

give them some hope that those of us in the international community, those of us in the People's House know what is going on and we stand in solidarity with those pro-democratic forces. It is a very good resolution. I hope it has the unanimous support of the House of Representatives.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for their leadership in bringing this to the floor.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the resolution introduced by the Gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER).

In January of 1997, I went to Cambodia and met with Hun Sen. At that time the power-sharing agreement between Hun Sen and Prince Ranaridh was still in place but it was clear that it was weakening. The violent July 1997 coup by Hun Sen was the final blow to this ill-conceived relationship that was born by threat of force. During this bloody coup, scores of opposition political leaders and average citizens were killed by Hun Sen's armies.

Since the coup, Hun Sen has consolidated his ill-gotten power and human rights abuses in Cambodia have continued to escalate. Before, during and after the flawed July 1998 elections, Hun Sen again showed his true colors. The pre-election climate was marked by fear and intimidation. The election apparatus was controlled by Hun Sen; the democratic opposition was disadvantaged in all aspects of the process, especially in the important area of broadcast media. It was no surprise that Hun Sen's communist party captured more seats than any other party in these flawed elections. Given their disadvantaged position, the strong showing of the opposition—which together accounted for more than half the total seats in the legislature—was remarkable. These results were a strong statement of the dissatisfaction of the Cambodian people with his corrupt and authoritarian rule, and their strong desire for a return to democracy and a new age of good governance.

From his Khmer Rouge days up to the present, Hun Sen has always used brutal force—intimidation, violence, torture, murder—to get and keep power. According to a new report from the relief group, Medecins sans Frontieres, Hun Sen was responsible for the deaths of 200,000 Cambodians as leader of Cambodia's Vietnamese communist puppet regime from 1984 to 1989. While he was a Khmer Rouge commander, there is no accounting of how many innocent civilians he sent to their deaths. Hun Sen rules through force—it is all he knows and all he understands.

His crimes against the Cambodian people cannot be chronicled only in terms of the loss of life, but must also take account of his consistent efforts to deny their aspirations to a better life. The people of Cambodia have consistently rejected violence and one man rule, and continue to raise their voices in favor of freedom, justice, democracy and the rule of law. As a country which embodies these ideals, we must do our utmost to support them. This means that we cannot continue to turn a blind eye to the abuses of Hun Sen or send the Cambodian people the message that they have to settle for something less than

real democracy, genuine freedom or full human rights.

I commend this resolution to the attention of my colleagues, and I urge your strong support of it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 533, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the culpability of Hun Sen for violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 in Cambodia (the former People's Republic of Kampuchea and the State of Cambodia)."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FORMER SOVIET UNION'S REPRESSIVE POLICIES TOWARD UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 295) expressing the sense of Congress that the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 should serve as a reminder of the brutality of the government of the former Soviet Union's repressive policies toward the Ukrainian people.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 295

Whereas this year marks the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 that caused the deaths of at least 7,000,000 Ukrainians and that was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas millions of Ukrainians died, not by natural causes such as pestilence, drought, floods, or a poor harvest, but by policies designed to punish Ukraine for its aversion and opposition to the government of the former Soviet Union's oppression and imperialism, including the forced collectivization of agriculture;

Whereas, when Ukraine was famine-stricken, the government of the former Soviet Union exported 1,700,000 tons of grain to the West while offers from international relief organizations to assist the starving population were rejected on the grounds that there was no famine in Ukraine and no need for the assistance;

Whereas the borders of Ukraine were tightly controlled and starving Ukrainians were not allowed to cross into Russian territory in search of bread;

Whereas, in his book "The Harvest of Sorrow", British historian Robert Conquest explains, "A quarter of the rural population, men, women, and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors.";

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine was established on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the famine and to expose the government of the former Soviet Union for its atrocities in the famine;

Whereas the Commission's report to Congress confirmed that the government of the former Soviet Union consciously employed the brutal policy of forced famine to repress the Ukrainian population and to oppress the Ukrainians' inviolable religious and political rights; and

Whereas the Commission on the Ukraine Famine presented 4 volumes of findings and conclusions, 10 volumes of archival material, and over 200 cassettes of testimony from famine survivors to the newly independent Government of Ukraine in 1993, during the official observances of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine in Kyiv, Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victims of the government of the former Soviet Union-engineered Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered on its 65th anniversary;

(2) the Congress condemns the systematic disregard for human life, human rights, human liberty, and self-determination that characterized the repressive policies of the government of the former Soviet Union during the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933;

(3) on the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, in contrast to the policies of the government of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is moving toward democracy, a free-market economy, and full respect for human rights, and it is essential that the United States continue to assist Ukraine as it proceeds down this path; and

(4) any supplemental material that will assist in the dissemination of information about the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, and thereby help to prevent similar future tragedies, be compiled and made available worldwide for the study of the devastation of the famine.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESOLUTION.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall—

(1) transmit a copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President;

(B) the Secretary of State; and

(C) the co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus; and

(2) request that the Secretary of State transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Ukraine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, as a member of Congress it has been one of my greatest privileges to serve as a member of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine that the Congress established back in December of 1985. Now that the Cold War has ended we may not always recollect how very expert the former Soviet communist regime was at denying the truth and only now with greater freedom and access to the secrets of that despicable regime in the states of the former Soviet Union are we gaining a complete picture of just how much damage was done to the peoples held captive by that regime and just how brutal it truly was.

The work of the Ukrainian Famine Commission had to be conducted without the benefit of such access and such freedom of speech and thought in what was then the Soviet Union. Still through its diligent work the Commission verified the following: That Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and other communist leaders knew people were starving to death in Ukraine as a result of their policies and that the Soviet regime and its leaders did nothing to help the famine's victims, instead using it as a means to better subdue Ukrainian resistance to the communist regime and the rule of Moscow.

The resolution before us today simply restates the facts about the Ukrainian famine. To my mind, it serves as an important reminder, not just of the innocent victims of the famine but of the reasons why the United States and its democratic allies engaged in a Cold War of over four decades' length to rid the world of the Soviet regime, its cruelty and hypocrisy.

I want to thank the original sponsors of this resolution who are my colleagues who have served on the Ukraine Caucus here in the Congress for their work to bring this measure to the floor today. Those original sponsors are the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX) a member of our Committee on International Relations; the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. DAN SCHAEFER), and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

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Madam Speaker, I fully support this resolution, and urge its approval.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 295, and I commend the leadership of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX) and our other colleagues and, of course, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations that works so

actively and diligently with all of us working hard to get this matter to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, sort of as an unnoticed surprise, I also would like to thank the staffs on both sides and particularly Elana Broitman, who is leaving us. This is her last day with us, and the work that she has done on the committee is deeply appreciated, I am sure, by all of our colleagues on the Committee on International Relations.

This is a worthy resolution. Several members of this committee have co-sponsored it. I urge its adoption.

This resolution sends an important message from the Congress in commemorating the 65th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine. It sends the message that Congress remembers the victims of the famine, that Congress condemns the former Soviet Government's disregard for human life, human liberty and self-determination during the famine, that Congress sees today's Ukraine moving toward democracy, a free market economy and full respect for human rights and supports the United States assistance to Ukraine as it proceeds down this path. I wholeheartedly support this commemoration.

I also endorse support to Ukraine's reform efforts. Achieving reform has been and will continue to be difficult, and we all recognize that Ukraine faces enormous economic and social challenges. Ukraine has taken important steps this summer towards reform as President Kuchma, with apparent support from the Ukrainian parliament, issued a long list of reformist decrees. This course best serves the interests of the Ukraine people and is the best insurance against future hardships in Ukraine. I think we should continue to support Ukraine's efforts as long as it stays the course.

Again, Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX), a member of our Committee on International Relations and a cosponsor of the measure.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the time to speak in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 295. I thank my colleague for bringing it to the floor for consideration.

I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for their leadership on this and many other issues dealing with international relations and America's position in the free world.

This issue is very important, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) has pointed out. As one of the cochairs of the Ukrainian caucus, I am proud to be one of the lead original cosponsors

of the resolution as well along with my fellow cochairs of that caucus, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAEFER), the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Ukrainian famine, Madam Speaker, was a tragic period of history in which the Soviet Union inflicted a brutally repressive policy upon the Ukrainian people. This policy was designed to punish the people of Ukraine for its aversion to the oppressive and imperialistic government of the former Soviet Union.

So, Madam Speaker, it was also designed to bring about agriculture collectivization and crash the nationally conscious Ukrainian nation. Millions of Ukrainians died as a result of this famine, and I believe it is entirely appropriate that the Congress take time from its schedule to remember those victims of this tragedy and redouble our efforts and to reaffirm our commitment to not allowing this kind of policy to be inflicted upon any nation or any people.

I am proud of the free Ukraine we have now with democratic elections, free markets. We have a solidified economy, we have them working and respecting human rights, and in the post Chernobyl challenges with environment they are moving forward with educational, cultural and diplomatic exchanges, and they will be a future member of NATO. We just met this week with the Prime Minister of Ukraine and members of parliament.

So I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) and all those who worked to support a free Ukraine for introducing this legislation and for the leadership on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to pass this important resolution unanimously.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding this time to me, and I am very pleased to urge passage of H. Con. Res. 295, giving recognition and honor to the victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukraine famine of 1932-1933 by remembering this tragedy during its 65th anniversary.

The Ukrainian famine, Madam Speaker, is one of the most devastating tragic events of the 20th century, a stark reminder of man's inhumanity to man. The scope and depth of this tragedy has been documented in many books, including such seminal works as Robert Conquest's *Harvest of Sorrow*, and by the comprehensive report of the

Commission on the Ukraine Famine created by Congress in the 1980s to study the famine. One only has to read some of the eyewitness accounts of survivors included in the famine commission report to appreciate the incalculable yet completely avoidable human suffering experienced at that time in the Ukraine.

The truth of the matter is, Madam Speaker, that the 1932-1933 famine engineered by Soviet Dictator Stalin could have been prevented. Its 7 million victims did not die from natural causes, but because of the policies designed to punish the Ukrainian people for their opposition to Soviet rule.

One of the findings of the 1988 Report to Congress of the Ukraine Famine Commission characterizes the famine with chilling succinctness, stating, and I quote:

"Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932 to 1933."

The famine indeed constituted genocide, Madam Speaker, with Stalin using food as a political weapon to achieve his aim of suppressing any Ukrainian expression of political and cultural identity and self-assertion.

The Ukrainian famine is a glaring illustration of the brutality of a totalitarian, imperialistic regime in which respect for human rights is a mockery and the rule of law is a sham. This man-made famine would have been impossible in an independent, democratic country which respected human rights and the rule of law.

The Ukraine is slowly, Madam Speaker, if unevenly, overcoming the legacy of the brutal Soviet Communist rule as it moves to consolidate its democracy, its market economy and full respect for human rights; and it is fitting and proper, I would finally say, that this country, through its foreign aid, through its investments, support those who aspire to democracy in the Ukraine and also to try to alleviate at least some of the suffering those people are experiencing.

Madam Speaker, just let me say finally that we have had hearings in our subcommittee, we have had hearings in the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which I chair. One of those hearings, one of the most telling and devastating that I have ever chaired, was to hear what the aftermath, the consequences, will be from the near meltdown at Chernobyl and the cancers that are proliferating, particularly among small and now growing children, adolescents, and into adulthood. It is like a time bomb for those people, and we need to do more to try to mitigate some of that suffering.

But the famine, as this resolution clearly points out, was man-made with this resolution we say, "Never again."

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a proud member of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus to urge my colleagues to support the passage of H. Con. Res. 295. Very appropriately, this bill expresses the sense of Con-

gress that the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 should serve as a reminder of the brutality of the government of the Former Soviet Union's repressive policies towards the Ukrainian people.

As I have remarked in the past, the Ukrainian Famine was a dark and horrible chapter in the world history that for too long has gone unnoticed by both the American people and by this august body. By passing H. Con. Res. 295 today, Congress will be bringing the world's attention to this tragedy and will help heal the emotional scars of those who endured the Ukrainian Famine.

I know that the Ukrainian-Americans I am so very proud to represent in New Jersey eagerly await the passage of this resolution. This resolution offers a small measure of justice to the thousands of the Ukrainian-Americans who still suffer from the cruelty exacted upon them by Soviet authorities earlier this century.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues who care deeply about human rights, who care about the need to remember past tragedies, to support the passage of this worldwide resolution.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to Mr. GILMAN and Mr. HAMILTON for their help in scheduling this resolution on the Floor. I would also like to thank the other co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SCHAFFER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and especially Mr. FOX. Finally, I thank Carol Ertel, Dan Jourdan and Lisa Mulcrone of my personal staff.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 295 commemorates the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932 to 1933. At least seven million Ukrainians died—not by natural causes of drought or flood or a poor harvest—rather seven million died because the leaders of the former Soviet Union chose to use food as a weapon.

Seeking to punish Ukraine for its opposition to Soviet policies of forced collectivization of agriculture and industrialization, Joseph Stalin unleashed the horror of the Ukrainian Famine. Years after these events transpired, the deaths of seven million Ukrainians were covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union. Today we remember.

House Concurrent Resolution 295 expresses the sense of Congress that the victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukrainian Famine be solemnly remembered. In this resolution, Congress condemns the systematic disregard for human life, human rights, human liberty, and self-determination that characterized the repressive policies of the government of the former Soviet Union during the Ukrainian Famine of 1932 and 1933.

It is important that we remember the Ukrainian Famine and its victims. We must remember and do everything we can to prevent similar tragedies from happening again.

Even now, half-way around the world, another man-made famine is being inflicted on the people of Kosovo. The Serbian security forces have imposed food blockades and deliberately destroyed crops and livestock of Kosovo. Over one-third of Kosovo's villages and thousands of homes have been deliberately destroyed. Hundreds of innocent men, women and children have been killed and tens of thousands more are without food and shelter as winter comes on.

The most meaningful way to honor the memory of the seven million the Ukrainians

who died in the Great Famine is to prevent such senseless tragedies from happening again.

Mr. Speaker, government-induced famine is never justified. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 295.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn tribute to a moment in history that none of us should ever soon forget, the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. As a co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I am pleased that the House leadership has chosen to bring this resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my friends at the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for working so hard on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, on this, the 65th Anniversary of the Ukrainian famine, we pay respect to the victims of this tragedy so that we may educate a new generation of Americans about this tragic, and ultimately preventable event. This event differed from what we often think of as a typical natural disaster in the sense that it was man-made. The famine was created by a repressive government, with its sole purpose to break the collective will of a proud people for whom the principles of private ownership and individual rights were, and continue to be, deeply embedded in their backgrounds and traditions.

In the late 1920's, the Soviet government of Josef Stalin began to take steps to collectivize agriculture by whatever means necessary, including the use of harsh and coercive tactics. What nobody could have ever imagined was that these methods would include a forced famine that would lead to the deaths of more than 7,000,000 people in towns and villages throughout Ukraine. While horrified Ukrainians watched as their neighbors either lay dying or desperately searched for food, the Soviet government exported over 1,700,000 tons of grain to the West and denied farmers access to vital materials to feed their families.

Mr. Speaker, today Ukraine stands out as a fledgling, young democracy. Its people and its government working to build a system of fair competition and free markets. And as it struggles to put aside years of Communist rule, government corruption, and weak property laws, we stand here humbled by the lessons of its past and pledge to keep these memories alive so that they may move ahead, and in the process, ensure that tragedies such as this never happen again.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 295, a resolution to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine and to recognize the pain and suffering of the Ukrainian people under the former Soviet regime.

In 1932, the people of Ukraine fell prey to the dictatorial ruthlessness of Soviet leader Josef Stalin, who imposed a man-made famine on the Ukrainian people to punish them for their resistance to his forced collectivization policies.

The ensuing famine killed more than seven million Ukrainians, almost one-quarter of the population. The starving masses were blocked at the Ukrainian borders from crossing into Russian territory in search of food. The Soviet regime rejected offers to assist the starving population from international relief organizations, denying that the famine was occurring in Ukraine. And the Soviet government even sent 1.7 million tons of grain to the West during the height of the famine.

Mr. Speaker, 65 years ago the Ukrainian people were suffering from an horrific man-made catastrophe. It is a testament to their strength as a people that today's Ukraine is progressing with democratic and economic reforms, and is one of our strongest allies in the region.

I am proud to stand in support of H. Con. Res. 295, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 295.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSIES IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 523) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist bombing of the United States embassies in East Africa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 523

Whereas on August 7, 1998, 254 people, 12 of whom were United States citizens, were killed when a bomb exploded at the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, and 9 people were killed when a bomb exploded at the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;

Whereas these bombs were detonated minutes apart and were clearly coordinated;

Whereas in both cases trucks, driven by suicidal terrorists and loaded with explosives, approached the embassies but were diverted from attacking their primary targets by quick thinking Embassy security staff;

Whereas the bombs did explode, injuring thousands of innocent civilians and destroying millions of dollars worth of local property;

Whereas the Governments of Israel and France immediately sent search and rescue teams to aid in the aftermath of the bombings;

Whereas on August 7, 1998, Pakistani police arrested suspect Muhammad Sadiq Odeh, who confessed to being part of a team which was orchestrated and financed by Osama bin Laden; and

Whereas Osama bin Laden, an exiled Saudi Arabian businessman who is believed to be currently living in Afghanistan, is a known sponsor of international terrorism against secular Middle Eastern regimes and has publicly stated his support for attacks against American influence, Americans, and American targets: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses the deep condolences of the House of Representatives and the American people to the families of all persons killed or injured in the bombing;

(2) expresses our dismay for the mayhem and destruction visited upon the Governments and people of Kenya and Tanzania;

(3) expresses gratitude to the people and the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania for their assistance to the people and the property of the United States in the aftermath of the bombings;

(4) expresses our gratitude to the United States Embassy guards whose quick thinking and heroic actions prevented even more deaths and injuries;

(5) expresses our gratitude to the people and the Governments of Israel, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Australia, and South Africa, as well as the many private organizations which volunteered to assist the United States in the aftermath of the bombings;

(6) expresses our gratitude to United States personnel for their dedication in serving abroad and promoting United States interests and courageously assuming the risks of living and working overseas;

(7) expresses our gratitude to United States Federal and local agencies which assisted in the aftermath of the bombings;

(8) expresses our condemnation of all persons and parties involved in the outrageous and illegal attacks which resulted in the tragic loss of life of so many Americans, Kenyans, Tanzanians, and others;

(9) expresses the determination of the House of Representatives to assist, in any way possible, in the arrest of all persons responsible for these attacks; and

(10) expresses the intention of the House of Representatives to examine whether security needs of United States facilities overseas are being met and what kinds of tools can be employed to discourage nations from harboring terrorists.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), a member of our committee, for submitting this resolution to express our condolences to the families of the victims of that terrible bombing of two of our embassies in Africa. August 7 was a tragic day in this country's history and in their history. Many innocent people were injured or lost their lives because of senseless, cowardly acts of terrorists.

We are grateful to the many friends who responded to our Nation, who responded immediately with assistance, the Israelis, the French, the Britons, the Germans, the Japanese and the Australians. Terrorism is a global

problem, and we must stand united with our international partners to dismantle organizations which seek only to terrorize our civil societies.

I fully support the resolution of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), and I urge full support of the House.

I want to thank the original sponsors of this resolution—who are my colleagues—fellow members in the Ukraine Caucus here in the Congress—for their work to bring this measure to the floor today.

Those original sponsors are: the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a member of our International Relations Committee, the gentlelady from Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. BOB SCHAEFFER, and the gentlelady from New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that we have the opportunity to consider this very important piece of legislation today, and I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the members of the Committee on International Relations, as well as our other colleagues, for their expediting of this piece of legislation.

Like us all, I shared the shock, sorrow and outrage of the entire Nation when I learned of the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Madam Speaker, like so many of us, people lost family and personal friends. I would ask the personal prerogative to do, as I am sure many Members could and likely did in their appropriate memorials in the RECORD, but a 40-year friend of mine, Jean DeLiza, was killed in the embassy bombing in Kenya. As sort of an extended family, her mother Rose, her sister Joyce, her children, Laurie and others, and her siblings and all of us were stunned.

As a member of this committee, I have had the opportunity to visit many of our embassies, and a lot of them I have visited with the chairman of this committee, who has worked exceedingly diligently internationally and nationally to bring to the attention of this body and the world the needs of a stable and peaceful world.

Our embassy workers do more than process visas. They promote investment in the United States, they facilitate the selling of American products overseas, and they assist Americans who are lost or who have lost their money or passports or are imprisoned in foreign countries. To murder these public servants because one has a grudge against the United States is ludicrous and pathetic. The thought that one can settle a vendetta against the United States or the West by planting a bomb in Africa would be laughable were it not for the loss of Americans' lives and others in Kenya and Tanzania.

□ 1645

The governments, many that the chairman mentioned, the NGOs and