

and his regime have instigated conflict and orchestrated genocide to perpetuate their rule and enhance their power and privilege. The international community, Mr. Speaker, has been slow to respond and sometimes ineffective in the face of this threat to European stability. Only with the intervention of the United States has action been taken.

Since Kosovo, however, there is a more united view than ever between the United States, Europe and the international community as a whole that democratic change must come to Serbia. There is also a greater realization that the threat Serbia poses comes not from the Serb people. Let me repeat that. The threat comes not from the Serb people but from Milosevic and his henchmen. Indeed, the people of Serbia, and the people of Montenegro, who are in a Yugoslav federation with Serbia, have suffered far too long under Milosevic's repression. They, the Serbians, the Montenegrans, deserve to take their rightful place in the democratic community of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, national elections were held in Yugoslavia yesterday, as many have said. We do not yet know the final results and there are, as predicted, widespread allegations of fraud. Early reports indicate that the opposition is claiming first round victory with more than 50 percent of the vote. That in my opinion would be an extraordinarily happy circumstance. The Milosevic camp, not committed to democracy, committed to authoritarian rule, committed to attaining their ends by whatever means are necessary, are claiming that they are ahead 44 percent to 41 percent, indicating a need for a second round runoff. Nobody in the international community believes that representation.

It is widely believed that Milosevic simply will not concede. He has hinted that, as he has said, his term does not formally end until next year, giving him another 9 months or so entrenched in power and in perversion. Alternatively, he may simply turn up the level of fraud to ensure a second-round victory and crack down on whatever opposition might exist.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, we do not know what Serbia will be like, even in the near future, other than the fact that it will not be the same. It might change, we pray, drastically for the better or tragically for the worse. Either way, this bill sends the message that we are there for the people of Serbia. The alternative, to send no message at all, Mr. Speaker, is the message that Milosevic wants to hear.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 1064.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER),

and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) for bringing this measure before us this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Serbia have spoken. They want change for their country and for their people. Our patience has certainly paid off. We have waited a long time for this.

Mr. Milosevic has declared war over and over again against his own people, in Serbia, in Croatia, in Bosnia, in Herzegovina, in Kosovo, and I have seen firsthand what Mr. Milosevic and his regime has done to his own people. It is time for the bloodshed to end, Mr. Speaker. It is time for Mr. Milosevic to relinquish power before more blood is shed.

Mr. Milosevic, your people are telling you they want no more persecution. They want no more refugees. Mr. Milosevic, they want no more death. Your people, Mr. Milosevic, have voted, and they have voted for life. Give them that life and relinquish power now.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1064, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

PACIFIC CHARTER COMMISSION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4899) to establish a commission to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Pacific region of Asia through the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, free trade, and open markets, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4899

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 "Pacific Charter Commission Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Asia-Pacific region;

(2) to support democratization, the rule of law, and human rights in the Asia-Pacific region;

(3) to promote United States exports to the Asia-Pacific region by advancing economic cooperation;

(4) to combat terrorism and the spread of illicit narcotics in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(5) to advocate an active role for the United States Government in diplomacy, security, and the furtherance of good governance and the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific region.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

There is established a commission to be known as the Pacific Charter Commission (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) DUTIES.—The Commission shall establish and carry out, either directly or through nongovernmental organizations, programs, projects, and activities to achieve the purposes described in section 2, including research and educational or legislative exchanges between the United States and countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENTS.—The Commission shall monitor developments in countries of the Asia-Pacific region with respect to United States foreign policy toward such countries, the status of democratization, the rule of law and human rights in the region, economic relations among the United States and such countries, and activities related to terrorism and the illicit narcotics trade.

(c) POLICY REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall evaluate United States Government policies toward countries of the Asia-Pacific region and recommend options for policies of the United States Government with respect to such countries, with a particular emphasis on countries that are of importance to the foreign policy, economic, and military interests of the United States.

(d) CONTACTS WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—In performing the functions described in subsections (a) through (c), the Commission shall, as appropriate, seek out and maintain contacts with nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and representatives of industry, including receiving reports and updates from such organizations and evaluating such reports.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the end of each 12-month period thereafter, the Commission shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress a report that contains the findings of the Commission during the preceding 12-month period. Each such report shall contain—

(1) recommendations for legislative, executive, or other actions resulting from the evaluation of policies described in subsection (c); and

(2) a description of programs, projects, and activities of the Commission for the prior year; and

(3) a complete accounting of the expenditures made by the Commission during the prior year.

(f) CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON ANNUAL REPORT.—The Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, shall, not later than 45 days after the receipt by the Congress of the report referred to in subsection (c), hold hearings on the report, including any recommendations contained therein.

(g) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—The Commission may establish such advisory committees as the Commission determines to be necessary to advise the Commission on policy matters relating to the Asia-Pacific region and to otherwise carry out this Act.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.

(a) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 7 members all of whom—

(1) shall be citizens of the United States who are not officers or employees of any government, except to the extent they are considered such officers or employees by virtue of their membership on the Commission; and

(2) shall have interest and expertise in issues relating to the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The individuals referred to in subsection (a) shall be appointed—

(A) by the President, after consultation with the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the Chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) **POLITICAL AFFILIATION.**—Not more than 4 of the individuals appointed under paragraph (1) may be affiliated with the same political party.

(c) **TERM.**—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) **CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—The President shall designate a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Commission from among the members of the Commission.

(f) COMPENSATION.—

(1) **RATES OF PAY.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Each member of the Commission may receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(i) **AFFIRMATIVE DETERMINATIONS.**—An affirmative vote by a majority of the members of the Commission shall be required for any affirmative determination by the Commission under section 4.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS.**—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony and receive such evidence, and conduct such investigations as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this Act.

(b) **INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of any such department agency shall furnish such information to the Commission as expeditiously as possible.

(c) **CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of assisting or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon order of the Commission.

(d) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

SEC. 7. STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES OF COMMISSION.

(a) **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The Commission shall have an executive director appointed

by the Commission after consultation with the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate. The executive director shall serve the Commission under such terms and conditions as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

(b) **STAFF.**—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel, not to exceed 10 individuals, as it considers appropriate.

(c) **STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Upon request of the chairperson of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any of the personnel of the agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(d) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(b) **AVAILABILITY.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on February 1, 2001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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 this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, shortly after World War II, the great American soldier and statesman George Marshall said that a safe and free America depends on a safe and free Europe. Marshall, of course, was emphasizing the importance of Europe to the United States at that time. Permit me to suggest that Marshall's paradigm has changed. Today, he could have stated that a safe and free America depends upon a democratic, safe and free Asia.

Before the summer recess, I introduced H.R. 4899, legislation to establish a Pacific Charter Commission. The purpose of the commission would be to create a charter that would promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy which would ensure economic and military security in the Pacific region of Asia.

The charter would attempt to obtain those goals through the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, free trade, and open markets. Obviously, this region is vital to the future of our Nation. Over the past 50 years, Asia has become a significant center of international economic and military power. Our Nation has seen the blood of its sons and daughters shed on Asian soil in defense of our national interests and in fighting tyranny. America has fought three wars in Asia since 1941 and American military personnel, our soldiers, our sailors, our airmen and Marines, have been engaged in ensuring peace across the Pacific.

In 1941, our Nation and Great Britain laid down a set of principles of foreign policy conduct. That was called the Atlantic Charter. Similarly, I propose that we establish a Pacific Charter Commission that would assist our government in laying out the principles for our policies in Asia in the 21st century.

Such a Pacific Charter would articulate America's long-term goals and objectives in the Pacific and link them with the means for implementation. It would be a comprehensive model for our involvement in that region supporting our national interests and assuring others of our intention to remain a Pacific power. Further, it would demonstrate that our Nation is placing its relations with Asia in the 21st century on a par comparable to that which has informed its relations with Europe over the latter half of the 20th century.

The time has come to lay out an architecture of policy that will establish our intention to remain engaged in Asia and the terms of our continued engagement. A commission to establish a Pacific Charter for the 21st century would provide the framework for such a policy and would ensure the entire region, allies and otherwise, of the continuation of a leadership that is consistent, coherent and coordinated.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 4899.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support of this resolution.

I would first like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for introducing the legislation before the House today. The U.S. is facing many foreign policy challenges in the Asia-Pacific region, challenges which are certain to grow in importance in the years ahead.

On the human rights side, political dissidents and religious minorities continue to be persecuted in China. Burma has tightened its control on political dissidents, and East Timorese refugees are living under horrible conditions in camps ruled by armed militias.

On the security side, North Korea missile and nuclear programs continue to pose a threat to the U.S.; managing the defense relationship with Japan requires high level attention; Taiwan's

security is under increasing threat from the PRC; and we must decide whether to cover certain Asian countries under a theater missile defense.

On the economic side, our trade deficit with China continues to grow to unprecedented levels; U.S. firms continue to face great difficulties operating in the Japanese market; and we must decide how the U.S. will deal with calls for greater economic integration among the Asian nations.

The Pacific Charter Commission created by the legislation before the House today could help the administration and Congress get the information and analysis needed to craft effective and informed foreign policy in that region.

The commission will also closely review U.S. policy toward the Asia-Pacific region and make recommendations to increase its effectiveness. Given the complexity of the political, security and economic problems facing U.S. policymakers in the region, the commission can help give voice to Asia-Pacific experts outside of the executive and congressional branches of government as well.

Obviously, the commission will only be as effective as its chairman and commissioners, but with strong leadership, the commission could help the U.S. pursue human rights, democracy, trade and security matters in Asia.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4889.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the Extension of remarks accompanying the introduction of H.R. 4899, there seems to be a desire for the proposed Commission to prefer one nation to another. India over China.

There is always a danger that we will codify a temporary mindset so as to put ourselves in a policy box where the principles and boundaries of our foreign policy becomes rigid; where a future Congress and chief Executive will be unable to alter course as our national interest compels; and where we may surrender our freedom of choice.

Lastly, I question the good that this nation can derive by so explicitly preferring India over China, whereby prompted by our affection for India, we may withhold criticism of India's actions and policies in the regional conflicts of South Asia. This can be seen as hostile to the people of Pakistan.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4899, The Asian Pacific Charter Commission Act of 2000. This legislation will establish a commission to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Pacific region of Asia through the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, free trade, and open markets.

I would first like to thank the gentleman from New York, Chairman BEN GILMAN, for his leadership in introducing this measure. I don't need to remind my Colleagues about Congressman GILMAN's courageous service in World War II in the Pacific theater. Serving as a Staff Sergeant in the 19th Bomb Group of the 20th Army Air Force, Congressman GILMAN flew 35 missions over Japan and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air

Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters. Furthermore, I want to commend Chairman GILMAN's dedication to promoting democracy and the rule of law in the Pacific region throughout his entire career.

As the proud Representative from Guam, which is located only 1,600 miles away from the Philippines, I strongly believe that H.R. 4899 is a step in the right direction in bringing together a commission which is designed to reinforce the United States commitment to a stable Pacific Region. Such a commission must clearly focus on human rights, the promotion of free and fair elections, constructive military partnerships, and basic coordination and communication between the United States and our friends and allies in the Pacific. Given Guam's strategic location within the Pacific Basin, I would like to contribute and play a constructive role in this new commission.

Congress must promote a consistent foreign policy which seeks to spread democracy through peaceful and constructive means. H.R. 4899 clearly serves this purpose. I encourage all Members to support this important resolution.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4899, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a commission to promote a consistent and coordinated foreign policy of the United States to ensure economic and military security in the Asia-Pacific region through the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 399.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 399, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 2, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 487]

YEAS—359

Abercrombie	Emerson	Leach
Ackerman	Eshoo	Levin
Aderholt	Etheridge	Lewis (CA)
Allen	Evans	Lewis (GA)
Andrews	Everett	Lewis (KY)
Archer	Ewing	Linder
Armey	Farr	Lipinski
Baca	Fattah	LoBiondo
Bachus	Filner	Lofgren
Baird	Fletcher	Lowe
Baldacci	Foley	Lucas (KY)
Baldwin	Forbes	Lucas (OK)
Barcia	Ford	Luther
Barrett (NE)	Fowler	Maloney (NY)
Barrett (WI)	Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Bartlett	Frelinghuysen	Markey
Barton	Frost	Martinez
Bass	Gallegly	Mascara
Becerra	Ganske	McCarthy (MO)
Bentsen	Gejdenson	McCarthy (NY)
Bereuter	Gekas	McDermott
Berkley	Gephardt	McGovern
Berman	Gibbons	McHugh
Berry	Gilchrest	McInnis
Biggert	Gilman	McIntyre
Bilbray	Gonzalez	McKeon
Bilirakis	Goode	Meehan
Bishop	Goodlatte	Meek (FL)
Blagojevich	Goodling	Menendez
Blumenauer	Gordon	Metcalfe
Boehlert	Goss	Millender-McDonald
Boehner	Granger	Miller (FL)
Bonilla	Green (TX)	Minge
Bonior	Green (WI)	Moakley
Bono	Greenwood	Mollohan
Borski	Gutknecht	Moore
Boswell	Hall (OH)	Moran (KS)
Boucher	Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)
Boyd	Hansen	Morella
Brady (PA)	Hastings (FL)	Nadler
Brady (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Napolitano
Brown (OH)	Hayes	Ney
Bryant	Hayworth	Norwood
Burr	Hefley	Nussle
Buyer	Herger	Oberstar
Callahan	Hill (MT)	Obey
Calvert	Hilleary	Olver
Camp	Hinojosa	Ortiz
Canady	Hobson	Ose
Cannon	Hoefel	Owens
Capuano	Hoekstra	Packard
Cardin	Holden	Pallone
Carson	Holt	Pascrell
Castle	Hoolley	Pastor
Chabot	Horn	Payne
Chambliss	Hostettler	Pease
Chenoweth-Hage	Houghton	Peterson (MN)
Clay	Hoyer	Peterson (PA)
Clayton	Hulshof	Petri
Clyburn	Hunter	Phelps
Coble	Hutchinson	Pickering
Collins	Hyde	Pickett
Combest	Inslee	Pitts
Condit	Istook	Pomeroy
Conyers	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Cooksey	Jackson-Lee	Portman
Costello	(TX)	Price (NC)
Cox	Jefferson	Radanovich
Coyne	Jenkins	Rahall
Cramer	John	Ramstad
Crane	Johnson (CT)	Rangel
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Regula
Cummings	Johnson, Sam	Reyes
Cunningham	Jones (NC)	Reynolds
Davis (FL)	Kanjorski	Riley
Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Rivers
Davis (VA)	Kasich	Rodriguez
Deal	Kelly	Roemer
DeGette	Kennedy	Rogan
DeLay	Kildee	Rogers
DeMint	Kilpatrick	Rohrabacher
Deutsch	Kind (WI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Rothman
Dicks	Kingston	Roukema
Dingell	Klecza	Roybal-Allard
Dixon	Knollenberg	Royce
Doggett	Kolbe	Rush
Dooley	Kucinich	Ryan (WI)
Doolittle	Kuykendall	Ryun (KS)
Doyle	LaFalce	Sabo
Dreier	LaHood	Salmon
Duncan	Lampson	Sanchez
Dunn	Largent	Sandlin
Edwards	Larson	Sawyer
Ehlers	Latham	Saxton
Ehrlich	LaTourette	