

to avert a war while also achieving its goals toward that country.

This Administration's approach ill serves the American people and is dangerous for America's position in the world.

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein should adhere to the demands of the United Nations Security Council to destroy any weapons of mass destruction, to refrain from further development of such weapons, and to cease and desist from hostilities towards his own people and his neighbors. He has not yet done so.

But the fact is that the United States has never given the United Nations process its full respect. The President's national security advisors have said they have intelligence to prove that Iraq is failing to comply with the United Nations' resolutions and is deceiving the weapons inspectors, but it has not fully divulged that intelligence to the inspectors.

The President has said that the United Nations must vote to use force because the weapons inspections are not working. And yet he has never advocated for a robust weapons inspection regime. Even though chief weapons inspector Hans Blix is reporting that progress is being made, albeit slowly, the fact is that we could have made even more progress with a tripling of the inspections team and an early insistence on the use of U2 spy plane overflights.

The President has an obligation to take every step possible short of war before determining whether or not war is necessary. I do not believe that the conclusion today can be reached that war is necessary.

I believe that more time can safely be given to weapons inspections without risking a unilateral attack by Iraq against the United States or our allies.

I do not believe that the facts indicate that Iraq poses a threat to the security of the United States.

But perhaps just as important, I believe that the weapons inspection regime is keeping Saddam Hussein occupied and that an even more robust weapons inspection regime would cripple any offensive capability he might contemplate.

Mr. Speaker, America's standing in the world is jeopardized by the President's position on Iraq.

President Bush has stood by while North Korea becomes a nuclear nation, but he has badgered and bullied nearly every nation in the world to support his position against Iraq, whose military capabilities are far more limited than those of North Korea. The world community has rarely received such bellicose and belligerent treatment as they have from the United States on the issue of Iraq.

The President weakens the international alliance against terrorism and other world threats as he bullies nations to support his march to war.

These nations are not admirers of Saddam Hussein, but they are opponents of war when war has not yet been proven to be necessary.

And the American people are not admirers of Saddam Hussein. But they too strongly believe that war must be the last resort and only when absolutely necessary and only with international support. This Administration chose war as its first response and has not changed course since.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Administration would strongly consider world opinion that advocates more time for weapons inspec-

tions. I would hope that this Administration would strongly consider the harm to America's standing in the world as it deals with the members of the United Nations. And I would hope that this Administration would remember that America is a peaceful nation, it is a just nation, and a strong nation. America is not, and should never become, a nation that is proud to go to war.

Should it be determined that war indeed is necessary, I have every confidence that the armed forces of this country will perform their responsibility with strength and character. I have always admired the men and women who choose to serve in the armed forces. I admire them for their hard work, their sense of duty to our country, and their sense of responsibility. But it is because of that very character and sense of duty to our nation that our government must exhaust every alternative to war before placing those men and women in harm's way.

The measure of the strength of a nation is its ability to show appropriate restraint just as much as it is its ability to protect itself and its allies. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans and people throughout the world support allowing more time for weapons inspections. I believe they are right and I believe our nation will be well served to allow more time for a rigorous inspections program.

NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DAY

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 2003

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against domestic violence. Domestic violence is a harsh reality facing our country that we as a Congress must stand up and fight against.

In my seven years as a County Sheriff, I encountered hundreds of domestic violence cases. This is a societal problem that knows no income barriers, no racial barriers, and no geographic barriers.

Within our society, domestic violence causes irreparable damage to the family. Domestic violence is a main cause for child neglect and severely distorts a child's perspective on the relationship between mother and father.

The sight of a victimized mother is a sight no child in this country should ever see. Children who are raised in homes where domestic violence continues live in fear for their own lives, afraid to speak out so they won't become the victim.

Now more than ever, it is time to stand up against these domestic bullies. We must lead the way as a Congress to end this disgrace and provide a safer way of life for all of America's families.

SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES ACT AND AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES RE- SEARCH ACT

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 2003

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support for the National Aquatic Invasive Species Act and the Aquatic Invasive Species Research Act that was reintroduced March 5, 2003. I want to first thank my colleagues, Mr. EHLERS and Mr. GILCHREST, for all of the hard work, initiative, and time that they and their staffs have invested in this much needed legislation.

My district in Upstate New York is impacted, environmentally, economically, and socially, by the health and future viability of the Great Lakes. I know that New York State is only one of many states that directly feel the negative effects of invasive species. Aquatic invasive species are destroying the environment of the Great Lakes, damaging the Great Lakes fisheries, and costing taxpayers an estimated \$138 billion annually. It is important that we set interim standards for balanced water treatment systems so that we can control and see a significant decline in the increasing threat posed by aquatic invasive species to our aquatic ecosystems and natural resources.

These two pieces of comprehensive legislation would reduce the introduction of aquatic invasive species from ships and from other pathways through a variety of standards, research, and management programs. They complement one another in a variety of meaningful ways and I am hopeful that this body will be committed to moving these important pieces of legislation through the legislative process so that we, as a Congress, can properly address this problem.

Aquatic invasive species is one of many reasons I have long stood in opposition to the Great Lakes Navigation System Review study that was recently funded in the Fiscal Year 2003 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. If expansion and dredging of the St. Lawrence Seaway were to occur, we would inevitably see the introduction of and exponential increase of aquatic invasive species. The reasons I voice my support today of the National Aquatic Invasive Species Act and the Aquatic Invasive Species Research are consistent and unwavering with the stand I have taken long before today on this incredibly important issue. I am committed to the discovery of methods, and to fully funding those methods, that would work to decrease, and I hope, one day, eradicate, invasive species of all kinds in the waters of our region.

GLOBAL HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 2003

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to revise and extend my remarks to include a letter I referenced during my special order statement yesterday on the issue of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, announced during his State of the Union address

this past January. This is the letter that I and other members of the CBC, AIDS activist groups and the faith-based community wrote to President Bush on December 18, 2002 asking him to announce a presidential initiative to address this vexing problem.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, December 18, 2002.

President GEORGE W. BUSH,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: As members of the Congressional Black Caucus, we are writing to draw your attention to the growing spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the developing world. It would be impossible to overstate the devastation caused to date by the global AIDS pandemic, or the urgency of the need for a greater response from the United States and the global community. With 42 million people currently living with HIV/AIDS—29.4 million of them in Sub-Saharan Africa—14 million children already orphaned by the disease, and 70 million more people expected to die by 2020, we must do more now. We must respond on an appropriate scale to address the greatest plague in recorded history.

The United States, as the world's wealthiest nation, must take greater action by contributing its fair share, and in doing so we can help galvanize the global response that we so desperately need. As you prepare to travel to Africa in January, and as you prepare your budget for fiscal year 2004, you have a remarkable opportunity to demonstrate United States leadership against AIDS at a moment when the world will be watching. We urge you to launch a major new U.S. initiative to fight AIDS, as well as tuberculosis and malaria. TB is the leading killer of people with HIV, claiming 2 million lives each year despite the existence of an effective and inexpensive cure, while malaria kills nearly one million people each year, most of them young children in Africa.

An expanded U.S. Initiative to fight AIDS must:

Provide at least \$2.5 billion for implementation of global AIDS programs in 2004, as well as additional funds to combat TB and malaria. At least 50 percent of this should go to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

Prioritize treatment, as well as prevention and care, for those affected—including an expanded mother-to-child transmission initiative that would detect and treat entire families, and including funding and personnel as needed to implement the WHO call to treat three million people with HIV by 2005.

Promote developing countries access to sustainable supplies of affordable medicines for AIDS and other diseases such as opportunistic infections in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and oppose any attempts to limit the scope of the Declaration.

Expand programs for children orphaned by AIDS.

Seek debt cancellation for impoverished countries, so they can invest in poverty reduction and AIDS programs.

Most importantly, a U.S. initiative should consist of new monies and policies that complement existing U.S.-supported programs and are additional to the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). The MCA, however, also must help meet the Millennium Development Goal of halting and reversing the spread of these diseases.

We cannot win the war against AIDS without greater financial resources and a clear plan of action for the United States. Programs around the world are ready to scale up prevention, treatment, and care to save lives

now, and to develop the systems needed to save tens of millions more in the future. Each day we delay in mounting a comprehensive—and compassionate—response to the global AIDS and TB pandemics, the cost in human, social, and economic terms grows. You will have our strong support and the support of the American people for a bold new initiative to save families and communities affected by the AIDS crisis, to extend the parent-child relationship, and to secure the future of young people.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lee, Donna Christian-Christensen, Edolphus Towns, Charles B. Rangel, Julia Carson, Juanita Millender-McDonald.

Maxine Waters, Danny K. Davis, Robert Scott, Elijah E. Cummings, William "Lacy" Clay, Stephanie Tubbs Jones.

Eddie Bernice Johnson, Bobby L. Rush, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Diane E. Watson, Gregory W. Meeks, Major R. Owens.

Harold Ford, Jr., John Conyers, Jr., Alcee L. Hastings, Sheila Jackson-Lee, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Donald M. Payne, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Bennie G. Thompson, Melvin L. Watt, Corrine Brown, Chaka Fattah, Jesse Jackson, Jr., James Clyburn, Albert R. Wynn.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT
OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, a decade ago we began witnesses to genocide in Europe. By stirring up nationalism, harassing opposition and intimidating the population as a whole to go along with his plans, the regime of Slobodan Milosevic led Serbia into a war of aggression against its neighbors within the former Yugoslavia. Millions were displaced, hundreds of thousands killed and tens of thousands raped or tortured, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In response, largely at the urging of the U.S. Congress, sanctions were put into place and, ultimately, military intervention was employed to stop Milosevic.

In 2000, the voters of Serbia removed Milosevic from power. In place of his regime, an opposition consisting of genuine reformers and true democrats along with a fair share of Serbian nationalists took control of government. Since that time, the ruling opposition fell into polarized camps, making recovery and reform difficult. This situation also created a challenge in U.S. foreign policy. On the one hand, the United States wants to encourage Belgrade and facilitate reform. On the other, the United States must ensure that the legacy of Slobodan Milosevic has been fully shed, a prerequisite for recovery throughout southeastern Europe.

The Miscellaneous Tariff Bill, H.R. 1047, considered yesterday contains a provision granting the President the authority to restore normalized trade relations for Serbia and Montenegro. I support this provision; normalized trade relations should be restored. Whatever problems might remain, the fact is that there has been progress since Milosevic was re-

moved from power, and Serbia and Montenegro should not be placed on the same list of states not granted normalized trade relations as Cuba, North Korea or Laos. Other countries with far worse records, including Belarus and the Central Asian states, at least receive the benefits of normalized trade relations on a conditional basis which Serbia and Montenegro is denied.

By fixing this, I hope Belgrade recognizes that we want reforms to succeed and recovery and reform take place.

Belgrade also needs to know, Mr. Speaker, that restoring NTR does not mean satisfaction with Belgrade's performance to date. While there has been progress, that progress has been too slow, and some issues remain unresolved. Chief among these issues is Belgrade continued resistance to full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, located in The Hague. It is especially outrageous that persons responsible for the crimes committed at Vukovar and Srebrenica continue to be at large and perhaps even protected by Yugoslav or Serbian authorities.

While trade relations may not be conditioned on further progress, U.S. bilateral assistance to Serbia is. If there is not a major improvement in Belgrade's cooperation with The Hague by June 15, assistance to Serbia will stop. The Administration must certify progress before assistance continues past that date, and the State Department has made clear that a precondition for certification is the apprehension and transfer of Ratko Mladic, indicted for the massacre of thousands at Srebrenica, and Veselin Slijivancin and Miroslav Radic, indicted for their role in the massacre of about 200 individuals taken from a hospital in Vukovar, Croatia.

As co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I urge Belgrade not only to meet their international obligations relating to ICTY not just to the point of obtaining certification for another year. Cooperation should be full. Only then can the conditionality on assistance be removed for good.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
CENTER

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 2003

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to introduce legislation which amends the Small Business Act to authorize a Small Business Development Center in an eligible State to apply for an additional Small Business Administration grant to be used solely to provide specified services to assist with outreach, development, and enhancement on Indian lands of small business startups and expansions that are owned by Indian tribe members, Alaska Natives, or Native Hawaiians.

I introduced this legislation during the 107th Congress where it passed the House and unfortunately was not considered in the Senate. I am pleased to reintroduce this legislation today and wish to thank Chairman MANZULLO and Ranking Member VELAZQUEZ for their support of this legislation as well as Representatives GRAVES, FRANKS, RENZI, MATHESON, KILDEE, HAYWORTH, MARK UDALL, MILLENDER-