

the Bosnia genocide, and halted Milosevic's ethnic cleansing in Kosova. With that record, it is almost inconceivable to me that we need to enhance our nation's image in the Middle East and other areas with large Muslim populations. Nevertheless, for a variety of reasons we do. This bill is an important first step toward telling the world the story of America and the values for which we stand.

I particularly support this legislation because it includes my amendment authorizing funding for the promotion of democracy, good governance, the rule of law, independent media, religious tolerance, the rights of women, and strengthening civil society in Middle Eastern states. For too long, America has tolerated Arab dictatorships because of our need for secure oil supplies. September 11th demonstrated that our country needs true friends in the region—democracies which respect the rights of their people—not petty autocracies which trample civil and political rights to perpetuate their rule. The funding to promote democracy in the Middle East will be coordinated by the National Endowment for Democracy, which does such excellent work around the world to promote America's democratic values.

My amendment passed prior to the recent release of the Arab Human Development Report 2002 written by Arab scholars and experts with the support of the United Nations Development Program. Yet, this report, which found a "freedom deficit" in the Arab world, only adds to the importance of democracy promotion in the Middle East. As stated in a July 7 New York Times Editorial, "For too long, America embraced corrupt and autocratic Arab leaders, asking only that they accommodate Western oil needs and not make excessive trouble for Israel. As a result, too many young Arabs now identify the United States more readily with repressive dictators it supports in the Middle East than with the tolerant democracy it practices at home." My amendment is designed to turn back that tide.

Once again, I strongly support H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman HYDE has crafted a superb bill and I am proud of him and of our Committee. The bill, as our Committee report states, is intended to "enhance in scope and substance, redirect, redefine, and reorganize United States public diplomacy." It is clear that we have not been getting the desired results from our public diplomacy efforts. Even with the major reorganization of the last decade, our efforts have not met the challenge of the post-September 11 world.

The team assembled by the President, including Under Secretary Beers and, of course, Secretary Powell, a most formidable communicator in his own right, are working overtime. But they need the tools and resources that this bill provides them.

I am especially interested in the special authorities for outreach to the Muslim world that are incorporated in this bill. The governments of too many Muslim states have been directing the energies of their people at the United States, or at Israel, in the search for an excuse for mismanagement at home. We need to tell our story and deflect this improperly-placed blame, which can only lead to hatred, terrorism, and war.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work of Chairman HYDE and my colleagues and urge them to support the bill.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3969, the Freedom Promotion Act of 2002. I would like to thank Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member Lantos of the House International Relations Committee for their leadership on this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, American leadership and generosity have made the United States the leading international donor. Each year, the United States provides billions of dollars in foreign aid. Unfortunately, despite our efforts to improve the daily lives of people around the world, anti-American sentiment exists and is—quite alarmingly—on the rise. Often, the recipients of our aid do not know that it comes from the United States.

I was pleased to offer an amendment to H.R. 3969 during the International Relations Committee markup ensuring that the positive work and support the United States provides to troubled regions around the world be properly identified. U.S. assistance funded by the American taxpayer should be clearly identified, and the extent of American generosity for purposes of poverty reduction and development should be well known.

Foreign aid is a potentially powerful tool in our public diplomacy campaign. Broadcasting this fact abroad can help in building support for U.S. foreign policy and generate good will. Directing the Secretary of State to take advantage of this untapped resource, and requiring him to report to Congress on his efforts to do so, ensures that U.S. foreign assistance becomes an integral component of public diplomacy.

My amendment to H.R. 3969 was only the first step in the effort to effectively promote U.S. assistance abroad. Now more than ever, this bill is vital to shaping an effective foreign policy that ensures America's security interests in the aftermath of September 11, and advances America's enduring principles of justice, democracy and human rights.

Thank you and I urge an 'aye' vote.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3969, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 4628, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, today a Dear Colleague will be sent to all Members informing them that the Committee on Rules will meet this week to grant a rule for H.R. 4628, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003, which may require that amendments be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD prior to their consideration on the floor.

The Intelligence Authorization Act is tentatively scheduled for floor debate on Wednesday, July 24. In order for an amendment to be in order on the floor, it would need to be submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the end of legislative business on Tuesday, July 23.

Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which was filed on Thursday, July 18.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

#### SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY STEROID TESTING PROGRAM FOR MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 496) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 496

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program; and

(2) such a program would send a clear message to our Nation's children that steroids are dangerous, illegal, and morally offensive to our country's competitive spirit and one of our most cherished sports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Res. 496 which expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association should implement a mandatory steroid testing program.

Baseball is our national pastime. I am a lifelong fan and proudly hang pictures of my beloved Pittsburgh Pirates

in my office and now have season tickets to Tampa Bay Devil Rays games. As a fan, I know that whether professional players like it or not, they are heroes to many of our children.

Recently, many players have made outstanding achievements on the baseball field. Unfortunately, this has coincided with disturbing reports of widespread steroid abuse. Unless we do something to change the culture in major league baseball, children might believe that steroid use is not only permissible but also desirable and can help an individual perform at a higher level than they could without drugs. In fact, some reports already indicate that steroid use is rising in children.

As a baseball fan, I am concerned about the integrity of the game that I love. As a grandparent, I am determined to ensure that my grandchildren grow up in an environment where dangerous performance-enhancing drugs are not a part of sports. This resolution, Mr. Speaker, is a positive step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

After years of rumors and whispering, numerous current and former baseball players have recently alleged that a substantial number of major league players are using, or have used, illegal anabolic steroids to enhance their performance on the field. Steroids cause long-term damage to the heart and liver, can cause strokes in otherwise healthy people, and can cause career-ending injuries because a player's muscles become too strong for their joints and their ligaments and their tendons.

Recent allegations have placed the number of players using steroids at widely varying percentage. One former player alleged 85 percent of major league players have taken steroids at some point during their careers. But even if the correct number, say, is only 5 percent, it would mean that dozens of cheaters are sully the sport, jeopardizing their own health, and putting enormous pressure on other players to use performance-enhancing drugs.

Unlike the use of illegal recreational drugs, the use of steroids can actually and obviously make you a better ball player. So if a player chooses not to use steroids, not to break the rules, he may be placing himself at a competitive disadvantage.

□ 1930

Technically, there is a commissioner's ban on steroid use. Without any form of drug testing, this ban is meaningless.

In light of the recent allegations, both the union and the owners have agreed to make this issue a negotiating point during their upcoming labor negotiations. In past negotiations, the players' union cited privacy concerns

about drug testing. These are legitimate concerns, Mr. Speaker, and reasonable people can disagree about how to test players for steroid use. However, the other major sports leagues in this country have successfully instituted drug testing policies that are supported by both the owners and the players.

While baseball has many big issues on the agenda for its upcoming negotiations, the league should also make time to find a mutually agreeable way to test its players for steroids. The continuing use of these illegal drugs is bad for the players who use them, bad for the players who do not use them, and bad for baseball.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman very much for yielding me time, and I thank him for his efforts in bringing this resolution to the floor.

I rise in strong support of H. Res. 496 and urge its unanimous adoption.

I am not an expert on baseball, though I have played the game enthusiastically at many periods in my life. I am not an expert on baseball's contract disputes either. If this were merely an issue between the players' union and owners, I would not have introduced this resolution. But I am an expert on kids, and I know that children look for heroes and emulate their heroes.

Nearly three million children worldwide play Little League baseball, and these children look up to the players of the big leagues. Yet baseball's failure to test for steroids, coupled with media reports of steroid abuse in baseball, tells young people that drug use is not only permissible, but desirable. This is exactly the wrong message to be sending to our children, but it is getting through.

Recent studies have shown an alarming increase in steroid use among children. One report said steroid use by high school boys was as high as 12 percent. I am here today because Major League Baseball needs to step up to the plate and put an end to steroid use for the sake of our children, if not for the sake of the game.

Steroids are dangerous drugs with deadly consequences, such as heart attack, stroke, and liver cancer. It is dead wrong to send the message to our children that steroids can be used safely, when they are dangerous to a person's health. It is dead wrong to send the message to our kids that it is okay to cheat, and using steroids is cheating at sports.

It is time for our Nation's most popular national pastime to send the right message to our Nation's wonderful kids. Instituting mandatory, random drug testing, as football and basketball have already done, is the only way to

signal that steroids have no place in professional sports and no place in our kids' lives.

The Members of the House of Representatives represent more than 250 million Americans. Passing this resolution will send a wake-up call to baseball that they need to clean up their act.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution urging mandatory steroid testing in Major League Baseball. I rise as a Member of this body, but, more importantly, as a father and as a huge baseball fan, particularly of the New York Mets, which, I will take this opportunity to add, play much better in the second half than in the first half.

Mr. Speaker, all around us people are losing faith in their politicians, their corporations and their retirements. We cannot let them lose faith in America's national pastime, baseball. We cannot allow the clouds of doubt and skepticism to hang over every at-bat by every 40-home-run hitter.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up on Long Island worshipping Tom Seaver and Jerry Koosman and Tommy Agee and Cleon Jones and Art Shamsky. I started, I am very proud to announce, the Ron Swaboda fan club in my neighborhood. I was the only member of the Ron Swaboda fan club in my neighborhood, but that is what young people are supposed to do. Instead, according to one report, 12 percent of high school boys are taking steroids.

Baseball should be a field of dreams, and not a den of drugs. This should not be just another collective bargaining issue, because baseball is not just another business, like Enron or WorldCom. Baseball is special and has a special historic obligation to lead by example, to tell people who are young that you do not have to enhance your performance by using drugs that are dangerous, illegal and morally offensive; that you can excel the good old-fashioned way, with hard work.

The only way that baseball can send a serious message that it will not tolerate steroids is to institute mandatory drug testing for steroids. I take this position as a Member of Congress, as a father, and as a very proud fan of the New York Mets, much to the consternation of my constituents on Long Island.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), our own coach.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H. Res. 496, sponsored by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON). I really appreciate her leadership on this particular issue.

As other speakers have mentioned, there are a number of former major

league baseball players who have indicated that steroid abuse is widespread. Some have said 50 percent, some 60 percent. I do not know what the exact figure is, but the perception is certainly there.

I guess recent records would lend some credibility to these allegations, because in the first 125 years of major league baseball, we had two players who hit 60 home runs or more. In the last 4 years, we have had three players who have hit over 70 home runs. Home run production has skyrocketed. Strength, size, speed has always increased. So, again, we do not know the exact figures, we do not know the exact facts, but, obviously, there is something going on here that is a matter of concern.

I think the perception of steroid abuse is damaging, because the National Football League, as has been pointed out, the National Basketball Association, the Olympics and intercollegiate athletics have tested for steroids for a number of years. It is hard to understand why all of these people would test and be very much against steroids, while Major League Baseball seems to turn their head. I cannot really understand that.

I know the intercollegiate athletic scene the best. For an average top football player in an intercollegiate athletic institution, you will find that the NCAA will test twice a year, the conference will come in and test twice a year, and the school will test two to three times a year. All of these are random, unannounced tests. When that happens, you will find that steroids abuse goes down and practically disappears, because, if it is an oil-based steroid, it is detectable for up to 12 months, and if it is a water-based steroid, it is detectable for 3 to 4 weeks. So with that frequency of testing, it is almost impossible to dodge the bullet, to use steroids and get away with it. So we think this has worked very well.

In the late '70s and early '80s occasionally you would hear rumors about this guy or that guy using steroids. He would gain weight and get stronger. We had the testing capability from the middle '80s on. From that time forward, we have seen practically no steroid abuse among NCAA athletes, at least in the football arena. Of course, if a person is caught using steroids, they are suspended automatically for at least 1 year.

There are three damaging issues regarding steroids. As has been mentioned earlier, there are severe health implications, heart disease, cancer, it caps growth of young people. But an adjunct to this is psychological. Steroids greatly increase aggression. There is something called "steroid rage," where someone is irrationally angry all of a sudden. This is something that can be caused by steroids. Suicide rates generally go up with those using steroids, and certain psychotic events occasionally occur as well.

Secondly, as has been mentioned earlier, there is the issue of competitive advantage. The thing I would like to mention is if you are a player and you are in a league where you think 30, 40, 50, 60 percent of your colleagues are using steroids, you may not want to use steroids, but you feel you have to use steroids in order to be competitive. If you can play in the league 2 more years, that may be several million dollars. If you can raise your home run average by 10 a year, your batting average by 15 percent, that also translates into huge contract increases. So I think we will find it is sort of a situation that to be competitive, you have to keep ratcheting up the steroid abuse.

The last thing I would mention, the reason I have really gotten behind this resolution is the fact that there is no question that young people look up to athletes, and if they see that home run production skyrocketing, if they see these guys getting bigger and stronger and faster and it seems as though the league is turning their head, we are sending a very powerful message to these young people that it is okay to do what you can get by with.

As the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) mentioned earlier, we really have had a crisis of confidence in so many areas of our society, whether it be the clergy, whether it be politics, whether it be business, and we really cannot afford to have this crisis of confidence spread and affect our young people and particularly the game of Major League Baseball, so I urge support of the resolution and want to thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) for her work in this area.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of House Resolution 496, expressing the sense of Congress that Major League Baseball should implement a mandatory steroid drug testing program and ban the use of the drug from the sport.

I really do not have much to add from the very compelling speeches that we have heard here, but I am a mother of three actual high school athletes, and I would like to talk about how I think professional ballplayers' use and abuse of steroids has become a children's health issue.

Mr. Speaker, recent studies have shown that steroid use among student athletes is on the rise. Some studies have suggested as many as 12 percent of high school athletes use steroids. I believe that is a frightening statistic. Other surveys have indicated that student athletes are either unaware or unconvinced of the harmful effect of steroid use. Amazingly, among high school seniors, disapproval of steroids has

dropped from 1997, where 91 percent of high school seniors disapproved, to less than 86 percent in the year 2001, while the belief that steroids pose a great risk has fallen from 67 percent to 59 percent in the year 2001.

These numbers are very troubling. Kids are learning that steroids are acceptable and not dangerous, and from who are they learning this? They are learning from those whose athletic performance is the highest standard, those who are the role models, the professional athlete.

Either the youth of America is ignorant, or not concerned about the side effects that have been mentioned here today, stunted growth, infertility, loss of hair, increased risk of stroke, heart disease and liver cancer. More than ever, kids are emulating what they see professionals doing, and that is using and abusing steroids to enhance their athletic performance.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that our children are copying this destructive behavior should be appalling.

There is no doubt that parents, teachers and coaches need to take a tough stance on this issue. All of us have a responsibility for our children's health. But it is absolutely crucial that we have the help of professional sports players and Major League Baseball to send a strong and clear example that steroids have no place in America's athletics.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 496.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1945

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING OVARIAN CANCER

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 385) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should conduct or support research on certain tests to screen for ovarian cancer, and Federal health care programs and groups and individual health plans should cover the tests if demonstrated to be effective, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 385

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health—