

measure, and take a moment, if I could, to speak about the importance of commemorating the 50th anniversary of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

I think it is important that we remember within 10 minutes of the establishment of Radio Free Europe, the Soviets were already attempting in 1951 to jam those broadcasts, and yet those broadcasts got through. What Joseph Stalin was afraid of was what was being told over the air waves. He was afraid of the truth; Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty developed a rather unique form of international broadcasting. We call that today surrogate radio, airing local news about the countries to which they broadcast, operating as if they had a free and vibrant press.

During the Cold War, these radios brought the news of the Hungarian revolution of 1956, the Prague uprising of 1968, and most importantly, the rise of the solidarity movement in Poland. And when we talk with the leaders of the Czech Republic or Poland, they say that the hearts and minds of people were turned by the opportunity to listen every day to a radio broadcast which explained what was actually happening inside their country. These broadcasts were able to explain and to put into context what people were hearing from the Soviet broadcasts, and over time we know that this was the most effective single thing that changed the attitudes of the average person in Eastern Europe, we know that from the leaders of these countries today. They were critical in contributing to the collapse of communism, the collapse of the totalitarian governments of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. And besides its outstanding impact behind the Iron Curtain during the Cold War, the radios also aided in Afghanistan from 1985–1993 during the Soviet invasion.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty still continues to tell the truth, countering dictators like Saddam Hussein. Saddam Hussein has long complained that Radio Free Iraq is, in his words, an act of aggression. The Iraqi dictator has become so irked by his attempt to undermine his control over the media that Saddam Hussein instructed his intelligence officials, and apparently recently there has been a plot uncovered by Iraq to bomb Radio Free Europe's headquarters in Prague.

Last month this House passed legislation authored by myself and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) to re-create Radio Free Afghanistan by a margin of 405 to two. The Taliban is on its way out; but if Afghanistan is to have a chance of becoming stable, if its various factions and ethnic groups are to strike a workable governing accord, the country will need free-flowing, accurate news information.

Unfortunately, the country is starting from scratch. What media the Taliban did not corrupt, it destroyed. Looking ahead at the great challenges

Afghanistan faces, it is clear to those that are on the ground that a credible and effective media will not emerge any time soon. This legislation will provide for 12 hours of broadcasting a day in the two major dialects of Afghanistan, and that is vital to the peace and stability in that country. The bill awaits action by the other body. Radio Free Europe has been heard by individuals with a message of hope and freedom for the past 50 years, and I commend Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty on their anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to speak on behalf of the measure of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and also speak on the appropriate resolution today for a very distinguished American, George P. Shultz, and to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for bringing that resolution to the floor.

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

Mr. Speaker, George P. Shultz began his career in the South Pacific in World War II. He is ending his career, to the degree it is ending, and we hope it is not fully, with a bill aimed in his honor, a facility designed to prevent further wars. I think this could not be more fitting.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, long before the current emphasis on training for the foreign affairs community, George Shultz had a vision of a world-class foreign affairs training center for those who staff our foreign affairs establishment. That vision eventually became the National Foreign Affairs Training Center in Arlington, Virginia, which by this act, we name it after Secretary Shultz.

With all due respect to the current occupant of that office, George Shultz is in my estimation the finest person I have had the honor of working with during his or her service as Secretary of State. He played an enormous role in the tremendous expansion of the scope of liberty in the world during the Reagan Administration, all while protecting our national security from real threats. At times, he suffered the slings and arrows of fierce partisan attack, as he advanced the sometimes unpopular policies of his Administration. He did so always with inspiring grace and intellectual honesty.

If those who serve our Nation in foreign affairs were to model themselves after George Shultz, we would do well indeed. Let us help keep his spirit in their consciousness by naming the facility he planned after this visionary Secretary of State, our friend George Shultz.

I urge all my colleagues to support this tribute to an outstanding American, Secretary of State, George P. Shultz.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3348.

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.

HUNGER TO HARVEST: DECADE OF SUPPORT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA RESOLUTION

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Con. Res. 102) relating to efforts to reduce hunger in sub-Saharan Africa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 102

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the “Hunger to Harvest: Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa Resolution”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Despite some progress in recent years, sub-Saharan Africa enters the new millennium with many of the world's poorest countries and is the one region of the world where hunger is both pervasive and increasing.

(2) Thirty-three of the world's 41 poorest debtor countries are in sub-Saharan Africa and an estimated 291,000,000 people, nearly one-half of sub-Saharan Africa's total population, currently live in extreme poverty on less than \$1 a day.

(3) One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa is chronically undernourished, double the number of three decades ago. One child out of seven dies before the age of five, and one-half of these deaths are due to malnutrition.

(4) Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the world most affected by infectious disease, accounting for one-half of the deaths worldwide from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, and several other diseases.

(5) Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70 percent of adults, and 80 percent of children, living with the HIV virus, and 75 percent of the people worldwide who have died of AIDS lived in Africa.

(6) The HIV/AIDS pandemic has erased many of the development gains of the past generation in sub-Saharan Africa and now threatens to undermine economic and social progress for the next generation, with life expectancy in parts of sub-Saharan Africa having already decreased by 10–20 years as a result of AIDS.

(7) Despite these immense challenges, the number of sub-Saharan African countries that are moving toward open economies and more accountable governments has increased, and these countries are beginning to achieve local solutions to their common problems.

(8) To make lasting improvements in the lives of their people, sub-Saharan Africa governments need support as they act to solve conflicts, make critical investments in human capacity and infrastructure, combat corruption, reform their economies, stimulate trade and equitable economic growth, and build democracy.

(9) Despite sub-Saharan Africa's enormous development challenges, United States companies hold approximately \$12,800,000,000 in investments in sub-Saharan Africa, greater than United States investments in either the Middle East or Eastern Europe, and total United States trade with sub-Saharan Africa currently exceeds that with all of the independent states of the former Soviet Union,

including the Russian Federation. This economic relationship could be put at risk unless additional public and private resources are provided to combat poverty and promote equitable economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

(10) Bread for the World Institute calculates that the goal of reducing world hunger by one-half by 2015 is achievable through an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in annual funding from all donors for poverty-focused development. If the United States were to shoulder one-fourth of this aid burden—approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year—the cost to each United States citizen would be one penny per day.

(11) Failure to effectively address sub-Saharan Africa's development needs could result in greater conflict and increased poverty, heightening the prospect of humanitarian intervention and potentially threatening a wide range of United States interests in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should declare “A Decade of Support for Sub-Saharan Africa”;

(2) not later than 90 days after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution, the President should submit a report to Congress setting forth a five-year strategy, and a ten-year strategy, to achieve a reversal of current levels of hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa, including a commitment to contribute an appropriate United States share of increased bilateral and multilateral poverty-focused resources for sub-Saharan Africa, with an emphasis on—

(A) health, including efforts to prevent, treat, and control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other diseases that contribute to malnutrition and hunger, and to promote maternal health and child survival;

(B) education, with an emphasis on equal access to learning for girls and women;

(C) agriculture, including strengthening subsistence agriculture as well as the ability to compete in global agricultural markets, and investment in infrastructure and rural development;

(D) private sector and free market development, to bring sub-Saharan Africa into the global economy, enable people to purchase food, and make health and education investments sustainable;

(E) democratic institutions and the rule of law, including strengthening civil society and independent judiciaries;

(F) micro-finance development; and

(G) debt relief that provides incentives for sub-Saharan African countries to invest in poverty-focused development, and to expand democratic participation, free markets, trade, and investment;

(3) the President should work with the heads of other donor countries and sub-Saharan African countries, and with United States and sub-Saharan African private and voluntary organizations and other civic organizations, including faith-based organizations, to implement the strategies described in paragraph (2);

(4) Congress should undertake a multi-year commitment to provide the resources to implement those strategies; and

(5) 120 days after the date of adoption of this concurrent resolution, and every year thereafter, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, should submit to Congress a report on the implementation of those strategies, including the action taken under paragraph (3), describing—

(A) the results of the implementation of those strategies as of the date of the report, including the progress made and any setbacks suffered;

(B) impediments to, and opportunities for, future progress;

(C) proposed changes to those strategies, if any; and

(D) the role and extent of cooperation of the governments of sub-Saharan countries and other donors, both public and private, in combating poverty and promoting equitable economic development.

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 material on H. Con. Res. 102, the resolution 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.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the cooperation of the majority leader, the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for allowing the House to consider this Hunger to Harvest: Decade of Support for sub-Saharan Africa Resolution.

The bill was introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and me earlier this year and currently has 150 cosponsor, including many of our colleagues on the Committee on International Relations. The amendment in the nature of a substitute that the committee is offering today conforms the House version with similar language already passed by the Senate.

This resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should commit itself to acting with its partners in sub-Saharan Africa to reduce poverty and hunger on the sub-continent over the next decade.

What is most extraordinary about the 20th century in relation to the rest of human history is that economic and social development, coupled with modern medicines, caused the life spans of human beings to double on much of the planet. Tragically, the exception has been in Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, where not only have life spans not been extended, but life has been shortened in the last several decades.

While sub-Saharan Africa has tremendous untapped human and economic potential, for the most part the region has not prospered. Indeed, in all of the developing regions of the world, the severity of poverty and malnutrition is greatest in that sub-continent and is also growing at the fastest rate on the Earth. Roughly 290 million people in the region, nearly half the total population, live on less than a dollar a day.

Mr. Speaker, 33 of the world's 41 most heavily indebted poor countries are in

sub-Saharan Africa. According to the World Bank, those more vulnerable to poverty live in rural areas in large households which are often headed by women.

In addition, the scourge of HIV/AIDS is fast reversing many of the modest social gains which have been achieved in recent years. There are many causes for this distressing state of affairs: interstate conflict, natural disaster, corruption, underdeveloped private sectors, to name a few. While the people of sub-Saharan Africa must take ultimate responsibility for the success or failure of these countries, the United States has the moral obligation and resources to help improve the lives of millions of people living there.

This resolution directs the Agency for International Development to devise 5- and 10-year strategic plans in health, education and agriculture, and for promoting free market economies, trade investment, democracy, and the rule of law.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge the extraordinary leadership of America's faith-based community, churches, synagogues, mosques and associated institutes like Bread for the World and its thoughtful president, David Beckman, for compelling support for this resolution. It is this private, faith-based community that has awakened the conscience of the world on the need to confront the moral and development challenges of issues such as debt relief and world hunger. In their name, I urge passage of this resolution.

Before turning to the distinguished ranking member of the committee, let me thank the gentleman for his leadership and that of course of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), which has been so extraordinary on this subject.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. First, I would like to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for introducing this important resolution. I want to commend our Chair, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); and I certainly pay tribute to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), and to the ranking member, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), whose contribution on the subject of Africa and indeed on all subjects coming before our committee is immeasurable in importance.

Mr. Speaker, each night more than 800 million people around the globe, many of them children, go to bed not knowing if they will have enough to eat the next day. Most of these poor and hungry souls live in sub-Saharan Africa. In Africa, hunger is both pervasive and growing. The sad truth is that hunger, poverty, and disease go hand in hand. A poor and hungry mother has few defenses against tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS, and other

deadly diseases when hunger, too, gnaws at her body and saps her spirit.

Some of Africa's poverty is caused by decades of civil strife where the sole purpose of conflict is to rob the nation of its wealth. Resource wars fought over diamonds, oil, or simply the largess of the state leave little behind for the citizens of the nation. Mr. Speaker, this must end. These wars leave farming areas seeded with land mines instead of maize. Young boys stripped of their innocence become vicious child soldiers instead of school boys. War lords reap millions in personal gain.

Global indifference, Mr. Speaker, has caused some of the Africa's poverty. The ubiquitous faces of hungry African children cease to stir concern in rich countries as new crises arise that affect our own lives. One is only stirred from the seeming banality of Africa's hunger when one truly looks into the eyes of a malnourished child or a helpless mother. It has become too easy to turn away and worry instead about tax relief or global trade or school reform.

Mr. Speaker, taxes, trade and education matter; but they do not relieve us of our obligation to care for Africa's poor and hungry. Despite immense challenges, the number of sub-Saharan African countries digging deep to find local solutions to their problems is growing. They are moving toward open economies and more accountable and transparent government. To make long-term, sustainable improvements in the lives of their people, African governments need the support that we can give them to resolve their conflicts, make critical investment in human capacity and infrastructure, combat corruption, reform their economies, and ultimately build democracy. They do not need handouts, but they certainly do need us to join hands.

Mr. Speaker, we can come together with those African leaders who are ready to act responsibly. We can build strong economic relationships that combat poverty and promote equitable economic growth in Africa. Together we can address effectively Africa's human needs and bring about a continent with a different face, a face no longer filled with hunger, hopelessness and despair, but one etched with promise, prosperity and hope.

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Mr. Speaker, the Hunger to Harvest Resolution is a very important piece of legislation. Its passage will put Congress on record in support of efforts to alleviate hunger in Africa, and I ask every one of our colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, and I rise to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for his humanitarian efforts and his work over the years with

AID and his efforts to bring focus on this issue of hunger in Africa, and also to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa, for his efforts to raise before this body this critically important issue of what we can do to reduce hunger in sub-Saharan Africa.

Far too little progress has been made over the years in fighting hunger. I believe that Congress has taken several tangible steps, in addition to this Hunger to Harvest legislation, that have helped in some way to reduce poverty and hunger in Africa. One that I wanted to focus on for just a minute was the fact that in May of 2000, after years of effort, Congress passed and the President signed into law the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Although the bill has only been in effect for a year, it has had a very positive development impact in terms of some of the poorest African countries.

I will give my colleagues two examples: Malawi and Madagascar, two of the world's poorest countries, have experienced a 70 percent and 120 percent increase respectively in trade with the United States, causing a direct increase there in jobs and causing an increase in income to the neediest people in those countries; and that means food on the plates of children who might otherwise not eat, and shoes on their feet.

Mr. Speaker, we should do more in fighting hunger in Africa, and this resolution focuses on that issue, and we should also do more to promote trade with Africa, which is good for African countries and, frankly, good for America too. With a global economic slowdown underway, Africa is one of the few regions in the world, frankly, where we are increasing trade, and Africa wants to do business with the United States.

The U.S. has a growing commercial interest there. It has a growing strategic interest in Africa which has been described as the "soft underbelly" in our war against terrorism but, most important for us, the U.S. has an important humanitarian interest there. America has always had that humanitarian interest in Africa. I want to commend these Members of Congress who have routinely tried to keep that focus on that issue, and it is that interest that the Hunger to Harvest legislation speaks to.

So I again wanted to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for their efforts.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield such time as he may consume to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), my dear friend, who has been our leader on our side of the aisle on all issues relating to these matters.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 102.

Let me thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for moving this im-

portant piece of legislation through and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), whose long interest in foreign affairs throughout the world and his own experience has been an example of leadership to our committee. Let me commend the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), who has led the Subcommittee on Africa into a forward-moving committee, and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), who not only on this bill dealing with hunger, but his leadership on legislation focusing the attention of the Global AIDS Fund with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who should be commended for his tireless effort on behalf of people of the world who are less fortunate.

While the Nation's attention is understandably with the war in Afghanistan, Congress has made a firm pledge to poor and hungry people in Africa with this legislation, H. Con. Res. 102, Hunger to Harvest: A Decade of Concern for Africa, which calls for significant new poverty-focused development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa. Hunger to Harvest would increase poverty-focused assistance to sub-Saharan Africa by \$1 billion. According to Bread for the World, the national grass-roots organization that works with antihunger programs, and they have actively lobbied for this bill, a commitment of \$4 billion a year from the G-8 countries would cut world hunger in half by the year 2015. The U.S. share of that would be \$1 billion, which translates into a mere penny a day for each American. We can certainly afford that. We have the means to effectively attack hunger and we have the means to feed every child in the world where, as it has been mentioned, 200 million children out of 800 million people go hungry every day. We have the means to save the precious lives of innocent children when, in developing countries, 6 million children die every year, mostly because of hunger-related illnesses.

The world produces enough food to feed its growing population, so the issue is not the sufficiency of food. The issue is about access and distribution. The long-term solution to hunger in sub-Saharan Africa, therefore, must include strengthening agriculture as a source of food and income and improving basic health and education in sub-Saharan Africa.

We cannot as a country say we are for development and not deal with the issue of hunger, which inhibits progress, growth, and life, nor can we effectively fight the war on terrorism and win if we do not deal with conditions of hunger and poverty which can lead to feelings of disillusionment and marginalization. Helping Africa work its way to prosperity is not only the right thing to do but it also makes good sense to America's workers. The United States holds approximately \$13 billion in investments in sub-Saharan Africa, more than in the Middle East or Eastern Europe, and the total U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa exceeds that of the entire former Soviet Union.

What Congress will do in enthusiastically passing the Hunger to Harvest Resolution is join our G-8 partners and the World Bank in expressing support for the long-term development initiatives of African governments as expressed in the new Program for African Development announced by Presidents Mbeki of South Africa, Obasanjo of Nigeria, Wade of Senegal, and Bouteflika of Algeria.

I have been inspired by this bipartisan effort and by the work of Bread for the World. With more than a third of the Members of the House cosponsoring this resolution from both sides of the aisle, I think together we can fight hunger and poverty in Africa. Let me once again commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) who has fought tirelessly to reach this milestone. While our two parties may disagree on some issues, it is wonderful to see that ending hunger and aiding in Africa's development is something we can all agree on.

At a time when more and more Americans say the U.S. would benefit from greater involvement in world affairs, America has helped put Congress on record.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to pass this bill.

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

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

In conclusion, let me again thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for their leadership on so many African issues. Symbolically, this bill is about the world family, about kids and their grandparents. If we keep our priorities right, the likelihood of moral and national splintering becomes remote. If, on the other hand, we wear blinkers, chaos is inevitable. The American national spirit, as well as our national interest, is interlinked with the commitment to end despair in the furthest reaches of the globe. Hope is the only hope for the world today.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time to voice my support for H. Con. Res. 102. Sub-Saharan Africa is clearly a region afflicted by poverty. Despite some positive economic and political changes in sub-Saharan Africa, it remains an area of the world where hunger is pervasive and steadily increasing with one of every three persons being chronically undernourished. This hunger has multiple causes, including severe poverty, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, civil wars, continued foreign debt, degraded land, and inadequate education.

African nations need additional U.S. aid to develop their human and natural resources—and thereby strengthen their capacity to deal with hunger, poverty, and related problems. Sub-Saharan Africa needs additional resources to improve farming and support farmer-owned businesses; help prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases; encourage the enrollment of more children in school; and help develop

microenterprises and other business opportunities.

However, assistance alone will not solve their problems. Although such poverty-focused development aid has proven effective, our efforts to assist sub-Saharan Africans to overcome poverty must remain focused on encouraging their participation in the private sector. The foundation for sustained economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa depends upon the development of an environment receptive to trade and investment. This can only be brought about by investments in human resources, domestic economic development, the implementation of free market policies, and the widespread application of the rule of law and democratic governance by the sub-Saharan nations themselves.

I urge support for this measure.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in strong support of H. Con. Res. 102, the Hunger to Harvest Resolution: A Decade of Concern for Africa. Additionally, this Member, as a cosponsor of this resolution, would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for introducing this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the terrorist attacks of September 11th highlighted the extent to which American security is placed at risk when the U.S. fails to provide development aid and assistance to areas in peril of falling into the hands of unfriendly regimes. Indeed, sub-Saharan Africa currently faces many of the same conditions which coalesced to create the Afghanistan in which the Taliban has thrived. Much of sub-Saharan Africa has fought ravaging civil wars, demoralizing poverty, recurring droughts, and debilitating disease.

This country's own long-term security depends to a large extent on stability in sub-Saharan Africa. The micro-enterprise, agriculture development, debt relief, and health programs which are outlined in this bill have the potential to serve as key investments in preventing terrorism against the U.S. and against U.S. interests.

Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly urges his colleagues to vote for H. Con. Res. 102.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful today for the opportunity to speak on a topic that is important to all Americans.

The issue of hunger in sub-Saharan Africa strikes at the very core of our nation's values. The current situation in this part of the world is both alarming and poignant. Many of the people in this region suffer from disease, malnutrition, and hunger. The suffering of so many is attributed to the lack of such basic needs as food and adequate shelter which makes the situation all the more disturbing.

Currently the American people are focused on overcoming recent tragedy and forging new roads toward progress and prosperity. The humanity and compassion that the people of this nation have displayed transcends geographical borders. As noted in H. Con. Res. 102, the majority of Americans want to see the United States, along with the rest of the world, join together in a concerted effort to alleviate world hunger.

As the United States leads the world into the twenty-first century, we must ensure that we leave no one behind. There is a risk that if left unresolved, the gap between rich and poor nations of the world will only increase. It is important that the United States lead the

world in showing a real commitment to eliminating the suffering of the world's hungry. While it is important that we act quickly, we must also be willing to persevere in order to create real and lasting change.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a region fraught with many problems. One in three people are chronically undernourished, leading one-seventh of all children to die before they are five years old. Upwards of 70 percent of all AIDS patients reside in sub-Saharan Africa, and though almost half of its population survives on less than \$1 a day, U.S. companies hold \$15 billion in investments there—more than either the Middle East or Eastern Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that this resolution takes the necessary steps to begin substantial change. H. Con. Res. 102 calls for the engagement of other nations in a multi-lateral effort to be conducted for several years. Through a multi-year commitment to funding health, education, agriculture, and micro-finance programs, as well as debt relief, we can show our commitment to real progress. I encourage my colleagues to vote for this resolution, declare "A Decade of Concern" for sub-Saharan Africa, and begin the process of alleviating this human suffering.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H. Con. Res. 102. This resolution highlights the stark realities facing the African sub-continent at the precipice of this millennium, and highlights the commitments that the United States must make in order to further the health and safety of the African peoples.

The findings in this resolution tell a stark story. Africa is the one area of the world where hunger is both pervasive and increasing; 33 of the 41 poorest debtor countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly half of the total population of this geographic population lives on less than \$1 a day; 70 percent of the adults and 80 percent of children living with HIV are in Africa, and two-thirds of worldwide deaths due to the ravages of AIDS have taken place there.

Mr. Speaker, the American people overwhelmingly think that the U.S. should commit to cutting world hunger in half by 2015. Private organizations such as Bread of the World estimate that the U.S. burden for this project would be around a penny per day. This makes Congress' action here that much more important.

Mr. Speaker, I share the sense of this body that "a moral people cannot tolerate the existence of hunger, poverty, and disease in any part of the world." This nation should declare a "Decade of Concern for Africa" and commit to increased levels of poverty focused development assistance across sub-Saharan Africa. I agree that this support should be focused on the immediate needs of the African Diaspora by directing funding toward health and HIV prevention, education and equal learning for girls and women, agriculture and sustainable development, and bilateral and multilateral debt relief that acknowledges the West's role in creating instability in Africa.

By passing this resolution, this Congress moves closer to my goal of a stable, healthy, and viable Africa for all its nations and peoples. This body follows the efforts of the Congressional Black Caucus to highlight the horrific conditions at play in the region. In light of the U.S. actions during the recent U.N. Conference Against Racism held in South Africa,

this resolution establishes that the American people are humane and compassionate.

Mr. Speaker, I am again happy to support this resolution, and encourage all members to further its goals of a stable, healthy, and hunger-free Africa.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). 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. 102, as amended.

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.

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 494) to provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic recovery in Zimbabwe, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 494

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 "Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to effect peaceful, democratic change, achieve broad-based and equitable economic growth, and restore the rule of law.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The term "international financial institutions" means the multilateral development banks and the International Monetary Fund.

(2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—The term "multilateral development banks" means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.

SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Through economic mismanagement, undemocratic practices, and the costly deployment of troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of Zimbabwe has rendered itself ineligible to participate in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund programs, which would otherwise be providing substantial resources to assist in the recovery and

modernization of Zimbabwe's economy. The people of Zimbabwe have thus been denied the economic and democratic benefits envisioned by the donors to such programs, including the United States.

(2) In September 1999 the IMF suspended its support under a "Stand By Arrangement", approved the previous month, for economic adjustment and reform in Zimbabwe.

(3) In October 1999, the International Development Association (in this section referred to as the "IDA") suspended all structural adjustment loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(4) In May 2000, the IDA suspended all other new lending to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(5) In September 2000, the IDA suspended disbursement of funds for ongoing projects under previously-approved loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(b) SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

(1) BILATERAL DEBT RELIEF.—Upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury shall undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by any agency of the United States Government.

(2) MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that, upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury should—

(A) direct the United States executive director of each multilateral development bank to propose that the bank should undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that bank; and

(B) direct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to which the United States is a member to propose to undertake financial and technical support for Zimbabwe, especially support that is intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic recovery and development, the stabilization of the Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

(c) MULTILATERAL FINANCING RESTRICTION.—Until the President makes the certification described in subsection (d), and except as may be required to meet basic human needs or for good governance, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to oppose and vote against—

(1) any extension by the respective institution of any loan, credit, or guarantee to the Government of Zimbabwe; or

(2) any cancellation or reduction of indebtedness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the United States or any international financial institution.

(d) PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION THAT CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE SATISFIED.—A certification under this subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees of a determination made by the President that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) RESTORATION OF THE RULE OF LAW.—The rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, freedom of speech and association, and an end to the lawlessness, violence, and intimidation sponsored, condoned, or tolerated by the Government of Zimbabwe, the ruling party, and their supporters or entities.

(2) ELECTION OR PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.—Either of the following two conditions is satisfied:

(A) PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Zimbabwe has held a presidential election that is widely accepted as free and fair by independent international monitors, and the president-elect is free to assume the duties of the office.

(B) PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.—In the event the certification is made before the presidential election takes place, the Government of Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association.

(3) COMMITMENT TO EQUITABLE, LEGAL, AND TRANSPARENT LAND REFORM.—The Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an equitable, legal, and transparent land reform program consistent with agreements reached at the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998.

(4) FULFILLMENT OF AGREEMENT ENDING WAR IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.—The Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith effort to fulfill the terms of the Lusaka, Zambia, agreement on ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(5) MILITARY AND NATIONAL POLICE SUBORDINATE TO CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Zimbabwean Armed Forces, the National Police of Zimbabwe, and other state security forces are responsible to and serve the elected civilian government.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of subsection (b)(1) or subsection (c), if the President determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, THE FREE PRESS AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA, AND THE RULE OF LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to—

(1) support an independent and free press and electronic media in Zimbabwe;

(2) support equitable, legal, and transparent mechanisms of land reform in Zimbabwe, including the payment of costs related to the acquisition of land and the resettlement of individuals, consistent with the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998, or any subsequent agreement relating thereto; and

(3) provide for democracy and governance programs in Zimbabwe.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2002—

(1) \$20,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a)(2); and

(2) \$6,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a)(3).

(c) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—The authority in this section supersedes any other provision of law.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE AND THE BREAKDOWN OF THE RULE OF LAW IN ZIMBABWE.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should begin immediate consultation with the governments of European Union member states, Canada, and other appropriate foreign countries on ways in which to—

(1) identify and share information regarding individuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and intimidation in Zimbabwe;

(2) identify assets of those individuals held outside Zimbabwe;

(3) implement travel and economic sanctions against those individuals and their associates and families; and

(4) provide for the eventual removal or amendment of those sanctions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from