

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR  
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2000

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, September 6, 2000.

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

There was no objection.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL  
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO  
TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN  
MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS—  
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 27, 2000.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF BUILDING  
SCIENCES FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services:

*To The Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the requirements of section 809 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701j-2(j)), I transmit herewith the annual report of the National Institute of Building Sciences for fiscal year 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 27, 2000.

REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE TO-  
WARD ACHIEVING BENCHMARKS  
FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE PROC-  
ESS—MESSAGE FROM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the Levin Amendment to the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act (section 7 of Public Law 105-174) and section 1203 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), I transmit herewith a report on progress made toward achieving benchmarks for a sustainable peace process.

In April 2000, I sent the third semi-annual report to the Congress under Public Law 105-174, detailing progress towards achieving the ten benchmarks adopted by the Peace Implementation Council and the North Atlantic Council for evaluating implementation of the Dayton Accords. This report provides an updated assessment of progress on the benchmarks, covering the period January 1 through June 30, 2000.

In addition to the semiannual reporting requirements of Public Law 105-174, this report fulfills the requirements of section 1203 in connection with my Administration's request for funds for FY 2001.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 27, 2000.

□ 1830

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE SITUATION IN HAITI IS  
DESPERATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, nobody in the Clinton-Gore administration talks much about the situation in Haiti anymore, even though the situation there is very desperate. I find this regrettable because any reasonable observer will say that the Clinton-Gore policy has failed badly, that there is no democracy in Haiti, and that Haiti's leaders have returned to the old ways of solving problems through violence and intimidation, fear, repression, and even murder.

The Haitian parliament has been shuttered since President Preval dissolved it in 1998. A few weeks ago, Haiti held elections that were supposed to have seated a new parliament and provided a road map out of the government crisis that has been going on so long; but Aristide partisans perverted the election process, producing election count results that no international observer is able to certify as legitimate.

Haiti's friends around the world have weighed in with concern and condemnation, whether it is the OAS, CARICOM, the U.N., Japan, France, and so forth. But to illustrate what is really going on in Haiti, I want to tell the story of Mr. Leon Manus. Mr. Manus is the president of Haiti's provisional electoral council. That is the body that oversaw the recent balloting. It is a body that is meant to ensure full, fair, free, democratic, transparent elections; but one will not find President Manus in Port-au-Prince or anywhere else in Haiti, for that matter.

The fact is that Mr. Manus was chased out of his country in fear of his life and his family's lives. He is here in the United States seeking political asylum.

How did this happen? Why did this happen? According to an accurate report in the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Manus' relatives say that Manus was summoned to the presidential palace after the elections, where President Preval and former President Aristide pressured him to certify the recent fraudulent election count as valid, but Mr. Manus steadfastly refused.

He would not be a party to corruption, and he left the presidential palace and began what turned out to be a several-day flight in fear of his life that eventually led him to the safety here in the United States of America.

I recently had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Manus. I can say he is an absolutely committed man, committed to democracy and to a deep love for his family and his country. I think he wants nothing more than to return to his country and build a true democracy, but he cannot do so as long as the power in Haiti remains usurped by the new dictators there, and these are the very same folks the United States returned to power just a few years ago.

Make no mistake about what is going on in Haiti. Certainly factions of the country have been slowly and deliberately silencing their enemies and laying the groundwork for totalitarian rule, which we witnessed today. These people are not interested in democracy. They are not interested in helping their people find a better life, and they desperately need one in Haiti. They are only interested in preserving their own power; and as all of this has gone on, the Clinton and Gore administration has been inept and in denial.

Time and time again they have passed up opportunity to make clear to the Haitian leadership what it means to practice democracy, to build democratic institutions. I cannot fathom

why they continue to defend the situation in Haiti or aid and abet the activities of the Aristide crowd. They are not Democrats.

Given this total failure, Congress must act to help stop the move toward dictatorship in Haiti. In this year's foreign operations bill, the House voted to prohibit any aid to the government of Haiti with a few exceptions such as counterdrug assistance and humanitarian food aid for the people and medicine for the sick. This is a good first step, but there is plenty more to be done.

Another good and logical step would be for the United States to revoke visas issued to corrupt Haitian government officials who are credibly alleged to be involved in narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and other crimes. Haiti's leaders have turned their backs on democracy and, saddest of all, have turned their backs on their own people.

The Clinton administration has fumbled U.S. policy toward Haiti at a cost of billions to the American taxpayer and immeasurable suffering to the Haitian people.

Mr. Speaker, I challenge the Clinton-Gore administration to publicly admit their failure in Haiti, and I invite them to join in a policy that supports democracy rather than Aristide and his cronies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEMINT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STRICKLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### NATIONAL FAMILY FARM DAIRY EQUITY ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCI) in introducing the National Family Farm Dairy Equity Act of 2000. This legislation will provide counter-

cyclical dairy payments to our Nation's hard-pressed area farmers when the market price falls below \$12.50 per hundredweight for milk. As we all know, dairy has been a highly controversial political issue in this Chamber, oftentimes pitting region against region and farmer against farmer regardless of where they are producing in this country. It is time we end this political regional fight and bring our family farmers together with a national approach.

Despite the well-intentioned regional disputes, one thing is clear and indisputable: family dairy farms across the Nation are hurting with prices at over 20-year lows. Thousands of family farmers are forced out of business each year and our rural communities in all regions suffer as well. We are losing four to five family dairy farms a day in the State of Wisconsin alone under these conditions.

In fact, the price for Class III milk, milk manufactured for cheese, has been less than \$10 per hundredweight since the beginning of this year. This rock-bottom price has had a devastating effect on family farmers in my home State of Wisconsin, America's dairyland. Despite the disastrously low prices that are plaguing our family farmers, dairy is a stepsister to the other agriculture commodity programs. Unlike wheat and feed grains, which received the lion's share of the \$22 billion of emergency relief over the past two years, dairy has received a paltry 1.5 percent of this sum, or roughly \$325 million.

While this assistance has been appreciated by many within our dairy industry, it is far from a panacea. Instead of being constant, these payments are subject to political pressure and the whims and demands of the appropriators in Congress.

The legislation we have introduced today is quite simple. It provides for greater income from dairy production by creating a \$12.50 per-hundredweight target price for all classes of milk. But this legislation is market reflecting; it is not market distorting. Moreover, this legislation makes the dairy program more consistent with Federal programs for other commodities, similar to the loan deficiency payment which is currently applied to wheat and feed grains, which is strongly supported by Members from both political parties.

Dairy farmers will receive payments only when the market price falls below this certain target price. Hence, in good times when the prices are greater than \$12.50 per hundredweight, producers will not receive any payment. In times of poor prices, the size of the payment will be linked to the difference between the target price and the market price. Payments would be made monthly, not annually, as is the case under the dairy transition payment.

This legislation targets Federal assistance to medium-size family farms.

Specifically, under this tripartisan national bill, producers would receive assistance up to the first 2.6 million pounds of milk produced annually, reflective of milk produced by approximately 150 cows on a farm. Unlike past and current agricultural programs, producers would not receive financial assistance if they increased production. Also, new entrants would be eligible to participate.

Healthy, vibrant family dairy farms are vital economic, social, and cultural resources that we have but are now at risk. Sadly, this Nation takes this resource for granted and fails to fully appreciate the vital role that dairy farmers play in every consumer's daily life. Dairy is an important part of our economy. If we fail to safeguard this vital resource entering the new century, America risks losing the family dairy farms that have made us strong. My legislation safeguards this precious resource and this honorable way of life.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress begins to consider alternatives for its next farm bill, I believe the National Family Farm Dairy Equity Act is a right step to provide a safety net for America's dairy families who have experienced so much financial hardship due to misguided Federal policies.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on efforts to assist our Nation's hard-working dairy farmers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. WILSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GUAM ORGANIC ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

#### RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING CAREER AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF ADMIRAL JAY JOHNSON

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), for yielding me the beginning portion of his 1-hour special order.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to rise this evening to pay tribute and to express