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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 2, 2004, at 1 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 2004

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 30, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROSCOE G. BARTLETT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald F. Christian, Pastor, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Fairfax, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, this day we acknowledge Your presence in our world, our Nation, and in our communities and lives.

We are made aware of Your majesty through the arts, in music, and nature's beauty which surrounds us. We seek Your guidance for our work, for our decisions, and for our families. And we rely on Your mercy for our failures, for our greed, and for our selfish choices.

This day, O God, may our concern be more directed to others than ourselves. May our help provide hope for any in despair. May our work for justice be blessed by Your righteousness. And may Your peace, which supersedes any

treaty created by human will, be found in our lives and passed on to others through our deeds.

Bless, we pray, peacemakers, artisans, poets, protectors, defenders, public servants, ministers, officials and all who heed the call to serve and to save the common good. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PALLONE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues and the Bush administration to once again take a look at Pakistan through a critical and analytical lens.

Pakistan is one of our strongest allies in the war against terror, yet I am deeply disturbed by our supposed ally's involvement in supplying nuclear technology to North Korea, Iran, and Libya. There is ample evidence of these ties, and I find it very convenient that President Musharraf takes a position of denial and that he blames everyone besides the Pakistani Government.

Mr. Speaker, we must understand that Musharraf's response to these serious international violations of transferring nuclear weapons to rogue nations is simply inadequate. By blaming the scientists involved, and by detaching the Pakistani Government's role in preventing further transfer of nuclear equipment, Musharraf is insulating himself, when in fact he should be proposing steps to ensure the world that Pakistan will no longer be participating in such criminal activities. As an ally in the war against terror, we deserve such assurances, commitment and action from Pakistan that their programs to assist in nuclear proliferation have been terminated.

Unfortunately, Musharraf is in denial about his country's participation in aiding such countries as North Korea, Iran, and Libya; but the denial must come to a close immediately. The same situation was true regarding Pakistani fundamentalist infiltration into Kashmir. While cold-blooded murders of innocent Kashmiri citizens were taking place on a daily basis, President Musharraf for years denied that he was providing anything but moral support to the infiltrators.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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While the murders have continued, Musharraf has recognized that infiltration is a problem that requires his intervention, and he has pledged to end terrorism in Kashmir. Although Kashmiri citizens continue to endure terrorism and infiltration at the Line of Control, the situation seems to have improved to a certain degree since the cease-fire between India and Pakistan and the countries' plan on holding talks within the next several weeks.

Mr. Speaker, my point is that the issue of Pakistan transferring nuclear equipment requires as much focus and intervention on President Musharraf's part.

In contrast to the situation in Pakistan, I wanted to take a moment to highlight India's nuclear program. In reflection of what I saw earlier this month during my visit to India, I applaud the government for maintaining an open nuclear science program. The three most important ways in which India's program is a model to be emulated by Pakistan are the following: first, India's program is defensive in nature; second, it is civilian controlled; and, third, technology is shared in accordance with international nuclear transfer laws.

As a result of India's nuclear policies, India has a strong defense relationship with the United States and a strong science partnership with the United States. In fact, a recent agreement between the United States and India would call for increased exchange of scientists, particularly in the area of nuclear technology. Moreover, as part of a new space and nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and India, the two countries will work as partners to bring stability to South Asia and the world, including efforts to end proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a statement that was made jointly by the President of India and by the President of the United States in that regard.

NEXT STEPS IN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIA

In November 2001, Prime Minister Vajpayee and I committed our countries to a strategic partnership. Since then, our two countries have strengthened bilateral cooperation significantly in several areas. Today we announce the next steps in implementing our shared vision.

The United States and India agree to expand cooperation in three specific areas: civilian nuclear activities, civilian space programs, and high-technology trade. In addition, we agree to expand our dialogue on missile defense. Cooperation in these areas will deepen the ties of commerce and friendship between our two nations, and will increase stability in Asia and beyond.

The proposed cooperation will progress through a series of reciprocal steps that will build on each other. It will include expanded engagement on nuclear regulatory and safety issues and missile defense, ways to enhance cooperation in peaceful uses of space technology, and steps to create the appropriate environment for successful high technology commerce. In order to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

relevant laws, regulations and procedures will be strengthened, and measures to increase bilateral and international cooperation in this area will be employed. These cooperative efforts will be undertaken in accordance with our respective national laws and international obligations.

The expanded cooperation launched today is an important milestone in transforming the relationship between the United States and India. That relationship is based increasingly on common values and common interests. We are working together to promote global peace and prosperity. We are partners in the war on terrorism and we are partners in controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them.

The vision of U.S.-India strategic partnership that Prime Minister Vajpayee and I share is now becoming a reality.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion, in order for there to be peace and stability in the South Asia region, it is necessary for President Musharraf to move Pakistan forward by taking responsibility for its reprehensible actions, such as transferring nuclear technology and infiltrating Kashmir. Until President Musharraf's leadership is applied and he is not only willing to accept responsibility but turn his words into actions, our safety continues to be in jeopardy.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, February 3, 2004, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6466. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Yucatan Peninsula; Addition to the List of Regions Considered Free of Exotic Newcastle Disease [Docket No. 02-036-2] received January 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6467. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Lactic Acid, n-Butyl Ester, (S) and Lactic Acid, Ethyl Ester, (S); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2003-0341; FRL-7338-4] received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6468. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfuryl Fluoride; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0373; FRL-7342-1] received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6469. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting A report on the implementation of the recommendations submitted by the Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence, pursuant to Public Law 107-248 section 8148(c) (116 Stat. 1572); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6470. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) Program exceeds both the 15 percent and 25 percent Nunn-McCurdy Program APUC and PAUC thresholds, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6471. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Approval of Captain Arthur J. Johnson to wear the insignia of rear admiral (lower half) in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6472. A letter from the Director, Procurement & Industrial Base Policy, Department of the Army, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Acquisition (RIN: 0702-AA38) received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6473. A letter from the Director, Procurement & Industrial Base Policy, Department of the Army, transmitting the Department's final rule — Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses (RIN: 0702-AA39) received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6474. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Free Trade Agreements-Chile and Singapore [DFARS Case 2003-D088] received January 23, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6475. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of the Equal Access to Justice Act in Agency Proceedings — received January 23, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6476. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Biological Products; Bacterial Vaccines and Toxoids; Implementation of Efficacy Review [Docket No. 1980N-0208] received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6477. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pediculicide Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Amendment of Final Monograph [Docket No. 2002N-0058] (RIN: 0910-AA01) received January 26, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6478. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Revisions to South Carolina State Implementation Plan: Transportation