

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. The General Accounting Office, a nonpartisan congressional investigative agency, is calling on the President and the Department of Energy to indefinitely postpone its decision on whether to build a huge permanent centralized waste storage site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

The GAO report calls the plan to bury waste at Yucca Mountain a failed scientific process, echoing the concern I and my fellow Nevadans have expressed for years.

Yet the report goes on further; it warns that the plans the DOE has been showing to Congress and Nevadans may not describe the facilities that DOE would actually develop.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the plan to bury nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain has not only been an obscene waste of taxpayer money but also a huge conspiracy to misrepresent the facts and deceive the American public.

It is time for the DOE to tell the truth. Storing nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain is not a safe plan, and I call upon my colleagues in the Congress to protect the American people and halt Yucca Mountain.

SUPPORT TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, we hear many reasons why this House should pass legislation to renew Trade Promotion Authority. Today, I rise on behalf of working American families who need TPA.

American families in the bottom 20 percent of the income scale spend 52 percent of their after-tax income on food and clothing. Unfortunately for these hard-working families, food and clothing are the most heavily taxed income sectors, accounting for more than half of U.S. import taxes.

In fact, the average American family of four pays \$1,100 every year because of import taxes. Talk about regressive taxation. Families struggling to make ends meet are disproportionately hit by import taxes at the same time our trade negotiators sit on the sidelines, lacking authority to make the deals needed to eliminate these taxes.

Passing TPA will help working families. Let us pass H.R. 3005 and give them a break.

SUPPORTING ISRAEL'S WAR ON TERRORISM

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

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, the scene is one that we know all too well: mindless terrorists attacking the young and the innocent, fleeing civilians with terror in their eyes, and once

again, Mr. Speaker, scores of young people, their lives ended by the violent hatred of terrorism. We saw this on our own soil on September 11, and we saw it again this past weekend in Israel.

Mr. Speaker, September 11, while devastating for us, also gave us a sense for what our friends in Israel have been dealing with for decades; but beyond our new understanding of Israeli suffering, September 11 also gave us a new responsibility, to support Israel's own war on terrorism.

I applaud President Bush and the recent comments from Secretary of State Colin Powell. They have recognized that Israel has a right and a responsibility to defend itself.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in Congress and the American people to support our friends in Israel as they struggle for peace and security.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO YUGOSLAVIA AND KOSOVO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-154)

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, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a combined 6-month periodic report on the national emergencies declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Executive Order 12808 on May 30, 1992, and Kosovo in Executive Order 13088 on June 9, 1998.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 2001.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-155)

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 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that was declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 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 7 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY'S SUCCESS IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 242) recognizing Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's success in promoting democracy and its continuing contribution to United States national interests.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 242

Whereas on May 1, 1951, Radio Free Europe inaugurated its full schedule of broadcast services to the people of Eastern Europe and, subsequently, Radio Liberty initiated its broadcast services to the peoples of the Soviet Union on March 1, 1953, just before the death of Stalin;

Whereas now fifty years later, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL, Inc.) continues to promote democracy and human rights and serve United States national interests by fulfilling its mission "to promote democratic values and institutions by disseminating factual information and ideas";

Whereas Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were established in the darkest days of the cold war as a substitute for the free media which no longer existed in the communist-dominated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

Whereas Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty developed a unique form of international broadcasting known as surrogate broadcasting by airing local news about the countries to which they broadcast as well as providing regional and international news, thus preventing the communist governments from establishing a monopoly on the dissemination of information and providing an alternative to the state-controlled, party dominated domestic media;

Whereas the broadcast of uncensored news and information by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty was a critical element contributing to the collapse of the totalitarian communist governments of Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

Whereas since the fall of the Iron Curtain, RFE/RL has continued to inform and therefore strengthen democratic forces in Central

Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union, and has contributed to the development of a new generation of political and economic leaders who have worked to strengthen civil society, free market economies, and democratic government institutions;

Whereas United States Government funding established and continues to support international broadcasting, including RFE/RL, and this funding is among the most useful and effective in promoting and enhancing the Nation's national security over the past half century;

Whereas RFE/RL has successfully downsized in response to legislative mandate and adapted its programming to the changing international broadcast environment in order to serve a broad spectrum of target audiences—people living in fledgling democracies where private media are still weak and do not enjoy full editorial independence, transitional societies where democratic institutions and practices are poorly developed, as well as countries which still have tightly controlled state media;

Whereas RFE/RL continues to provide objective news, analysis, and discussion of domestic and regional issues crucial to democratic and free-market transformations in emerging democracies as well as strengthening civil society in these areas;

Whereas RFE/RL broadcasts seek to combat ethnic, racial, and religious intolerance and promote mutual understanding among peoples;

Whereas RFE/RL provides a model for local media, assists in training to encourage media professionalism and independence, and develops partnerships with local media outlets in emerging democracies;

Whereas RFE/RL is a unique broadcasting institution long regarded by its audience as an alternative national media that provides both credibility and security for local journalists who work as its stringers and editors in the broadcast region; and

Whereas RFE/RL fosters closer relations between the United States and other democratic states, and the states of Central Europe and the former Soviet republics: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates the editors, journalists, and managers of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty on a half century of effort in promoting democratic values, and particularly their contribution to promoting freedom of the press and freedom of expression in areas of the world where such liberties have been denied or are not yet fully institutionalized; and

(2) recognizes the major contribution of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the growth of democracy throughout the world and its continuing efforts to advance the vital national interests of the United States in building a world community that is more peaceful, democratic, free, and stable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

□ 1415

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con.

Res. 242, the concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and simply stress that this resolution recognizes 50 years of outstanding broadcasts by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

Earlier this year, we celebrated the one-half century of service of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, and now we bring before this House a resolution to memorialize this occasion: Today, RFE/RL continues its mission to promote democratic values and institutions by disseminating factual information and ideas, thus expressing the idealism of the American experience.

As we face the war against terrorism and continued suppression of free media in many countries, it is clear that there remains a compelling mission for U.S. support of international broadcasting to provide factual information about world events and events within a given country.

The resolution before us recognizes the work of the broadcasters, the editors, the journalists, and the managers of RFE/RL, who see their work not just as a job but as a mission. Daily, they bring hope to people who do not have access to fair and independent media.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to formally recognize the work and successes of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and our support for their ongoing work to promote democratic values around the world.

Before reserving the balance of my time, let me just say I am particularly appreciative of the work of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), and so many others for their strong support of public diplomacy of the United States.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would like to add to that good list of names the gentleman just recited the name of my dear friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEACH), who has made such enormous contributions to this issue and to all other issues before our committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I was pleased to join the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) in introducing this important resolution. Mr. Speaker, and I commend the chairman for his initiative.

As the United States mounts an intensive public diplomacy campaign in the Middle East in support of our war on terrorism, it is critical that we reflect on our Nation's past success in amplifying American values around the globe through the airwaves. Radio Free

Europe and Radio Liberty stand as shining examples of the power of American democratic values and the potential of public diplomacy to advance United States national interests.

Since the founding of Radio Free Europe a half a century ago and the founding of Radio Liberty 48 years ago, these two broadcasting services have provided people around the world with hope and support in their struggle against repression. During the Cold War, Mr. Speaker, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty responded to the yearnings of those people who were suffering under the yoke of Communism and the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the two broadcasting services have adapted their missions, reformed their institutions, and extended their reach to Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and beyond.

As a young man in occupied Hungary during the Second World War, I recall the inspirational and liberating broadcasts of the BBC, and I can testify personally to the dramatic effect those radio programs had in providing hope to people denied basic information.

Unlike the dictators whom we resist, we have truth on our side. Democracy and the market economy are destined to prevail. To hasten this state, we must promote aggressively our values by all means of communication available to us. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are among the most effective tools in our public diplomacy toolbox, and they deserve our continued and strong support.

I commend Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty on 50 years of distinguished service to our Nation, and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in wishing this great organization many more years of success by supporting this resolution.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to just again compliment the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), whose visions on these issues have been nothing less than extraordinary.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice my ardent support for H. Con. Res. 242, which congratulates Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty for its half century of work in promoting democratic values, and recognizes the organization's contribution to the growth of democracy throughout the world, as we strive toward creating a world of free democratic states living in peace with one another.

One of the most effective, efficient ways to promote the growth of democratic institutions on every continent is for Americans to communicate directly with people in other countries. For 50 years, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has continued to broadcast daily news, analysis, and current affairs programming in a coherent, objective manner throughout the world. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty programs continue to provide 35 million listeners with balanced, reliable information, aimed at bolstering democratic development and market economies in countries where peaceful evolution to civil societies is of vital national interest to the United States.

With the advent of the war on terrorism, it becomes vital that Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty continues to demonstrate to other societies how having the freedom to live and do business creates a dynamic economy and a vibrant society. Explaining the value of freedom by directly communicating with the general population of other countries and their power elites is the best example of public diplomacy.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 242.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GEORGE P. SHULTZ NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3348) to designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Center as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3348

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE GEORGE P. SHULTZ NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 701(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4021(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The institution shall be designated the 'George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center'."

(2) Any reference in any provision of law to the National Foreign Affairs Training Center or the Foreign Service Institute shall be considered to be a reference to the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 53 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2725) is amended—

(A) in the section heading by inserting "GEORGE P. SHULTZ" after "THE"; and

(B) by inserting "George P. Shultz" after "use of the".

(2) Section 708(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028(a)) is amended by inserting "George P. Shultz" after "director of the".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 3348, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and let me welcome this opportunity to bring H.R. 3348 to the House floor. The bill designates the National Foreign Affairs Training Center after a distinguished American, George Shultz.

Mr. Shultz, among his many achievements, was responsible for creation of the new Foreign Service training facility established in Arlington, Virginia. He undertook the difficult task of convincing Congress that the funding of the new campus would be an investment in the future of our foreign affairs community. In 1993, the professional and modern facilities opened as the National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

Secretary Shultz has a strong belief that the Nation should have a permanent home for training U.S. Government officials that serve overseas. Since 1947, the State Department has operated an in-service training facility, but by the late 1980s, it was apparent that there was a need for expanded course offerings and a larger facility to accommodate the increased number of participants. Secretary Shultz successfully pursued his goal to have a first-rate training facility established, which today has an enrollment of approximately 30,000 a year.

As thrice a graduate of courses at the old Foreign Service Institute, it is an honor to bring this bill before the House. As a longtime admirer of the public service of Secretary Shultz, it is a particular honor to help bring his vision to reality.

I would urge strong support for this resolution and again would commend my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for his support for this initiative.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. And let me just say at the outset that one of the many reasons why the contributions of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) to the work of this body and to the Committee on International Relations is of such high quality is because of his earlier service as a member of our Foreign Service. He exemplifies the extraordinary talent of our diplomatic corps, and I want to commend him for bringing this legislation to our attention.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to cosponsor this bill with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) because Secretary George Shultz deserves all the recognition that this Congress and the

American people may offer. George Shultz was a brilliant Secretary of State and he guided the United States through a most critical time in our Nation's history.

I was a member of the Committee on International Relations during Secretary Shultz's entire tenure, and I have the highest regard for him both professionally and personally. After leaving Washington, Secretary Shultz made the wise decision to return to my area of the country, the San Francisco Bay area, and I have been delighted to claim him both as a constituent and as a friend.

George Shultz is proud of his Princeton and Marine Corps background, and he has provided a quality of integrity and intelligence and commitment to public service which is truly extraordinary. He may have left the government and moved away from Washington, but George continues to be actively engaged in our foreign policy and committed to strengthening and supporting the Department of State and the men and women who work there. I think it is more than fitting that this great institution that he worked so hard to establish, that he has been so dedicated to, should bear his name.

The Foreign Service Institute was originally created in 1943, and it provides training to the State Department and 43 other Federal agencies, providing instruction to over 30,000 U.S. Government employees every year in 63 foreign languages as well as in courses on management, leadership, diplomacy, security, economics, and other valuable skills and subjects.

Secretary Shultz was instrumental in obtaining the land and the funding to move the Institute to its current home on a 72-acre plot at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center in Arlington, Virginia. I am indeed proud to be a cosponsor of this bill to designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Institute as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

I thank the chairman and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for their leadership on this issue. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

□ 1430

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I think that it is indeed proper that the many achievements of George P. Shultz be recognized by the naming of this new National Foreign Affairs Training Center after Mr. Shultz.

As well as commending the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for the gentleman's efforts, I also commend the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for the bill that he brought up prior to this