

prevent her government from authorizing import and production of generic drugs. "But regulations have to be done before any laws can be implemented. We'll do what we can, not because of pressure, but because we think it's right."

Other African seemed caught between their desire to get to the front of the line for new funding and early resentment of the expected new onslaught of advice and dictates from developed countries. "A Ugandan colleague told me that the biggest epidemic lately is the epidemic of initiatives," one European aid official said.

The proposal that was to be outlined today in London leaves open the question of how much should be spent on drugs. UNAIDS has estimated that a minimum of \$3 billion a year is needed to establish basic HIV prevention and non-anti-retroviral treatment in sub-Saharan Africa alone. Adding the anti-retroviral drugs, even at bargain-basement prices, would bring that total to about \$10 billion.

International contributions currently total less than \$1 billion a year. According to a General Accounting Office report released last month, Africa expenditures in the fight against HIV/AIDS in fiscal 2000 by the U.S. Agency for International Development—the largest national donor—totaled \$114 million. The GAO report noted that amount "translated into per capita expenditures for 23 sub-Saharan African countries" ranging from \$0.78 in Zambia to \$0.03 in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In its budget resolution passed this month, the Senate voted to increase total international AIDS spending to \$1 billion over the next two years, although President Bush's budget proposes only a small fraction of that amount.

The European Union, as well as its individual members, and Japan have said they are prepared to provide major new funds.

But nobody believes that \$10 billion is a realistic expectation for the near or middle term, and choices will have to be made.

"The exclusive focus on the issue of patent rights and prices of drugs really has overridden the much more fundamental question of how you actually get these services out and how you blunt the epidemic itself," said one international health official who asked not to be identified. "If all of these resources go to treating the terminally ill, then we can in fact see this process turn into one that's really negative for the development of effective prevention programs.

"It's so politically incorrect to say, but we may have to sit by and just see these millions of [already infected] people die," he said, acknowledging that this was an option that would be considered unacceptable in the developed world. "Very few public health professionals are willing to take on the wrath of AIDS activists by saying that. But a whole lot of them talk about this in private."

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned the life expectancy of some in Africa of 45. To continue to watch this disease shorten the lives of most people, again, is a challenge to us morally; and it is to our peril if we do not understand the implication it has, not only on global trade, but also in national security.

South African government also now has an opportunity and also a challenge. They must respond to the victory of the pharmaceutical companies withdrawing their lawsuit by seeking medications for the 4.3 million people. They cannot stand by and do nothing.

In the United States, people have been living longer with HIV virus and

with AIDS. While not a cure for AIDS, certainly the drugs have allowed many American citizens and citizens living in developing countries to live longer. These drugs are out of reach to most in Africa. Until we find a cure for AIDS, treatment must be affordable and accessible. Treatment can prolong life, indeed give substantially more quality of life. In the United States, we now have AIDS-related treatments and that has added to the mortality.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to act on this.

TRIBUTE TO WEST POINT CADET JOHN HEINMILLER

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

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, the people of Eden Prairie, Minnesota are in mourning today as they grieve the loss of a favorite son, West Point Cadet John Heinmiller.

There are no words to adequately convey our sympathy to Cadet Heinmiller's family. Our hearts and prayers go out to John's father John, his mother Julie, and younger brothers and sister Joe, Jimmy and Sue, on Cadet Heinmiller's tragic death early Sunday in Garrison, New York.

John's loving family and countless friends are in shock over the passing of this remarkable young man who "left an indelible mark on friends, coaches and teachers," to quote from today's front page article in the Star Tribune.

Mr. Speaker, John's death is not only a great tragedy for his wonderful family, but also a great tragedy for Eden Prairie High School and the United States Military Academy. John was loved and respected by everyone who knew him. Of the several hundred service academy nominations that I have made over the past decade, John truly stands out for his remarkable personal qualities.

John was not only a star in hockey, football and the classroom, John was a star in the way he conducted his life. As I said, when I nominated John to West Point: "John Heinmiller is destined for success at the Military Academy and beyond because he has it all: highly intelligent, a great student athlete, personally charming, a quick wit and, most importantly, integrity and character that we need in our future leaders."

It is not easy to stand out, Mr. Speaker, the way John Heinmiller did at a high school renowned for its athletics with more than 3,000 students. An honors student, John was so highly respected for his leadership qualities that his teammates at Eden Prairie High School voted him senior captain of both his football and hockey teams. He also earned his school's highest athletic honor the Scott Ryski Award.

As his Eden Prairie High School football coach Mike Grant put it best, "John was a good football player, but

above that, he was an outstanding person. This is a devastating loss to our school, our community and our city. This is a kid who would have been leading our country someday."

Eden Prairie's boys' hockey coach, Lee Smith, also coached John and said, "He was also the kind of person that if you spent 2 minutes around, you would see dedication, love, charisma and energy. John was one of the greatest role models who has ever gone through our high school."

At West Point, John was a freshman hockey player and was called up to play with the varsity this past season. From all reports by West Point officials and coaches, John had already distinguished himself and was headed for great success.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, John Heinmiller loved his family very dearly. His younger brothers and sister were his best friends. As John's dad told me yesterday, "His mother and I could not have asked for a better son in every way."

Mr. Speaker, my prayer today is that Cadet John Heinmiller's legacy will inspire all of us to greater heights. We thank God for the way John lived his life and the wonderful role model he was. We are also grateful to John for his service to country at West Point.

May John Heinmiller's spirit continue to live in each of us and may God bless his family and friends.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to once again reflect on the atrocities suffered by the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Turks 86 years ago.

Little did anyone know that, on this very day, April 24, 1915, that day would forever signify the beginning of a Turkish campaign to eliminate the Armenian people from the face of this Earth.

Over the following 8 years, 1.5 million Armenians perished. Hundreds of Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were massacred. More than 500,000 were exiled from their homes. Armenian civilization, one of the oldest civilizations, virtually ceased to exist.

Sadly, little attention is paid to this tragic episode of 20th century history. But that is why I join my colleagues, as I have each year since I was elected to Congress, to remember one of the most tragic events that humankind has ever witnessed.

But, unfortunately, as time wears on, so much of it has faded into memory, and people begin to forget what occurred during that horrific time. Even worse, as time passes, and people are distracted from the atrocities, naysayers and revisionists have the opportunity to change this generation's understanding of the Armenian genocide.

Just as outrageous is that this genocide has gone unpunished, and an international court has yet to condemn the massacre of an entire nation. In part, this is because the current leaders in Istanbul will not acknowledge the crime committed.

That is why it is imperative that the United States House of Representatives becomes a voice in the campaign to recognize and acknowledge the Armenian genocide. That is why we must support the Bonior-Radanovich resolution.

Mr. Speaker, despite the unspeakable tragedy, Armenians remain a compassionate, proud, and dignified people. An Armenian civilization lives on and thrives. In fact, every proud Armenian that walks the Earth worldwide is the product of generations of perseverance, courage and hope. Thankfully, this Armenian spirit lives on within our own borders, especially in my home State of California.

On behalf of Armenia and on behalf of all of our Armenian friends, neighbors, and colleagues, I urge the House of Representatives to recognize our responsibility to learn from the past and to speak out in order to prevent similar atrocities in the future.

This could well be the most important lesson each of us takes away from such an atrocious global experience.

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

(Mr. HORN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the Armenian Congressional Caucus here in Washington, and we have over 90 members, and as a representative of a very large and vibrant community of Armenian Americans, I rise today to join many of my colleagues in the sad commemoration of the Armenian genocide.

Today we remember the tragedy where more than 1.5 million Armenians were murdered at the hands of the Turks and more than 500,000 others were deported.

□ 1945

Unfortunately, there were others included in this massacre, including Assyrians and Pontic Greeks, bringing the number to well over 3.5 million lost lives.

Today, April 24, marks the 86th anniversary of the beginning of the genocide. It was on this day in 1915 that more than 200 Armenian religious, political and intellectual leaders were gathered together and murdered in

Constantinople. This was the beginning of an organized, brutal campaign to eliminate the Armenian presence from the Ottoman Empire. This campaign lasted for over 8 years. During this time, Armenians were systematically uprooted from their homeland of over 3,000 years and eliminated through massacres or deportation. But Armenians are strong people, and their dream of freedom did not die. More than 70 years after the genocide, the new Republic of Armenia was born as the Soviet Union crumbled.

Today, we pay tribute to the courage and strength of people who would not know defeat. I was privileged to meet with many of these people this past weekend on Sunday in my district where Sam Azadian along with Archbishop Barsamian and many others held a meeting where we remembered the massacres. One of the survivors, Sano Halo, was there. Her daughter has written a book about her life entitled "Not Even My Name." It tells the story of Ms. Halo who, at the age of 10, was uprooted with her family with thousands of Pontic Greeks and forced by the Turks on a brutal death march. Ms. Halo saw her entire family die of starvation and disease in front of her eyes, or assault and murder by the Turks. Through circumstances, she was able to survive and has come to the United States and now lives in my district.

Unfortunately, even with the truthful, thoughtful accounts from people who experienced the genocide such as Ms. Halo, there are those who question the reality of the Armenian slaughter. That is why it is so important that in this Congress we must finally pass the resolution documenting the Armenian genocide. We must follow the moral leadership of France and Italy whose national assemblies unanimously passed a bill that officially recognizes the genocide of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey during and after World War II. And we must follow the leadership of many of our State legislatures. Over 27 legislatures have passed proclamations, resolutions, bills recognizing the genocide.

For the people of Armenia, the fight still continues today, particularly for the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh, who are impacted by modern day Turkey and Azerbaijan's aggression toward Armenia in the continued blockade. I am hopeful that the recent talks in Key West between the Armenian and Azerbaijan presidents will move them one step closer toward peace. A peaceful solution is important to United States interests.

We have supported Armenia with direct assistance and with confidence-building allocations. I strongly support the efforts of the Armenian community to dedicate a museum and memorial commemorating the victims of the Armenian genocide. This year, their dream became a reality with the purchase of a building near the White House. Nothing we can say will bring

back those who perished, but we can honor their memories with everlasting meaning by teaching the lessons of the Armenian genocide to the next generation.

As the great philosopher George Santayana once said, "Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it." Let us learn our lesson and never forget the Armenians.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Michigan). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KIRK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

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

There was no objection.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to add my voice and join my colleagues in remembering and paying tribute to those Armenians who lost their lives and national identity during one of the 20th century's tragic examples of persecution and intolerance, the Armenian genocide of 1915-1923.

Many Armenians in America, particularly Indiana, are the children and grandchildren of survivors. In fact, tonight I may represent the fewest number here. I think I have either two or six Armenians in my district. But some 20 years ago my friend, Zohrab Tazian, did a presentation to a Rotary Club as I watched the historical film in the background of how the Armenians were destroyed and chased, and listened to his personal story of how his family fled down to Lebanon; and eventually he made his way to the United States. It touched me, as do other human rights tragedies such as this.

We commemorate this tragedy because it marks the beginning of the persecution, ethnic cleansing of the Armenian people by the Ottoman Turks on April 24, 1915. Armenian political, intellectual and religious leaders were arrested, forcibly moved from their homeland and killed. The brutality continued against the Armenian people as families were uprooted from their homes and marched to concentration camps in the desert where many would eventually starve to death.

In 1919 when recalling the event, the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, Sr. said, "I