

Despite the fact that the government of Turkmenistan is a signatory to the Helsinki Accords and other international agreements, officials have blatantly violated Mr. Atakov's and other individuals' rights to freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and the freedom of assembly.

Before KNB officials, that is the new name for the KGB, arrested Mr. Atakov, they, along with local religious community leaders, told him if he converted back to his previous religion, he would receive a car, a house and a good job, a great offer in a country like Turkmenistan where people make approximately \$40 per month.

However, these community leaders and security officials made it clear that if Mr. Atakov refused this offer, they would "find" charges against him and ensure that he was imprisoned. Over a 2-month period, various officials visited Mr. Atakov to repeat this offer and threats. In one of the visits, secret police officials said he would be imprisoned and "we will quickly force you into silence."

The KNB secret police have tried to silence Mr. Atakov in prison. Reports show that in July of 1999 and March of 2000 Mr. Atakov was forced into the special punishment cell in which he was severely beaten by guards, denied water, and fed only every other day. His family saw him at the end of the 10 days in 1999, and they reported that he was barely alive.

In July of 1999, it was reported that President Niyazov gave Mr. Atakov presidential amnesty, as allowed under Section 228 of the criminal code; but for some strange reason, security officials did not release him. Instead, they put him in the punishment cell described above.

In fact, because of the pressure from the prosecutor, who said the previous sentence was too lenient, a new trial was held in August of 1999; and Mr. Atakov was sentenced to 4 years in prison and fined \$12,000. That is an amount equivalent to about 25 years of salary for the average Turk citizen.

Since February of this year, KNB officials forced his family into internal exile, the principal has kicked his children out of school, his wife has been told she will remain in exile until she renounces her faith, Mr. Atakov's brother was arrested and tortured in April of 1999, and other family members have lost their jobs and suffered as well.

In December of 1999, during a raid on a Russian family living in Turkmenistan, KNB officials told them, "First we will deport all of you foreign missionaries, then we'll strangle the remaining Christians in the country."

All of this government attention to one man and his family simply because of religious beliefs.

This injustice is an outrage. The tactics of the KNB show that the KGB forces and methods of operations did not disappear with the demise of the

Soviet Union, but are still alive and well. The arrest and subsequent imprisonment of Mr. Atakov are not isolated events, but are a result of the KNB secret police policy in Turkmenistan.

In 1997, the legislature adopted severe restrictions on religion, imposing compulsory re-registration of all religious communities. According to the legislation, a religious community must have at least 500 members before it can obtain registration. Without this legal status, all religious groups are considered illegal and their activities therefore are punishable under the law.

Since June of 1997, the secret police have detained, interrogated and physically assaulted many religious believers. In addition, these officials have raided churches, interrupted worship services, searched homes and confiscated over 6,700 pieces of literature. In each instance, the KNB warned citizens that the Christian faith in particular is forbidden in Turkmenistan.

Religious believers throughout Turkmenistan suffer if they practice their religion but do not belong to either of the two "registered" religions. One is the Islamic faith, the other is the Russian Orthodox.

Mr. Speaker, I recently received reports that Mr. Atakov's health has deteriorated rapidly and he may be at the point of death. I urge the government of Turkmenistan to allow an international organization, such as the Red Cross, to visit Mr. Atakov, assess his health, and provide any medical assistance he might need. Even, I might say, the old ruthless Soviet regime allowed prisoners medical health.

I urge the government of Turkmenistan to live up to its commitments under the Helsinki Accords and other international agreements to uphold and to protect freedom of speech, assembly and belief.

Further, I urge the government of Turkmenistan to release Mr. Atakov under their own president's amnesty granted to him last year.

Finally, I urge the government to stop harassing and persecuting people of faith and recognize their important and rich contribution to their nation.

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#### ALLOWING REFERENCE TO RETIRING MEMBER OF OTHER BODY DURING MORNING HOUR DEBATES TOMORROW

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members be permitted to refer to a retiring Member of the other body in tributes during morning hour debate tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

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#### RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr.

KUYKENDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, for many of us about my age, when you turned 18 you went off and registered for the draft. I happen to have come of age during the Vietnam War, so it was very controversial. But last Thursday, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 402, which recognizes the importance of the Selective Service System on the occasion of its 60th anniversary of a peacetime military registration effort.

It was first passed on September 16, 1940. I believe that willingness and tradition of America's citizens to defend not only their homeland, but also the very precept of freedom throughout the world, is the cornerstone of what makes America the greatest Nation on Earth.

The Selective Service System serves as a reminder to many in the world that America's young men stand ready to continue in the tradition of protecting democracy. As a result of the Vietnam era draft, some feel we should abolish it. Others feel we should not fund it during times of peace. And with all due respect to those Members, I disagree with them.

But the bill that I introduced is not anything to do with those two controversial subjects. The bill seeks to honor America's Selective Service System and recognize the historical role it played in America's history, especially during the past 60 years.

But before that last 60 years, what was the history of the draft in America? It began in the Civil War, and during that time, we conscripted people, and the way you got out of it was you provided a replacement. You had to go find someone to stand in your stead. It ended after the Civil War.

Again, when America went to war in World War I, we passed the Selective Service Act of 1917, and it provided for a general conscription. We even had a clause in that one, for the first time, that talked about exemptions for conscientious objectors. By the time the war ended, we had inducted 2.8 million men.

Then, during World War II, we bring ourselves to the time that we end up recognizing the anniversary of, that the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 established the first peacetime, I stress peacetime, conscription; and it was in response to all the tension in the world at that time. You could imagine, we had had Germany recently invade Poland; the Japanese were on the march in the Pacific.

The service obligation was originally 12 months. It was quickly changed to 18 months in 1941. By the end of that war, we had conscripted over 10 million men, and the world had been made peaceful again.

Following that, in 1948, we continued conscription; and we continued registration, and we said anyone between the ages of 18 and 26 be available for service as we then entered that era of the Cold War.

In 1948, we replaced the old draft with the Universal Military Training and Service Act. A few years after that, we replaced it again with the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. At that time you were required 6 years' service between your active and reserve time.

Then came Vietnam. In 1967, we passed the Military Selective Service Act. That war had such controversy and had such venom throughout our Nation that we ended up with the discontinuation of the draft in 1973. Inductions were stopped, they were not renewed by Congress, and we favored an all-voluntary military force. However, registration was still required.

By 1975, we even suspended registration, so men who were only a few years younger than myself found themselves in an era of not even having to register. However, 5 short years later, Congress reinstated draft registration requirements for men between the ages of 18 and 26.

Our modern Selective Service System that we have today must be authorized by Congress to induct people and the President must order a return to the draft. The system today is for registration. We merely maintain the rolls. It is a lottery. It still would be used by drawing your name out of a hat based on your date of birth, and young men would be drafted with certain age groups.

Finally, local draft boards that are representative of the demographics and ethnic makeup of your community are those who can draft you. Many people, myself included, have served as a member of these local draft boards. We have done so in a standby cadre status because we do not draft anyone today.

Since Vietnam, we have been very fortunate concerning combat casualties, especially given the deadly nature of weapons employed on today's battlefields. However, should America find itself at war with a capable and determined foe, casualty rates will likely increase significantly and a mechanism that provides replacements in a timely manner will be necessary. The Selective Service System is that mechanism.

I urge all that have the opportunity to counsel America's young men, to register with Selective Service. It is an important responsibility of men between the age of 18 and 26.

The proponents of this amendment would have us believe that maintaining a Selective Service System is a waste of taxpayer resources. The cost of rebuilding the Selective Service System from scratch, in both dollars and time, far outweighs the costs associated with funding the current system.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to defeat this amendment. Rarely do we have unanimous support from the administration, Joint Chiefs, service secretaries, and veteran service organizations across the country for a program. They all agree that we need the Selective Service System should America ever require its capabilities. Vote no on this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 402 recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Selective Service System and the critical role it has played in protecting democracy. I urge its passage.

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#### SOVEREIGN ENTITIES

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

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, the President warns of the potential of a new age of civil wars. He is one of the progressive new center-left academics turned leader and a proponent of the view that he and his family of progressive thinkers can find the cause of wars and intervene with a cure.

It has been demonstrated time after time that the United States can be drawn into war after war, national conflicts within borders and across borders. American troops die and suffer for the policy formulations we are never informed of and without the specific congressional declaration and war powers that the Congress alone retains.

Since the United Nations was founded in 1945, America has not won a war but lost each and every conflict but one, depending on your view of the Persian Gulf War.

The Millennium Report recently issued by U.N. Secretary General Annan calls for "a strengthened Corps of Commanders in New York ready to organize and intervene with peace-keeping operations within a week or two."

There is little that I fear so much as U.S. troops being committed to such an international force that can intervene without requiring specific congressional approval.

Should this concept ever conclude where it is intended, a standing army with a stronger corps of commanders, we will see the development of a threat greater than ever in our recent past. Already we have seen the power of a few enormous multinational corporations grow to a size that exceeds all but the largest nations. Fifty-one corporations are presently larger than the bottom 100 nations.

We have seen the jurisdictional prerogatives of NATO enlarged and both our own CIA and NATO find in their mandates to now include protecting these same corporations' trade routes and corporate markets. How did they find that new information there? Globalization has created new sovereigns out of these paper entities. The United Nations would create a new standing army to protect these new sovereigns' interests.

There is much too much hope placed on globalization and the interdependence upon nations. The rhetoric only hides the reality of who really benefits and what the real consequences are

here at home. Wages in America are stagnant, and in the last 3 years there have been periods of decline.

Maybe wages are going up slightly in some countries, but this too can be explained by other than globalization's trade benefits: the present world economy is driven by speculation, not productivity; mergers and acquisitions, not growth and new entrepreneurship; workers shifting from one well-paying job to three less well-paid service jobs; wealth increased for the few investors, owners and profiteers while the standard of living drops again and again as every new dollar buys less goods for every family.

We are today proud of an economic boom that nobody would dare suggest can be sustained. When the inevitable downturn arrives, wages will be scuttled. Wages worldwide will return to the pre-speculative period. But the largest corporations will not feel the pain, as each merger, each acquisition grants to the parent firm unlimited opportunities to downsize further and eliminate more jobs.

Is there any question about what entities are really sovereign today?

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

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

#### KEY PRINCIPLES AND KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN EDUCATION

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I chair the positive education caucus in the Congress of the United States. This positive education caucus believes that it is easy to be critical but much more difficult to find solutions. That positive caucus is called the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the United States House of Representatives.

So I am pleased to join several of my colleagues in reviewing two things with the American people and with all who are watching; first, the seven key Republican principles on education; and second, the key education accomplishments we have made over the last 5 years.

Since we became a majority party in November of 1994, I have fought to include seven key principles in all education legislation that is passed through the Committee on Education and Workforce and the House.

Now, why did we do that? Why did we come up with these seven principles? Well, I sat here for 20 years in the minority where I was told over and over again, and I watched it happen, that all