

territory to produce their product. As long as there is crushing poverty in the region, there will be a supply of poor farmers to grow coca and poppy. Sending guns to Colombia cannot solve the problems of hunger in Latin America and addiction in the US.

The roots of Andean problems are social and economic as are the roots of many of the problems in this country and the rest of the world. This bill is a good bill, but by far it is not the best. It could go a lot further in addressing the social and economic concerns that fuel many of the world's problems.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, again supporting the rule, urging our colleagues to support it as well as the underlying legislation which is so important, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2506, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 2506 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 199—

(1) no amendment to the bill may be offered on the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 4, 8, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35 and 37;

(2) each such amendment may be offered after the Clerk reads through page 1, line 6, and may amend portions of the bill not yet read (except that amendment numbered 25 must conform to the requirements of clause 2(f) of rule XXI);

(3) no further amendment to the bill may be offered after the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the portion of

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the legislative day of July 19, 2001, or any RECORD before that date, designated for the purpose specified in clause 8 of rule XVIII and not earlier disposed of.

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

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 199 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2506.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

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Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present to the Members H.R. 2506, the fiscal year 2002 appropriations bill for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs. The privilege of managing this bill, one that provides the wherewithal for an effective and humane foreign policy, means a great deal to me personally. I especially appreciate the trust that the Speaker and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) have placed in me, and I thank my subcommittee colleagues in particular for their advice and support.

When I became chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, I set out three priorities for myself: first, reversing the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; second, encouraging economic growth through open trade and transparent laws; and, third, improving the accountability of the agencies funded through this bill. Making progress on the first two priorities, to at least some degree, is contingent on effective management of the Agency for International Development.

Our recommended bill is the product of bipartisan compromise. It funds the

President's priorities, though there are a few critical differences. Above all, the bill promotes interests abroad, while improving the prospects for a better life for millions of poor people from Latin America to Asia.

H.R. 2506 appropriates \$15.2 billion in new discretionary budget authority, approximately \$1 million less than the President's request, but \$304 million more than last year. A major reason for the increase over last year is that \$676 million is in the bill in new funding for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. Members will remember that the initial Plan Colombia adopted by Congress last year was funded by a supplemental appropriation bill, which put the spending outside the boundaries of the subcommittee's fiscal year 2001 allocation. Now, unlike the original Plan Colombia, approximately half of the Andean Initiative funds long-term economic development and good governance projects.

The committee recommendation fully funds the military and economic aid request for Israel, for Egypt, and for Jordan. Overall, \$5.14 billion is provided for the Middle East, and I will return to that region momentarily.

For export and investment assistance programs, the committee is recommending \$604 million, which is \$137 million below the 2001 level, but \$118 million above the administration request. The committee accepts a portion of the proposed cut from the current appropriations for the Export-Import Bank, but provides sufficient funds to maintain current program levels.

For international HIV-AIDS programs, the committee is recommending a total of \$474 million. That compares with \$315 million in fiscal year 2001. The committee fully funds the President's request of \$100 million for an international health trust fund, 80 percent of which would be allocated for AIDS. The supplemental appropriation bill which we will consider tomorrow also includes an additional \$100 million from current year funds for the international trust fund.

In addition, no less than \$414 million is available for bilateral HIV and AIDS programs. This amount exceeds the President's request by \$45 million and the level authorized in law by \$114 million. Some of the increase is for new programs in vulnerable countries such as Burma, where little donor assistance is available to restrict the spread of AIDS.

I am aware that Members will offer amendments to increase funding even further for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Both of these are worthy causes. But I would advise them that the committee has been increasing HIV funding above the request for many years under the gentle prodding from the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the former ranking member of the subcommittee.

Yet our Members are aware that we also need to balance the current enthusiasms with longer-term economic

growth and governance programs, because, Mr. Chairman, I would point out that economic growth is the only prescription that enables countries to revive health systems and to generate employment, which can improve the standards of living for their people.

In reaching our bipartisan recommendation, the committee also recognized the continuing importance of basic education, reproductive health, security assistance, export financing. We ask that the Members of the House keep these multiple objectives in mind today and in the next few days as we proceed with this bill.

Overall, for assistance programs managed solely by the Agency for International Development, the committee recommends a total of \$3.63 billion, of which \$1.93 billion is for child survival and health programs. This is \$126 million over the 2001 level and \$177 million over the administration request.

These totals include \$120 million for a grant to UNICEF. It does not include funding for the proposed Global Development Alliance, but we look forward to considering the proposal further as its shape becomes more definitive.

For international financial institutions, the recommendation is \$1.17 billion. That is \$23 million over the 2001 level, but \$40 million below the request.

The bill also completes funding for the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative with a final \$224 million, and provides an additional \$25 million from prior year balances for Tropical Forest Debt Relief.

On Tuesday, President Bush called on the World Bank to dramatically increase the share of its funding for health and education in the poorest countries on this globe, but to do so using their grant authority rather than loans. Over the last few years, this committee has urged different administrations to adopt this policy, so I am pleased that it has been embraced by President Bush.

I know many Members have a special interest in the Middle East, so I will describe the committee recommendation for that region in a bit more detail.

The bill before the House continues the policy that was begun 3 years ago that reduces Israeli and Egyptian economic assistance over a 10-year period. Israel's economic support is reduced by \$120 million, but military assistance is increased by \$60 million. Israel's funding through the Economic Support Fund is \$720 million, which will be made available within 30 days of enactment or by October 31, 2001, whichever date is later. Military assistance totals \$2.04 billion, and that is also made available on an expedited basis.

We have also included a couple of new initiatives this year dealing with the Middle East. Language in the bill specifies that the PLO and the Palestinian Authority must abide by the cease-fire recently brokered by CIA Director George Tenet. If they are not in

substantial compliance, the Secretary of State must impose at least one of three sanctions: closure of the Palestinian information office in Washington; second, the designation of the PLO or one or more of its constituent groups as a terrorist organization; or, third, cutting off all but humanitarian aid to the West bank and Gaza.

The President is allowed to waive these restrictions if he determines it is in the national security interests of the United States. Many of my colleagues would like to go further in sanctioning the Palestinians, and others felt that any language might upset the status of negotiations in the Middle East. But I believe this provision strikes a middle ground and sends the right message to the Palestinians and their leaders, and that is comply with your commitments regarding renunciation of terror and violence, and then no sanctions will be imposed. We are not going back to the beginning of the current violence, but we are saying you must adhere to your commitments that are now made under the Tenet cease-fire as we go forward.

We are also sending a message in our bill to the International Committee on the Red Cross. This otherwise noble institution has failed to admit the Magen David Adom Society of Israel to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is pretty clear that the society's use of the Star of David has triggered the usual opposition from the usual suspects.

The American Red Cross has courageously fought to get the society admitted to the Red Cross movement. They have withheld their dues to the Geneva headquarters of the International Red Cross for the past 2 years. I am proposing that the United States Government do the same until the society is able to fully participate in the activities of the International Red Cross. If the IRC can include national societies from terrorist states like Iraq and North Korea in its movement, then surely Israel is entitled to membership.

Within the Economic Support Fund, the President's request would increase funding for Latin America by \$50 million, from \$120 million to \$170 million. There is additional support in the Child Survival and Health Fund for efforts to restrict the spread of AIDS in the Caribbean region. The bill also includes an additional \$100 million to assist El Salvador in its recovery from two devastating earthquakes earlier this year.

I am pleased that the President's request follows through on his pledge to focus additional resources in the Western Hemisphere. This is one reason I strongly oppose amendments that would cut funding from the Economic Support Fund. We cannot afford to cut funding for Latin America or other sensitive regions such as Lebanon.

For the International Fund for Ireland, we are recommending \$25 million, the same as last year, but \$5 million above the President's request. This program is designed to support the

peace process in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland.

Our funding for economic assistance to Central and Eastern Europe totals \$600 million, and that corresponds to the amount appropriated last year, excluding emergency funding. Funding for Bosnia would decline from \$80 million to \$65 million. Funding for Kosovo is reduced from \$150 million to \$120 million.

Our bill anticipates a continuation of the \$5 million allocation for the Baltic states to continue our very modest but important assistance programs in those countries. We also strongly support, I might add, funding through the Foreign Military Financing Program for those same Baltic states. The President requested \$21 million for these three countries, and the committee has endorsed this request. Again, I strongly oppose amendments that would cut funding for our new democratic friends in the Baltic states, Poland and Hungary.

For the states in the former Soviet Union, funding would decline only slightly, from \$810 million to \$767 million. The committee continues its support to find a peaceful settlement in the Southern Caucasus region, by providing \$82.5 million for both Armenia and for Georgia. For Armenia this recommendation is \$12.5 million above the President's request. While the committee does not set aside a specific amount for Azerbaijan, the bill would retain exemptions in current law from a statutory restriction on assistance to its government.

The committee supports the struggle for a better life by the people of the Ukraine. Under this bill, Ukraine will continue to receive \$125 million, one of our largest aid programs anywhere. Depending on subsequent events in the Ukraine, the committee is willing to consider additional funding for Ukraine at later stages in the appropriations process.

Assistance for South and Southeast Asia is a relatively small part of our bill, but its importance is far more substantial. Ongoing economic growth and health programs in India, the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia provide the framework for subsequent investment by the private sector and multilateral development banks. As we did last year, AID is encouraged to use the Economic Support Fund to renew a basic education program in Pakistan. It is a modest but important start toward renewing our economic assistance program in this country.

We also provide funding for several smaller programs that do not get enough attention, including \$38 million for anti-terrorism assistance and \$40 million for humanitarian demining programs around the world. Both of these programs help save lives. The Peace Corps is another example, another program that has made an enormous difference in this globe that we all share. We recognize its value and

importance, and we support the full request of funding of \$275 million.

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude, I want to pay special tribute to my ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for her cooperation in bringing this bill to the floor and developing the recommendations that we have. I cannot say it strongly enough that she has been a true delight to work with. We have, I think, a very positive relationship; and I think both of us feel that way. But I do not want my expressions of personal regard in this for the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) to somehow leave the impression among her colleagues on her side of the aisle that she is not doing everything humanely

possible to make sure we reduce roles in the 108th Congress. Nonetheless, I hope that is not the case.

Mr. Chairman, I would not want to end my comments without also paying special tribute to the staff members who have helped to make this possible. Our subcommittee staff is led by the able Mr. Charlie Flickner, whose number of years here has given him a special insight into this legislation. He is joined by our professional assistants, John Shank and Alice Grant, and our subcommittee clerk, Laurie Mays. My own personal staff person, Sean Mulvaney, who has worked hard on this bill, has helped to make it possible that we are here tonight.

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On the other side, of course, we have Mark Murray and the gentlewoman's from New York (Ms. LOWEY) personal staff person, Beth Tritter, who I think have contributed tremendously to this legislation; and I thank them personally for their contributions to this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of this bill. By the time I think the Committee of the Whole completes its consideration, I am optimistic that an overwhelming majority of the House will endorse the committee's recommendations.

Mr. Chairman, I include the following tables for the RECORD.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL,
2002 (H.R. 2506)
(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES					
Subsidy appropriation.....	865,000	633,323	753,323	-111,677	+120,000
(Direct loan authorization).....	(865,000)	(152,000)	(950,000)	(+85,000)	(+798,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization).....	(13,535,000)	(11,335,000)	(12,700,000)	(-835,000)	(+1,365,000)
Administrative expenses.....	62,000	65,000	63,000	+1,000	-2,000
Negative subsidy.....	-15,000	-11,000	-11,000	+4,000	.....
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States.....	912,000	687,323	805,323	-106,677	+118,000
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION					
Noncredit account:					
Administrative expenses.....	38,800	38,808	38,808	+608	.....
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections.....	-283,000	-290,000	-290,000	-7,000	.....
Subsidy appropriation.....	24,000	.....	.....	-24,000	.....
(Direct loan authorization).....	(127,000)	(45,000)	(45,000)	(-82,000)	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization).....	(1,000,000)	(1,152,000)	(1,152,000)	(+152,000)	.....
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....	-221,000	-251,392	-251,392	-30,392	.....
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY					
Trade and development agency.....	50,000	50,024	50,024	+24	.....
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance.....	741,000	485,955	603,955	-137,045	+118,000
(Loan authorizations).....	(15,527,000)	(12,684,000)	(14,847,000)	(-680,000)	(+2,163,000)
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Agency for International Development					
Child survival and disease programs fund.....	963,000	991,000	1,387,000	+424,000	+396,000
Rescission of unobligated balances.....	.....	-20,000	.....	.....	+20,000
UNICEF.....	(110,000)	(110,000)	(120,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
Subtotal, Child survival (net).....	963,000	971,000	1,387,000	+424,000	+416,000
Development assistance.....	1,305,000	1,325,000	1,098,000	-207,000	-227,000
International disaster assistance.....	165,000	200,000	200,000	+35,000	.....
Supplemental funding.....	135,000	.....	.....	-135,000	.....
Transition Initiatives.....	50,000	50,000	40,000	-10,000	-10,000
(By transfer).....	(5,000)	.....	.....	(-5,000)	.....
Micro & Small Enterprise Development program account:					
Subsidy appropriation.....	1,500	.....	.....	-1,500	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization).....	(30,000)	.....	.....	(-30,000)	.....
Administrative expenses.....	500	.....	.....	-500	.....
Development credit authority:					
Subsidy appropriation.....	1,500	.....	.....	-1,500	.....
(By transfer).....	(5,000)	(25,000)	(12,500)	(+7,500)	(-12,500)
(Guaranteed loan authorization).....	(49,700)	(355,000)	(177,500)	(+127,800)	(-177,500)
Administrative expenses.....	4,000	7,500	7,500	+3,500	.....
Subtotal, development assistance.....	2,625,500	2,553,500	2,732,500	+107,000	+179,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	44,489	44,880	44,880	+391	.....
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development.....	520,000	549,000	549,000	+29,000	.....
(By transfer).....	(1,000)	.....	.....	(-1,000)	.....
Supplemental funding.....	13,000	.....	.....	-13,000	.....
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General.....	27,000	32,000	30,000	+3,000	-2,000
Total, Agency for International Development (net).....	3,229,989	3,179,380	3,356,380	+126,391	+177,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance					
Economic support fund.....	2,295,000	2,254,000	2,199,000	-96,000	-55,000
Rescission of unobligated balances.....	.....	-5,000	.....	.....	+5,000
Subtotal, Economic support fund (net).....	2,295,000	2,249,000	2,199,000	-96,000	-50,000
International Fund for Ireland.....	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	+25,000
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.....	600,000	605,000	600,000	.....	-5,000
Supplemental funding.....	75,825	.....	.....	-75,825	.....
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union.....	810,000	808,000	768,000	-42,000	-40,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance (net).....	3,805,825	3,662,000	3,592,000	-213,825	-70,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Inter-American Foundation					
Appropriation.....	.....	.....	12,000	+12,000	+12,000
(By transfer).....	(12,000)	(12,108)	.....	(-12,000)	(-12,108)
African Development Foundation					
Appropriation.....	.....	.....	16,042	+16,042	+16,042
(By transfer).....	(16,000)	(16,042)	.....	(-16,000)	(-16,042)
Peace Corps					
Appropriation.....	265,000	275,000	275,000	+10,000	.....

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL,
2002 (H.R. 2506)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Department of State					
International narcotics control and law enforcement.....	325,000	217,000	217,000	-108,000	.....
Andean Counterdrug Initiative .....	.....	731,000	676,000	+ 676,000	-55,000
Migration and refugee assistance	700,000	715,000	715,000	+ 15,000	.....
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs.....	311,600	332,000	311,000	-600	-21,000
Total, Department of State	1,351,600	2,010,000	1,934,000	+ 582,400	-76,000
Department of the Treasury					
International affairs technical assistance	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria, & Tuberculosis.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	-100,000
Debt restructuring.....	238,000	224,000	224,000	-14,000	.....
Supplemental funding.....	210,000	.....	.....	-210,000	.....
United States community adjustment and investment program .....	.....	500	.....	.....	-500
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	454,000	330,500	230,000	-224,000	-100,500
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance (net)	9,106,414	9,456,880	9,415,422	+ 309,008	-41,458
Appropriations	(8,672,589)	(9,481,880)	(9,415,422)	(+ 742,833)	(-86,458)
Emergency appropriations.....	(433,825)	.....	.....	(-433,825)	.....
Rescission.....	.....	(-25,000)	.....	.....	(+ 25,000)
(By transfer).....	(39,000)	(53,150)	(12,500)	(-26,500)	(-40,650)
(Loan authorizations).....	(79,700)	(355,000)	(177,500)	(+ 97,800)	(-177,500)
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Military Education and Training	55,000	65,000	65,000	+ 10,000	.....
Supplemental funding.....	2,875	.....	.....	-2,875	.....
Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants	3,545,000	3,674,000	3,627,000	+ 82,000	-47,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(33,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+ 2,000)	.....
Supplemental funding.....	31,000	.....	.....	-31,000	.....
Total, Foreign Military Financing.....	3,576,000	3,674,000	3,627,000	+ 51,000	-47,000
Peacekeeping operations.....	127,000	135,000	135,000	+ 8,000	.....
Total, title III, Military assistance (net)	3,760,875	3,874,000	3,827,000	+ 66,125	-47,000
Appropriations	(3,727,000)	(3,874,000)	(3,827,000)	(+ 100,000)	(-47,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(33,875)	.....	.....	(-33,875)	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(33,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+ 2,000)	.....
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Global Environment Facility.....	108,000	107,500	82,500	-25,500	-25,000
Contribution to the International Development Association.....	775,000	803,400	803,400	+ 28,400	.....
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions).....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	.....	.....
Total, World Bank Group.....	893,000	920,900	895,900	+ 2,900	-25,000
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation.....	25,000	25,000	10,000	-15,000	-15,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund.....	10,000	.....	.....	-10,000	.....
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank.....	35,000	25,000	10,000	-25,000	-15,000
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	72,000	103,017	103,017	+ 31,017	.....
Contribution to the African Development Bank:					
Paid-in capital.....	6,100	5,100	5,100	-1,000	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions).....	(97,549)	(79,992)	(79,992)	(-17,557)	.....
Contribution to the African Development Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
Total	106,100	105,100	105,100	-1,000	.....
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:					
Paid-in capital.....	35,779	35,779	35,779	.....	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions).....	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	.....	.....
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development	5,000	20,000	20,000	+ 15,000	.....
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,146,879	1,209,796	1,169,796	+ 22,917	-40,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscrip).....	(270,787)	(253,230)	(253,230)	(-17,557)	.....

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL,
2002 (H.R. 2506)—Continued
(Amounts in thousands)**

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
International Organizations and Programs					
Appropriation.....	186,000	186,000	196,000	+10,000	+10,000
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,332,879	1,395,796	1,365,796	+32,917	-30,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscript).....	(270,787)	(253,230)	(253,230)	(-17,557)	
Grand total (net)	14,941,168	15,212,631	15,212,173	+271,005	-458
Appropriations	(14,473,468)	(15,237,631)	(15,212,173)	(+738,705)	(-25,458)
Rescissions.....		(-25,000)			(+25,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(467,700)			(-467,700)	
(By transfer)	(39,000)	(53,150)	(12,500)	(-26,500)	(-40,650)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(33,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+2,000)	
(Limitation on callable capital subscript).....	(270,787)	(253,230)	(253,230)	(-17,557)	
(Loan authorizations).....	(15,806,700)	(13,039,000)	(15,024,500)	(-582,200)	(+1,985,500)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Mandatory.....	44,489	44,880	44,880	+391	
Discretionary.....	14,863,679	15,167,751	15,167,293	+303,614	-458
Grand total, mandatory and discretionary	14,908,168	15,212,631	15,212,173	+304,005	-458

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2002 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which is the product of close cooperation between the majority and the minority. I have always said that the United States draws its strength as a global leader from the consistent bipartisanism of our foreign policy. The bill we have before us today represents the very best that bipartisanism and compromise can achieve, and I am very proud to support it.

The bill provides the entire amount requested by the President for Foreign Operations, which is nearly \$2 billion above the level we had achieved at this point in the process last year. I have stood here during the debate over this measure in past years disappointed that we did not have the resources to adequately address our foreign policy priorities. Unfortunately, I still believe that this is true. We have done a good job of prioritizing resources within our \$15.2 billion allocation, but we can do better, and I am hopeful we will eventually achieve a level closer to the Senate's \$15.5 billion allocation for fiscal year 2002, and I hope that we will have more resources to disburse in future years.

I am pleased that the bill provides a total \$474 million for HIV/AIDS. Of this amount, our bilateral HIV/AIDS funding totals \$414 million, nearly \$100 million above last year's level; and we fully fund the President's request for a \$100 million down payment to a global HIV/AIDS trust fund. The other \$100 million of this initial commitment was requested from the Labor-HHS bill, and I look forward to working on that subcommittee to make sure we provide these funds as well.

HIV/AIDS is an international crisis, as we know; and the United States has a responsibility to lead the way on everything from treatment to prevention, to caring for AIDS orphans, to crafting a coordinated global strategy. I am proud that this bill has significantly ramped up its support for these initiatives in recent years, and I hope that we can continue this trend.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and I also worked together to achieve an overall level of \$150 million for basic education. Development initiatives like education are the keystones to achieving stable, healthy societies around the world. Education is one of the most cost-effective of all of our foreign assistance investments; and the collateral effects of educating children, and especially girls, are profound. I am pleased that we could provide increases over the President's request for education and for other development assistance priorities.

The bill significantly increases the President's request for the Export-Import Bank, which I know is a top pri-

ority for our chairman and for many of our colleagues. We were able to increase United States funding for UNICEF by \$10 million and the United Nations Development Program by \$10 million. Both of these organizations do excellent work, complementing United States bilateral programs in the developing world and maximizing the impact of our foreign assistance dollars.

It is significant that the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and I took our first trip together as chairman and ranking member to the Middle East, and I am pleased that we worked together to make some strong statements in this bill in support of the United States-Israel relationship and the quest for peace and stability in that region.

We fully fund Israel's aid package, reinforcing our commitment to maintaining strong ties between our two countries and ensuring that Israel, our closest ally in the region, will maintain its qualitative military edge. We continue assisting in the resettlement in Israel of refugees from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. We send an unequivocal signal to Chairman Arafat that we expect him to take concrete steps to end the violence and terrorism that has gripped the region, and we signal to the International Committee of the Red Cross that we expect the pattern of prejudice against Magen David Adom to end.

Mr. Speaker, despite our successes, I do not believe that this bill will adequately fund all of our foreign assistance priorities; and there are some key areas where it needs substantial improvement. The bill includes \$425 million for bilateral international family planning assistance and \$25 million for the UNFPA. I had hoped we could increase our contribution to the life-saving work of the UNFPA and that we could return to the 1995 level of \$541.6 million for bilateral family planning assistance. The need for these programs far outpaces the supply, and I believe we should be providing more resources to help women plan their pregnancies and give birth to healthy children.

I remain deeply disappointed that the President chose to reimpose the global gag rule restrictions on our bilateral family planning assistance and that this bill is silent on this important issue. As long as the global gag rule remains in place, we limit the impact of the assistance we provide in almost every part of this bill; and I can assure my colleagues that I will work hard during conference both to boost our family planning assistance and to repeal the global gag rule.

There is not enough money in this bill to address the scourge of infectious diseases such as TB and malaria, which cause complications and deaths among the HIV positive population; and I strongly believe that funding for HIV/AIDS and funding for other priorities must go hand in hand. Any realistic development strategy must take into ac-

count that there are a host of activities in which we must engage, and we must carefully balance our resources among various priorities, because progress in each area bolsters the others.

Our success in combating the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa and around the world will depend upon our continued commitment to eradicating other infectious diseases, increasing support for maternal health, educating boys and girls, supporting micro credit and other financial services, giving women the tools to become leaders in promoting democracy. Fulfilling our potential to contribute to so many of these initiatives will take a far larger investment than we provide today.

I also remain disappointed that the bill before us does not adequately address the devastation that El Salvador has endured from two major earthquakes. We have invested billions of dollars in encouraging stability in that country, and I fear our past successes will be reversed if we do not act quickly and decisively. Given this body's past commitments to helping Latin America recover from horrible disasters, given the importance of that region to our country, our paltry commitment is troubling; and I sincerely hope we can address this issue in conference.

I also share the concern of many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle about the Andean Regional Initiative, the successor program to Plan Colombia. When Congress supported \$1.3 billion and mostly military assistance to Colombia and other countries in the region last year, we believed that our funds would be supplemented by a substantial investment of economic assistance on the part of our European friends. Well, not only did the European contribution not come to fruition, but our own economic assistance has moved extremely slowly.

We have begun a campaign of fumigation without giving farmers ample opportunity to voluntarily eradicate coca crops. We have realized no benefits from our programs in terms of increased stability and prosperity in Colombia, and I think we need to take a careful look at this program before we allow it to continue. Mr. Chairman, I look forward to having a thorough debate on this topic as this bill proceeds.

It is truly an honor and a privilege, Mr. Chairman, for me to serve as ranking member of this subcommittee; and I am resolute in my belief that our foreign assistance is both a moral imperative and a national security necessity. As a fortunate Nation, we cannot turn our backs on the terrible heartbreak and suffering in the world; and we must live up to our responsibility to help those who have been left behind. As a global leader, we must recognize that the United States will reap the benefits from the stability nurtured by our aid.

I must say, in conclusion, that it is a true honor for me to serve with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE),

the chairman of the subcommittee who, I believe, shares my commitment to a robust foreign assistance program. Since we both assumed our new positions in the 107th Congress, we have addressed the extraordinary challenges and opportunities of this bill together. I sincerely appreciate our close cooperation. I look forward to continuing to doing good work together. It is a real honor, I say to the gentleman, to serve with him and to work on these important issues.

I also want to thank the members of the subcommittee and the staff who have been so instrumental in putting this bill together. I particularly appreciate the hard work of Mark Murray, Charlie Flickner, John Shank, Alice Grant, Lori Maes, Sean Mulvaney, Beth Tritter, and all of the associate staffers for the majority and minority members.

In conclusion, it is truly a privilege for me to serve in this capacity, working with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

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

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her kind remarks.

It is my great privilege to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), a very able member of this subcommittee and a very knowledgeable member and one who takes the work very seriously.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman very kindly for those kind words; and I also want to rise in strong support of this appropriations bill. I want to suggest that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle rallied in support of this bill because this year, I think especially, we have an extraordinary bill.

I must commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for his hard work and leadership as chairman of this subcommittee. He has consistently sought to accommodate all members, and I want to include myself in that group, because we all have different thoughts about how to prepare, how to put this bill together. But he has remained focused on bringing about a responsible and effective bill before us here today. Not an easy task, but one he has accomplished, I believe, with skill.

I want to additionally thank my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), our ranking member, for her leadership and her effort. As we have in years past, members from both sides of the aisle have once again worked together to make important progress on a number of foreign assistance issues. I thank the gentlewoman for her friendship and cooperation.

Obviously, the staff, the extraordinary staff needs a great deal of thanks here, too, because they have been performing great work for us, a contribution that frankly has resulted in a bill that would not have been without their efforts, so I thank them, all of them, for their efforts.

Foreign assistance remains an inseparable element of our Nation's overall foreign policy, including national security and economic interests. This is a responsible bill that effectively allocates the foreign assistance that we have available, while providing vital support for our Nation's interests.

This bill provides, as my colleagues probably already know, \$753 million in export financing for the Export-Import Bank, which is \$120 million greater than the President's request. With this funding, I hope the bank will be able to maintain at least the level of activity experienced this year.

The Export-Import Bank, sometimes looked upon as an unnecessary item, really has a critical role to play in support of American exports and the businesses and the workers who supply those products. Without support from Ex-Im, billions of dollars in American exports simply would not go forward. Ex-Im is especially important for small businesses. Small businesses benefit from over 80 percent of the bank's transactions. These exports remain crucial to our economy, and I will continue to support Ex-Im throughout the appropriations process. And I again want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman, for his leadership in this effort to get more money into this account.

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One of the most important elements of U.S. foreign policy in this legislation is the annual assistance package to the Middle East.

The United States has a vital role and has played a vital role in the Middle East for several decades. That role should and will continue. Congress has a responsibility to help shape our policy toward the Middle East through the financial assistance provided in this bill. Decisions regarding this funding must be carefully considered to ensure that a proper balance is maintained.

I am also pleased that this bill fully supports the administration's request for assistance to our ally, Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East.

I am also pleased that this bill continues funding for the excellent U.S. aid mission in Lebanon, as well as important programs in Egypt, Jordan, the West Bank, and Gaza.

Together, these programs play a key role in advancing U.S. interests in the Middle East, including fostering credibility and stability at this crucial time. These programs should be continued, and this bill appropriately maintains them.

The bill also strengthens our relationship to our friend and ally, Armenia. This year we have seen some progress in efforts to resolve the conflict among Armenia and Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabagh. During this time, Armenia has consistently shown its commitment toward a lasting peace, and has made notable progress with its economy and its effort to eliminate corruption.

The assistance we provide remains important to these efforts. Therefore, I am pleased that this bill increases assistance there by \$12.5 million over the President's request. I should note, however, that this is still a little less than last year. I look forward to working with the chairman in conference to develop some additional assistance on that issue.

The legislation contains language directing the administration to release the remainder of the \$20 million provided in 1998 for victims of the Nagorno-Karabagh conflict. There is great need in Nagorno-Karabagh, and USAID has an obligation to commit this money immediately.

Mr. Chairman, there are other important programs in this bill, including microenterprise loans, foreign military financing for the Baltic countries, the resettlement of refugees in Israel, and, of course, also significant funding beyond the President's request to continue the fight against HIV/AIDS and the crisis in Africa and around the world.

This is a good bill. I recommend that everyone get behind this bill and support it. Both sides I think will realize so much has been done with so little money.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON).

Mr. LAMPSON. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and I have agreed to a colloquy on my amendment to transfer \$60,000 from title III relating to the Foreign Military Financing Program account to title IV relating to International Organizations and Programs account.

Mr. Chairman, this \$60,000 is intended to cover the cost of expenses relating to the development of a Guide to Best Practice by the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law to cover the application of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Many of my colleagues have heard my drumbeat over the past years regarding problems with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. We must encourage uniform application of exceptions identified in the Hague Convention.

This is jeopardizing the Hague Convention's effectiveness and perverting its original intent. A best practice guide might discuss training for legal professionals, encourage implementation of more effective civil enforcement systems, support for victim families, and improved access to noncustodial or left-behind parents.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) and I attended the Fourth Special Commission on the Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction this past March. The special commission recommended that a best practice guide

be developed. The Hague Conference on Private International Law is seeking voluntary contributions from member states to assist in funding this best practice guide, which would cost approximately \$60,000 for the United States's portion.

The completion of a best practice guide would be an inventory of existing central authority practices and procedures that is a practical know-how-to guide to help practitioners, judges, central authorities to implement the Hague Convention in a better way and as it was originally intended. It will draw upon materials published and otherwise provided by the central authorities themselves, in addition to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and other nongovernmental organizations.

My request is driven by the need to bring about greater consistency, but more importantly, to provide a mechanism for bringing more American children home. Unless urgent and rapid action is taken, more and more children will be denied their most basic human right, that of having access to both their parents.

The challenge is now to find commitment at both the national and international levels to implement these actions. Abducting a child across border is never in a child's best interests. In the meantime, the Hague Convention must be applied uniformly, fairly, and above all, swiftly.

Only when countries accept that child abduction is not to be tolerated will it become a thing of the past. Family disputes and divorce will never go away. Parental child abduction, however, must be eradicated.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for all his good work. I appreciate his offer to work with me as the foreign operations bill moves forward and goes to conference with the Senate to do everything in his power to make sure that \$60,000 is designated for the purpose of developing and disseminating a best practice guide.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMPSON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me.

I appreciate very much the comment he has made here this evening and his interest in this program and bringing this to our attention.

As the gentleman said, this is a very small amount of money in the grand scheme of things. It would accomplish the goal of creating more consistency across-the-board with regard to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

I would say to the gentleman that it is certainly my intention to work with him to accommodate his request as the foreign operations appropriations bill moves forward. As we go to conference, I do suspect that there may be more

funds that are available to us that will be added to the International Organization and Programs Account, so we hope this would be possible to do that.

I thank the gentleman again for bringing this to our attention.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw my amendment, and thank the chairman for his good work.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. NUSSLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, Mr. Chairman.

I rise in support of H.R. 2506, a bill providing the appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs. As chairman of the Committee on the Budget, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that this bill is within the appropriate levels of the budget resolution and complies with the Congressional Budget Act.

H.R. 2506 provides \$15.2 billion in budget authority and \$15.1 billion in outlays for fiscal year 2002. The bill does not provide any advanced appropriations or designate any emergency appropriations.

The amount of the new budget authority provided in this bill is within the 302(b) allocation of the subcommittee, and is also compliant with section 301(f) of the Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of measures that exceed the reporting subcommittee's 302(b) allocations.

In summary, this bill is consistent with the budget resolution that the Congress has agreed to earlier. On that basis, as well as for the content therein, it is worthy of our support.

I support the bill, and I congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) on his fine work, as well as the other subcommittee members, in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

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

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) and the ranking member, my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for crafting a fair and comprehensive bill that addresses the needs of many nations throughout our world.

As conflicts continue around the globe, from Northern Ireland to the Middle East, this bill has taken the appropriate steps to provide the tools for future prosperity and the potential for true reconciliation.

The Middle East package includes balanced funding for Israel and Egypt, as well as essential funding for Jordan and Lebanon.

Furthermore, the funding provided for the International Fund for Ireland

in the amount of \$25 million is a crucial element in facilitating an environment in Northern Ireland in which all sides can live together and prosper for a common good.

Though I strongly support the passage of this bill, I have many concerns regarding the Andean Initiative. In spite of the fact that this funding is a vast improvement over Plan Colombia, I believe it fails to address the need of countries such as Ecuador to effectively battle in combat the spillover effect from the drug war and conflict in Colombia.

Ecuador has been a true friend and ally, and deserves better treatment from us in this bill. It is my hope that these funding deficiencies will be addressed and rectified in conference.

Having said that, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for their diligent work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER), a very distinguished senior member of the Committee on International Relations, and probably the leading expert in the House of Representatives on Central America and on Latin America. His devotion to that region is tremendous.

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for allowing me to speak on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the foreign operations bill, and especially the provisions that fund the U.S. support of the war on drugs in the Andes.

Over the years, I have traveled to the Andean region a number of times to see firsthand the efforts being made to stop drug trafficking. Although these efforts are nothing short of heroic, the war has yet to be won.

Last year I worked with the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) and many other colleagues to develop and pass Plan Colombia, an aid package which so far has done much to fight the production and trafficking of illegal drugs in the region's biggest producer, Colombia.

During my visits, I met with officials of the Colombian National Police and the U.S.-trained army counternarcotics battalions who are now stationed at the front of this drug war.

I am convinced that the tide is finally rising to our advantage. This is a credit to the bravery of the Colombians and the support of the United States. Changing course now, as some of my colleagues have proposed, would be a fatal mistake for Colombia, the Andean region, and the United States, and especially our children.

Mr. Chairman, let us face it, illegal drugs are killing our children. In every congressional district in America, hospital emergency rooms are treating

young children who overdose on illegal drugs. Some of these kids die.

Recent statistics show that 90 percent of the cocaine and 70 percent of the heroin seized in the U.S. originated in Colombia. So why are there amendments being offered to cut funding for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative and the drug crop eradication programs when it appears that the counter-narcotics effort in the region is just starting to have some success?

I have long supported the U.S. efforts to support the brave work of the Columbian National Police and the newly-formed counternarcotics battalions of the Colombian Army to fight the drug trafficking. Plan Colombia is a sound policy which is only now beginning to be fully implemented. The counternarcotics initiative contained in this bill will ensure that work being done under Plan Colombia will continue.

With time, the appropriate equipment, and continued support from the United States, Colombia and its Andean neighbors will be able to strike a blow to drug trafficking in their own countries, and thereby greatly reduce the amount of illegal drugs ending up in our streets with our children.

I believe that fighting the drug trafficking is in the national interest of the United States. We must fully support Colombia and its neighbors for as long as it takes to win this drug war. Cutting funding for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative now is wrong-headed, dangerous, and could jeopardize the future of the democracy in the Andes, as well as the lives of American children.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), who has been an outstanding person working on drug interdiction issues and the task force on that.

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this bill for a number of reasons. I would also like to initially say that I appreciate the strong support for Israel in its present crisis, surrounded by people desiring its destruction. It is very important in these times that we stand with our friends.

Also, I have talked with the chairman about the support for Macedonia, another friend of ours in the Balkans crisis, which has now been driven into internal conflict because they stood with us, and it is important as we watch this conflict, and I am sure in Macedonia, that as it develops, if additional funds are needed through this process, that they will be there.

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But tonight I would like to specifically speak to the appropriations on

the Andean initiative. I think it is very important to put some perspective on the cost of the Andean initiative in the overall cost of our narcotics strategy.

International programs cost just 5 percent of the national drug control budget. Let me say that again, because I think it is critical to this debate and will be very much confused. International programs cost just 5 percent of our drug control budget. Demand reduction accounts for 33 percent of that budget, over six times the amount we spend on international programs, and domestic law enforcement 51 percent. Reducing the small amount of spending for international programs would clearly have a devastating effect on the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

Our international programs have achieved significant success. In Bolivia, coca cultivation has decreased by more than 70 percent due to the commitment of President Banzer, who I wish well as he continues to fight cancer. His fight against the drug lords will forever honor his name. Also, Vice President Quiroga, and the numerous Bolivian soldiers who used American assistance to go into the jungle and uproot almost every coca plant in their country one by one, by hand. American-sponsored development programs are beginning to provide meaningful alternatives to the drug trade to everyday Bolivians.

When I visited there with the Speaker a number of times, we went into the coca fields with the people and looked at the alternative development. It has taken us 4 years. This is not easy. In Peru, coca cultivation decreased by more than 70 percent between 1995 and 2000.

I also ask my colleagues to consider the critical impact of the Andean Regional Initiative on the overall stability of our allies in Central and South America. As we all know, Colombia is at a precarious and crucial point in its democracy, which is one of the oldest in the Western Hemisphere. Without our help, there is a significant likelihood that it will become an outright narcostate effectively under the control of armed terrorists and narcolords.

Likewise, in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and other vulnerable nations, we will provide assistance not only to bolster their fight against narcotics but also to help build democracies. But they have to get control of their narcotics to help build the democracy, the rule of law, and follow human rights. We will also promote alternative economic development programs and provide reasonable levels of assistance for economic development.

We must also acknowledge that the Andean initiative presents significant challenges, which will have to be closely monitored and followed every step of the way. It is nearly as fraught with possibility for failure as it is with hope for success, but we have no alternatives.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill and commend the chairman, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), and my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for her great leadership.

Mr. Chairman, this is a strong bill that recognizes and includes our national security and our national interests; that funds our allies in the Middle East, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon; and it funds the important International Fund for Ireland, Cyprus and many other important allies. In addition, it funds the child survival account, USAID, UNFPA, and takes into account and funds the AIDS crisis.

But in this bill we are being asked to consider a substantial increase in aid for Peru. Peru has made substantial advances in recent years in democratizing its system and improving its economy. These improvements certainly deserve our support and assistance. But Peru has imprisoned an American citizen, Lori Berenson, a constituent of mine, under anti-terrorism laws that have been condemned by the international human rights organizations.

Lori served 5½ years in prison under extremely harsh conditions for a crime that Peru now agrees she did not commit. At her recent civilian trial, Lori was acquitted of the leadership or membership of a terrorist organization. For more than 5 years, Peru insisted that Lori was the leader in a terrorist movement. For that crime she was imprisoned in Peru's highest security prison for leaders of terrorist movements. Now they concede that she was not even a member. At all times Lori has maintained her innocence of the charges against her, and during her recent trial she publicly denounced all forms of terrorism and violence.

Lori's health has been damaged, and I will submit for the RECORD a complete record of all the health problems that she now suffers from.

From the beginning, Members of Congress have supported her. And recently over 142 Members joined me in a letter to the current president asking him to pardon Lori before he leaves office. In his recent meeting with President-elect Toledo, President Bush said that humanitarian factors should be taken into account in the final resolution of Lori's case. President Bush's conversation with President-elect Toledo sends a very important message to Peru: the United States will not forget Lori Berenson.

We should send Peru another message. It is troubling to me that we are giving so much nonhumanitarian aid to Peru when they have treated an American citizen so badly. If she is not released on humanitarian grounds, Congress should take appropriate action.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has 10½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), an outstanding member of the committee, the former ranking member of the committee.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New York, our distinguished ranking member, for yielding me this time, and commend her for her tremendous leadership as ranking member, and really over time on the issues that are in this bill and so many more. I also want to join in commending our distinguished chairman, who, as has been acknowledged, is a very agreeable chairman to work with, in the tradition of bipartisanship of this subcommittee.

I think they did a great job with what they had to work with. The priorities are good. And of course the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has been our champion on so many of the issues in the bill, and I want to associate myself with the remarks she made in her opening statement because I think it was a fine presentation, as always, on her part.

I do have some areas of disagreement with the general bill, not with the gentlewoman from New York but with the general bill, so I wanted to take a few moments to express those. I will have an amendment, which is not going to be in order, but at least I want to talk about it for a moment.

I do not think that the bill gives sufficient resources, sufficient to match the compassion of the American people or the needs of the people of El Salvador in response to the earthquakes in El Salvador. It is hard to imagine, Mr. Chairman, that the earthquakes in El Salvador caused more damage in El Salvador than all of Hurricane Mitch did, combined, in Central America. First, there was one earthquake, where hundreds of people were killed and hundreds of thousands of homes destroyed and people made homeless in January. And then, as fate would have it, in February another earthquake struck, compounding the tragedy enormously.

Traditionally, we, the United States, have provided 40 percent of the outside international assistance to meet these needs. We do not come anywhere near that in this bill. In any event, I am hopeful that at the end of the legislative process, the appropriating process, that there will be more funds, because there certainly is tremendous need.

Another area of disagreement I have in the bill is with, what are we calling it now, Plan Colombia? The Andean Drug Initiative, I believe is what it is called now. I opposed it when President Clinton proposed it in his supplemental bill when he was in office, and I have opposed it in supplemental this time, in subcommittee, full committee, and I will on the floor as well when now the McGovern amendment will be presented next week.

But let me just say this briefly. For us to say that we need to send billions

of dollars, billions of dollars, to Colombia in order to reduce demand on drugs in the United States just simply does not make sense. Now, if we have another agenda in Colombia and we want to help the Colombian people, then I think we can find a better way than sending military assistance to Colombia. But getting back to the justification, which was to reduce demand in the United States, I want to remind my colleagues that the RAND report tells us that to reduce demand by 1 percent in the U.S. by using treatment on demand, it costs about \$32 million. To do so by eradication of the coca leaf in the country of origin, it costs 23 times more than that, over \$700 million, to reduce demand by 1 percent.

There are 5½ million addicts in the country. Two million have treatment; 3½ million do not. The money we send to El Salvador would take care of about 10 percent only of those addicts to reduce demand. However, we are not even matching domestically what we are sending to El Salvador. We will talk, when the McGovern amendment comes up, about particulars as far as the military is concerned.

I seem to have dwelled on areas of disagreement; yet I wish to commend the distinguished chairman and the ranking member for the increase in international AIDS funding both on a bilateral basis and through the trust fund. I would like to see more money in for infectious diseases, which the McGovern amendment strives to do, but I do want to commend the chairman and the ranking member once again for the spirit of cooperation that they brought to this very important bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from New York, and I would like to thank both the chairman and the ranking member for a very strong commitment of the United States to its foreign policy through this legislation.

I would like to engage both the ranking member and the chairman in a colloquy. I appreciate the opportunity to share our common concern for the continuing human rights violations committed by the Ethiopian Government. I have frequently voiced my serious concerns about the human rights practices of the Ethiopian Government.

Recently, I was very concerned to learn of an indiscriminate attack by police forces on the campus of Addis Ababa University on April 11, 2001, in the wake of peaceful demonstrations. I understand that as many as 41 brave individuals were killed on or near the Addis Ababa University, while another 250 persons were injured in an inhuman attack by police forces. I hope my colleagues will join me in denouncing such human rights violations.

As an aside, my colleagues know that my predecessor, Mickey Leland, died in

Ethiopia trying to help the starving Ethiopians at that time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I share the concerns enunciated by my colleague, and I hope the Congress continues to monitor the human rights situation in Ethiopia closely.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentlewoman; and as I indicated, I want to thank the chairman for his concern as well and particularly his concern about human rights abuses.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for her interest and her involvement in this issue. I am also concerned, as is the ranking member, when Ethiopia is cited for human rights violations. And I can assure the gentlewoman from Texas that we will continue to monitor the situation in that country.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I look forward to working with both of my colleagues; and as I indicated, I know Mickey Leland, who served in this body, would be very proud that we would carry on his tradition of protecting the human rights of all citizens, and particularly those in Ethiopia.

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Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my good friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. PELOSI), and those in the majority party who have been helpful on the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program.

Certainly this is one of the most important programs that the United States engages in which primarily benefits not only the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable of the vulnerable out there in the world, but it also helps grow small businesses, and it helps primarily women. We want to continue to show our very strong support for this program and do it by making sure that these programs have the sufficient amount of money. I believe this bill has \$155 million. Last year, we authorized the bill at \$167 million.

I would hope this bill would continue to move forward in appropriating even more money for the Microenterprise Loans for the Poor Program and also provide the microcredit programs with the poverty assessment tools, the ability for the microenterprise programs to work with USAID and target these funds to the poorest people that are eligible in the different parts of the world where this program really benefits

growing small businesses, helping families, and targets aid to help our allies all across the world.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for their strong help. I want to continue to encourage the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), the chairman, to fund and conference this program at the authorized level. I think we could go about \$12 million higher and also work with the microcredit programs to work on this poverty assessment tool.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and the ranking member of the subcommittee for their good work on a bipartisan basis in crafting out this bill.

I think it is important for us to remember a lesson from the gospel of John in which we are told "to those who much have been given, much is expected."

That is why the United States of America is engaged in so many different areas around the globe. We have been a very affluent country. We are the most affluent country in the world. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to be involved with the rest of the world.

This bill makes many, many statements about our values. Values about health care as we have addressed problems with land mines and displaced children and AIDS around the globe. Values about peace, military assistance, nonproliferation assistance, the Western Hemisphere School for Peace in Latin America. Values about jobs as we work through trade in Ex-Im Bank and USAID and various financing mechanisms. Values about drugs as our anti-narcotics control and our cooperation for them, our efforts. Values about the environment, the debt for development, saving the tropical rain forests around the globe. International assistance because of disasters.

Mr. Chairman, one of things people back home ask me is, why do we have a foreign aid bill? I say, just think about Rwanda. Several years ago we saw the picture of the children, of 300,000 people dying. What did we, as Americans, want to do? We wanted to respond to our natural goodness, to go out and give aid and assistance to the people in that poor country.

That is what we are doing with the foreign aid bill, this Foreign Operations Appropriations bill here tonight. We are saying we are going to act proactively so we can act reactively a little bit less and help the rest of the world enjoy all of the fruits and benefits that we as an American people have so enjoyed in this century. We are going to continue that involvement.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the debate on this bill and look forward to its final passage.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to commend the efforts of several Florida-based institutions who are working to address the too-often ignored problem of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV-AIDS in Africa.

We have spoken much about the overall crisis of HIV-AIDS in Africa, but the aspect of innocent children on the Continent contracting HIV-AIDS has not been as widely discussed. According to the most recent statistics from UNAIDS, the rates of HIV infection among African women are high. In several countries, more than 15 percent of women of reproductive age have contracted the virus. As high as 35 percent of these women will pass on the virus to their children during pregnancy, during labor and delivery or during breast-feeding.

Already, more than 600,000 African children age 14 or below have died from HIV-AIDS, and an additional one million African children are now living with the disease.

Mr. Chairman, the Foundation for Democracy in Africa, through its Institute for Democracy in Africa based in Miami, Florida, is leading efforts to enhance the capacity of African medical personnel to properly handle HIV-positive mothers so that their babies do not join the growing list of victims of this merciless killer disease. The Foundation is currently working with the University of Miami's Jackson Memorial Hospital to develop a comprehensive HIV-AIDS treatment strategy for African nations. This collaboration is being encouraged and facilitated by Miami-Dade County.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to encourage their own local and state institutions to put in place efforts to use their resources and expertise in the fight against the scourge of HIV-AIDS in Africa.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY 2002. I commend the efforts of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee who worked hard to guarantee that this bill adequately funds U.S. programs in the Middle East that help facilitate peace. I am particularly pleased that H.R. 2506 allocates \$35 million in funding for economic and educational programs in Lebanon. This bill also provides needed assistance to Egypt and Jordan, key allies in this troubled region who have worked diligently with the U.S. to bring about an immediate cessation of violence and a comprehensive, permanent peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians.

While overall I am pleased with the funding provided H.R. 2506, I am troubled by the language of this legislation that blames the Palestinian Authority—and solely the Palestinian Authority—for the violence that has consumed the Occupied Territories and Israel since September 28, 2000. It was on that date, I would note, that the Al Aqsa Intifada was sparked by the reckless, provocative act of a desperate Israeli politician, Ariel Sharon, who has since become Israeli Prime Minister.

I believe the United States must be engaged and committed to bringing about a fair and lasting peace to this troubled land. The U.S. must act as a fair and unbiased arbiter in the peace process. If we take biased positions and pass one-sided pieces of legislation, we hinder our ability to broker peace. The United States is the only nation who can broker peace between the Palestinians and Israelis. However, when we take sides, hope wavers and desperation increases. Desperation leads

to fear and anger, which in the Middle East begets violence between the Israelis and Palestinians. This, in turn, raises tension in the region and increases the likelihood of the outbreak of a larger regional war.

Mr. Chairman, Section 563 of this bill requires the President to submit a report to Congress determining whether the Palestinian Authority has taken steps to comply with the 1993 Oslo Agreement and prevent attacks on Israelis. If the President does not determine that the Palestinians have fully complied, this section would not only cut off U.S. assistance to the Palestinians—none of which, incidentally, is given directly to the Palestinian Authority or the PLO—but also shut down their Washington office and insure that the American people hear only one side of this 53 year-old conflict.

On April 30, 2001, the Sharm el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee, headed by George Mitchell, issued its report on the current conflict. The Mitchell Report highlights the fact that both the Palestinian and Israeli governments can and should do more to halt the bloodshed. It concludes that neither government is beyond reproach for their conduct in this sustained confrontation. It notes that both the Israeli and Palestinian populations have lost faith that the negotiating process will meet their goals. For Israelis, ongoing violence has led many to believe that the security of Israel will not be guaranteed through negotiations. For Palestinians, settlement expansion and property confiscation is seen as a demonstration that Israel never will relinquish control of the West Bank and Gaza. The Report also notes that both settlement activity and terrorist attacks must end if confidence in the peace process is to be restored on both sides.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, in the spirit of the Mitchell Report, I would gladly support Section 563 if it also required the President to make a report determining if Israel has complied with Oslo and taken steps in the interest of peace.

Congress must act responsibly on issues affecting the Middle East, particularly since the Bush Administration continues its policy of disengagement. Already, the violence, economic turmoil, and diplomatic stalemate that exists today has generated disillusionment with the peace process among Israelis and Palestinians. However, these feelings are growing much more pronounced due to the Bush Administration's tepid commitment to the peace process. Apathy is not an option, because without American leadership, the current conflict will escalate and engulf the region. Our allies, such as Egypt and Jordan, and millions of people in the region rely heavily on the American commitment to brokering a fair peace and preventing such as war from occurring.

Mr. Chairman, in my hand I have a resolution that expresses the sense of the House that, in absence of an Israeli-Palestinian agreement brokered by themselves or the United States to halt this current round of bloodshed, the United Nations should consider sending peacekeeping forces into the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I believe that it is in the interests of all parties to explore any reasonable avenue that could lead to a permanent peace agreement between the Palestinians and Israelis. I believe U.N. peacekeepers would help cool tensions on the ground, monitor any cease-fire agreement including that recommended by the Mitchell Report, and

make the climate more conducive for peace. Peace, after all, is in the interest of Israel, the Palestinian Authority, the United States, the Middle East region, and the world. This resolution does not blame the ongoing violence on the Palestinians, nor does it blame the Israelis. It simply states that this body is in favor of a reasonable, fair policy that promotes peace.

Mr. Chairman, hope in the peace process cannot become a casualty of this ongoing conflict. I urge my colleagues to oppose one-sided policies that help no one but harm everyone, including Israel. I urge them instead to join me as a cosponsor of a constructive piece of legislation that, if passed, will demonstrate that America is a fair arbiter of peace who is more interested in ending this deep, bitter conflict rather than sustaining it.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time in general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule, and the amendments printed in House Report 107-146 are adopted.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, no amendment to the bill may be offered on the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate and amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 4, 8, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, and 37.

Each such amendment may be offered after the Clerk reads through page 1, line 6, and may amend portions of the bill not yet read.

No further amendment to the bill may be offered after that legislative day except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate and amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on that legislative day, or any record before that date.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 2506

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, namely:

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. MILLENDER-MCDONALD

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 28 offered by Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

In title II of the bill under the heading "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", insert before the period at the end the following: "Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading

for HIV/AIDS, \$5,000,000 shall be for assistance to prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission through effective partnerships with nongovernmental organizations and research facilities pursuant to section 104(c)(5) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(5))."

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment earmarks at a minimum \$5 million to prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission. For two Congresses, the 106th and the 107th Congress, I have led the fight on the issue of mother-to-child transmission prevention. Mother-to-child transmission is by far the largest source of HIV infection in children under the age of 15 worldwide.

One year ago, the United Nations estimated that 600,000 infants were infected with the virus, bringing the total number of young children living with HIV to over 1 million. Of the 5 million infants infected with HIV since the beginning of the pandemic, about 90 percent have been born in Africa due to a combination of high fertility rates and high HIV prevalence in pregnant women.

Mr. Chairman, we should not lose sight of the fact that the number of cases in India, Southeast Asia and the Caribbean are rising at alarming rates.

Mr. Chairman, the virus may be transmitted during pregnancy, labor, delivery or breast feeding after a child's birth. Among infected infants who are not breast fed, most mother-to-child transmission occurs around the time of delivery just before or during labor and delivery. In populations where breast feeding is the norm, breast feeding accounts for more than one-third of all cases of the mother-to-child transmission. In sub-Saharan Africa, mother-to-child transmission is contributing substantially to rising child mortality rates.

AIDS is the biggest single cause of child death in a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS from mother-to-child is one of the most important prevention programs on which we need to focus. No HIV agenda is complete without programs to enable a mother to prevent perinatal infection of her child. The most effective means of doing so today is anti-drugs for pregnant women and providing mothers with practical alternatives to breast feeding.

Although in theory we can make promising new treatments available to every pregnant woman in the developing world, the challenge does not stop there. Treatment must be done in an ethical and humanistic manner. Counseling and voluntary testing are critical services necessary to help infected women accept their HIV status and the risk it poses to their unborn child. Confidentiality is paramount in counseling and when providing voluntary services programs where women identified as HIV positive may face discrimination, violence and death.

Replacement feeding is an important part of the strategy but should not un-

dermine decades of promoting breast feeding as the best possible nutrition for infants. HIV-infected mothers must have access to information, follow-up clinical care and support.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the United States Agency of International Development has examined the astounding numbers of children affected by HIV/AIDS and has stated time and time again that effective intervention can drastically reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

They recognize that the effectiveness of simple and low-cost treatments can be effectively implemented in developing nations, and they are prepared to place among their highest priorities specific mother-to-child projects to women worldwide to enable them to rescue their babies from certain death as a result of HIV/AIDS.

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that a minimum of \$5 million cited in this amendment be taken from the HIV account. It will substantially impact mother-to-child programs. This by no means should be seen as affecting the core programs of the Child Survival Account.

With these facts in mind, I offer this important amendment. We can save millions of children's lives if we act on this amendment. I ask my fellow colleagues their support to make this amendment adopted, and hopefully the conferees can reach an agreement to increase the funding.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment that is offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). I think she very well explained the importance of this program, and I think her amendment does represent good public policy.

Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I join the Chair in congratulating the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on her excellent amendment, and we look forward to working with her on these very important issues.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in support of this critical amendment offered by my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

I would like to commend the gentlewoman for her leadership in the area of HIV/AIDS mother-to-child prevention, and recognize her 3-year fight to get this language included into law.

Mr. Chairman, ten percent of all individuals who become infected with HIV/AIDS Virus worldwide are children. Mother-to-children infection is the largest source of HIV infection in children under the age of 15 and the only source of transmission for babies.

Each year, the total number of births to HIV-infected pregnant women in developing countries is approximately 3.2 million. Last year, the United Nations estimated that 600,000 children age 14 or younger were infected with

HIV. 90% of those 600,000 children were babies born to HIV positive mothers. Mr. Speaker, that is 540,000 children who never have a chance.

There has been much discussion recently throughout the developed world that although there is no cure for HIV or AIDS, it can be controlled with the right combination of drugs. This is just not true in developing countries. Drugs are too expensive and the infection rate has reached pandemic proportions. This amendment will appropriate \$5 million toward mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission prevention in developing countries. Mr. Speaker, this is a very small price to pay to fight this terminal disease before, during, and after birth, giving these children a fighting chance for survival instead of no change for survival.

I know the gentlewoman from California will continue to fight for funding for mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission prevention so we may save millions of yet unborn children's lives.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. SOUDER

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 35 offered by Mr. SOUDER: Page 25, line 2, insert before the period at the end the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$27,000,000 shall be for assistance to the Colombian National Police for the purchase of two Buffalo transport/supply aircraft, \$12,000,000 shall be for assistance to the Colombian Navy to purchase six Huey-II patrol helicopters, and \$5,000,000 shall be for assistance for operating fuel to enhance drug interdiction efforts along the north coast of Colombia and inland rivers”.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, Colombia is critical to our efforts to keep the devastation of narcotics from American streets but just as importantly to the overall security of our hemisphere. I chair the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, which is the authorizing subcommittee for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the oversight committee for all anti-drug efforts in all branches of our Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I want to clear up as we begin this debate a key point. I have also worked on the Drug-Free Schools Program in the Committee on Education and the Workforce. We authorize the Drug-Free Communities Act through our committee. I support efforts to boost drug treatment funding. I have worked in the student loan area with the drug-free student loan amendment. I have worked across the board on treatment, on prevention, on interdiction, on law enforcement, on eradication, and alternative development.

□ 2100

But we cannot have a fair debate if we continue to have a distortion of where our expenditures go. Five percent go to international. Thirty-three percent to prevention and treatment. We can argue whether the ratio should be 7, 10 times for prevention treatment as opposed to the 5 percent international, but let us not get this false impression that we are spending more. Not only in Colombia but in all of our international we spend 5 percent according to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

Now, my amendment specifically addresses something that we have worked with in cooperation with other committees, the Department of State and the Government of Colombia to ensure that Colombia receives effective aid from the United States and that these programs are administered to ensure maximum support to the Government of Colombia in its extremely difficult and challenging fight against narcotics traffic.

This amendment deals with two very specific needs which have been identified by our oversight activities. This reflective of a request which was endorsed by holdover members of the Speaker's Task Force for a Drug Free America, several members of the Committee on International Relations, including Chairman HYDE, Chairman Emeritus GILMAN, and Subcommittee Chairman BALLENGER as well as Chairman BURTON of the full Committee on Government Reform.

This amendment would provide \$27 million to the Colombian National Police for the purchase of two Buffalo transport/supply aircraft, \$12 million to the Colombian Navy to purchase six Huey-II patrol helicopters to enhance drug interdiction efforts along the north coast of Colombia and inland rivers, and \$5 million to the Colombian Navy for operating fuel for the same purpose.

Our oversight activities have strongly suggested that these pieces of equipment are urgently needed to fill important unmet needs in Colombia. The Colombian National Police continues to require airlift capability in support of interdiction and law enforcement activities which is capable of providing significant lift at high altitude where the heroin poppy grows and the ability to land at remote and short-field airstrips.

Without this type of equipment, there are parts of the country which are extremely difficult to reach and that are effectively under the control of narcotics traffickers. The House committees who have studied this issue believe that the aircraft which have been recommended by the State Department will not be sufficient for this purpose and that the planes will not be forthcoming without congressional action.

Similarly, the Colombian Navy requires assistance and suitable equipment to patrol the north coast of Co-

lombia and inland rivers which are extremely difficult to access and often left to narcotics traffic because of the lack of suitable equipment to enforce the rule of law. Again this particular assistance has not to date been provided by the United States and needs to be supported by congressional action.

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues and I have looked very carefully at this issue and believe that these particular pieces of equipment will make a significant and meaningful contribution to narcotics control. Colombians continue to put their lives on the line every day under extremely volatile circumstances to fight a narcotics problem which is caused, to a great extent, by American demand as well as European demand but, to a great extent, by our demand. We are undertaking a comprehensive approach to address all facets of this problem, including reducing that demand. But it is certainly the least we can do to help with basic equipment needs.

I understand that this amendment is subject to a point of order. I look forward to continuing to work with the chairman as do the other sponsors of this amendment and with the State Department in these specifics.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. DELAHUNT

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 17 offered by Mr. DELAHUNT:

Page 112, after line 22, insert the following:
REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF COLOMBIAN
NATIONAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

SEC. ____ (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, after consultation with representatives from internationally recognized human rights organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of the Colombian national security legislation passed by the Colombian Congress on June 20, 2001.

(b) Each such report shall provide a description of the effects of the security legislation on human rights in Colombia and efforts to defend human rights in Colombia, focusing particularly on—

(1) incidents of arbitrary and incommunicado detention by members of the Colombian Armed Forces and the Colombian National Police, and whether those incidents have increased since the submission of the previous report;

(2) the status of investigations into allegations of human rights abuses by members of the Colombian Armed Forces and the Colombian National Police;

(3) the effectiveness of certain investigations conducted by military personnel, as provided for in the security legislation, as opposed to those carried out by appropriate civilian authorities; and

(4) the effects of the security legislation on Colombia's commitments under international treaties.

(c) The requirement to submit a report under this section shall not apply with respect any period of time during with the security legislation is not in effect.

(d) In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, let me begin by echoing the sentiments that have been expressed by others regarding the hard work and the dedication of both the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). The bill is a good product. I think all of us wish that there were more resources to work with. Having said that, it is a reflection of what I believe to be the priorities and values of the vast majority of Members in this House.

My amendment, Mr. Chairman, would require the State Department to report to the United States Congress on the implementation of legislation that was passed in the Colombian Congress last month. That bill will soon be officially transmitted to President Pastrana. It is anticipated that he will sign this particular proposal.

Although much improved from its earlier versions, this legislation still contains ambiguous provisions that could threaten civilian oversight of the military in Colombia and place at risk the progress that has been made toward reforming the military under the leadership of President Pastrana and Armed Forces Chief Fernando Tapias over the course of the past several years.

Continued progress towards genuine and permanent reform should be a prerequisite for American assistance to Colombia's security forces. Only a few years ago, the Colombian military had the worst human rights record in the hemisphere. Until the military is professional and free from links to so-called paramilitary groups, it will be a part of the problem in Colombia rather than the solution.

No military force should be entrusted with the kinds of extraordinary powers that could be interpreted by some to be included in the current draft of this legislation. And while the current leadership is reform-minded, Colombia will elect a new government next May. So it is impossible to predict who will interpret and implement this legislation in the future. Will it be those who insist on continued reform or those who would return to the days of impunity on the part of the military?

The United States has made a massive commitment in the Colombian military predicated in part on its commitment to reform. This legislation pending before the chief executive of

Colombia could imperil that commitment. It is imperative that we closely track its implementation if it should become law.

I know this amendment that I propose to offer was not protected under the rule and the gentleman has made a point of order against it. I have had discussions with the gentleman from Arizona and understand that he is willing to work together to include a reporting requirement in conference.

At this time I would like to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) to confirm my understanding of our agreement.

I would ask the gentleman whether he agrees with the intent of this amendment and will work with me to have the reporting requirement included in the conference report.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELAHUNT. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate his comments and his question. I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. I think what he is proposing to do is a good amendment. I would be very happy to work with him to be sure that we have some kind of reporting requirement included in the conference report.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I thank the gentleman and look forward to working with him in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 22 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

Page 11, line 12, insert before the period the following: "Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be for disaster relief and rehabilitation for India with respect to the earthquake in India in January 2001".

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I know that this is an issue that both the chairman and the ranking member are very much aware of.

I am offering today an amendment to the Foreign Operations appropriations bill that will provide much needed support to those in need in India. Just a few months ago as the Indo-American community was celebrating the anniversary of the democracy of India, the Republic of India, on that very day the

country was experiencing a very devastating earthquake, January 26, 2001, which struck the western part of India causing enormous human suffering. Five days later, the House passed H. Con. Res. 15, a resolution supporting the joint efforts of our government, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the international community to provide assistance to the Government of India and to the private voluntary organizations that are engaged in relief efforts. Might I add, Mr. Chairman, that in addition, the excellent work of the Indo-American community in advocating for their friends and relatives in India and joining with those of us here in the United States of like concern. I have wanted very much to be able to provide the assistance that this devastation warranted.

Despite a decisive show of support from Congress through its passage of H. Con. Res. 15, relief efforts have been severely hampered by insufficient resources. Therefore, on June 18 I introduced H. Con. Res. 151, a resolution which reaffirmed the deepest sympathies of Congress to the citizens of India for the losses suffered as a result of the earthquake. More importantly, it expresses Congress' support for continuing and substantially increasing the amount of disaster assistance being provided by the United States Agency for International Development and other relief agencies. In that resolution, I stated that \$100 million is the minimum needed amount for recovery from the earthquake. Here today I am only asking that we earmark in the international disaster assistance account \$10 million for these recovery efforts.

As the most populous democracy on the Earth and a strategic partner of the United States, we have ample reason to support India. This amount would be a mere recognition of our commitment to assisting them. The international community must develop a donor strategy that uses rehabilitation efforts as an opportunity to improve village life, including sanitation facilities, safer design of homes and neighborhoods, improved land drainage and waste disposal. Having just come through a very terrible storm in Houston and knowing what tragedy is and how it changes lives, I can tell you when I saw the devastation in India through media reports, I was immediately drawn to their tragedy, having traveled to India with the President in the last year.

I would urge my colleagues and urge the consideration of the waiver of the point of order, but in essence, Mr. Chairman, and to the chairman and the ranking member, I would like to see us work through this issue. I will look forward to working with an amendment next week, the Crowley amendment, but this amendment would add an additional \$10 million, and I would hope that possibly we could resolve this as we look to continue our friendship and support for the people of India.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill that will provide some much needed support to those in need in India.

Today, many of our friends in India are still wondering when they will obtain the needed assistance to rebuild their society. On January 26, 2001, a devastating earthquake struck western India, causing enormous human suffering. Five days later, the House passed H. Con. 15, a resolution supporting the joint efforts of our government, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the international community to provide assistance to the government of India and to the private voluntary organizations that are engaged in relief efforts.

Despite a decisive show of support from Congress through its passage of H. Con. 15, relief efforts have been severely hampered by insufficient resources. Therefore, on June 18, I introduced H. Con. Res. 151, a resolution which reaffirms the deepest sympathies of Congress to the citizens of India for the losses suffered as a result of the earthquake. More importantly, it expresses Congress' support for continuing and substantially increasing the amount of disaster assistance being provided by the United States Agency for International Development and other relief agencies. In that resolution, I stated that \$100 million is the minimum needed amount for recovery from the earthquake. Here today, I am only asking that we earmark in the International Disaster Assistance Account \$10 million for these recovery efforts.

As the most populous democracy on the earth and a strategic partner of the United States, we have ample reason to support India. This amount would be a token of recognition of this partnership.

The international community must develop a donor strategy that uses rehabilitation efforts as an opportunity to improve village life, including sanitation facilities, safer design of homes and neighborhoods, improved land drainage and waste disposal systems. We must also find innovative ways to assist the poor and marginalized who have the fewest resources to recover from the disaster.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, which contains a modest earmark request. This amendment will reflect the symbiotic relationship that Americans have with the people of India. Your continued support for these relief activities will help make the rebuilding process in India a reality.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say briefly to the gentlewoman from Texas that I was in India 6 weeks ago, and I had an opportunity to meet with a number of government officials, including those that have been responsible for responding to the terrible disaster in Gujarat. We heard from them an expression of support for the efforts that have been made by the United States, both by the government and by the NGOs, to respond; but explicitly we were told that India as a very large country had sufficient resources to deal with this problem and they were not specifically asking us for additional funds, at least not at that time.

I would also note that we have never, never earmarked money in the disaster

relief account for specific disasters. It is there, as it suggests, for disasters. If you start earmarking for specific disasters, you have lost the point of what that account is for. However, I am quite certain that the USAID would be prepared to entertain any request from the Indian government that might come for some funds from that account.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I appreciate very much the gentleman's opportunity to have visited with the leadership in India. As he well knows, many of us represent very strong and vibrant Indo-American communities who have worked to raise moneys to assist their friends and relatives in India. I would ask the gentleman if he would continue to work with me in monitoring the needs of the government of India, working with AID. As we do that and monitor the circumstances, I would be encouraged to withdraw this amendment at this time so that we could work together and ensure that as India may raise its issues of need, that we would be prepared to address it to the international disaster relief under the AID.

□ 2115

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I would note that in our report in the account for the International Disaster Assistance, we do have a recommendation to USAID that they use at least \$1 million each for India and El Salvador for disaster preparedness activities. So we have a focus on where we think we can be most useful in helping these countries prepare for disasters which might befall them in the future.

I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments, and certainly we will continue to monitor the situation in India and want to make sure that all help is being given that can possibly be given.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I would look forward to working with the gentleman on this matter, as I said, monitoring the circumstances in India, and as well if you will, advising or keeping abreast of the Indo-American community.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 21 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT USE CHILDREN AS SOLDIERS

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to the government of a country that—

(1) conscripts children under the age of 18 into the military forces of the country; or

(2) provides for the direct participation of children under the age of 18 in armed conflict.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, again, to the chairman and ranking member, let me start by saying that I would hope that this is such an egregious and heinous set of circumstances that we would find a way to waive the point of order because of the enormous need.

This amendment would prohibit the funding in the bill for nations that conscript children under the age of 18 or use child soldiers in armed conflict. This is simply a small step that should be taken that this Nation now sees as a priority.

It is important to place this prohibition within the bill, since our very body is on record as denouncing the inhumane practice of using children as soldiers. In fact, just this May this Chamber passed a Foreign Relations Authorization Act that requires the United States State Department to compare information on what countries recruit, conscript, and use child soldiers.

What happens with child soldiers is they lose not only their lives in many instances, they lose their spirit. They are sometimes mutilated, they are sometimes caused to mutilate others. We looked at the devastation of children in Sierra Leone and attended hearings dealing with children who had been subject to amputation, either by other children playing warriors or because they were in the way of war. It is important to say to nations that we will use and study war no more with children.

Last year the United States Government signed two landmark protocols that address prostitution, the impact of pornography on children, and the goal or practice of child labor. This resolution is entirely complimentary and applauds the decision by the United States Government to support the protocol that condemns the use of children as soldiers by government and non-government forces.

Further, the House passed H. Con. Res. 348, a resolution that condemns the use of children as soldiers, and there is a good reason why we did. This is a commonsense step forward. I realize that the drafting of the language of this particular amendment is particularly direct and may seem strong and

harsh, and it may be suggested that there is no authorization for such. I would hope that the passage of the parallel resolutions would give us the ability to allow this amendment to stand, which would be to eliminate funding to countries that continue to conscript children into war.

Let me give the basis of this, as well as to say my commitment to this is so strong that I am hoping my colleagues on the appropriations conference committee will consider language that will allow this to be part of the final bill.

It is estimated that 300,000 children under the age of 18 are engaged in armed military conflicts in more than 30 countries and are currently fighting in armed conflicts. Sadly, far too many of these wonderful children are forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion and others join because of economic needs. I can assure you that many times their parents sell them or send them away because of the economic need.

Briefly, Mr. Chairman, let me share a story with you about a boy who tried to escape from the rebels, but he was caught. "His hands were tied, and then they made us," the other new captives, "kill him with a stick. I felt sick. I knew this boy from before. We were from the same village. I refused to kill him, and they told me they would shoot me. They pointed a gun at me, so I had to do it. The boy was asking me, 'Why are you doing this?' I said, 'I have no choice.' After we killed him, they made us smear his blood on our arms. They said we had to do this so that we would not fear death and so that we would not try to escape. I still dream about the boy from my village that I had to kill."

Military commanders do not care. All they want are bodies to help fight wars.

Simply, this amendment, Mr. Chairman, and to the ranking member, stands up against the countries like the ones that I have named. I would simply hope that consideration would be given to a waiver of the point of order. But as well, if we are able to talk about the possibility of language going into the conference on this heinous act, where we are losing thousands and thousands and thousands of valuable lives that can contribute to the growth and development of their respective countries.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to extend my strong support for this amendment to the underlying bill. It would enhance our understanding of the treatment of children being used as soldiers.

In short, this amendment would prohibit funding in the bill for nations that conscript children under the age of 18 or use child soldiers in armed conflict.

This is a small step that should be taken that this nation now sees as a priority. It is important to place this prohibition within the bill since our very body is on record as denouncing the inhumane practice of using children as soldiers. In fact, just this May, this Chamber passed a Foreign Relations Authorization Act that requires the US State Department to com-

pare information on what countries recruit, conscript and use child soldiers.

Last year, the United States government signed two landmark Protocols that address prostitution, the impact of pornography on children, and the global practice of child labor. This resolution, in an entirely complimentary way, applauds the decision by the U.S. government to support the Protocol that condemns the use of children as soldiers by government and nongovernment forces. Further, the House passed H. Con. Res. 348, a resolution that condemns the use of children as soldiers. And there is good reason why we did that. This is a common sense step forward.

I realize that the funding or the drafting of the language of this particular amendment is particularly direct and strong and harsh, for it would eliminate all funding for those who conscript children. Let me give the basis of this, as well as to say that my commitment to this is so strong that I am hoping that my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations the Conference committee and those representing this particular subcommittee will work with me as we move this bill toward conference, ultimately at some point to be able to design disincentives that might also do similarly the same job: to discourage, to stop, the cease, to end the taking of our babies and putting them into war.

It is estimated that 300,000 children under the age of 18 are engaged in armed military conflicts in more than 30 countries and are currently fighting in armed conflicts. Sadly, far too many of these wonderful children are forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion and others joined because of economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member or for their own personal safety. There are so many stories of children being abused in this way.

I want to share with you one story which illustrates the importance of this amendment. One boy tried to escape from the rebels but he was caught. "His hands were tied and then they made us," the other new captives, "kill him with a stick. I felt sick. I knew this boy from before. We were from the same village. I refused to kill him, and they told me they would shoot me. They pointed a gun at me, so I had to do it. The boy was asking me, 'Why are you doing this?' I said, 'I have no choice.' After we killed him, they made us smear his blood on our arms." They said we had to do this so we would not fear death, and so we would not try to escape. I still dream about the boy from my village who I killed. I see him in my dreams, and he is talking to me and saying I killed him for nothing. And I am crying. We must not fund such atrocities.

All we are doing is condemning them to a life of misery, if they are not killed themselves in battle. Their minds are so warped with the viciousness of what has happened that they are destroyed forever.

Military commanders often separate children from their families in order to foster dependence on military units and leaders, leaving such children vulnerable to manipulation. That is clearly unacceptable. I believe it is very unfortunate that the military actually force child soldiers to commit terrible acts of killings or torture against their enemies, including against other children.

My amendment will simply make clear that nations will not receive assistance if they conscript or use children as soldiers. It is entirely

consistent with our international obligations and will effectuate such intent in a clear and straightforward manner.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, while continuing to reserve my point of order.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman bringing this matter to our attention. What she is talking about is truly one of the great horrors that exists today in the world, and she has spoken very eloquently about it as it occurs in many parts of the world, but most especially in West Africa, where we have seen young children who have been conscripted into the military and the kinds of horrible things that have happened to these children who in no way should be involved in conflict at all.

These are children who are being robbed of their childhood, being robbed of their opportunity to grow up, and being put in as cannon fodder into these conflicts of which they have little knowledge and know even less about. So I think the gentlewoman is absolutely correct in bringing this to our attention.

I would say that I think that the amendment that she has offered is one that needs careful consideration by the authorizing committee, which is where it ought to be considered. I say that because the language is very, very broad when it talks about conscripting children under the age of 18. In fact, I think still in this country it is possible to enlist, not be conscripted, but enlist in the armed services under the age of 18, so it is quite possible in some countries that a year younger or 6 months younger might be perfectly acceptable.

It also says that it provides that no money shall be made available to a country that provides for direct participation of children under the age of 18 in any armed conflict.

While the outcome is what we would all like to seek, I think the sanction that is here, which is no funds, not just no military funds, but no funds, may be made available to any government of a country where this occurs, could find us in a situation that I think would be most inappropriate.

For that reason, although I would insist on my point of order, if necessary, I would hope that the gentlewoman would withdraw her amendment and bring this to the proper forum.

If the gentlewoman would like to respond?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman and appreciate the gentleman yielding.

One can see the depth of my passion by the description of the amendment. What I would like to do, and I appreciate the gentleman's invitation, I thank him for acknowledging how heinous these acts are, and I would be

pleased if we could not only take this to the authorizing committee, which I know is prospective and down the road, but have the possibility of working with any more narrow language that might be able to be put in the conference report that at least acknowledges the concerns as we work toward this in the future.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, while continuing to reserve my point of order.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to congratulate the gentlewoman for bringing this awful issue to our attention. I think that the more we shed a spotlight on this, the more the world will respond. I am particularly pleased with the allocations in this bill for development assistance, for education in particular, which we increased dramatically. If we can educate the population of countries where these kinds of horrors exist, perhaps we will begin to address it more seriously and eradicate this so these children can have a chance to grow in a healthy environment.

We know that the work we have to do here to raise awareness is enormous, and I appreciate the gentlewoman bringing this issue to our colleagues' attention. I look forward to working with the chairman in crafting some language and some action that would increase attention to this issue. I thank the gentlewoman very much.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me thank the gentlewoman for her deep and passionate commitment and thank her for acknowledging this.

I would just like to pose a question to both the ranking member and to the chairman. I am appropriately made aware, if you will, of the broadness, and obviously it is because of the deep passion that we all share. I would be interested in narrowing the language to have something referred in the report language, and I was wondering if that could be done in the report language of this bill.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would just note for the gentlewoman from Texas that, of course, the report is done. But if the gentlewoman is talking about in the conference report itself, I could not make a commitment at this time that we could do anything specifically.

But certainly the problem that the gentlewoman has brought to our attention is one that clearly needs to be

dealt with by the appropriate committees, and I would be happy to work with the gentlewoman in any way possible to make sure that is done.

I cannot make a specific commitment about what we can do in the conference committee on this matter.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I believe we can commit to addressing the issue and working with the gentlewoman to see if we can appropriately find some language in the conference that could make a difference. I want to thank the gentlewoman very much.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman will yield further, if I could respond, I am an optimist. I thank the gentlewoman for working with me.

Mr. Chairman, with the commitment of trying to work through this issue, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word. Mr. Chairman, before we rise, let me just make a comment to the body, that we will rise now and we will resume deliberations on this bill on Tuesday, working under the unanimous consent agreement that we have. We have a number of amendments, many of them that will require extensive debate, and I would put all Members on notice that we expect to start as early as possible, we do not have the schedule for next week yet, but as early as possible on Tuesday, and that we would expect to go as long as possible on Tuesday in order to finish this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KOLBE) having assumed the chair, Mr. Thornberry, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2506) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

□ 2130

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOLBE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

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

(Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 9:45 p.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 9:45 p.m.

□ 2147

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KELLER) at 9 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2216, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-149) on the resolution (H. Res. 204) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2216) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BLUMENAUER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 4:30 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of personal family business.