

over the course of a year as people throughout the world get to know fellow-humans of other backgrounds.

I hope that Members of our House and of the public will carefully consider the sense of the House and the Senate as expressed in this resolution and if they feel it is appropriate that they will act accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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**EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACTIONS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF FORMER MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE COMPANIES**

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 158) expressing the sense of Congress regarding appropriate actions of the United States Government to facilitate the settlement of claims of former members of the Armed Forces against Japanese companies that profited from the slave labor that those personnel were forced to perform for those companies as prisoners of war of Japan during World War II, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 158

Whereas from December 1941 to April 1942, members of the United States Armed Forces fought valiantly against overwhelming Japanese military forces on the Bataan peninsula of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, thereby preventing Japan from accomplishing strategic objectives necessary for achieving early military victory in the Pacific during World War II;

Whereas after receiving orders to surrender on April 9, 1942, many of those valiant combatants were taken prisoner of war by Japan and forced to march 85 miles from the Bataan peninsula to a prisoner-of-war camp at former Camp O'Donnell;

Whereas, of the members of the United States Armed Forces captured by Imperial Japanese forces during the entirety of World War II, a total of 36,260 of them survived their capture and transit to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps to be interned in those camps, and 37.3 percent of those prisoners of war died during their imprisonment in those camps;

Whereas that march resulted in more than 10,000 deaths by reason of starvation, disease, and executions;

Whereas many of those prisoners of war were transported to Japan where they were forced to perform slave labor for the benefit

of private Japanese companies under barbaric conditions that included torture and inhumane treatment as to such basic human needs as shelter, feeding, sanitation, and health care;

Whereas the private Japanese companies unjustly profited from the uncompensated labor cruelly exacted from the American personnel in violation of basic human rights;

Whereas these Americans do not make any claims against the Japanese Government or the people of Japan, but, rather, seek some measure of justice from the Japanese companies that profited from their slave labor;

Whereas they have asserted claims for compensation against the private Japanese companies in various courts in the United States;

Whereas the United States Government has, to date, opposed the efforts of these Americans to receive redress for the slave labor and inhumane treatment, and has not made any efforts to facilitate discussions among the parties;

Whereas in contrast to the claims of the Americans who were prisoners of war in Japan, the Department of State has facilitated a settlement of the claims made against private German businesses by individuals who were forced into slave labor by the Government of the Third Reich of Germany for the benefit of the German businesses during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of justice and fairness that the United States, through the Secretary of State or other appropriate officials, put forth its best efforts to facilitate discussions designed to resolve all issues between former members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were prisoners of war forced into slave labor for the benefit of Japanese companies during World War II and the private Japanese companies who profited from their slave labor.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution sets out the sense of Congress that the United States Government should support ex-Prisoners of War held by Japan who were slave laborers in their effort to obtain an apology and just compensation for the period they suffered in Japan.

They suffered months of forced labor, beatings, and starvation; many of their fellow-prisoners, of course, did not survive.

As a veteran of the Japanese theater in World War II, I, together with my contemporaries look at our comrades who were held as slave laborers and readily say "there but for the grade of God to I."

But everyone who values freedom should put themselves in the shoes of those valiant survivors. I am gratified that my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), has led this fight. What would we ask for in their position?

We are not legislating a solution. We are asking that the Administration devote itself, in the time remaining in the lives of these brave men, to facilitating the discussions they are seeking.

I hope that the strong support that this resolution will surely gain today will send a signal both to the Administration and to Tokyo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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**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 S. 2943, S. Con. Res. 138, and S. Con. Res. 158.

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

There was no objection.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

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**EXPRESSING THANKS TO COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, these were the last three bills I will bring to the floor in my capacity as chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and I would like to express my thanks to all of the members of the committee and all of our colleagues for their constructive cooperation over these past years.

I have some additional remarks that I would like to insert in the RECORD.

The House leadership, for whom we have great regard, has made it possible to bring our bills and resolutions to the floor and I appreciate their support and understanding of our concerns.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) in particular. Through him and the other presiding officers who stood in the place of the Speaker, we have brought innumerable matters to the floor. And I would like to say to the leadership staff, to those who work on the floor and in the leadership offices our particular thanks. We have had able help over the years from the Office of the House Legislative Counsel, especially from Mark Synnes, Yvonne Haywood, Sandy Stokoff, the unsung heroes.

Our chief of staff, Dr. Garon, has coordinated the work of a wonderful group of professionals; and we thank all of them for their good work.

I particularly want to wish the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) well in the days ahead.

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**COMPUTER CRIME ENFORCEMENT ACT**

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2816) to establish a grant program to assist State and local law enforcement in deterring, investigating, and prosecuting computer crimes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCOLLUM) for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am offering a bill tonight, H.R. 2816, the Computer Crime Enforcement Act of 2000, which was introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

The bill would authorize \$25 million in grants to be awarded by the Department of Justice to local law enforcement agencies in order to assist them in combatting computer crime. Crime committed by computers is one of the most rapidly growing areas. With ever-innovating computers come new innovations and crimes committed by those computers.

Of course, to fight this crime, law enforcement agencies must have equipment that is equal of that used by criminals and the training to effectively use that equipment. Much of the investigation of this type of crime has been done at the Federal level, but there is simply not sufficient resources for the Federal Government to do all the work.

State and local law enforcement agencies stand ready to investigate these crimes but often the financial resources are lacking to do so. This bill will help address the problem.

According to a recent report released by the FBI and the Computer Security Institute, 32 percent of companies surveyed required assistance from law enforcement agencies, up 17 percent from the prior year. And according to a recent report by the San Francisco Computer Security Institute, nearly a third of U.S. companies, financial institutions and Government agencies and universities say their computer systems were penetrated by outsiders last year.

A recent poll conducted by the Information Technology Association of America found that 61 percent of consumers questioned are less likely to shop over the Internet as a result of a rise in cyber crimes.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot allow this type of crime to hinder a robust expansion in this new area of commerce. The bill before us will help put more law enforcement agencies on the trail of these criminals. It will make our business in other commercial activities more secure. And so, I strongly urge support of the bill.

As introduced, it authorizes award of grants from fiscal year 2002 to 2003. Because we are now well into the 2000 fiscal year, the amendment that I offer will start the 4-year authorization in fiscal year 2001.

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON) for his leadership in introducing this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2816

*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 "Computer Crime Enforcement Act".

**SEC. 2. STATE GRANT PROGRAM FOR TRAINING AND PROSECUTION OF COMPUTER CRIMES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Office of Justice Programs shall make a grant to each State, which shall be used by the State, in conjunction with units of local government, State and local courts, other States, or combinations thereof in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.—Grants under this section may be used to establish and develop programs to—

(1) assist State and local law enforcement agencies in enforcing State and local criminal laws relating to computer crime;

(2) assist State and local law enforcement agencies in educating the public to prevent and identify computer crime;

(3) educate and train State and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to conduct investigations and forensic analyses of evidence and prosecutions of computer crime;

(4) assist State and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors in acquiring computer and other equipment to conduct investigations and forensic analysis of evidence of computer crimes; and

(5) facilitate and promote the sharing of Federal law enforcement expertise and information about the investigation, analysis, and prosecution of computer crimes with State and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, including the use of multijurisdictional task forces.

(c) ASSURANCES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State shall provide assurances to the Attorney General that the State—

(1) has in effect laws that penalize computer crime, such as criminal laws prohibiting—

(A) fraudulent schemes executed by means of a computer system or network;

(B) the unlawful damaging, destroying, altering, deleting, removing of computer software, or data contained in a computer, computer system, computer program, or computer network; or

(C) the unlawful interference with the operation or denial of access to a computer, computer program, computer system, or computer network;

(2) an assessment of the State and local resource needs, including criminal justice resources being devoted to the investigation and enforcement of computer crime laws; and

(3) a plan for coordinating the programs funded under this section with other federally funded technical assistance and training programs, including directly funded local programs such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program (described under the heading "Violent Crime Reduction Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-119)).

(d) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Federal share of a grant received under this section may not exceed 90 percent of the costs of a program or proposal funded under this section unless the Attorney General waives, wholly or in part, the requirements of this subsection.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2003.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Of the amount made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year not more than 3 percent may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses.

(3) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—Unless all eligible applications submitted by any State or unit of local government within such State for a grant under this section have been funded, such State, together with grantees within the State (other than Indian tribes), shall be allocated in each fiscal year under this section not less than 0.75 percent of the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year for grants pursuant to this section, except that the United States Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands each shall be allocated 0.25 percent.

(f) GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Attorney General may use amounts made available under this section to make grants to Indian tribes for use in accordance with this section.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCOLLUM

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCCOLLUM: Page 4, line 17, strike "2000 through 2003" and insert the following: "2001 through 2004".

Mr. MCCOLLUM (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1900

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2816.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

AMENDING CHARTER OF AMVETS ORGANIZATION

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 604) to amend the charter of the AMVETS organization, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for yielding to me on this bill.