

to reach out to children at the lower levels as well as children moving through the middle schools and high schools.

One of the things I find most appealing is the good amendment you pointed out to try to find out what is happening out there across the country, what is working, what is demonstrating good results. The summer is really going to be a key time in terms of helping children.

The last point I will make is that in looking at the country and trying to enhance education accomplishment, most educators would say, particularly for children who are hard-pressed, that the summer interlude is a dangerous time. Children fall behind. A lot of it is that they are sort of moving along, gradually making some progress. Then they run into the summertime, and they fall behind again; they have to start over again. So this summer period—trying to find ways in which they can have effective programs so children who may be behind a little bit can catch up, get some advantage, retain the knowledge they may have gained, get some advantage in making up for perhaps some other area of need—makes them better prepared in the next full period. All of this deserves our thought.

The good amendment is going to help us do some important work in this area. I thank the two Senators for their initiative and those the good Senators have referenced for their help as well.

If there is no further comment, I ask, what is the question before the Senate at the present time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 450, as modified.

The amendment (No. 450), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IRAN-LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I strongly support S. 994, which would

extend the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for 5 years.

Current U.S. law imposes economic sanctions on foreign companies that invest in Libya's oil sector, but those sanctions expire on August 5th. The need for the sanctions is as strong today as when they were enacted in 1996. They deserve to be extended. Ending sanctions on Libya by allowing the law to expire would have a far-reaching negative effect on the battle against international terrorism and the twelve-year pursuit of justice for the 270 victims of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

Current law requires the President to impose at least 2 out of 6 sanctions listed in the statute on foreign companies that invest more than \$20 million in 1 year in Iran's energy sector, or \$40 million in 1 year in Libya's energy sector. The 6 sanctions are the following:

(1) Denial of Export-Import Bank loans, credits, or credit guarantees for U.S. exports to the firm.

(2) Denial of licenses for the U.S. export of military or militarily-useful technology to the firm.

(3) Denial of U.S. bank loans exceeding \$10 million in 1 year to the firm.

(4) If the sanctioned firm is a financial institution, a prohibition on the firm's service as a primary dealer in U.S. government bonds; and/or a prohibition on the firm's service as a repository for U.S. government funds.

(5) Prohibition on U.S. government procurement from the firm.

(6) A restriction on imports from the firm.

Under Section 9(c) of current law, the President may waive the sanctions on the ground that doing so is important to the U.S. national interest. For Libya, the law terminates if the President determines that Libya has fulfilled the requirements of all U.N. resolutions relating to the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. Those conditions, which were imposed by the international community, require the Government of Libya to accept responsibility for the actions of its intelligence officer, disclose information about its involvement in the bombing, provide appropriate compensation for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103, and fully renounce international terrorism.

President Bush has emphasized his support for these conditions. As he stated on April 19, "We have made it clear to the Libyans that sanctions will remain until such time as they not only compensate for the bombing of the aircraft, but also admit their guilt and express remorse." Yet the Government of Libya continues to refuse to meet the conditions of the international community. Until it does, both the United States and the international community should continue to impose sanctions on the regime.

Despite the conventional wisdom that economic sanctions do not work, they have been effective in the case of Libya. As a result of the United Na-

tions sanctions, the U.S. sanctions, and diplomatic pressure, the Libyan Government finally agreed in 1999 to a trial by a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands of two Libyans indicted for the bombing. Last January 31, one of the defendants, a Libyan intelligence agent, was convicted of murder for that atrocity.

The court's decision clearly implicated the Libyan Government. The conviction was a significant diplomatic and legal victory for the world community, for our nation, which was the real target of the terrorist attack, and for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

The Iran Libya Sanctions Act is also intended to help level the playing field for American companies, which have been prohibited from investing in Libya by a Presidential Order issued by President Reagan in 1986. The statute enacted in 1996 imposed sanctions on foreign companies that invest more than \$40 million in any year in the Libyan energy sector. The objective of the 1996 law is to create a disincentive for foreign companies to invest in Libya and help ensure that American firms are not disadvantaged by the U.S. sanctions. Since the sanctions on U.S. firms will continue, it is essential to extend the sanctions on foreign firms as well.

The Administration has indicated that it has no evidence of violations of the law by foreign companies. But some foreign companies are clearly poised to invest substantially in the Libyan petroleum sector, in violation of the law. A German company, Wintershall, is reportedly considering investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the Libyan oil industry.

Allowing current law to lapse before the conditions specified by the international community are met would give a green light to foreign companies to invest in Libya, putting American companies at a clear disadvantage. It would reward the leader of Libya, Colonel Qadhafi, for his continuing refusal to comply with the U.N. resolutions. It would set an unwise precedent of disregard for U.N. Security Council Resolutions. It would undermine our ongoing diplomatic efforts in the Security Council to prevent the international sanctions from being permanently lifted until Libya complies with the U.N. conditions. And it would prematurely signal a warming in U.S.-Libyan relations.

Our European allies would undoubtedly welcome the expiration of the U.S. sanctions. European companies are eager to increase their investments in Libya, but they do not want to be sanctioned by the United States. They are ready to close the book on the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and open a new chapter in relations with Libya.

But the pursuit of justice is not only for American citizens. Citizens of 22 countries were murdered on Pan Am Flight 103, including citizens of many European countries. The current sanctions were enacted on behalf of these

citizens as well. Our government should be actively working to persuade European countries that it is premature to rehabilitate Libya.

Some have proposed extending the law for two years, rather than five years as our bill proposes. I strongly support a five-year extension.

If we reduce the time period, Colonel Qadhafi will have an incentive to continue stonewalling, as he has done since the verdict was announced last January, and wait until the law expires.

Extending the law that requires sanctions on foreign companies that invest in Libya for another five years is in both the security interest of the United States and the security interest of the international community. Profits in Libya should not come at the expense of progress against international terrorism and justice for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

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**INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2001**

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise this afternoon to join my distinguished colleagues, Senators LUGAR, LEAHY, HARKIN, DURBIN, and others, as well as Representative JO ANN EMERSON and Representative JIM MCGOVERN in the House, to speak in favor of the International Food For Education and Nutrition Act of 2001.

Mr. President, former Senators Bob Dole and Senator George McGovern developed the concept of this bipartisan bill last year. This legislation, which links food to education, is really brilliant in its simplicity, by making permanent an existing international school nutrition pilot program.

These two dedicated public servants, Senator Dole and Senator McGovern, worked tirelessly in the Senate in years past to feed needy children both in this country and around the world. Because of them and because of their leadership and their vision, millions and millions of children have received nutritious meals and an education. Through their efforts, they have given millions of children hope and a future.

Mr. President, nearly 30 years ago, on this Senate floor, Senator Bob Dole and Senator George McGovern formed a bipartisan coalition on matters that had to do with agriculture and domestic food assistance. They led the way in putting in place an expanded network of food stamps for the poor, school lunches and breakfast on a much wider scale, a supplementary feeding program for low-income pregnant and nursing mothers and their infants, and nutrition guidelines for the American people.

Indeed, Senators Dole and McGovern, through their words and their deeds, have demonstrated a deep and enduring commitment to children around the globe.

But there is still more to do—much more. Today, we still cannot under-

stand the importance of school feeding programs in impoverished countries throughout this world. Currently, there are hundreds of millions of children worldwide who are not enrolled in school, in part because of hunger or malnourishment. We know if there is food at school, children will come, children will attend. The fact is that school feeding programs can reach the poorest of the poor, providing necessary nutrition to children who often do not receive any other food throughout the entire day.

As a result, these programs have had a substantial and very positive impact on school enrollment levels and attendance. More and more children are going to school around the world, and more and more children are able to learn and become educated. With an education, a child has a future.

There is a very simplistic and important link between food and education. My wife, Fran, and I have seen it in our travels to Haiti. We have become good friends with Father Hagan—Tom Hagan—an American priest who works so very hard with the poorest of the poor in Haiti. One of the things that Father Hagan does, and is doing today, is making that link between food and education.

Father Tom waits until after the school year starts and he sees what children don't have the money, don't have the ability to enroll in school. He waits a couple weeks and then he opens up his school and takes those children in from the city of Port au Prince, the Cite Soleil, the poorest part of the city, the slum, and provides them with education. He not only provides them with education, he provides them with what for most of them is the only meal they will receive, the only food they will receive all day. So the food serves as sort of a magnet, but, at the same time, it gives these young children the nourishment they need so they can concentrate and study and they can learn.

Fran and I have seen it firsthand in Haiti. We have seen it in Nicaragua, we have seen it in other countries where people are working to make a difference.

What this bill does is put the Congress and this country on record as saying we are committed to doing this around the world. We want to work with other countries and the United States to lead by example. We cannot do this all ourselves, but we can provide the initial leadership.

The specific initiative we are introducing today advances and expands current feeding programs by establishing the International Food for Education and Nutrition Program. This new program will enable the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities for use in global school feeding programs. These commodities then would be provided to private organizations for distribution in recipient countries throughout the world.

To facilitate enactment of these programs, our bill also would provide adequate funds for transportation and distribution costs associated with these efforts. It does no good to give food if you cannot get it distributed.

Our legislation stems from the 1-year pilot program I referenced a moment ago which Senators Dole and McGovern developed and the previous administration launched a year ago. Known as the Global Food for Education Initiative, this \$300 million pilot program provides nutritious meals to children in 38 countries.

Under the program, 14 private volunteer organizations, together with the United Nations World Food Program, are working to provide a free breakfast or free lunch to some 7 million schoolchildren in developing countries. Our legislation is a perfect complement to the current Public Law 480 title II emergency feeding program which helps nourish more than 40 million children and adults worldwide.

Let me highlight just one of the many success stories we have already seen with the current pilot program.

In Cameroon, for example, we are providing nutritious meals to more than 50,000 schoolchildren, helping to increase school enrollment by over 50 percent and cutting the dropout rate for girls to virtually zero. These findings are not unique. We find, for example, similar success stories in Vietnam and in Honduras.

Our bill will continue to build upon the initial success of the pilot project, and we will make this program permanent. By making it permanent, we can reach even more impoverished children and have a lasting, long-term effect on global educational development and work to eradicate childhood hunger.

Furthermore, the investment in international school feeding programs not only will help children in developing countries, but it also will, of course, benefit our U.S. farmers. The program provides our farmers with a steady opportunity to sell the goods they produce. This is definitely a win-win situation.

I look forward to continuing our work on this important initiative, and I urge my colleagues to join in support of our legislation.

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**JAMES BOATWRIGHT, A VALUED SENATE EMPLOYEE**

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I take a moment on the Senate floor to state my sadness—and I am sure the sadness of many Senators—on the death of James Boatwright.

For all the years I have served in the Senate, James has worked in the Senate restaurant. He has been a friend of mine and to many of us. He has kept us informed and entertained with his stories about his golf game, his insights about life, and sports in general. He was a very real and valuable part of the Senate and he will be missed by all of us who knew him.