commend the industry's trade association, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, which also came into being four decades ago.

ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE PROCESS

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues an Op/Ed piece from the Richmond Times Dispatch regarding the Arab-Israeli peace process by Ralph Nurnberger.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 13, 2000]

FOR PEACE, ARABS ALSO MUST MAKE CONCESSIONS

(By Ralph Nurnberger)

The collapse of the Camp David summit is a direct result of what could be labeled the “Taba Syndrome.” This is the tendency of Arab leaders to insist that Israel turn over every inch of territory to which the Arabs might be able to make a claim, however nebulous that might be, and regardless of whether these demands ultimately undermine any chance for a peace agreement.

The tactic of holding out for every possible piece of land, which Egypt employed after the first Camp David summit to gain control over a tiny parcel of land called Taba, places “principle above peace,” with the result that often neither is achieved.

Yasser Arafat compounded the difficulties facing the negotiators at Camp David by never wavering from his public statements that he would not settle for anything less than Palestinian control of the West Bank and Gaza together with sovereignty over East Jerusalem. Through his public statements, he established expectations among his constituents that would have led them to accuse him of failure if he came away with only 98 percent of all his demands.

On the other hand, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak informed the Israeli populace that he would be willing to make compromises for peace. The debate on the extent of these compromises led to a number of his coalition partners leaving the government before the Camp David talks even began. This pre-summit debate enabled Barak to be far more forthcoming than Arafat at Camp David. Essentially, the Israelis were prepared to make compromises, however difficult, for peace, while Palestinian leaders had not prepared their people to do the same.

Arab refusal to make peace unless they achieved 100 percent of their demands is not new. Following the first Camp David agreements in 1978, Israel agreed to withdraw from Sinai in exchange for peace with Egypt.

Israel pulled out by 1982, but refused to cede to Egypt a tiny parcel of land along the Gulf of Aqaba called Taba. Taba was a small strip of land along the beach that had no strategic importance, no population, and no natural resources. Its main attraction was a resort hotel and a pretty beach.

Israel claimed sovereignty over Taba, citing a 1906 British map delineating the land to be part of Turkish-controlled Palestine, not British-controlled Egypt. The Egyptians based their claim to Taba on 1917 border demarcations.

The Egyptians responded that Israel's failure to turn over control of Taba was a violation of the Camp David accord requirement that the entire Sinai be returned. At times, control over these few meters of sand threatened to undermine the entire Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. With U.S. encouragement, both nations agreed in 1986 to send the dispute to binding arbitration. Two years later, French, Swiss, and Swedish international lawyers ruled in favor of Egypt.

The Taba Syndrome has not been lost on other Arab leaders.

When the late Syrian President Hafez Assad met with President Bill Clinton in Geneva earlier this year, he had the opportunity to regain virtually the entire Golan Heights for Syria in exchange for peace with Israel. Rather than taking 99 percent of the land in dispute, he held out for a return to the 1967 borders instead of the internationally recognized 1923 lines. The difference between the two was only a few meters, yet Assad determined that principle was more important than Syrian control of the land—and peace.

Similarly, the recent Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was deemed insufficient. Once again, the border was arbitrarily drawn and did not reflect geographic characteristics. This border was drawn after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I by two lieutenant colonels—one from Britain and one from France—who trudged east from the Mediterranean leaving white-washed rocks to mark the new lines.

Needless to say, the location of the rocks has shifted since the lines were drawn in 1923, yet Lebanon risks future hostilities if its total demands are not accepted.

Similarly, Arafat and all top Palestinian leaders never have wavered from the demand that 100 percent of the West Bank and East Jerusalem be turned over to Palestinian control. Since agreeing to the Oslo accord in 1993, this rhetoric created unrealistic expectations among Palestinians and Muslims throughout the world.

Although Barak appeared willing to turn over substantial territory and even make compromises on Jerusalem in exchange for a secure peace and an end to the conflict, Arafat was unable to accept these. He could have had a recognized state comprising approximately 90 percent of the West Bank and governing authority over Palestinians in parts of Jerusalem. Most important, he could have had peace.

Arafat failed to take into account that every nationalist movement must ultimately embrace pragmatism instead of pursuing the maximum—and ultimately unobtainable—goals. By insisting on achieving 100 percent of his objectives, Arafat got caught up in the Taba Syndrome and doomed the Camp David talks to failure.

Unfortunately, this conference only served as another validation of Abba Eban's famous comment that Palestinian leaders "never miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity for peace."

HONORING CASEY AND JEAN BROWN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to acknowledge two outstanding citizens of Western Colorado, Casey and Jean Brown. Casey and Jean, through their determination and 'old fashioned' hard

work have built a reputation among Colorado's rodeo community. This dedication was recently rewarded when the couple received the Western Service Award, presented by the Durango Pro Rodeo.

Casey and Jean understand the value and benefit of working hard and this is evident in their day to day routine running their family ranch. Jean plays the dual role of mother and bookkeeper on the ranch. The tasks of her typical day range from patching up her rodeo bruised husband, to helping care for her children, to ensuring the health of the family's livestock.

Before coming to Colorado, Casey could be found behind the teacher's desk at California Polytechnic College. After moving to Colorado, Casey and Jean began the legacy of service to their community that they are now widely known for. Working as a rancher, Casey realized that many ranchers like himself needed assistance in the political arena. To aid others like himself, he served with distinction on the Colorado Wool Growers and Cattleman's Associations. In addition, he has also served on the National Public Lands Council and the Pine River Irrigation District.

The commitment of these two individuals to family and community is truly commendable. They have found that, through dedication and hard work, a person can truly do anything that the mind desires. They have made a true impact upon the community of Durango and they are clearly deserving of this prestigious award from the Durango Pro Rodeo Association.

Casey and Jean, I thank you for your commitment to helping others. The citizens of Durango are truly privileged to call you neighbor and friend. Congratulations!

INCARCERATION OF ZHANG JIE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following letter for the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2000.

ZHU RONGJI ZONGLI,
Premier of the People's Republic of China,
Guowuyuan, Beijingshi, People's Republic of China.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We are writing to express our strong concern regarding the incarceration of Zhang Jie and to request that you urge the appropriate officials to release information related to his imprisonment and state of being.

Zhang Jie was a 23-year old unemployed worker from Jinan, Shangdong Province, when, on June 5th, 1989, he was alleged to have organized a rally and denounced the killing of protestors in Tiananmen Square the previous day. Zhang Jie was given an 18-year sentence for "counter revolutionary incitement." Jie was last reported in 1992 to be in Shangdong Prison Number 3, also known as Weifang Shengjian Machinery Works.

Given our understanding that Zhang Jie was exercising his basic right to freedom of expression—and neither undertook, nor called for, any violent action—we are seriously disturbed by the severity of his sentence. We are also concerned that those involved in international humanitarian efforts to secure his release have been unable to learn anything about his condition. This is

all the more distressful when we hear that workers such as Zhang Jie have been subjected to harsh treatment.

The American people await some sign of progress from the leadership of the People's Republic of China in the treatment of those who speak out on matters of conscience. We call on you to personally ensure that the proper authorities will cooperate and look forward to our request for information on Zhang Jie's status.

Sincerely,

Lynn Woolsey, Luis V. Gutierrez, Martin Frost, Tom Lantos, George Miller, Peter De Fazio, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Major R. Owens, ———, Nancy Pelosi, Christopher Shays, Sam Farr, Cynthia McKinney, Pete Stark, Sherrod Brown, Lloyd Doggett.

HONORING JOE COLLINS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to commend the Honorable Joe Collins on his remarkable service as Rio Blanco County Commissioner. Joe is stepping down after serving his community for nearly 15 years as Commissioner. Joe's commitment to bettering his community has ensured that Rio Blanco County will be a better place for its citizens.

Joe is a long time resident of Rio Blanco County and truly understands what is important to his community. As commissioner, he fought to ensure the safety of western Colorado's land and water resources. Understanding the importance of serving his fellow Coloradans, Joe has also been involved with a number of different public interest organizations. Joe put his outstanding leadership qualities to use as a member of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, the Rio Blanco County Cattlemen's Board of Directors, the Local Forest Service Advisory Board, and as Chairman of both the Regional Transportation Board and the Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado.

Joe, you have served your community, State, and Nation admirably, and on behalf of the State of Colorado and the U.S. Congress, I thank you. The leadership that you have given to Rio Blanco County will be greatly missed.

Good luck in your future endeavors.

MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, I am submitting for the RECORD the complexity analysis for H.R. 4810, the Marriage Tax Reconciliation Act of 2000 prepared by the Internal Revenue Service.