

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JAMES V. HANSEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication from the Honorable JAMES V. HANSEN, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 1, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Second Judicial District Court, Weber County, Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Member of Congress.

CHINA SELLING ARMS TO CUBA

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, many of us were shocked when we opened the newspaper this morning to read that China is selling arms to Cuba. The Cold War has been over for more than a decade. Very few Communist nations still survive, countries like Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam. Each of these countries continues to oppress its people. For many in these countries there is not enough food to eat, and the freedoms the rest of the world enjoys do not exist.

Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Cuba has lost billions of dollars in annual subsidies. Its people are hungry, poor and oppressed. Yet somehow it can afford to buy dangerous weapons from the last big Communist power, China.

What does Cuba need these arms for? Is Fidel Castro planning to return to his old ways of exporting Communist revolution and terrorism? Or does he need these weapons to keep on suppressing the freedoms his people are yearning for?

China should stop selling weapons to Cuba. Cuba should stop buying them from China. Communist leaders should worry about feeding their people before buying weapons to make war. What is next? A Chinese Bay of Pigs missile crisis in Cuba?

THE GOLDEN JACKPOT AWARD

(Mr. WAXMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is time to award another Golden Jackpot.

Today we have two outstanding nominees. The first nominee is the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is insisting on giving its senior executives over \$65 million in bonuses at the same time the utility is filing for bankruptcy. That is a pretty good reward for a management team that both helped create the California energy crisis and drove the company into bankruptcy.

Our second nominee is President Bush. President Bush has been faced with a choice on gasoline for California. By granting a waiver which was requested on a bipartisan basis by the delegation, the State requested a waiver on oxygenate requirements in gasoline and the President could have lowered gasoline prices, increased gasoline supplies and ensured that gasoline would cause less air pollution.

Instead, urged on by Archer Daniels Midland and other special interests, the President rejected the waiver. So now California families may face a second energy crisis. We may have gasoline shortages, gasoline prices will go up, and we will not cut air pollution. This was a difficult decision, but this Golden Jackpot award is going to be presented to President Bush.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON GOOD NEWS CLUB

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the recent Supreme Court ruling allowing the religious youth group, the Good News Club in Upstate New York, to conduct after-school meetings with children to pray and read the Bible.

The Supreme Court ruled that the Good News Club has every right to enjoy the same privileges as other groups such as the Boy and Girl Scouts that take part in the school district's policy of allowing community use of its buildings after class for social, civic and recreational meetings.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, a person of faith and a parent, the fact that it takes the highest court in the land to realize that the concept of separation of church and State does not warrant the blatant disregard of the First Amendment disturbs me. The First Amendment requires the freedom of religion, not the freedom from religion.

In a time of moral deprivation, we should embrace our young people's desires to study religion, not discourage them through actions deemed anti-religious.

UNISEX RESTROOMS, WHAT IS NEXT?

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last week a girl was crowned prom king in Washington. This week we learn a whole new classification term for men and women: Transgenders. That is right, transgenders. Ohio University has designated 30 restrooms as transgender-type restrooms, able to be used by both men and women at the same time.

They are officially called unisex restrooms. Unbelievable. What is next? Unisex locker rooms with thong/jock support dispensers? How about Maxipad vending machines in locker rooms? Beam me up.

I yield back this higher education business as yet simply getting high.

HONORING COLONEL GARY B. WOOD

(Mr. NETHERCUTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Colonel Gary B. Wood. Colonel Wood currently serves as Vice Commander of the 53d Wing at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, but his journey began in Washington State, my home State.

Colonel Wood was born in Tacoma, Washington. Even as a young boy, he knew that he wanted to be a fighter pilot. He earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Washington State University and a Master's Degree from Golden Gate University. While in college, he was active in the ROTC and Sigma Nu Fraternity.

His service in the military has taken him all over the United States and the world. From Alabama to Korea and North Carolina and Saudi Arabia, people everywhere have benefited from the kindness and commitment of this 6'4" colonel, who is known primarily as "Tiny."

As a youth football coach or a crisis line volunteer, Colonel Woods' compassion has always shone brightly.

For 30 years, he has dedicated himself to his family, his work and his country. I knew Gary best as a college fraternity brother. He was always well liked by all who knew him, and he set a high standard and a strong example for all underclassmen.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor today to salute Colonel Gary Wood on his distinguished career. I am proud to call him a friend, and I wish him the very best in his life ahead.

THE SUGAR PROGRAM HELPS PRODUCERS BY HURTING OTHER PEOPLE

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the sugar program, as we know it, is hurting workers. We have farm programs for wheat, corn, cotton and

other crops. These programs give direct assistance to farmers and allow market prices to be set by supply and demand. Farmers receive help but not at the expense of workers and consumers.

The sugar program is different. The sugar program helps producers by hurting other people. That is not right and we ought to be able to find another way to help sugar farmers.

The sugar program keeps our market prices higher than world prices. Domestic sugar prices are about 21 cents a pound compared to world prices of about 9 cents a pound. That is now beginning to cost us jobs.

In my community, Brach's Candy Company has announced that it is closing its plant and moving to Argentina so that it can get sugar more cheaply. It is time for us to retain and keep businesses in our country, and one way to do it is to make sure that sugar prices are fair and equal.

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 8, 2001 at 12:32 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits pursuant to provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 a Proclamation and a Trade Agreement with Vietnam.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,
Clerk of the House.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM ON TRADE RELATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107- 85)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 407 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2434) (the "Trade Act"), I am transmitting a copy of a proclamation that extends nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to the products of Vietnam. As an annex to the proclamation, I also enclose the text of the "Agreement Between the United States of America

and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Trade Relations," which was signed on July 13, 2000, including related annexes and exchanges of letters.

Implementation of this Agreement will strengthen political relations between the United States and Vietnam and produce economic benefits for both countries. It will also help to reinforce political and economic reform in Vietnam.

I believe that the Agreement is consistent with both the letter and spirit of the Trade Act. The Agreement provides for mutual extension of non-discriminatory tariff treatment, while seeking to ensure overall reciprocity of economic benefits. The Agreement includes safeguard arrangements designed to ensure that imports from Vietnam will not disrupt the U.S. market.

The Agreement also facilitates and expands the rights that U.S. businesses will have in conducting commercial transactions both within Vietnam and with Vietnamese nationals and business entities, and includes provisions dealing with settlement of commercial disputes, investment, financial transactions, and the establishment of government commercial offices. Vietnam also agrees to adopt standards for intellectual property protection that match the standards set forth in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

On June 1, 2001, I waived application of subsections 402 (a) and (b) of the Trade Act with respect to Vietnam. I urge that Congress act as soon as possible to approve, by a joint resolution referred to in section 151 (b) (3) of the Trade Act, the extension of non-discriminatory treatment to the products of Vietnam as provided for in the Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2001.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

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 "African Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 2306 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245) is amended by striking "1997" and all that follows through "2002" and inserting "2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007".

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Section 2306 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245) is further amended—

(1) by striking "There are authorized" and inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of amounts available each fiscal year to carry out this Act, the Secretary may expend not more than 3 percent or \$80,000, whichever is greater, to pay the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this Act."

SEC. 4. COOPERATION.

Part I of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 2104. ADVISORY GROUP.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary may convene an advisory group consisting of individuals representing public and private organizations actively involved in the conservation of African elephants.

"(b) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

"(1) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Group shall—

"(A) ensure that each meeting of the advisory group is open to the public; and

"(B) provide, at each meeting, an opportunity for interested persons to present oral or written statements concerning items on the agenda.

"(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide to the public timely notice of each meeting of the advisory group.

"(3) MINUTES.—Minutes of each meeting of the advisory group shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be made available to the public.

"(c) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory group."

SEC. 5. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY.

Section 2101 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211) is amended by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f), and by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

"(e) PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY.—To the maximum extent practical, in determining whether to approve project proposals under this section, the Secretary shall give consideration to projects that will enhance sustainable conservation programs to ensure effective long-term conservation of African elephants."

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The African Elephant Conservation Act is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2101(a) (16 U.S.C. 4211(a)) is amended by striking "African Elephant Conservation".

(2) Section 2102 (16 U.S.C. 4212) is amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through "(d) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS." and inserting the following:

"SEC. 2102. ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS."

(3) Section 2304 (16 U.S.C. 4243) is repealed.

(4) Section 2305(4) (16 U.S.C. 4244(4)) is amended by striking "the African Elephant Conservation Fund established by section 2102" and inserting "the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading 'MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND'".