The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose to order today, Amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House report 106–269 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) had been disposed of.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

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, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of the borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 658k) to remain available until September 30, 2003: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of making such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available until September 30, 2018 for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or any agency or national thereof.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs (to be computed on its accrual basis), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 2606 making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. Thornberry in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Ms. DUNN and Messrs. SANDLIN, BISHOP, and NETHERCUTT changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and Mr. WELCH, pro tempore, having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2606), making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION WAIVING SECTION 132 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–274) on the resolution (H.Res. 269) providing for consideration of a concurrent resolution waiving the requirement in section 32 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 that the Congress adjourn sine die not later than July 31, 1999, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR) pursuant to House Resolution 263 and rule XVIII, the Chair declaring the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2606.

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. Thornberry in the chair.
The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, $20,500,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1961, to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account:

Provided further, That such costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in project planning services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection to this account and to be available for obligation until September 30, 2001, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 663 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

Funds Appropriated to the President

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2001, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and other activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $560,000,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That such amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health and nutrition programs, and related education programs, which address the needs of mothers and children; (4) water and sanitation programs; (5) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (6) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases; and (7) up to $68,000,000 for basic education programs for children:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance for health and child survival programs, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask for my colleagues' support for this amendment which I introduced with my distinguished colleague from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA). I also especially want to thank both the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the ranking member, for their tireless devotion this evening and consistently over their careers to eradicating infectious diseases and alleviating global poverty.

Mr. Chairman, even though tuberculosis is an easily preventable and curable disease, it is one of the leading infectious killers in the world. The World Health Organization estimates that if left unchecked, TB could kill more than 70 million people around the
world in the next 2 decades, while simultaneously infecting nearly 1 billion more.

Mr. Chairman, TB is already the leading killer of HIV positive individuals. It kills more women than any other cause of maternal mortality. TB remains a vicious killer, despite the fact that this disease is both preventable and curable. In fact, TB will kill more people this year than any other year in history.

This amendment is simple and straightforward. It would reduce fiscal year 2000 funding for the International Military Education and Training Program from $50 million to $45 million, and increase fiscal year 2000 Child Survival and Disease funding from $680 to $685 million.

Mr. Chairman, it is our intent that this $5 million will be added to TB prevention and treatment programs, which are woefully underfunded at $30 million, $20 million less than the government plans to spend on training foreign military officials in the United States.

The WHO has warned that poorly managed TB treatment programs, caused by a lack of sufficient funding, are causing drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis to emerge which, in all likelihood, would render TB incurable. Inadequate funding for TB programs in many countries, because the proper series of boosters are not administered, is creating a super strain of the virus that does not respond to treatment.

Already 50 million people are estimated to be infected with multi-drug-resistant TB. It can be spread just by coughing, and with international travel, nowhere.

Even in the U.S. and other industrialized nations, this super strain of tuberculosis kills half of the people infected. That is a national security concern. We can predict a coming plague, and are doing, for all intents and purposes, almost nothing to stop it.

Internationally, TB is a huge economic and social drain on economies. It kills 2 to 3 million adults. It plagues families into poverty and orphans millions of children.

Cyril Brundtland, the Director General of the WHO, has said, "Our greatest challenges in controlling tuberculosis are political rather than medical."

The World Health Organization has further stated that we are at "a crossroads in TB control." It can be a future of expanded use of effective treatment and the reversal of this epidemic, or it can be a future in which multi-drug-resistant TB increases, millions more die, and millions become ill.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is an important step in our efforts to once and for all consign tuberculosis to the same trash heap as other eradicated diseases, like smallpox. While this bill contains $30 million to fight TB in the coming year, thanks in large part to the leadership of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), this amount is not enough to control one of our planet’s greatest killers.

The Brown-Morella amendment will boost tuberculosis prevention funding and treatment funding by nearly 17 percent, and sends a message to the most desperate people in the world that we hear their plight and we will come to their assistance.

I urge its adoption.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the modified Brown-Morella amendment to increase funding for combatting tuberculosis. I want to particularly thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for initiating this amendment, and his kind invitation for me to join with him in presenting it.

I also want to comment on the fact that the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman CALLAHAN) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), have worked very hard in this area, on this particular bill.

I do not know how many of us are aware that even though tuberculosis is an easily preventable and 100 percent curable disease, that it has become the leading infectious killer in the world, accounting for more than 3 million deaths per year. More than one-third of the world’s population is infected with TB.

It is the leading killer of women, surpassing all causes of maternal mortality and creating more orphaned children than any other infectious disease. TB is the leading killer of HIV-positive individuals, causing over 30 percent of all HIV deaths. TB is the leading killer of more people than AIDS, malaria, and tropical disease combined, and it will kill more people this year than any year in history.

While TB is a particularly serious threat abroad, it is also a major public health concern at home. Perhaps no infectious disease is as extensive and as devastating as TB. Every year, in addition to the deaths from TB of 3 million people, 8 million become sick and at least 30 million become infected globally.

TB is an infectious killer of youth and adults in the world, and it devastates the incomes and the futures of millions of families at the same time.

As the number of TB cases has increased, a multi-drug-resistant form has emerged that poses a major public health threat in the United States and around the world. In fact, if this development is allowed to go unchecked, it threatens to make TB incurable again.

Here in the United States, 15 million people carry TB bacteria, although these people are not ill. TB is highly contagious, and with the increase in global travel and migration, it is not possible to eliminate TB in the United States if it is allowed to spread unchecked in other parts of the world.

The $5 million increase which we propose will strengthen our efforts to combat the spread of this deadly disease. I certainly want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), for considering this amendment.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as the vice chairman of the Committee on International Relations, I rise in very strong opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA). These are people that I truly respect and appreciate, and nothing could detract from the value of what they are trying to do, except from where they are taking the money.

Not one word was said about the reduction of the $10 million, now $5 million, which the IMET program has faced, actually, at my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) on the Committee on International Relations, because I know that he understands how important this money is.

I would say that this is the best money that the Defense Department spends when it comes to foreign policy, and it probably ranks up there on the top of what we spend in any department for impacting foreign policy favorable to the United States of America. I really hate to see the money taken from this account.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us actually freezes the IMET account at last year’s level of $50 million, which of course, $50 million in real dollars represents a cut.

The administration had requested a $2 million increase.

Secretary Perry, our former Secretary, felt so strongly about the impact of IMET he came up to the Hill and devoted an entire breakfast speech before Members of the House supporting additional funds for IMET, and certainly Secretary Cohen feels the same way about it. I just think this is a very, very unfortunate place to take the money. As I said, not one word is mentioned where the money being taken from is for a very valuable purpose that our colleagues are suggesting.

IMET encourages mutually beneficial relations and increases the understanding between the United States and foreign countries in furtherance of the goals of peace and security. Furthermore, IMET increases the awareness of nationals of foreign countries through courses that foster greater respect for and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military, and contributes to improved military justice systems and procedures in accordance with internationally recognized human rights.
Indeed, we are fortunate that so many formerly authoritarian countries are transitioning to democracies. As a result, there is a genuine need for IMET type programs which help support and accelerate positive military forms. Unfortunately, due to our own budgetary constraints, we cannot expand IMET to meet the demand. We certainly should not cut it further. IMET programs are modest.

For example, the United States provided $425,000 in IMET funding to Mongolia last year. Mongolia is an often overlooked success story. Less than a decade ago it was a closed Soviet satellite with its military directly linked to Soviet command structure. Today Mongolia is a successful democracy and partner of the United States.

However, just as the Mongolian political system has undergone radical positive changes in its transformation from a Communist Soviet satellite, so, too, must Mongolia’s military. IMET is a very modest but successful program that, for example, aids the Mongolian military in this challenging transition. The effectiveness of this program would be severely undercut if it were to incur the kinds of cuts, even small by some people’s indication, but it is one-tenth of the money that is proposed by the Brown-Morella amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this Member is sympathetic, of course, to the concerns and the places where they would spend the money. However, given the budget allocations for the bill, the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations has done a very responsible and commendable job of carefully balancing the allocation of scarce funds.

Given the needs and successes of the IMET Program, this Member is opposed to any further cuts like this one, especially this 10 percent cut, and supports the careful balance of the bill. I urge rejection of the Brown-Morella amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, we concur with the acceptance of our distinguished chairman, and commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. Morella) for their leadership on this amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I will not use anywhere close to the 5 minutes, because clearly there is more to talk on. But I want to rise in support of the Brown-Morella amendment, and commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown) and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. Morella) for bringing this amendment forward.

We should strengthen efforts to fight worldwide disease wherever it is possible, and TB is one which we thought had been eradicated. Practically, it had been eradicated within this country until suddenly it came on the rise, in particular in relation to the HIV–AIDS crisis.

Of course, in other parts of the world TB had not been anywhere close to eradicated. Now it is raging, as HIV–AIDS becomes more prominent in other places. Around the world, TB does kill some 3 million people per year, but it is particularly a major factor in AIDS deaths, in its association with AIDS, where the degraded immune systems that are caused by the HIV–AIDS virus end up leaving the individual particularly vulnerable to TB. It is a particular danger to children everywhere.

In the committee report it says, “The committee notes the threat to the United States from this disease due to international travel and immigration.” So I concur in moving $10 million to the TB control as representing a right policy for this country and for this Congress. It will help the U.S. to stop TB from killing people around the world.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise with reluctance to speak, not so much against the intent of my good friend Mr. Brown’s amendment, but to make sure my colleagues know that this offset is from another worthy program.

This $5 million that Mr. Brown would designate for tuberculosis activities comes at the expense of a highly successful democracy building program. I am familiar with this program through the Center for Civil-Military Relations, located in my district, that helps new democracies strengthen civilian control of their military forces.

This program, with a proven record of successful democracy building, helps emerging democracies learn from U.S. civilian and military teachers why civilian leadership of their militaries will further their democratic objectives.

The courses the Center for Civil-Military Relations teaches are congressionally mandated: Democratic Civilian Control of Military Forces; Human Rights; and Defense Resources Management.

The investment is modest—only slightly more than $1 million a year.

The impact is far-reaching—18 seminars a year, with approximately 50 students in each week-long seminar, teaching democratic principles to an average of 1,000 students a year—students who are leaders in their country, both military and civilian.

Some of the successful examples, of programs the Center taught in Fiscal Year 1999 include:

South Africa—the military leaders of South Africa asked the Center for assistance in integrating their Departments of Defense, not along racial lines, but along civil-military lines.

Russia—the Center assisted the Russians in developing an All-Volunteer Force concept.

Guatemala—after 3 programs involving Center staff, Guatemala has developed Master’s-level university courses on democratic civilian control and civil-military relations.

Argentina—this country requested the Center to conduct a seminar on democratic civilian control of military intelligence. This year the Center will continue the dialogue by presenting a seminar on relations between the military and the legislature.

The Center, both formally and informally, serves as a model for reform in much of the world, from the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary into NATO and continues to facilitate the “intellectual interoperability” of other NATO aspirants.

The vote before us is about tough choices. I am asking my colleagues to make a tough choice—preserve one of the most cost-effective foreign assistance programs in the federal budget. Oppose the Brown amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown).

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the attention of the Committee and particularly to our colleagues from Alabama (Mr. Callahan), a matter of importance to many American citizens. That is property claims in Nicaragua.

As I know the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Callahan) well knows and I know many members of the committee do, Nicaragua has been the focus of much attention recently. Last year it, along with Honduras, was hit with Hurricane Mitch, and the United States responded with humanitarian aid. Before that, it was hit with revolution and civil war.

The United States responded positively to its turn towards democracy earlier this decade. As a democratic nation, we ask Nicaragua to heal its wounds of its civil war, revive its economy, and provide justice to those victimized by the repressive policies of the 1980s, including justice for those who had their homes, businesses, and livelihoods taken.

In many areas, Nicaragua has made positive strides. This we applaud. There is one area, however, in which we need to do more, and most importantly, Nicaragua needs to do more.
That is the resolution of the property claims of American citizens. Some of these citizens have endured lengthy legal battles to regain what was taken from them.

Nicaragua needs investment and economic development, but more than natural disasters have hindered Nicaragua’s development. Man-made decisions have been that country’s greatest impediment to economic growth; namely, the failure of the Nicaraguan government to take the necessary steps to provide economic security and return wrongfully taken properties to their rightful owners.

Each year the President must determine that Nicaragua is making progress in resolving property claims if it is to continue receiving bilateral U.S. aid, and each year since 1984 Nicaragua has been determined to meet the standards of U.S. law.

I raise this because existing U.S. law has not helped the claimants, who cannot occupy their properties, or those American citizens struggling with the obstructionism of the Nicaraguan state entity, which has the specific responsibility to privatize state-owned properties and enterprises. Nor does existing U.S. law help a third class of claimants, those who have struggled through Nicaragua’s court system and won judgments against the government for its illegal property takings.

In two cases involving 28 American claimants, the Supreme Court of Nicaragua has ruled against the government and in favor of the Americans. The Nicaraguan government acknowledges that it owes these Americans. But has yet to either compensate them, as ordered by the court, or to negotiate seriously with them on a compensation schedule.

Mr. Callahan, I would request that if the Nicaraguan government does not resolve these cases by the time the chair’s committee considers funding for next year, that we consider conditioning the aid to Nicaragua on progress in resolving these claims.

Joining me in this is the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Burton).

Mr. Burton of Indiana, Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCollum. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Burton of Indiana, Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I would just like to say to the chairman that for the past several years there have been commitments by the government of Nicaragua that they would try to make restitution for what the Sandinistas took away from people down there during the Sandinista regime. They have kind of reneged on that. I think that the administration recently has told some of the people who have had their property stolen that the only way they are going to get restitution was to go to court.

I know of one case where they did go to court. It was carried all the way to the Supreme Court. It was in the Supreme Court not once but twice. Even though the Supreme Court agreed there should be a settlement made and gave a monetary settlement figure, the government still would not pay these people who had a legitimate claim, and the Supreme Court agreed with them. They tried to convince some Members of Congress who are interested in this that there was corruption at the Supreme Court in order to try to sidestep their responsibility.

So I join my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, in saying that I hope that he as chairman will send a very strong message to President Aleman and the government of Nicaragua that they should make proper restitution to these people, and adhere to their own Supreme Court’s decisions.

Mr. McCollum. If they do not, if I may reclaim my time, I would hope that the chairman would consider next year making some conditions in the next appropriations cycle if they do not pay these claims.

Mr. Callahan. Mr. Chairman, I share the concerns of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McCollum), and I certainly want to do that. I imagine next year or the year after next President Aleman will certainly recognize that, if something is not done, that then Senator McCollum will force it upon him. I think he will recognize the political danger he has in denying American investors their due rights.

So we certainly will work with the gentleman from Indiana to continue to insist that the Nicaraguan government acts more promptly to ensure that these American investors are compensated accordingly.

Mr. Burton of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Florida yield?

Mr. McCollum. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Burton of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman I really appreciate that, and I hope that President Aleman and his foreign minister heard what the chairman said tonight; and that, is if they do not start doing what they have said they would do, that the chairman would take this into consideration next year when the appropriations process takes place.

Mr. McCollum. Mr. Chairman, claiming my time, I echo that. I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman Callahan) for his words to encourage that right action by the government in Nicaragua. It has been long overdue. We really do need something to move here. There is something wrong. It should have happened long before now.
I would ask my colleagues, although a point of order has been reserved, to consider the need that we have. If we cannot move this amendment, I would certainly hope that we might have the opportunity to look at this question as we move in the appropriations process in future years, and I will work with my colleagues to solve and bring to an end this terrible devastation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) continue to reserve his point of order?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. BERETZER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment but, again, the proposed use of funds by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is entirely commendable and commendable.

I spoke a few minutes ago against the Brown-Morella amendment because it was taking money out of the IMET program, the same IMET program that provides training to the military officers in the world who have been instrumental in getting the nation's hard-earned gains, or will governments get their act together in time? Clearly, time is running out.

As I said as I began my statement in explanation of this amendment, I wish to offer. I do appreciate the great strides that the Committee on Appropriations, particularly this subcommittee, and the leadership of the committee.

But there are no boundaries to the effects of this epidemic. A South African anti-crime institute has linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and other social problems. And, as the epidemic intensifies, many of the 2 million children projected to be orphaned by AIDS in South Africa will raise themselves on the streets, often turning to crime, drugs, commercial sex, and gangs for survival and, sadly, increasing their risk of AIDS.

While in Africa, I visited St. Anthony's compound in Zambia where many affected families were headed by grand-children, orphaned by the disease.

The AIDS epidemic has been labeled by some in the medical community as a disease equal to the plagues of earlier times. This is most disconcerting, but it is not hopeless. We have the power to fix this.

Uganda is out front in developing policies to combat the AIDS epidemic. They have enacted various education and AIDS programs. The U.S. invested the $40 million in HIV prevention in Uganda, and HIV rates among pregnant women dropped from 30 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 1995 to 8 percent in 1998.

I am grateful this House passed the African Growth and Opportunities Act. In that trade bill, there was acknowledgment of the impact of AIDS on the economy of Africa. The AIDS epidemic quickly transcends simply a health issue.

It is quickly becoming a detriment to economic growth.

According to the Economist, a recent study in Namibia estimated that AIDS costs the country almost 8 percent of GNP in 1996. Another analysis predicts that GDP in Africa will be 15.5 percent smaller in 2005 than it would have been without AIDS and the per capital income will be 10 percent lower. A report released by the World Bank begged the question, will this pandemic destroy the developing nation's hard-earned gains, or will governments get their act together in time? Clearly, time is running out.

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the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance will not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CAMPBELL:
Page 15, line 7, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by $20,000,000)"

Page 15, line 11, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by $20,000,000)"

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama reserves a point of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is very simple, as it is important. Here it is. We spend too much money on foreign military aid.

There is every other country in the world where we spend foreign aid where it can do so much good, and we spend over 20 percent of the entire economic component of foreign aid in Israel and Egypt.

I do not think that is right. I just do not think that is consistent with the compassion of the American people who would rather see the money go a little bit more fairly, a little bit more to the other countries in the world.

So what I propose is a very small cut. $960 million is the economic component of the aid to Israel in this bill, and I suggest that it be dropped by $30 million. $735 million is the amount of money for Egypt, and I suggest that it be dropped by $20 million.

That is a 3 percent cut roughly speaking. Bearing in mind that 20 percent of the entire amount of economic aid goes to these two countries and that it would mean spending so much on the other countries in the world who are getting such little amount in this bill, and every year gets such little amount of our foreign aid money, I believe it is what the American people would do if they were empowered to do it. If my colleagues’ average person they represent was here to tonight, that is what she or he would do I believe.

Let me break it down in per capita. Again, I am just talking about economic aid, not the military side. I understand that is different. I support military aid to Israel.

But if we just break the economic money down, it is $170 per capita for every person in Israel. It is $32 per capita for every person in Egypt. It is $2.05 for every soul in sub-Saharan Africa.

That is not right. It is $1.20 for every soul in Latin America. It is 17 cents for every person in India. It is $170 for every person in Israel and $32 for every person in Egypt.

Where do I come up with the number to cut by 30 for Israel and 20 for Egypt? Because the President had recommended those numbers. So it is a

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small cut. It might not matter very much to those two recipients; but to the other countries, it will make a huge amount of difference.

I want to close just by commenting what I have seen. My wife, Susanne, and I have traveled to sub-Saharan Africa, poorest countries of the world, as often as we can. I have also been to India. I saw some money for saving children who would otherwise be cast aside as albinos in Senegal.

I saw women, Somalian women in refugee camps in Kenya packed to the top who wanted to get a little firewood so they would not have to go out at night because they were subject to rape when they went out at night. Now, that is where our money could go.

For the sake of compassion and for the sake of doing what we can, I ask that we move $30 million from Israel, which received so much of our aid, $20 million from Egypt, which received so much of our aid, and just let it flow to the other countries, particularly in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and India.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation, but I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), I ask that we move $30 million from Israel, which received so much of our aid, $20 million from Egypt, which received so much of our aid, and just let it flow to the other countries, particularly in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and India.

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But let me remind the gentleman, and my request to him is to withdraw the amendment, that in offering the amendment he gives no credit to the hard work that this committee has done and that this administration has done recognizing the need to reduce our assistance to Israel.

Two years ago, we worked with then Prime Minister Netanyahu to mean Israel from total economic assistance. President Netanyahu, suffering I think very serious political consequences, agreed with this subcommittee and with me that we should begin the decline of assistance to Israel, and we started that last year by reducing the economic support by $120 million. And in accordance with the agreement, we have further reduced it another $120 million this year, the first time in the history of this Congress that we have ever done so.

Yet here at the late hour of this night, along comes the gentleman from California and says to us, to members of the subcommittee, to Members of the Congress, that he does not think we have done enough. Well, I think we have done enough.

Just last week, the President and the new Prime Minister Barak agreed to the Callahan plan of total elimination of economic support to Israel over a period of the next 8 years. And I think that is a very responsible way to handle this decline in economic assistance to Israel. It is the responsible way to do it. It is a recognition of accomplishment that our economic assistance to Israel has worked; that they are now becoming economically independent.

But for the gentleman from California, at this late hour of the night to bring up this kind of amendment, and to use the type of comparisons the gentleman is using, I think is disrespectful to the subcommittee and to the Congress. Because we already have addressed this issue, we have addressed it in a responsible manner, and to put this issue on the table on the eve of the new administration in which they are trying to work towards some accomplishment over the Wye agreement, I think is the wrong message.

So I would respectfully ask that the gentleman withdraw his amendment, and short of that, I would urge the Members of this body to vote “no.”

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I would like to first respond to my good friend, the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), who indeed expressed so eloquently the hard work of this committee to change the formula and to do it fairly so that we could move forward in reducing economic aid to Israel and increasing the military aid. And I would say that most of my colleagues would agree that the investment in military aid in that region of the world is in our interest.

So I would like to congratulate the chairman again for forging that agreement with the former prime minister of Israel. And in discussing this agreement with the current prime minister of Israel, there has been total support.

I would just like to say to my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), that I share his concerns; and I would join the gentleman in working to enlighten our colleagues and work with this administration in increasing aid to the other parts of the world that need it so desperately.

In fact, I have said over and over again that it is an embarrassment that we do not pay our U.N. arrears, even though that does not come out of this particular budget. It is an embarrassment that with all the problems in every part of the world that we are behind about a billion dollars in our U.N. dues. So I would join the gentleman.

But I would say to the gentleman, at this time we are on the verge, on the brink, of seeing a real peace. The new prime minister, Mr. Barak, has been making every effort to move forward, to meeting with the other parties of the region to try to forge a real peace so that in our lifetime all of our investments and our commitment to that region of the world as a result of Camp David can become a reality.

So it seems to me, I would say to the gentleman from California that I would join the gentleman in increasing aid to other parts of the world. We know of the real problem, the people who are in distress. And as the leader of the free world, at a time when our leadership is acknowledged, when there are problems with disease and problems of inadequate education and health care, we could make an additional difference.

So I hope we can work together and increase our assistance to other parts of the world, but I would support formula while we are at a moment of a breakthrough in the peace agreement.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from California. This is a bad idea for a number of reasons.

First of all, this is a negotiated amount of funds. This is not a discretionary set of funds. And while the gentleman makes some interesting arguments about comparing what this would mean in per capita terms from one country versus Israel, I do not know that we can measure it quite that statistically.

This, as I said, is a negotiated amount. It goes back to the Camp David Accords. It also goes back to the more recent Wye River Accords. But perhaps most importantly, and I think the gentlewoman from New York was just discussing this, we have a new government in Israel which we have a strategic partnership with that has really only been in place for about 30 days. I think even as small a cut as the gentleman proposes undercuts the U.S. commitment to having the Barak government succeed in its effort in bringing peace to the region.

So I think while the gentleman is well intentioned in his goals, I think it is an amendment that would send the wrong message on the part of the United States and our commitment to Israel and our commitment to peace in the Middle East and in particular our commitment to seeing the Barak government succeed, and for that reason I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, and the bill's provision to provide $3 billion aid to Israel.

Since its founding in 1948, Israel and the U.S. have shared an important economic and strategic partnership. For more than 50 years, Israel has stood with the U.S. in countering the greatest threats to American interests in
Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite numbers.

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for my friend from California. We have worked together on many issues, including a number of international relations issues, and he has made an attractive argument. As he has visited sub-Saharan Africa, I have as well, and I just got through offering an amendment dealing with HIV/AIDS. But I would simply say to the gentleman that as attractive as support for the microcredit is, and I frankly saw the enormous impact that the microcredit funding has, I am rising in opposition for, I think, two to three reasons.

One, I believe we should make good on our commitment, and I think it is important to note that we have made a commitment to support Israel as it has downsized on its receipt of foreign aid from the United States. I think the Wye River agreement is extremely important and goes to our bond and our standing in the international arena as relates to the Middle East, with Israel being the freestanding or one singular democracy there.

Then, I think that, hopefully, we do not have a situation where we pit one community or one part of the world against another. There is a great need in Africa, and I would like to see us collaborate, as I started out in my remarks, on HIV/AIDS. I would like to see the foreign aid increased. I think it would be a shame that a powerful, wealthy Nation like this, where the American people would be willing to support our international efforts at a higher rate than 1 percent, and maybe that number has been increased but that is what sticks in my mind, even as high as 5 percent, and maybe we can go higher, if we begin to juxtapose one needy area against another needy area for different reasons.

So for that reason, and though I respect the gentleman in his intent and, in fact, look forward to working with the gentleman to find funds to increase those opportunities in sub-Saharan Africa, I would oppose his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, further proceeding on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) will be postponed.

The Clerk will read.

The following:

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $19,600,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415); Provided, That such amount shall be extraprovisional and in excess of the minimum necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTS

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, $391,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, which shall be available, notwithstanding any provisions of law, for economic assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be counted toward the bilateral assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act to the use of economic assistance to Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary, United States assistance to Germany, and the United States assistance to the Baltic States.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of pre-existing buildings or within Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to the efforts of United States troops to promote peace in said country.

(d) With regard to funds appropriated under this heading for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and local currencies generated by such funds (including the conversion of funds appropriated under this heading to local currency) by the Agency for International Development used by Bosnia and Herzegovina as local currency and local currency returned or repaid under such program) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall provide written approval for grants and loans prior to the obligation and expenditure of funds for such purposes, and prior to the use of funds that have been returned or repaid to any lending facility or grantee.

(e) The provisions of section 532 of this Act shall apply to funds made available under subsection (d) and to funds appropriated under this heading.

(f) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not compiled with article III of annex 1-A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that there has been, or that there exists any other provision of law, for economic assistance and for related programs for East European Democracy and the Baltic States.

(g) Funds appropriated under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the Fund’s disbursement of such funds for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such funds without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the rate of need and necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.
ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, $725,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the provisions of such chapter shall be withheld from obligation under this heading, may be made available for assistance for any country for which the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter II of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That of the funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region, 17.5 percent should be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh.

(b) Funds appropriated under title II of this Act and funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Mongolia: Provided, That funds made available for assistance for Mongolia may be made available in accordance with the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter II of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c)(1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for each nation in fiscal year 1999: Provided, That any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance including activities funded under the heading "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund".

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), $240,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes and not to exceed five motor vehicles for transportation of the peace corps personnel of the United States: Provided, That any of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That the provisions of such chapter shall be withheld from obligation under this heading, may be made available for assistance for Mongolia: Provided, That funds made available for assistance for Mongolia may be made available in accordance with the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter II of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Department of State

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $238,000,000: Provided, That not more than $300,000,000 of the funds unavailable under this heading shall be available for anti-crime programs and that all such programs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of Appropriations: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2000, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MICA

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. Mica: Page 22, line 17, before the period insert the following:

"Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, $3,500,000 for field gear for the antinarcotics directorate (DANTI) of the Colombian National Police as follows: (1) $3,000,000 for the establishment of a wireless communications network for the antinarcotics directorate of the Colombian National Police, including sensors and monitoring equipment to track shipments of illegal narcotics; (2) $3,500,000 for .50 caliber ammunition for the Special Forces of the Colombian National Police; and (3) $1,000,000 for the establishment of a capacity of $300 million to provide additional training for Colombian National Police personnel by the United States Customs Service.

The results are incredible. 800,000 Colombians have been displaced since 1995. 35,000 Colombians have been killed in less than 10 years. In 1998, more than 10,000 Colombians were displaced internally. That is more than we had that same year in Kosovo.

My colleagues, we are going to have a situation that makes Kosovo look..."
like a kindergarten playground if we do not get the equipment. Just in the last 2 weeks, this administration has reversed its course and is now asking for intelligence to be shared. At this moment, I believe our drug czar is down in Colombia; and he has asked in the last 2 weeks for a billion dollars, which may require a supplemental.

So if we are providing the equipment to allow Colombians to stop this drug influx into their nation and trafficking and production in their nation and this insurgency, then I say we should help them with this little bit of assistance that we are asking for in this. I might say that we had a visit from the national chief of police there who has been leading the drug war, and this is specifically in his request to the Speaker of the House and to our subcommittee. I might also say that these items are also requested by General McCaffrey, who is our Nation's drug czar.

So I plead and I ask the subcommittee, and I know they have done great work in putting together this legislation, to not make the same mistake that has been made year after year in not getting equipment to this country that is facing not only an internal crisis but we are facing a regional and hemispheric crisis with this situation.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, with the assurance that the gentleman is going to withdraw the amendment, I am going to withdraw my reservation of objection but, I move to strike the requisite number of words to speak in response to what the gentleman from Florida just said and to express to the gentleman from Florida that I too am concerned about this entire drug situation not only in Colombia but in all of Central and South America.

I am very appreciative of the extra effort that he has put in in bringing to the attention of the Congress and to the American people the tremendous problems we have in Colombia, of the tremendous problems we have in Mexico, and in other areas of Central and South America who are facilitating the exportation of drugs to the United States.

But I might remind my colleague that the bill we are debating tonight provides $235 million for the International Narcotics Control Account. This is an increase of $41 million above the regular 1999 bill and $70 million above the bill that just recently passed the Senate.

As my colleague knows, in the Omnibus Appropriations bill last year, we put an additional $255 million for counternarcotics. There are no earmarks in this bill anywhere. But there is a sufficient amount of money appropriated to include Colombia and all areas of Central and South America in this counternarcotics program.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. McColllum).

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I know what the chairman has done is extremely good in here, and I commend him for what is here. I also know what the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Mica) is attempting to do.

What I hope is, because of the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act we passed last year, and the gentleman worked so much with us, we ought to take a $500 million overall that covered many of the subcommittee appropriation areas to do some of what was going to be $2 billion ultimately over 3 years.

In the legislation of my colleagues and in all of these appropriations bills in the House this year, we are not able under the current rules to meet the goals of that bill in what we are passing.

But much of this equipment, most of it that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Mica) is asking for, was what was passed in that bill and what we wanted to see happen. And I am hopeful that in conference my colleague will be able to nudge up these numbers some. And perhaps there will even be a supplemental down the road. Because I know my colleague understands from our previous discussions how important this equipment is.

I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, as my colleague knows, and on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; and we really do need this equipment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, re-claiming my time, we will try to increase it if we possibly can. Because, this is a cancer on our society, and the only way we are going to be able to cure this cancer is to provide ample counternarcotics monies to do so.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to raise concern about the amendment. The amendment directs all the money to the Colombian police. The delegation that was here last week did not ask for money for the national police. It was for the armed services, for the armed forces. As my colleague knows, it is a very delicate situation in Colombia.

I think it would be ill-spent money to direct all of this earmarking and for specifics just for one entity in Colombia. I support the concerns of the chairman and his recommendations, and I oppose the amendment the way it is drafted.

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

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I understand the concern of the gentleman.

But this is the testimony from 2 years ago, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT): “But you are holding up their ammunition.” We provided almost $300 million last year. And we have checked to see if the money is there in resources. Only a few million dollars have gotten to where it should go. The problem we have is in getting money. That is why this is an easy task.

I know the earmark is not acceptable under the regular order here. But I hope you can imagine the frustration we see. We appropriate money. The President is saying this is now the third biggest aid recipient in the world. And it is not getting there.

This request is part of our drug czar’s request, and it is the head of the national police’s request to do the job in Colombia that needs to be done to bring peace there and stop drug trafficking where we have have 60, 70 percent of the heroin and cocaine now coming into the United States.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Pelosi).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say two things.

First of all, we all agree that the drug problem is a terrible, terrible tragedy for our country. In addition to trying to do drug crop eradication, we must focus on treatment and prevention and to the end that we all share here.

But two points I want to make. One is, I was very concerned about the New York Time article this morning that talked about the war on drugs and the war against the rebels merging, because we have always talked about the war on drugs being a war on drugs in Colombia.

So I hope that, as we proceed, we do with great sensitivity to the human rights of the Colombian people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cal- lahahn) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Cal- lahahn was allowed to proceed for 30 additional seconds.)

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Mica).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for being so understanding and also considering this in conference. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including up to $1,000,000 for necessary expenses for the administration of activities carried out under these parts), and of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements with any country in Sub-Saharan Africa, as authorized by section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461); $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the authority provided by section 572 of Public Law 100–461 may be exercised only with respect to countries that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as “IDA-only” countries.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international affairs technical assistance activities), $1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

TITILE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $50,000,000, of which up to $1,000,000 may remain available until expended: Provided, That the recipient ocean for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations; civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to support grant financed military education and training at the School of the Americas only if the President certifies that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, parameters and with respect for the fundamental human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall certify that the foreign military personnel: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Foreign Affairs a general assessment of the training of activities of the School of the Americas and a general assessment regarding the performance of its graduates during 1998.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, $3,470,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $1,920,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not to exceed $1,200,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Egypt: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $5,000,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for grants only for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program which has not been notified of the certification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for non-repayable assistance not exceeding the amount of any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that the contribution is made to a least developed country, as authorized under sections 541(b) and 552 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461); $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program, except to the extent that the funds made available under this heading shall be available for non-repayable assistance not exceeding the amount of any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that the contribution is made to a least developed country, as authorized under sections 541(b) and 552 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461); $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for assistance for Guatemala: Provided further, That only those countries for which assistance is provided for the “Foreign Military Sales Financing Program” in the fiscal year 1989 congressional

United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(e) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 260(e)), $30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amounts available under this heading are appropriated notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 2(e)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 which would otherwise preclude an appropriation which could be appropriated for this purpose.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs and activities, $181,630,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter II of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission; Provided, That the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least twenty days prior to the obligation of funds for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: Provided further, That of this amount not to exceed $15,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the recipient ocean for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations; civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to support grant financed military education and training at the School of the Americas only if the President certifies that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, parameters and with respect for the fundamental human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall certify that the foreign military personnel: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Foreign Affairs a general assessment of the training of activities of the School of the Americas and a general assessment regarding the performance of its graduates during 1998.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, $3,470,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $1,920,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not to exceed $1,200,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Egypt: Provided further, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within thirty days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999, whichever is later: Provided further, That funds made available for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this Act shall be used to, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which less than $500,000,000 should be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program except to the extent that the funds made available under this heading shall be available for non-repayable assistance not exceeding the amount of any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that the contribution is made to a least developed country, as authorized under sections 541(b) and 552 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461); $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon approval of a procurement in excess of the funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act.
Appropriations.

That none of the funds appropriated under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further. That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to pay for defense articles and services: Provided further. That not more than $30,495,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for procurement of defense articles and services: Provided further. That not more than $330,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2000 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FEARKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $76,500,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Funds Appropriated to the President
International Financial Institutions

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, $50,000,000, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association (IDA) by the Secretary of the Treasury, $576,600,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILMAN:

In title IV of the bill, in the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION", after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by $8,000,000)."

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, last month the World Bank approved a $40 million financing package to move over 57,000 Chinese people into Tibet.

As we know, the Chinese Army invaded Tibet in 1949 and later drove His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, into exile in India. He remains in India today, and his people in Tibet are forced to live under the Chinese Communist dictatorship.

Over the last 30 years, the Chinese Government supported the movement of Chinese people into Tibet, attempting to dilute and eventually wipe out the Tibetan people's culture and their religion.

Now the World Bank is helping to subsidize that effort. In December of 1998, Bank staff published information that they were planning a loan to help relocate 57,000 Chinese farmers into Tibet.

Senior Bank staff of World Bank, including its current president, James Wolfensohn, later claimed that they were surprised when this loan appeared 6 months later for approval by the Bank's board. He claimed the process of reviewing the loan was grueling; but rather than delay the approval of this loan, he approved it with only an internal panel to later review the project. No major human rights organizations or environmental organizations are running that panel.

Both the International Campaign for Tibet and the Friends of the Earth endorse my amendment. They have opposed this loan from the start, and their voices deserve to be heard.

What the Bank has done is not enough. The American taxpayer cannot support the Chinese Government's colonization of Tibet. The World Bank project included hiring a consultant to prepare an Involuntary Resettlement Action Plan for indigenous peoples. We must send a message to the Bank that our Nation, the Bank's largest donor, cannot support projects which violate the human rights of the Tibetan people.

This loan, Mr. Chairman, represents the arrogance of the Bank's staff and the clout that China has over that staff. We must send a message that the Bank should reflect the values of the Democratic donors and not Chinese Communist dictators.

The Gilman-Lantos amendment will make a modest cut of $8 million, comprising the U.S. share of the loan, to send to the Bank a message that this kind of project cannot be supported.

The Senate already passed such an amendment, and now it is our turn.

Mr. Chairman, I welcome the support of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMERY) our majority leader; the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE); the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), a senior member of our committee; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN); the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), a senior member of the Committee on Appropriations; and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD), another member of the committee.

Their support represents a unique coalition for human rights, for the rule of law, and for the support for Tibet and its people.

Accordingly, I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I want to rise in support of the Gilman-Lantos amendment to cut $8 million from the International Development Association lending window of the World Bank.

Mr. Chairman, like my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, I was deeply disturbed and angry that the World Bank pursued the China Western Poverty Reduction loan, a loan so flawed in its preparation that it should never have been brought before the Board of Executive Directors.

I oppose and I am angry that the Bank would fund a program with the goal of displacing Tibetan people from their ancestral territory in order to pursue a badly conceived agricultural program that relies on moving more ethnic Chinese into Tibet.

And how can we not learn nothing from its terrible history of funding forced resettlement and transmigration in Indonesia?

But the reason I support this amendment goes far beyond this loan for China.

This loan has become emblematic of everything wrong with the World Bank. This loan violated the wrong environmental designation from its very conception. It should have received what is known as a Category A designation for its resettlement requirements alone, let alone for its potential impact on fragile ecosystems and on the nomadic peoples who inhabit this part of Tibet.

The Bank's failure to comply with the bank's own policies on environmental assessment, public information disclosure, participation by affected peoples, indigenous peoples and involuntary resettlement.

We in the United States Congress do not take these policies lightly and we do not think the World Bank should, either. The creation of these policies has served for years to influence support for World Bank funding. I would like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for all her leadership in this area. The violation of these bank policies, indeed the cynical manner in which they were dismissed or bypassed by bank staff responsible for the preparation of this loan, accounts for someone like myself, a strong supporter of bilateral and multilateral development aid, rising in support of this amendment.

In spite of its policies and its rhetoric in support of poverty alleviation and environmentally sustainable development, the World Bank again and again pursues loans that cause grave harm to the environment, to indigenous peoples and involuntary resettlement.

Mr. Chairman, I again urge my colleagues to support the Gilman-Lantos amendment.
Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would rather do anything before this body and speak against the very distinguished gentleman from New York who chairs the Committee on International Relations, who does so much good work worldwide, who has vast knowledge of all of the areas of the world and just passed a few days ago the international relations bill through this body and did such a magnificent job there. But I, too, feel like I have made a contribution towards the same goal that the gentleman from New York wants to reach. To remind him of what we have already done in this bill, we have cut IDA $223 million from last year over the strong objections in the committee and over the ranking member of our subcommittee. We have inserted them as an opposition to the $200 million reduction in IDA. But, nevertheless, we did it.

I feel like I have graduated magna cum laude from college and come home to my parent and he is criticizing me because I have not graduated summa cum laude. I think we have done a good job here, Mr. Chairman, and I think we have addressed every issue that the gentleman from New York has brought to us from his committee as chairman of the Committee on International Relations. I think we have a good bill, and while symbolically I agree with the gentleman, I think we have gone far enough.

I would respectfully ask the distinguished gentleman if he would withdraw this amendment and let us get on to passing this bill tonight in a timely fashion. I am not necessarily disagreeing with his mission, I just think the timing is inappropriate at this time.

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

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. I want to again comment the gentleman for his outstanding job on this measure. We recognize that he has made substantial cuts in many important areas trying to keep within our budget. But there are a number of important organizations in our country and a number of people who have expressed our opposition to what the World Bank is seeking to do. We would like to make a very symbolic record in opposition.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, it is already there in report language at the gentleman's request. We have inserted the report language there. I know it is symbolic and $8 million in the terms in which we speak, in billions of dollars or even trillions, is not a lot of money. But, nevertheless, I think it is a lot of money. And I think the right thing to do is to show that symbolism when it is already written in the report.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York is a great leader on human rights throughout the world and always has a way to work with him. He is an inspiration to all of us. I completely agree with the gentleman entirely on his motivation on this legislation. But I have to agree in part with the gentleman from Alabama. I do not like what the World Bank has done something I do not like does not mean that we do not think I am going to be contradicted in that degree at all. But there is one argument that has been made that requires a rebuttal, and, that is, that if we accept the gentleman from New York's amendment, that we will deprive other recipients of the World Bank funds their appropriate investments from the World Bank. That can be fixed. Indeed, I went to the gentleman last night and, gracious man that he was, he agreed to accept an amendment to his amendment, regrettably it was not in parliamentary order to do so, that the dollar-for-dollar reduction that would be taken away from the World Bank for this purpose would instead be given to the concessional wing of the Africa Development Fund which gives the lowest income, the most needy countries in Africa loans for development projects when they cannot otherwise receive such development projects.

What I have and will introduce at the right time, which will be very soon, is an amendment at the desk to plus-up that account for the Africa Development Fund by exactly the amount that the gentleman from New York is reducing the IDA account because of the World Bank's mistake. So with that understanding, and obviously there are many other possibilities but this is the one that occurred to me and that I brought to the gentleman that he, I am proud to say, agreed with, but with that understanding I do not think there is any merit to the argument that accepting the gentleman from New York's amendment would only damage the really needy countries on Earth. In fact, the World Bank traditionally spends about 50 percent of its money in sub-Saharan Africa. This will kick it over to 100 percent.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.
Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from California for his support of the Campbell-Payne amendment to transfer funds to the African Development Fund. I look forward to supporting him with regard to that amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I reclaim my time. I thank the gentleman. I repeat that I have the highest admiration for him and what he is attempting to do tonight.

I will conclude with just a word on behalf of the authors. The authorizers are supposed to know something about the field. I do not claim that I do. I do claim that the gentleman from New York does and that he is entitled to a substantial amount of respect when he speaks in these areas. I urge support for his amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York, the chairman of our full committee, and just to say a couple of words.

What were they thinking, lending money to a government like China to move people around involuntarily?

I was looking at an internal World Bank document and I cannot believe this. One of the people that they have hired will be working on an involuntary resettlement action plan. Involuntary, not voluntary, involuntary.

I think the amendment is timely and important. This is not the first time, I say to my colleagues, in recent years that the bank’s arrogance has resulted in tragedy for helpless citizens of a brutal regime. An Indonesian human rights advocate at one of my subcommittee hearings during the last days of the Suharto regime said that “the people of Indonesia had nothing to say about creating that large debt but the World Bank is determined to democratize its repayment.” The bank was warned that it was subsidizing corruption throughout and yet continued to do so. Here we have a mass transmigration of people against their will— and again, this is involuntary. I hope the gentleman from New York’s amendment will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, $25,610,667, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the World Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $1,503,718,910.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, $15,729,535, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $672,745,205.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Bank, as authorized by the African Development Bank Act, as amended, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, $35,778,717, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $125,337,303.

INTERATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, $167,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be made available to the United States Secretary of State provides a report to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations in the Senate and the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations in the House of Representatives which contains the number of employees of the Fund, their functions and salaries, and descriptions of the Fund’s activities, programs, and projects (including associated costs) for the fiscal years 1999 and 2000: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TITLES V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 501. Except for the appropriations entitled “International Disaster Assistance”, and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Funds”, not more than 15 percent of any appropriation item made available by this Act shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

PROHIBITION OF RELIABLE FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 502. Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, none of the funds contained in this Act shall be made available to the World Bank for the purposes of section 209(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under title II of this Act may be transferred by the Agency for International Development directly to an international financial institution (as defined in section 533 of this Act) for the purpose of repaying a foreign country’s loan obligations to such institution.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $58,366 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That the amount of $58,366 shall not be included in the official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

SEC. 504. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $126,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.
Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 12, line 8, be considered read in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill from page 36, line 11 through page 116, line 8, is as follows:

LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $95,000 shall be available for representation allowances for the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading "Military Assistance (Foreign Military Program)", not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for representation and representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of $1,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Peace Corps (International Exchange Program)", not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

PROHIBITION ON FINANCING NUCLEAR GOODS

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for "Non-Proliferation, Demilitarization, and Related Programs") pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, except for purposes of nuclear safety, to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly military assistance or any country whose newly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such country if the administration of the legitimate and acceptable Committees on Appropriations that succeed to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken place.

TRANSFER BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specified in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEOBILIZATION/REVOCATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 510. (a) Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1965, as having been obligated or expended to finance appropriations under such headings or parts I, section 667, and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any obligation of any kind against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the same general purpose, or in any case as soon as practicable after the President, prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during the current year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act: Provided further, That this section and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds made available in the current fiscal year for Nicaragua, Brazil, Liberia, and for any narcotics-related assistance for Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act.

COMMERCIAL TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any obligation of any kind against appropriations for establishing or expanding production of any commodity or import by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be marketed on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided further, That the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of any agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact in the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the African Development Bank, and the African Development Bank, to use the proceeds of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extension of any agricultural commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance...
will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of international financial institutions listed in subsection (a) of this section to use the voice and vote of the United States to support the purchase of American produced agricultural commodities with funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 514. (a) For the purposes of providing the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for “Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund”, “Development Assistance”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “Trade and Development Agency”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Assistance”, “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development”, “Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development; “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”; “International Affairs Technical Assistance”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Peace Corps”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for obligations of funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” for assistance for a new independent state; provided, however, that no such funds shall be made available unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, on major military equipment, other than major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent or more of the equipment to be provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided, That the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act of any decision to commit funds under such section: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall not be made available for assistance for a new independent state unless the Appropriations Committees so notify the President in writing: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be deposited by such Fund in any foreign bank or other financial institution: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations; Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for any of the purposes of providing the necessary administrative flexibility.

(b) Drawdowns made pursuant to section 123 of the Arms Export Control Act of 1961 shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTEREST, FEES, AND EXPENSES

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE former SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be made available for assistance for a new independent state; provided, however, that no such funds shall be made available unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, on major military equipment, other than major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent or more of the equipment to be provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided, That the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act of any decision to commit funds under such section: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall not be made available for assistance for a new independent state unless the Appropriations Committees so notify the President in writing: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be deposited by such Fund in any foreign bank or other financial institution: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations; Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for any of the purposes of providing the necessary administrative flexibility.

(b) Unless the President determines that to do so is in the national interest, none of the funds made available under this heading shall be made available for any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or enterprises.

(c) Assistance may be furnished without regard to this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national interest.

(d) Funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be available for obligation until September 30, 2001.

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to provide for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to undergo sterilization. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations.

SEC. 519. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2000, for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of any decision to make such transfers: Provided, That the President shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for any such transfers.
SEC. 522. Up to $50,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Child Survival and Disease Prevention Program" shall be made available for activities to foster democracy in the United States and its territories, and infectious disease activities: Provided, That such activities may be made available pursuant to the authority of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(2) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register fifteen days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) SEC. 577. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for bilateral assistance for child survival and related programs provided under this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(3) SEC. 532. (a) Separate accounts for local currencies.—(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated, and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(b) SEC. 582. (a) Use of local currencies.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(1) to carry out chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities, or

(ii) debt and deficit financing, or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(c) SEC. 583. (d) Competitive insurance.—The Secretary of State may engage in commercial, uninsured, and other similar transactions in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(d) SEC. 579. (a) All Agency for International Development contracts and solicitations, and subcontracts entered into under such contracts, shall include a clause that United States insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate.

(e) SEC. 525. Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to the Government of the United States or any country bordering the Persian Gulf under the Arms Export Control Act or chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
unequaled balances of funds which re-
main in a separate escrow account pur-
suant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of
for such purposes as may be agreed to by the
government of that country and the United
States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Admin-
istrator of the Agency for International De-
velopment shall report on an annual basis as part of that section document sub-
mitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the admin-
istrative requirements of the United States Government in the recipient country.

(f) COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE
OFFICERS.—(a) No funds appropriated by this
Act to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act
of 1961 (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Invest-
ment Corporation) or the Export Control Act
may be used to provide assistance to any
country that is not in compliance with the
United Nations Security Council sanc-
tions against Israel and determines delin-
equency and so certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such assistance is in the national in-
terest of the United States;

(2) such assistance will directly benefit the
needy people in that country; and

(3) the assistance to be provided will be hu-
manitarian assistance for foreign nationals
who have fled their homes and are not commingled with them any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF
LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and ex-
pended notwithstanding provisions of law
which are inconsistent with the nature of
such assistance. Nevertheless, provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explana-
tory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 418

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least fifteen days
prior to obligating any such cash transfer or
nonproject sector assistance, the President
shall submit a notification through the reg-
nular notification procedures of the Commit-
tees on Appropriations, which shall include
a detailed description of how the funds pro-
posed to be made available will be used, with
a discussion of the United States interests
that will be served by the assistance (includ-

ing, as appropriate, a description of the eco-

nomic policy reforms that will be promoted
by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector as-
istance funds may be exempt from the require-
ments of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Commit-
tees on Appropriations.

SEC. 535. (a) Unless expressly provided to
the contrary, provisions of this Act or any other
Act, including provisions contained in prior
appropriations Acts, shall not be

(b) The President may, to the extent appropriate,
authorize the use of nonproject sector assistance funds in support of the
national security interests of the United States;

(c) The President or his designee shall promptly report to the Com-
mittees on Appropriations whenever it

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
July 29, 1999

FUNDING PROHIBITION FOR SERBIA
SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated by this
Act may be made available for assistance
for the Republic of Serbia. Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to as-

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 538. (a) Funds appropriated in titles I
and II of this Act that are made available for
Afghanistan, Lebanon, Montenegro, and for
victims of war, displaced children, displaced
Burmesian, humanitarian assistance for Roma-

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry
out the provisions of sections 108 through 106
of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be

(c) The Funds appropriated in this Act to
support the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-
American Development Fund, the African
Development Bank, the Asian Development
Funds, or while any alternate United States
Director to any of the above institutions is

(1) to take more concrete steps to encourage
the Arab League to immediately resuscitate its boycott against Israel and to

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(c) report to Congress on the specific steps being taken to encourage the President to veto a public renunciation of the Arab primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to expand the actualizing process between Arab League countries and Israel; and

(D) encourage the allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

ANTIS-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

SEC. 540. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act—

(1) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights,

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights.

EARMARKS

SEC. 542. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are earmarked may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the earmark if compliance with the earmark is made impossible by operations of this Act or any other Act or, with respect to a country with which the United States has an agreement providing the United States with base rights or base access in that country, if the President determines that the recipient for which funds are earmarked has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States since enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991; however, before exercising the authority under this subsection with regard to a country with which the United States has an agreement providing the United States with base access, the President shall provide a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the review procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated under this Act and administered by the Agency for International Development that are earmarked for particular programs or activities by this Act or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such earmarked funds can be obligated during that fiscal year: Provided, That such earmarked funds that are available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such earmark.

CEILING FOR EARNMARKS

SEC. 543. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs. Earmarks or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 544. No propaganda purposes within the United States may be served by publications, display of symbols, or other activities carried out by or on behalf of any entity dealing with funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (b) by the Congress.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be used for any purpose in carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations in good faith for attendance of another country’s delegation at international conferences.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 547. The expenditure of any appropriate funds under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be subject to Audit, to the extent to which such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order pursuant to existing law.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 548. No funds of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a private voluntary organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 549. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(e) of the Arms Export Control Act or any other comparable provision of law. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance estimated to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 550. (a) In General.—Of the funds made available for a foreign country under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country until the Secretary of State provides assurance that all parking fines owed by such country have been paid in full.
of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) Definition.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 551. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over the West Bank and Gaza, unless the President, upon consultation with the Committee on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of human rights, has provided the Committees on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of international law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 532(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of up to $30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia, by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish to deal with such violations, without the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determination required under section 532(c): Provided further, That sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every one hundred eighty days thereafter, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may certify to the Committees on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia and to furnish that information to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; Provided further, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: Provided further, That funds made available for tribunals or commissions shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 553. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes shall be available to the United States for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1961, as amended (Public Law 90-448), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95–85).

Restrictions concerning the Palestinian Liberation Organization

SEC. 554. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over the West Bank and Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian government entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consular, or Commercial Consular, Representative of the United States: Provided further, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem.

SEC. 555. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading ‘International Military Education and Training’ or ‘Foreign Military Financing Program’ for Informational Program activities may be obligated or expended for:

(1) alcoholic beverages;

(2) food (other than food provided at a military installation) not provided in conjunction with Informational Program trips where students do not stay at a military installation;

or

(3) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 556. Not more than 17 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ‘International Military Education and Training’ or ‘Foreign Military Financing Program’ for Informational Program activities may be obligated or expended for:

(a) alcoholic beverages;

(b) food (other than food provided at a military installation) not provided in conjunction with Informational Program trips where students do not stay at a military installation;

(c) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

Sec. 557. (a) Authority to reduce debt.—

The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

(1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; and

(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or

(b) Limitations.—

The authorities provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief ad referendum agreements, commonly referred to as ‘Paris Club Agreed Minutes’.

(c) Conditions.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to:

(1) countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as ‘IDA-only’ countries;

(2) countries that have not failed to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

(3) countries that have not failed to cooperate with the United States (or any agency of the United States) in any official debt relief ad referendum agreements, commonly referred to as ‘Paris Club Agreed Minutes’;

(4) countries that have not failed to cooperate on any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable any provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(e) of that Act or on loan from a foreign government or international financial institution which is obligated under any guarantee such government has made to pay to an eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

(A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or

(B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that—

(i) conserve and sustain natural resources, and

(ii) support activities that—

(1) support development of local community, social and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with section 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any provision of this Act.

(2) Terms and conditions.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
President shall, in accordance with this section, deem and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) Administration.—The Facility, as defined in section 702(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(4) Eligible Purchasers.—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(5) Deposit of Proceeds.—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section, shall not be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(6) Availability of Funds.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI

SEC. 559. (a) Policy.—In providing assistance to Haiti, the President shall place a priority on the following areas:

(1) Aggressive action to support the Haitian National Police, including support for efforts by the Inspector General to purge corrupt and politicized elements from the Haitian National Police;

(2) steps to ensure that any elections undertaken in Haiti with United States assistance are free, fair, transparent, and democratic;

(3) support for a program designed to develop an indigenous human rights monitoring capacity;

(4) steps to facilitate the continued privatization of state-owned enterprises;

(5) establishment of an economic development fund for Haiti to provide long-term, low interest loans to U.S. investors and businesses that have a demonstrated commitment to, and expertise in, doing business in Haiti, in particular those businesses present in Haiti prior to the 1994 United Nations embargo; and

(6) a substantial agricultural development program.

(b) Report.—Beginning six months after the date of enactment of this Act, and six months thereafter until September 30, 2001, the President shall report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives with regard to—

(1) the status of each of the governmental institutions envisioned in the 1997 Haitian Civilian-Led Transition Act of 1997 (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the civilian-led Haitian National Police and Coast Guard: Provided, That the authority provided by this section shall be effective for no more than a period of six months at a time and shall not apply beyond twelve months after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 561. (a) Prohibition on Voluntary Contributions to the United Nations.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contributions of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) Certification Required for Disbursement of Funds.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contributions of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any tax on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) Definitions.—As used in this section the term “United States person” means—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the laws of the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

Haiti

SEC. 562. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the civilian-led Haitian National Police and Coast Guard: Provided, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 563. (a) Prohibition of Funds.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) Waiver.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to funds that the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is in the national security interests of the United States.

(c) Period of Application of Waiver.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of six months at a time and shall not apply beyond twelve months after enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY

SEC. 564. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country has taken effective steps to remove the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds from any unit that has committed gross violations of human rights unless the Secretary determines that the unit has not been effectively removed to justice.
inform the foreign government of the basis for such waiver. To the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO EAST TIMOR

SEC. 565. In any agreement for the sale, transfer, or licensing of any lethal equipment or helicopter for Indonesia entered into by the President pursuant to the authority of this Act or any other Act, the agreement shall state that the United States expects that the items will not be used in East Timor.

RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 566. (a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.— None of the funds appropriated or made available in any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, may be provided for any country, entity or entity described in subsection (b).

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to any vote against any extension of any financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 15 days before any vote in an international financial institution regarding an extension of any financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to secure the voluntary surrender or apprehension and transfer of persons indicted by the Tribunal, in accordance with the Dayton Agreement, to the Tribunal.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) democratization assistance;

(C) assistance for cross border physical infrastructure projects involving activities in both a sanctioned country, entity, or canton and a nonsanctioned contiguous country, entity, or canton, if the project is primarily located in or primarily benefits the nonsanctioned country, entity, or canton and if the portion of the project located in the sanctioned country, entity, or canton is necessary for the project to proceed.

(D) small-scale assistance projects or activities requested by United States Armed Forces that promote good relations between such forces and the officials and citizens of the areas in the United States SFOR sector of Bosnia; (E) implementation of the Brcko Arbitral Decision.

(F) lending by the international financial institutions to a country or entity to support common monetary and fiscal policies at the national level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement;

(G) direct lending to a non-sanctioned entity, or lending passed on by the national level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement;

(H) assistance to the International Police Task Force for the training of a civilian police force.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—(i) NOTIFICATION.—Every 30 days the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall publish in the Federal Register and in a comparable publicly accessible document or internet site, a listing and justification of any assistance that is obligated within that period of time for any country, entity, or canton described in subsection (e), including a description of the purpose of the assistance, project and its location, by municipality.

(2) WAIVER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the executive directors of the international financial institutions shall consult with representatives of human rights organizations and all government agencies with relevant information from other countries to prohibit foreign assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation should it enact laws which would discriminate against minority religious faiths.

SEC. 567. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives that the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SEC. 568. (a) Funds made available in this Act to support demonstration projects under the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change shall not be used to support the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. Any waiver of subsection (a) shall be effective only with respect to a specified bilateral program or multilateral assistance project or program identified in the determination of the Secretary of State to Congress.

(b) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a country or entity shall cease to apply only if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to Congress that the authorities of that country, entity, or canton have apprehended and transferred to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(c) COUNTRY.—The term ‘‘country’’ means Russia.

(d) ENTITY.—The term ‘‘entity’’ refers to the region or international level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement.

(e) CANTON.—The term ‘‘canton’’ means the administrative units in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(f) DAVOS AGREEMENT.—The term ‘‘Dayton Agreement’’ means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with annexes relating thereto, done at Dayton, November 10 through 16, 1995.

(g) TRIBUNAL.—The term ‘‘Tribunal’’ means the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—The term ‘‘religious persecution’’ means violations of religious freedom under international law by any person acting on behalf of the Russian Federation.

(2) EXIT FROM SANCTIONS.—The term ‘‘exit from sanctions’’ means the cessation of all sanctions imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a specified bilateral program or multilateral assistance project or program identified in the determination of the Secretary of State to Congress.

(i) R OLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

(1) PURPOSE.—The term ‘‘human rights organization’’ means an international human rights organization that is recognized by the United States as having a voluntary agenda and focus on the protection and promotion of human rights.

(2) DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall—

(A) periodically consult with human rights organizations that are recognized by the United States as having a voluntary agenda and focus on the protection and promotion of human rights.

(B) establish criteria for determining the criteria for determining the status of a human rights organization that is recognized by the United States as having a voluntary agenda and focus on the protection and promotion of human rights.

(C) certify in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives that the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.
Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change shall only be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(6) The President shall provide a detailed account of all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities, domestic and international obligations for such activities in fiscal year 2000, and any plan for programs thereafter related to the implementation or the furtherance of protocols pursuant to, or related to, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in conjunction with the President’s submission of the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2001: Provided, That such report shall include an accounting of expenditures by agency with each agency identifying climate change activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President’s Budget: Appendix: Provided further, That such report shall identify with regard to the Agency for International Development, obligations and expenditures by country, program and activity, in a manner that reflects the important national security interest of the United States.

Withholding Assistance to Countries Violating United Nations Sanctions Against Libya

SEC. 569. (a) Withholding of Assistance.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), whenever the President determines and certifies to Congress that the government of any country is violating any sanction against Libya imposed pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 731, 748, or 883, then not less than 5 percent of the funds allocated for the country under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 out of any appropriations in this Act shall be withheld from obligation or expenditure for that country.

(b) Exception.—The requirement to withhold funds under subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated in this Act for allocation under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for development assistance or for humanitarian assistance.

(c) Waiver.—Funds may be provided for a country without regard to subsection (a) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States.

Aid to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo

SEC. 570. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be provided for assistance for the central Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo until such time as the President reports in writing to the Congress that the central Government is—

(1) investigating and prosecuting those responsible for human rights violations committed in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and

(2) implementing a credible democratic transition program.

(b) This section shall not apply to assistance to promote democracy and the rule of law as part of a plan to implement a credible democratic transition program.

Assistance to the Middle East

SEC. 571. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, for refugees resettling in Israel under the heading “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and for assistance for Israel to carry out provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, not more than $100,000,000 may be made available for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the United States Central Region Development Fund, Middle East Multilateral Cooperation, and Middle East Multilateral Working Groups: Provided, That any funds that were appropriated under such heading in prior fiscal years and that were at the time of enactment of this Act obligated or allocated for other recipients may not during the fiscal year in which funds are provided for such recipient, be used for activities that, if funded under this Act, would be required to count against this ceiling: Provided further, That funds may be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funding ceiling contained in this section, not to exceed a total of $100,000,000 may be made available for Jordan from funds appropriated in this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, in addition to funds otherwise available for Jordan under those headings: Provided further, That any such additional funds shall only be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funding ceiling contained in this section, not to exceed a total of $100,000,000 may be made available for the central Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo until such time as the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the United States has made and is continuing to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons, and not to possess nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities;

(2) the United States has taken and continues to take demonstrable steps to pursue the North-South dialogue;

(3) the United States is providing with all provisions of the Agreement on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

(4) the United States has made and is continuing to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons, and not to possess nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities;

(5) North Korea has not diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(6) that continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

Authorization for Population Planning

SEC. 572. Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, distribution, or winding up of the Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures for Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

Camodia

SEC. 573. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of the International financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Government of Cambodia, except loans to support basic human resources.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Cambodia: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to humanitarian assistance, including assistance for basic education activities.

Authorization for Population Planning

SEC. 574. Not to exceed $350,000,000 of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act may be made available for population planning activities or other population assistance.

Foreign Military Training Report

SEC. 575. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Congress by January 31, 2000, a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel (excluding sales, and excluding training provided to the military personnel of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

(b) The report shall include, for each such military training activity, the foreign policy justification and supporting justification, the cost of the training activity, the number of foreign students trained and their units of operation, and the location of the training. In addition, this report shall contain a recommendation with respect to United States personnel, the operational benefits to United States forces derived from each such training activity and the United States military units involved in each such training activity. Each report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section a report to Congress shall be deemed to mean a report to the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations and Committee of the House of Representatives.

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization

SEC. 576. (a) Of the funds made available under the heading “Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, not to exceed $35,000,000 may be made available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (hereinafter referred to in this section as “KEDO”), notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreement.

(b) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to $15,000,000 may be made available from June 1, 2000, prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the parties to the Agreement have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons, and not to possess nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities;

(2) the parties to the Agreement have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to pursue the North-South dialogue;

(3) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreement on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

(4) North Korea has not diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(5) North Korea is not seeking to develop or acquire the capability to enrich uranium, or any additional capability to reprocess spent nuclear fuel.

(c) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to $20,000,000 may be made available on or after June 1, 2000, if, thirty days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the effort to can and safely store all spent fuel from North Korea’s graphite-modified nuclear reactors has been successfully completed.

(2) North Korea is complying with its obligations under the agreement regarding access to suspect underground construction;

(3) North Korea has completed its nuclear weapons program, including all efforts to acquire, develop, test, produce, or deploy such weapons; and

(4) the United States has made and is continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

(d) The authorities of sections 451 and 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may not be used to authorize or permit any assistance to be provided to North Korea for purposes related to the Agreement.
(2) to KEDO in excess of the amount made available under subsection (a) of this section or under this paragraph within each fiscal year; (3) that cannot be provided due to any funding ceiling, prohibition, restriction, or condition on release of funds that is contained in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section; and (4) that is subject to the limitation contained in that section with respect to a project: Provided, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That this section applies to interest earned both prior to and following enactment of this provision: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 506(a)(2) of the African Development and Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the board of directors of the Foundation may waive the $250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project: Provided further, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees a report (to be submitted with the annual presentation for appropriations) providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year 2001 request for the United States contribution to KEDO, the expected operating budget of the KEDO, to include unpaid debt, proposed annual costs associated with heavy fuel oil purchases, and the amount of funds pledged by other donor nations and organizations to support KEDO activities on a per country basis, and other related activities.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 577. Funds made available to grantees of the African Development Foundation may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the President of the Foundation: Provided, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That this section applies to interest earned both prior to and following enactment of this provision: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 506(a)(2) of the African Development and Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the board of directors of the Foundation may waive the 1-year limitation contained in that section with respect to projects: Provided further, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations in advance of exercising such waiver authority.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 578. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

NOTIFICATION ON THE USE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

SEC. 579. None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development” may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the Agency for International Development except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

IRAQ OPPOSITION

SEC. 580. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $10,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be made available for political, economic, humanitarian, and other related support activities for Iraqi opposition groups designated under the Iraq Liberation Act (Public Law 105–338).

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET SUBMISSION

Sec. 581. Beginning with the fiscal year 2001 Budget, the Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations a determination for each fiscal year. The Agency budget shall contain the estimated levels of obligations for the current fiscal year and actual levels for the two preceding fiscal years, the President’s request for new budget authority and estimate of carryover obligatory authority for the budget year. Budget data shall be aggregated by program and activity for each bureau, field mission, and central office. Staff levels shall be provided and identified by program. The Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a proposed budget format no later than October 31, 1999, or 30 days after the enactment of this act, whichever occurs later.

SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE MURDER OF FOUR AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 582. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The December 2, 1980 brutal assault and murder of four American churchwomen by members of the Salvadoran National Guard was covered up by the investigation.

(2) On July 22 and July 23, 1998, Salvadoran authorities granted three of the National Guardsmen convicted of the crimes early release from prison.

(3) The United Nations Truth Commission for El Salvador determined in 1993 that there was sufficient evidence that the Guardsmen were acting on orders from their superiors.

(4) In March 1998, four of the convicted Guardsmen confessed that they acted after receiving orders from their superiors.

(5) Recently declassified documents from the State Department show that United States Government officials were aware of information suggesting the involvement of superiors.

(6) United States officials granted permanent residence to a former Salvadoran military official in the cover-up of the murders, enabling him to remain in Florida.

(7) Despite the fact that the murders occurred over 17 years ago, the families of the four victims continue to seek the disclosure of information relevant to the murders.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) information relevant to the murders should be made public to the fullest extent possible;

(2) the Secretary of State and the Department of State shall include in full the release of information regarding the murders to the victims’ families and to the American public, in prompt response to congressional requests;

(3) the President should order all other Federal agencies and departments that possess relevant information to make every effort to provide full information to the victims’ families relevant information as expeditiously as possible;

(4) in making determinations concerning the declassification and release of relevant information, the Federal agencies and departments should presume in favor of releasing, rather than of withholding, such information; and

(5) the President should direct the Attorney General to review the circumstances under which individuals involved in either the Operation Rescue or the assassination of the murdered women obtained residence in the United States, and the Attorney General should submit a report to the Congress on the results of such review not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

SEC. 583. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purposes of implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, at the Third Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, paragraph 2(a) of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 584. (1) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under “International Organizations and Programs”, not more than $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 shall be available for the United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the “UNFPA”).

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under “International Organizations and Programs” may be made available for the UNFPA for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(3) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available under “International Organizations and Programs” for fiscal year 2000 for the UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(A) the UNFPA maintains amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

(B) the UNFPA does not congregate amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(C) the UNFPA does not fund abortions.

SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE MURDER OF FOUR AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 585. The Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress on the results of such review not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. Moakley
Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The next of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. Moakley:
At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following section:

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the programs at the Freeman-Farmer School of the Americas located at Fort Benning, Georgia.
Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to limitordered debate to 1 hour be divided equally between a proponent and opponent of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman include "and all amendments thereto?" Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Ms. PELOSI. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I just sought recognition to concour with the gentleman's request with the approval of the maker of the amendment, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

Mr. MOAKLEY. I approve.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my objection of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) is recognized for 30 minutes.

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

I thank the gentleman from Alabama for allowing this time allotment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that many people are very surprised to see me fighting to close the School of Americas, but 10 years ago I got to know people from another part of the world, people who have such a love for family, such a passion for life, and despite their many hardships, that I still cannot forget them, though my work in that country is through.

On November 16, 1989, at the University of Central America in El Salvador six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and their 15-year-old daughter were pulled from their beds, forced to lie on the ground, and executed in cold blood. At that time, Mr. Chairman, El Salvador was in the midst of a horrible civil war. The United States had sided with the Salvadoran government, and we had sent the Salvadoran military a total of $6 billion.

Those murders, murders of men of God and innocent women, shocked the entire world, and Congress wanted to know exactly what was going on in El Salvador. Speaker Foley called for a Congressional investigation and asked me to head it up. My top staff personnel, a Congressman, Jim McGovern, and I traveled to El Salvador to investigate these murders. For 2 years we held meetings, conducted interviews, dug around. We learned that the Salvadoran soldiers not only committed the massacre but also ordered to do so by the people at the highest levels of their military command who then engaged in a massive cover-up reaching the highest levels of Salvadoran government, the very same Salvadoran government, Mr. Chairman, to whom we were sending billions and billions of dollars.

After the Moakley Commission report was made public, we eventually cut off all military aid to El Salvador. Soon afterwards, that civil war ended.

But, Mr. Chairman, today, 10 years later, our work towards human rights in Central America was ended. In addition to learning who committed the Jesuit murders, we learned that 19 of those 26 implicated in those murders were graduates of the School of Americas. Let me repeat, Mr. Chairman. Nineteen of those 26 implicated in the Jesuit murders were graduates of the School of Americas.

The School of Americas is a United States Army school run in Fort Benning, Georgia, that trains approvingly 2,000 Latin American soldiers every year. The classes they teach include combat skills, commando tactics, military intelligence, and torture techniques, and this education comes at a very high price. The School of Americas costs the United States taxpayers $30 million every year, and that is what we are trying to stop here tonight, Mr. Chairman.

My colleagues and I are offering an amendment which will stop any money in the bill from being used to support the School of Americas. We are standing today and saying enough is enough; it is time to close down the school once and for all. Because, Mr. Chairman, its graduates were not only involved in the Jesuit murders, the School of Americas graduates raped and killed four American church women.

They assassinated Archbishop Romero while offering mass. The School of Americas graduates massacred 900 innocent civilians in El Mozote. And School of Americas graduates were also involved in the Trujillo chain-saw massacres, in which at least 107 villagers were tortured and murdered. Manuel Noriega, the infamous Panamanian dictator, is a graduate of the School of Americas as were one-third of General Pinochet's officials. Mr. Chairman, just 2 months ago, General Rito Del Rio was expelled from the Colombian military because his human rights violations were so horrible. He also is a graduate of the School of the Americas.

Mr. Chairman, the list goes on and on and on. Put simply, the School of Americas has trained some of the most brutal assassins, some of the cruelest dictators, some of the worst abusers of human rights that the western hemisphere has seen, and I think it is time for the United States of America to admit its mistakes and remove this horrible blemish from our military establishment because if we do not stand for human rights in Georgia, how can we possibly expect to promote them anywhere else in the world?

This spring, President Clinton was forced to apologize for our involvement in the civil war in Guatemala that left 200,000 civilians dead. How many more lives will our President have to apologize to the people of Central America before we close the school?

Some people say the school is changed. They say it trains people in drug interdiction. In fact, 8 percent of the students that even attend the anti-drug courses, a dozen of those who did in the past have been also tied to drug trafficking.

Mr. Chairman, the facts remain every day this school is open, every day it trains people in torture techniques and commando tactics is a day too many.

Human rights are the foundation on which our country was created. We shed blood over those principles. We fought wars and sacrificed lives to protect them. Why would we want to expend anything less to the rest of the world?

I urge my colleagues to take a stand for those without a voice, take a stand for human rights, take a stand for human decency, and shut down that School of Americas. Our Founding Fathers would expect nothing else.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) is recognized for 30 minutes in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

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

Mr. Chairman, for the past 4 years on every occasion that this bill has come to the floor since I have been chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, we have asked the proponents of any measure proposed to state why we should keep an institution that trains brutal assassins every year to close, to shut it down, why we should not close the School of Americas.

In every year the proponents of the amendment such as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), a man that I greatly admire from Massachusetts, brings out the same stale points about the facts and the rationale and the reasons for closing down the School of Americas, and certainly the motives with which he brings this amendment are good motives. None of us support the atrocities that were committed by the members of certain Latin American countries during times of war. Some of those people indeed did go and did attend and did graduate from the School of Americas, but we cannot condemn the School of Americas forever for something that happened 15 or 20 years ago.

This does not mean that if we do not agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) that his motive is not noble. It simply means that the school has cleaned up its act.

I have sent our staff members of our
human rights in any manner, and I have promised to those people who are opposed to the School of Americas: "If you want to argue that the school must be closed down because we are not doing enough to protect human rights, I will close it down because I will not include funding in my bill if indeed they are." But, Mr. Chairman, they are not. Those are the real facts.

The only thing that we hear year after year is the atrocities that were committed decades ago by graduates of that school. The unibomber went to Harvard. Do we say we ought to close Harvard down because the unibomber committed all the atrocities? No. We only say this each and every year about the School of Americas.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military leaders tell us, the only thing that we hear year after year is that the School of Americas plays an important role in supporting our efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, close quote. General Serrano, the highly respected Director General of the Columbian National Police last year informed our Committee on International Relations that, and I quote: The School of the Americas plays an important role in supporting our efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States. Close quote. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to listen to this for the last several years. I have sent my staff delegation to the School of the Americas twice in the past year to fully examine the school's operations; and in response to Congressional oversight, the School of the Americas has made a real effort to strengthen its curriculum. The school's commandant, Colonel Glenn Weidner, reports that, and I quote: Every student in every one of the 55 courses taught by this school receives between 8 and 40 hours of formal human rights instruction depending on course length.

"Classroom instruction is followed up with practical application in field and map-based exercises throughout each course. No other Department of Defense school provides as much human rights training to foreign or U.S. students." Prudent restrictions have been implemented at the school to make sure the students are screened for actual and alleged human rights violations. Just as we do not close down our police academies when any one of our own students breaks the law, neither should we throw away one of the important constructive tools we have for influencing Latin America's military for the good.

Accordingly, let us not throw out the whole barrel of apples because of a few bad apples. I urge my colleagues to oppose the Moakley amendment.

Mr. Callahan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to make my point. The United Nations Commission reports that the School of the Americas' abuses are not. The United Nations Commission reports that the School of the Americas' abuses are not. But at the same time, the Cold War is over. Soviet intervention in Central America has ended. In fact, the Soviet Union has ended. Now is the time we can all fight and join together for freedom, to bring freedom to Central America.

While the Cold War may be over, the School of the Americas' abuses are not. The United Nations Commission reports that the School of the Americas' abuses are not. The United Nations Commission reports that the School of the Americas' abuses are not. Whether we are talking about Sudan, or whether we are talking about China, or whether we are talking about Central America, I think we have to fight for human rights.

Mr. Chairman, I even, I am sure, would disagree violently on what happened in the 1980s. I believe what happened in the 1980s was Ronald Reagan's fight for freedom in Central America. But at the same time, the Cold War is over. Soviet intervention in Central America has ended. In fact, the Soviet Union has ended. Now is the time we can all fight and join together for freedom, to bring freedom to Central America.

As the New York Times wrote, "An institution so clearly out of tune with American values should be shut down without delay." As I said before, whether we are talking about human rights abuses in China or in Central America, or in Sudan or Saudi Arabia, America must, once again, become what Ronald Reagan called a city shining brightly on a hill for all the world to see. Shining for freedom and shining for the exportation of American principles, and not what the School of the Americas has stood for, for the past 20 years.

Let me say, hearing the words of the gentleman from Alabama and also the gentleman from New York, I certainly respect their beliefs on human rights, their beliefs to fight for human rights. I just know that on this issue, reasonable minds can differ, and they do. I differ with my good friend from Massachusetts on several issues. But human rights, as far as I am concerned, really does not have any ideological barriers. Whether we are talking about Sudan, whether we are talking about China, or whether we are talking about Central America, I think we have to fight for human rights.

Mr. Chairman, I even, I am sure, would disagree violently on what happened in the 1980s. I believe what happened in the 1980s was Ronald Reagan's fight for freedom in Central America. But at the same time, the Cold War is over. Soviet intervention in Central America has ended. In fact, the Soviet Union has ended. Now is the time we can all fight and join together for freedom, to bring freedom to Central America.

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So I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts again for bringing in this amendment, as the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Kennedy) has done the past several years, and I am pleased once again to support it. I think now is the year we should all band together and defund the School of the Americas.

Mr. Callahan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Bishop) who, incidentally, was born in Mobile, Alabama, my hometown. My hometown has a college named after his distinguished father, S.D. Bishop, Bishop State Community College in Mobile.
Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, the exercise we are engaged in this evening is shameful. It is shameful because the horrendous accusations that have been brought against the Army's School of the Americas and, more specifically, against the civilian and military men and women who have taught there, have been proven to be false. There is no reasonable question about this. None at all.

The accusations about teaching murder and torture and participating in a prolonged conspiracy to commit atrocities and intimidate the people there are baseless, because they are based on pure propaganda and not on the facts. Anyone who bothers to look at the record can come to no other conclusion.

During this decade, there have been 12 investigations of the school. Mr. Chairman, 12, more than 1 a year. These investigations probed the school's curriculum, the texts it uses; questioned many hundreds of graduates and faculty members, past and present; examined explanations the school offers involving some of the school's graduates; and made a real determination about how many graduates have gone bad and how many have been involved in the emergence of democracy in Latin America.

All came to the same conclusion: these charges are false. In fact, the school is doing just the opposite. It is promoting human rights and democratic principles, helping fight the war against drugs, and effectively serving as an instrument of pro-democratic U.S. foreign policy in our own hemisphere.

One of these investigations, Mr. Chairman, was conducted by the General Accounting Office at the direction of our former colleague from California, Ron Dellums. The GAO dug long and hard and eventually recommended improvements that have, in fact, been implemented. According to the GAO, there is no question that the charges were unfounded. When Ron Dellums asked the GAO to dig some more, the agency did so and confirmed its findings.

Do those who continue to make these charges really think that the GAO is a part of a cover-up?

Overseeing the school is a distinguished Board of Visitors that includes noted human rights figures like Mr. Steve Schneebaum. Do we really think they too are involved in a cover-up?

The fact is that those who persist in accusing the school of promoting crime and evil conduct are turning their backs on the facts. Unfortunately, the leaders of the School of the Americas Watch do not care about the truth. They decided long ago to place the blame for the horrible atrocities that have taken place in Latin America on the United States, and the School of the Americas has served as a convenient propaganda target and whipping boy.

But it is our job, yours and mine, to act on the truth, not on the misinformation that continues to deluge us. We do not have here a state of mind implying that the overwhelming majority of the school's 60,000 graduates have been guilty of abuses. A few may have been, but what the record actually shows is that the overwhelming majority have not been involved in human rights abuses and have instead supported democracy. The school's proponents never mention the graduates who played prominent roles in preventing a military takeover during the recent presidential impeachment in Paraguay, or the graduates who helped prevent a coup during a constitutional crisis in Ecuador not long ago, or those who served on the delegations that resolved a border dispute that almost ignited a devastating conflict in Peru and Ecuador, or thousands of others who have been on the front lines of democracy in Latin America.

Opponents claim students really do not get human rights training, which is not true. Every student receives extensive human rights instruction. They claim students do not get antidrug training. This is also wrong.

One "Dear Colleague" claimed that the Guatemalan Truth Commission found the school accountable for human rights violations that occurred during a conflict that cost many lives. In fact, the Commission's report made no such claim. This, too, is just wrong.

My plea is simply this: cast your vote on the basis of information that has been documented and substantiated, and not on charges that have been proven false.

Mr. Chairman, the School of the Americas provides the most advanced military human rights training in the world. For a relatively small investment, it makes a real contribution in reducing the flow of illicit drugs into our country. As an instrument of foreign policy, every administration, Republican and Democratic alike, has testified that the school plays a vitally important and effective role.

I ask my colleagues to support the truth. Vote against this amendment by our distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, and continue the most effective, least expensive way, in fact, is advancing the cause of human rights and representative democracy in our area of the world. Base your decision not on innuendo, but on fact. I ask my colleagues to kill this amendment and support democracy here in the Western Hemisphere.

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

If the gentleman at the microphone claims that this is a propaganda trick, then it really fooled a lot of people when those 19 soldiers killed those six Jesuits; when the two out of three soldiers were cited for the assassination of El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero; when the 10 of the 12 were cited for the El Mozote, El Salvador massacre of 90 villagers. That was a great propaganda scheme. A lot of people were fooled by it. The El Salvador death squad leader, Roberto D'Aubuisson. These were great propaganda. These are all truth; they are all substantiated from the Truth Mission of the U.N.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend and my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), for his leadership and his vision on this issue. Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult for me to come here tonight and to differ with my friend, my colleague and my brother from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), but I must.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to close the doors of the United States Army School of the Americas at Fort Benning. The school has not served as a bridge between the United States and our Latin American neighbors. It has been a barrier to bringing peace and democracy to the region. Too many of the school's graduates have committed human rights abuses and unspeakable acts of violence against their own people.

For too long, the United States aided and abetted Latin American dictatorships that repressed human rights and even murdered their own citizens. As a Nation, we made a mistake, and we should admit it. We made a mistake. The President of the United States went to Latin America and said, we made a mistake. I apologize. We made a mistake.

Today, we have an opportunity, we have the capacity, we have the ability to right that wrong. We can be sure, and we must close the School of the Americas.

As we enter the new millennium, we deserve better than the School of the Americas. We deserve an institution that promotes our fundamental belief of democracy, peace, and human rights. The School of the Americas diminishes each and every one of these values. It diminishes us all. We should teach people the value of peace and democracy, not of war and dictatorship. Clos[ing the School of the Americas is the right thing to do. It is good for democracy. It is good for the cause of peace.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to close the School of the Americas. It is the right thing to do. Let us do it.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. First, Mr. Chairman, let me say that we hear a lot of passionate speeches, but I think they are almost like on a different subject.
The fact is that we have brought democracy and freedom to most of Latin America when it used to be a sea of totalitarianism. But we really have further to move, but part of it is because we have tried to reform their military, to understand the principles of George Washington stepping aside; that the militaries are not supposed to usurp and dominate the political powers of their countries.

To some degree, we are refighting the eighties that are over. Furthermore, as I have been at Fort Benning, as well as visiting in Peru and Bolivia and Colombia and Mexico, and with many people who have gone through this program four times in the last 4 years, they have learned that you cannot just go in and shoot down people who disagree, you have to try to reach them. Where did they start?

The Clinton administration in the last few years, I will grant, has been more aggressive in teaching human rights, or criticizing their own administration as they have tried to broaden out.

As to this argument about the Jesuits, quite frankly, that was a terrible tragedy. We should never have been any part of anything to do with it. But let us make something clear, the United States government did not do that and did not authorize that. I feel terrible for the people Ted Bundy killed, but I do not blame the University of Washington, where he went.

I do not blame the Unabomber for having attended the University of Michigan. I do not blame the Trinity College, Cambridge University, for Kim Philby, Donald McLean, Burgess and Blunt, all traitors. I do not blame Bronx Community College for the Son of Sam. I do not blame Ohio State University for Jeffrey Dahmer.

Just because they went to universities and might have even learned skills that quite frankly helped them do their terrible crimes, writing, communicating, and so on, does not mean that the purpose of those universities was to teach them the things that they did wrong.

It is insulting to this government, because the whole case that all this spins around is one document that supposed was used in one classroom that somebody brought in that was in Spanish, and when we found it, we took it out, and do not even know that it was used in the classroom.

The second part of the case are people who committed crimes, and they have attended the school. We have tried to work with the school to do better tracking, to do better screening. That is what we need to be addressing.

Ironically, this is one of the only ways, through the Spanish language to reach the lower educated and low-income parts of their military in their country. We do training, but we do training in other bases of officers. We do not reach out to the masses who are in fact in debatable practices, sometimes, in non-narcotics areas. But basically, we have tried to do better and follow procedures. We are not teaching them to violate human rights. I find it insulting.

One last comment is that I think that this is arguably the centerpiece of our antigun war in the world, because we cannot patrol the entire world. What we can do is teach people how to do a better job following the principles of democracy and human rights, the limitations of the military around the world.

While I have skepticism about our government, I think it is demeaning to this President and the Vice President, the people in our Armed Forces, to think that they are actually training people to become professional serial killers, outside the normal procedures of war.

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

Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman was with me when I saw the brains of Jesuits being scraped off the wall as a result of being killed by some of the graduates of the School of the Americas, if he thinks this is propaganda.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern), who at the time was my chief investigator in El Salvador when we discovered who the killers were of those Jesuits.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Moakley-Scarborough amendment to shut down the School of the Americas. Nearly a decade ago I had the privilege of working for the dean of the Massachusetts delegation, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Moakley), in investigating the murders of 6 Jesuits priests, their housekeeper, and her teenaged daughter at the University of Central America in El Salvador.

I knew four of these priests. I worked with them on human rights issues during the long war in El Salvador. I knew their work in support of the poor, in education, in support of negotiating an end to the war. I joked with them. Believe it or not, I even sang songs with them. I saw them receive honors and awards for their work on behalf of peace and human rights.

Like the rest of America, I woke up on November 16, 1989, to photos and news footage of their bullet-ridden bodies lying on the ground outside their home, dead, murdered, forced out of their beds in the middle of the night, forced to the ground with high-powered U.S. rifles put to their heads, their brains blown out across the yard.

Mr. Chairman, these images haunt me. They should haunt all of us. They should certainly haunt the U.S. Army School of the Americas, because when the facts of this came out, 19 of the 26 soldiers who murdered these men and women were graduates of the School of the Americas.

In the past 10 years, not once, not once, Mr. Chairman, have I heard anyone from the School of the Americas, the U.S. Army, or the Pentagon express any regret or concern about any possible role they might have played in relation to these murders, not on the record or off the record, not in private, nothing. All we ever hear from the School of the Americas and the Secretary of the Army and everyone else, in the military establishment are rationalizations about a few bad apples. How many bad apples does it take before we shut this school down?

It is not just El Salvador or Guatemala. I believe that the Untied Nations or human rights groups analyze which military officers are the major human rights abusers, they find that the overwhelming majority have been trained by the U.S. Army School of the Americas.

Let me be clear, these are not reports by the Pentagon or the school, these reports are generally made by human rights advocates, who place themselves in great danger in order to determine who among their militaries are responsible for ordering and carrying out atrocities against the civilian population.

In fact, the School of the Americas has never attempted to track the actions of its graduates. In fact, it has refused to carry out an independent review of its graduates. It simply does not want to know. I do not know when each of my colleagues last traveled to Central America, but I urge them to go and talk to the people in the churches, to religious workers, to human rights workers, to labor leaders, and to just average folks. Ask them about the School of the Americas. Almost without exception, they will point out that the school is part of the problem with U.S. policy.

Do not ask government officials to holden to U.S. aid, do not ask the Latin American generals, do not ask the U.S. Army or the Pentagon to support the school. They have to. It is their job, or their junket. Ask the people of Latin America. Go to the villages that have suffered military oppression.

This school is a blemish on the image of the United States among the people of Latin America. There are better ways to train members of the Latin American military. There are better ways to build relationships. Every year the United States carries out training programs and leadership development all throughout Latin America that involve tens of thousands of Latin American military officers and enlisted personnel. We do not need the School of
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Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Moakley amendment to prohibit the continued funding of the United States Army School of the Americas. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) for his courageous leadership.

This is not pure propaganda. Those of us who defend human rights in the world know that the School of the Americas' training has been strongly connected to a deplorable amount of atrocities in the world. Sixty percent of the military officers cited for human rights violations in El Salvador by the 1992 report of the United Nations Truth Commission are School of the Americas graduates. In Column 50 percent of the 237 military officers cited for abuses in a definitive 1998 publication are School of the Americas graduates.

What have these graduates been taught? They have learned the most sophisticated ways to commit torture, excessive abuses, and kidnaps in the middle of the night. Some of these graduates have been connected to the El Mozote massacre of 900 civilians, and the rape, torture, and murder of four American churchwomen.

Furthermore, the School of the Americas has been connected to the murder of six Jesuits priests and two women as well even to the assassinations of Archbishop Oscar Romero, a man who dedicated his life to peace.

How much longer will we continue to fund an institution whose teachings have been connected to so many needless deaths and sources of pain for so many people? Some of the defenders of the School of the Americas say that it is a center for counternarcotics training, but do not allow them to cloak this school in a feel-good explanation. Its graduates have been implicated time and time again in drug-related crimes in Peru, Columbia, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Guatemala.

Also, we must ask ourselves, what is the moral guiding principle for allowing the School of the Americas to remain open? The same supporters will state that the manuals of torture are a thing of the past and the curriculum has been reformed. However, they have not reformed enough. Only 10 percent of the School of the Americas students take part or attend classes in this new curriculum.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims a common standard to the end that every individual and every organ of society keeping this declaration in mind shall strive by teaching and educating to promote these rights and freedoms.
Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. EDWARDS).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I respect my Democratic colleagues who, for years, have expressed their concerns about the Army School of the Americas. Perhaps, and perhaps surely because of them, we have a better school today, and I respect that.

But I would suggest that many Democrats will join with our Republican colleagues tonight in support of the belief that the School of the Americas furthers, not hurts, democracy and human rights in South America.

Let me mention the statement of one Democrat to that effect. "I am proud of the prominent role that the school now plays through its emphasis on the values of human rights and civilian control of military." The School of the Americas and the emphasis its curriculum gives human rights are an important part of our efforts to strengthen democratic institutions throughout Latin America.

That was a statement made on March 24 of this year by President Bill Clinton.

What are the facts? Sixty thousand graduates of the school and a small percentage have been guilty of human rights abuses. Should we shut such a school? I would suggest not. Because if we were being fair and applied that same logic to American universities and colleges from Harvard to Stanford to the University of Texas, we would have to close every major university in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, that is the problem we have and I have with our relations with our friends, our Latinos to the south of the United States. The reason they see us as big brother, and a condescending one at that, is because we apply one standard to ourselves and a different, higher standard to them. I do not think it is fair, and neither do they.

The reality is the fact that democracy has grown, not shrunk, in Latin America over the last decade. I believe, President Clinton believes, many other Democrats and the Republicans believe the School of the Americas has played a crucial role in that progress.

I personally have a hard time thinking that courses such as humanitarian mine removal, counterdrug operations, democratic sustainment, and human rights train the trainer programs have been effective in combating human rights abuses in Latin America.

I oppose the Moakley amendment, in all due respect.
Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may con- 
sume.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yield- 
ing me this time.

Mr. Chairman, is the school needed? Yes, in answer to the gentleman from 
California (Mr. CAMPBELL). In answer to his comments about those who did 
not enroll in the certain human rights classes. I showed him evidence today, 
even though he has not enrolled in it, that they have and they are.

We have heard the Cold War is over. We have heard that about Europe. But 
we are spending billions of dollars today. We have heard about the 
atrocities in which people were 
taught. We have heard abused to the 
TV this afternoon about an 
atrocities we had there today where 
we had 13 people died. I wonder 
where the guy learned to kill. Atrocities 
happen, especially in a time and era 
environment that is changing from dictatorship to democracy. That is what has hap- 
pended in Latin America. We have built democracies there, and now we must 
maintain them.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S. Army School of the Americas is our Nation’s fore- 
most training facility for Spanish-speaking militaries and police forces and 
for U.S. military officers to be sta- 
tioned in South America, Central America, or the Caribbean.

The school provides training and pro- 
fessional military and police oper- 
ations, anti-terrorism and eradica- 
tion, peacekeeping, and other areas 
critical for Cold War and War 
challenges in this hemisphere.

Every course at the school has been 
developed to serve the interests of de- 
mocracy, and every student who at- 
tends the school does receive training 
in human rights. As a result, the school is 
widely recognized as having developed 
the foremost human rights training 
program available to any military 
training institution in the world, 
in- 
cluding those others of U.S. training 
centers.

Those who suggest that the United States Army School of the Americas 
has somewhat been responsible for crimes committed by Latin American 
soldiers, and the School of the Ameri- 
cas is responsible, are just wrong. 
They have no way to substantiate it.

An honest assessment of Latin Ameri- 
can history over the last 50 years dem- 
strates clearly that the U.S. Army 
School of the Americas serves the 
American interest.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, once 
again, can the Chair inform me of how 
much time I have remaining?

Mr. Chairman, while most of the tur- 
mol of the 1980s has subsided in this region, 
new threats have emerged and 
must be addressed. With all the 
progress that has been made in the re- 
region over the last 50 years, it would 
be irresponsible to turn our backs while 
drug traffickers and terrorists chip 
avay at freedom and democracy in 
Central and South America. It is 
irresponsible, irresponsible, to the democ- 
racies of Latin American countries and 
to the policy of this Nation to close 
the School of the Americas.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, if once 
again, the Chair inform me of how 
much time I have remaining?

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CALLAHAN) with 5 minutes remaining, and the gen- 
tleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) with 1 minute remaining.
Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

In 1980, four U.S. churchwomen were brutally murdered in El Salvador. Among them was a close friend of mine, Sister Dorothy Kazel from Cleveland, killed by graduates of the School of the Americas.

In 1989, six Jesuit priests were massacred in El Salvador by School of the Americas graduates.

Archbishop Oscar Romero and Bishop Juan Gerardi of Guatemala were assassinated by School of the Americas graduates.

Almost 1,000 citizens of the El Mozote community in El Salvador were massacred by School of the Americas graduates.

In 1997, 30 peasants in the Colombian village of Mapiripan were massacred by School of the Americas graduates.

If this is a school for the Americas, then Al Capone ran a social club for Chicago. It is time to close the school.

In 1992, nine students and a professor were killed in Peru by School of the Americas graduates.

Efrain Barnaca and U.S. citizen Michael DeVine were killed in Guatemala.

Three people were innocent civilians and missionaries working for peace and justice, and they were brutally killed by officers who received their human rights training from the United States Government at the School of the Americas.

Three of the five officers responsible for the “U.S. Churchwomen’s” deaths, including my friend, were trained at the SOA.

Nineteen of the 26 officers accused of the massacre of six Jesuit priests were graduates of the SOA.

Two of the three officers responsible for the assassination of Archbishop Romero went to the SOA.

Ten of the twelve involved in the El Mozote massacre of 1,000 people were SOA graduates.

The six Peruvian officers who killed the students and their professor attended the SOA.

The 11 officers who killed the Mapiripan massacre graduated from the SOA.

And the murderer of Efrain Barnaca and U.S. citizen Michael DeVine is a SOA graduate.

Unfortunately, these are only a few examples of the human rights abuses committed by SOA graduates. In spite of the half-hearted human rights instruction that the SOA claims it includes in every course, the State Department’s Country Reports on Human Rights Practices highlight more examples of SOA graduates committing human rights abuses each year.

What Latin American militaries need most is a curriculum solidly based on human rights, civilian control of the military and democratic values. It’s not hard to imagine why graduates who spend the majority of their time on military intelligence, psychological operations, battle staff operations, and commando courses and only eight hours of human rights instruction end up committing human rights violations upon returning to their home countries.

As this issue comes to a vote, an InterReligious Task Force delegation of young Ohioans is meeting with victims of violence in El Salvador. They are truly committed to promoting human rights for which they are clean when we continue to train human rights violators and SOA graduates committing human rights abuses.

Let’s support justice and peace, not violence and deceit.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on Representative MOAKLEY’s amendment to cut funding for the SOA.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO).

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

If we sold jet fighters or arms to a country and they misused or abused their citizens or those around them misused those arms, we would stop the assistance and aid to that country. When we invest in human individuals and military training and we see the misuse and abuse going on with that, we ought to try to restrain it and limit it.

But what are we doing here? We talk about decades-old reports. This is a 1999 report from the Guatemalan Truth Commission reporting on the conduct of School of Americas graduates. This is the 1998 U.S. State Department report, reporting on problems in Colombia. And what is at the base of it? The graduates from the School of the Americas.

What is the answer to this particular problem from the school? It is a plan that lives on paper that does not live in reality. My friend from Nebraska raised the point that there is a human rights problem. No one takes it. It is not mandated. And only one in 10 students at this school take any type of course that is related to peace or any of the other values that we are trying to profess. So they have a plan that lives on paper here but not in reality. They are papering over a very serious problem.

This culture has not been changed. It is the same culture that has existed before in terms of this institution, one that fights against the empowerment of people, against social justice, against the religious voices that are speaking up in those countries where they do not have that freedom; against the labor unions in those countries, where they are trying to get power for the people; and even against the political system. They even complain that some of the political campaigning is subversive. Well, sometimes we might agree with them, but the fact of the matter is that this is the conduct of what is going on in this school over and over again.

Are we short of higher education institutions in this country that we cannot bring Spanish speaking individuals into this country to receive the type of training they need?

And then to bring up the issue of drugs. Well, if this is the answer to drugs in South America and Central America, I think we better change it because it is not working very well. In fact, they are almost taking over Colombia these days.

So the fact of the matter is we need to face the facts and look at this and what is going on down here. And I know that our military and the people involved here have good intentions, but the road to hell is paved with good intentions and the road to what has happened here is wrong. We ought to reject this particular language in the bill, we ought to save the $2 million, and we ought to try to respect the rights and the decency of the people in South and Central America that see this as oppression, that see this as something where they send their young men into this country for training and we send them back people that are trained to use those tools and those skills in a way that suppresses the democratic and the people in Central and South America.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY).

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the Committee on International Relations, I stand in opposition to the Moakley amendment and in support of the School of the Americas.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).
Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I believe that as Members of Congress, we should fully explore issues before making a determination as to their merits. As such, before I decided my position on the U.S. Army School of the Americas, I met with opponents of the school and I also visited the facility. At that school, I met with the Commandant. I met with professors—both U.S. military and those from elsewhere in this hemisphere. I met with students. I visited classes. The Army made all of the school open and available to me. My visit convinced me that the School of the Americas is providing an essential service to this nation, assisting in our attempts to positively influence countries throughout the Americas.

On more than one occasion, I have personally invited many of my colleagues who oppose the school to visit the facility with me, but none have yet to do so. On May 12, I invited many of my colleagues to join me for breakfast with Army Secretary Louis Caldera and School of the Americas Commandant Colonel Glenn Weidner. They were available to answer any questions Members have concerning the school. Only five Members came.

Caldera and Weidner explained, among other things, that the School of the Americas is a U.S. Army school. It teaches the same doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures as are taught at every other Army school. Some of my colleagues complain that students are being taught war fighting skills. They are the same war fighting skills taught at every other Army school.

I want you to remain mindful of all of the organizations within the federal government that believe the School of the Americas is a critical tool for promoting democracy and teaching respect for civilian control of a nation and respect for human rights. The Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Drug Control Policy, and the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command have all strongly endorsed the School of the Americas as critical to our foreign policy in Latin America. Officials from each of these organizations have written strong letters of support for the school.

Finally, before you cast a vote today to eliminate a school that has provided a great service to this country for more than 50 years, I would ask that you take the time to visit the school, or at least, take the time to meet with its supporters. If you have not had time to do so, please do not vote to kill the school at this time. Once it is eliminated, we cannot take that back. Instead, please vote against the amendment and take the time to explore this issue more fully over the next year. I urge you to oppose the elimination of School of the Americas.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time, and I will just close by saying that we have had, once again, this annual debate on the School of the Americas. Nothing new has been said. The situation is the same as it was last year. The school is doing a great service, I think, to this hemisphere. We are, for the first time in many decades, experiencing peace in our own hemisphere and, in my opinion, a lot of that is because of the efforts of the School of the Americas.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Members of Congress to vote against the amendment.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to join together to ensure that the year's graduating class at the School of Americas is the School's last. Ever. After years of debate, it is time that we finally end the terrible legacy of the School of the Americas. In an era in which we are striving to strengthen democracy and respect for human rights in Latin America, as well as throughout the globe, we cannot possibly justify or tolerate a school whose students major in "Methods of Torture" or "Murder 101."

The School of the Americas has trained tens of thousands of military personnel from the Americas. To name a few, some have made the connection to the School. The military school has used exchange programs to allow officers around the world the opportunity to learn about U.S. military doctrine as well as the democratic process. The fact is, the Cold War is over and democracy is spreading throughout Latin America. The School of Americas serves no further purpose.

National evidence is clear, Mr. Chairman. The School of the Americas is an example of military education gone wrong. How long must be the deaths of innocent people, including American citizens, continue because of our support for the School of the Americas? The School must be closed for good.

I urge my colleagues to cut funding to the School of the Americas and support the Moakley amendment.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, earlier this year President Clinton traveled to Central America. Unfortunately, from Guatemala to El Salvador, he was forced to acknowledge the Abuse of humans and apologize for U.S. past mistakes in the region. Further, the School of Americas can be traced directly to many of the problems associated with past policy in the region.

So I rise today, to encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting an amendment offered by Representative MOAKLEY to close the United States Army School of the Americas located in Fort Benning, Georgia.

The legacy of the School of the Americas, better known throughout this hemisphere as the School of Assassins, has tarnished the United States military and upon our nation. As a Georgian, I am embarrassed that the SOA is based in the State that I am so proud to represent.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am extremely frustrated by the dismissal of at least some of our military establishments to the revelations that our soldiers trained others to murder, torture, and terrorize civilians.

And as a woman of color, I am indignant that the School of Americas has played such a determining role in the brutal oppression of people of color throughout the Americas.

Mr. Chairman, two weeks ago I received a "Dear Colleague" letter that featured a lengthy editorial written by former U.S. Ambassador to Panama Amblor Moss, stating his support for the School of the Americas. The editorial is representative of the misinformation being promulgated about the SOA and I believe that some clarification of his statement is in order.

Mr. Moss writes that Members of Congress who oppose the school claim it is a "school of assassins." In fact, it was Panamanians who dubbed the SOA the School of Assassins, long before SOA graduate and Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega became a guest of the State of Florida.

Mr. Moss goes on to state that blaming the school for the atrocities of its graduates is akin to "viliifying [Harvard because its alumnus Ted Kaczynsky] is the Unibomber. It is an absurd comparison. I would suggest that if thousands of Harvard graduates went on to careers in murder, rape, and torture, its trustees would be in prison and its doors closed.

In a rather cynical distortion of the truth, the editorial would have us believe that the "new and improved" emphasis of the training at the SOA is now respectful of civilian control of the military and respect for human rights. That is false. Of the 33 courses offered at the SOA, only five are related to human rights or democracy and less than ten percent of the students took those last year. None have taken the human rights training course.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the author notes that the "bad name [the SOA] gave the United States continues to undermine our image with many Latin Americans of democratic persuasion." That, at least, he got right. Other myths abound about the School of the Americas. To name a few, some have made the claim that the SOA is critical to the war on drugs, but the truth is that fewer than 8% of the students took counter-narcotics courses in 1997.

I am particularly concerned by the counter-narcotics myth because I fear the war on drugs, like anti-communism before it, provides too convenient an excuse for turning a blind eye to gross violations of human rights in pursuit of our so-called just cause.

Another pernicious myth about the SOA that is routinely touted as fact is that abuse by its graduates is, like the cold war, a thing of the past. Yet just last year a State Department report shows a SOA graduate commanded Colombia's notorious 20th brigade which had to be disbanded because of its involvement in human rights abuses including political assassination.

The same report shows that another SOA graduate is under investigation for its complicity in the 1997 Majipiran massacre of 30 peasants.

The Department of Defense is to be commended for acknowledging that training manuals used at the school as recently as 1991...
recommended forms of coercion against insurgents that included blackmail, torture and execution. However, the DOD continues to resist efforts by Congress to reform the School of the Americas.

In 1995, the House Appropriations Committee strongly urged the Department to incorporate human rights training into the schools regular training curriculum and “to rigorously screen potential students to make certain they have not taken part in past human rights abuses.”

Unsatisfied, in 1996 the Committee included in its report to the FY 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill similar language and required the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State to prepare a report on the school by January 15, 1997.

Still unsatisfied, in 1997 the House version of the FY 1998 foreign operations appropriations bill sought to cut off International Military Education and Training funds to the School of the Americas (SOA), unless the Secretary of the Defense: (1) certified that the schools training is consistent with respect to human rights; (2) certified that there was adequate screening of prospective students and (3) provided to Congress a report detailing the training at the school and an assessment of its graduates.

After receiving the report mandated in 1996 in June, more than six months late, the Committee asserted that it was “woefully inadequate” and did not respond to the Committee’s specific request.

Mr. Speaker, efforts at Congressional oversight and reform of the School of the Americas have been met with bureaucratic indifference, token reform and a substantial public relations campaign to clean up the schools image.

We can no longer allow the shameful legacy of the School of the Americas to besmirch the honor and reputation of American soldiers, our nation, or the great state of Georgia.

I urge all of my colleagues in the strongest terms, to join me in voting to close the School of Assassins.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my constituents who have committed their lives to speaking out against torture and intimidation tactics taught at the U.S. Army School of the Americas (SOA), I rise in strong support of this human rights amendment which will cut funds for the SOA.

Supporters of the U.S. Army School of Americas (SOA) often claim that human rights abuses by SOA graduates are a thing of the past. Unfortunately, time and time again, graduates of the SOA are cited for horrific acts of human rights abuses, including targeted killings of civilians.

Such reports must be reconciled with our conscience and policy to determine if our tax dollars should go to train Latin American military and police forces. U.S. education and training programs, whether military of civilian, have a paramount responsibility to uphold the ideals of social justice and promote basic human rights.

Under intense scrutiny, the Defense Department has claimed that it has cleaned up the SOA. Unfortunately, these reforms are only cosmetic at best. Since 1997, when the SOA first taught its one and only human rights course in Paraguay as a pilot program, not one student has taken the course. Entitled “Human Rights Train-the-Trainer Qualification Course,” this human rights course is not a required course—no course is—and it was taught only once in Paraguay, not at Ft. Benning, Georgia. Moreover, the School retained the course on the list of available courses to this day, even though the class is not taught anymore. If the SOA leadership truly believed in human rights instruction, it would offer a separate, mandatory course taught at the school in Ft. Benning, Georgia.

Try as it may, the SOA cannot re-invent itself. It is time to close the door on this chapter of violence. The SOA is a tragically failed education effort. There are numerous U.S. institutions of higher education that excel at preparing students from abroad to promote the democratic values and safeguards fundamental to a free society. For the sake of the people of Latin America and the United States, we must close the SOA. I urge all my colleagues to vote yes on the Moakley Amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY).

The question was taken; and the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) will be postponed.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my demand for a recorded vote.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. PITTS

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part B amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 106-369 offered by Mr. PITTS:

Page 116, after line 5, insert the following:

PART B—AMENDMENTS

SEC. 1. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act in title II, under the heading “CHILDBIRTH AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND” may be used for programs and activities designed to control fertility or to reduce or delay childbirths or pregnancies (except breastfeeding programs).

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Pitts) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge the House to pass my child survival protection amendment to the foreign ops appropriations bill.

This amendment is simple, it is rational, and it represents taxpayer honesty. It is one that many on both sides of the aisle can vote for. Simply, it puts a firewall around child survival funding, stating that child survival funds should be used for child survival, to save lives of children, and not be used for population control.

This is merely honesty in budgeting, honesty in appropriations. Money appropriated for child survival should be used for child survival. Money appropriated for population control should be used for population control.

Many of my colleagues might not be familiar with the child survival program. Let me take a few minutes to give some background. In developing countries, more than 12 million children under the age of 5 die each year of easily preventable diseases. This is the equivalent of half of the children under 5 in America dying in a single year. It is an enormous number of children. It is tragic.

The child survival funds in the foreign ops bill were created to help these children live long enough to celebrate even their fifth birthday. Children in developing countries die every day of illnesses that would never be fatal to our children here in America, things like dehydration, measles, pneumonia, malaria, respiratory infections. Our children do not die of these things because we have access to medicines, immunizations, and clean water. But poor mothers around the world are often helpless to provide this care for their children, and that is why child survival funding is absolutely vital.

Just take a look at this chart, which details the simple ways that child survival funds can literally save millions of lives of the most helpless people around the world, the children.

They spent seven cents. That is all it costs for oral rehydration salts that can save a child from dying of dehydration that has dysentery. Nearly 2 million children die of that a year.
Fifteen dollars provides a child with immunization against six major childhood diseases. Two million more children die of those diseases around the world.

Six cents can provide three vitamin A capsules to save a child from going blind. One hundred million children suffer from this deficiency.

Fifteen dollars, a bed net, protects a child from malaria. More than a million children a year die from malaria.

Twenty-five cents could provide proper antibiotics to treat pneumonia. Two million children die of that.

One dollar and seventy cents improves sanitation to prevent waterborne diseases. Three million children die from that.

I think my colleagues can see what common sense some of these solutions are that have the potential for tremendous good. What this chart also shows is that the current amount of funds appropriated for these treatments in child survival, $215 million, is grossly inadequate to meet the needs of dying children around the world.

Mr. Chairman, that is why every dollar we are currently designating for child survival must go directly for that, child survival. There are reports that child survival funds have been used to promote population control. Mr. Chairman, this robs children of live-saving treatments.

Simply stated, this amendment seeks to prevent that from happening. It ensures that child survival funding is used for child survival. We already have $385 million for population control which can be used for family planning purposes. Child survival funds should and must be used for the purpose for which they are appropriated.

It is a simple amendment, it is taxpayer honesty, but in a very real sense it is a common sense amendment to ensure that every dollar used for child survival goes directly for that purpose.

Let me read from a statement by CARE and Save the Children. They say, this latest amendment “fails to appreciate both the integrated nature of maternal and child health services and the important role of birth spacing in improving child survival. Imposing this restriction would be impractical from a program implementation standpoint and would undermine rather than enhance access to this small but critical component of child survival programs,” signed by the president of CARE and the president of Save the Children.

This is truly a misguided amendment. I do not think anybody is saying that child survival funds are going in large numbers to programs relating, for example, to the spacing of children.

Let us take a second look. This issue is not one related to abortion, for example. Indeed birth spacing cuts down the number of abortions, the evidence is clear. This is a question of whether we look at programs in a comprehensive way or try to chop them in pieces and build walls between them.

Do not do it. It is a mistake. There is no evidence of abuse. I do not know any organization that cares about kids internationally that is supporting this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this discussion is not about birth spacing. However, I have made an exception for breast feeding programs in this amendment, an exception that probably was not necessary. But I want to make it clear that since breast feeding programs are designed to improve nutrition and health of children and incidentally have an effect in birth spacing, these programs do not apply as programs designed to control fertility or reduce or delay pregnancies. So children are given proper nutrition and births are spaced as a by-product.

Just to remind my colleague, any other population control effort can be funded out of the $385 million provided.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) has crafted an amendment to protect child survival funding from being detrained to other purposes.

This is not a misguided amendment. This is an amendment that provides integrity to the program’s funds. But why do we want to do this? Why do we want to protect this? Every year more than 12 million children in developing countries die from easily preventable diseases.

That is like seeing one out of two children under the age 5 years here in the United States die from malnourishment or from a disease that could be easily prevented.

For seven cents we can provide oral rehydration salts. For $15 we could provide immunization for the six major childhood diseases. For six cents we can provide Vitamin A capsules. For $15 we can do something to help kids get a net to protect them from malaria.

When we have the opportunity to go to these Third World countries and preserve a quality of life for these kids, we should not turn our backs on it. We should not allow this money to be diverted to another purpose.

I have been to Third World countries, and I have seen it be diverted. I think it is important that we vote for the Pitts amendment. I request my colleagues to do that.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Pitts amendment.

The Pitts amendment, as has been mentioned, prohibits use of child survival funding for programs designed to control “fertility or reduce or delay childbirth or pregnancy except breast feeding programs.”

This amendment is offered under the inaccurate assumption that the child survival fund which is used to counsel women on health choices is an inappropriate use of this funding.

It is time for people to realize the simple fact that we cannot separate the health of the mother from the health and well being of the child.
I have this chart. It is hard to read, but I will try to walk my colleagues through it because it demonstrates very clearly why this is a dangerous amendment.

While we may be talking politics here and theorizing, the reality is in the Third World. It shows on this chart that in Zambia, for example, when children are spaced 2 years apart, the mortality rate is higher than if they are spaced farther apart.

Now, do not think of 2 years in the United States. Think of 2 years in the developing world. Do not think of my children. I had five children in 6 years. I mean almost to the day, in a very comfortable, secure, nourishing atmosphere. But this is the complete opposite of that. So I do know a little bit about what I speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tanzania, we see on the chart, 4 months the mortality rate is the red line. Four to 5 months, we see the purple line, the mortality rate goes down. We get to 48 months plus and the mortality rate is much lower. So the funds from the child survival account are very, very important to child survival. That is what we are demonstrating here.

Now, the gentleman says this counseling can be done out of the Population Fund. Exactly. And that is what this amendment is about, reducing the funds available for population funding, family planning. That is what this amendment is about. Yes, it is important.

My colleagues cannot tell me that they do not recognize the importance of counseling on spacing of children and how that decreases the mortality rate. But, yes, that is important. Take it out of the family planning money.

That, my colleagues, is the essence of this amendment, indirect but very, very direct. Indirect in theory but direct in impact assault on the family planning funding.

For that reason, I urge my colleagues to vote against the Pitts amendment.

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time remains?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Pitts) has 41⁄2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from California (Ms. Pelosi) has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Coburn).

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, the sign we just saw was accurate. There is no question about it. But the one thing that the gentleman from California fails to ignore, if we are holding a baby in our arms, like I have in Haiti and in Iraq, and the dollars are not there to care for them, it does not matter if they are going to have another baby because the baby that is there is going to die.

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DeMint).

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the child survival protection amendment.

After hearing the debate tonight, I wonder if maybe we should integrate the whole foreign operations appropriation bill into family planning.

I just have to say to my colleagues, we spend so much time and these appropriation bills identifying needs in foreign countries and we put them in the categories that are important to us as a Nation; and now we are saying this does not matter what category we put it in.

There are 1 million children that we know could be saved each year if the vitamins and nutrition and the medicine and the IVs would only be used for what we appropriate them for.

All we are asking is to do what we say we are going to do, to have some honesty in the appropriation, I urge my colleagues to vote for the gentleman from Pennsylvania’s amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Pitts) has 2 minutes remaining and the gentleman from California (Ms. Pelosi) has 11⁄2 minutes remaining and the right to close.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Hayes).

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for offering this very important amendment which does direct the attention...
at the needs of children, making sure that the born and the unborn children are given the proper attention and the sanctity of life is preserved.

I urge your support for the Pitts amendment. It is the right thing to do.

Mr. Chairman, I support the child survival protection amendment offered by Mr. Pitts. This amendment does not cost the taxpayers any more money. This amendment assures the funding that we are currently sending overseas is used to save children's lives rather than terminate them. Children in third world countries are dying of diseases such as polio and dysentery, diseases our children in the United States will never have to worry about due to the advancements in the American health care. But in developing countries, where public health standards are far inferior to ours, over 12 million children under the age of 5 die of these easily preventable diseases and malnutrition. Child Survival Funding provides oral rehydration salts, immunization for childhood diseases, and vitamins and nutrition supplements. I ask my colleagues to support the Child Survival amendment, and stand firm for the lives of children around the world.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, every day 33,000 children die from preventable causes. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has done hard work on this over the years. I have worked on this. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) just mentioned a moment ago, 15 years ago.

A little over 15 years ago, I joined with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) and Gus Yatron, not only in providing money for child survival, but in saving it. It was going to be zeroed out, and I offered the amendment to put it at $50 million that passed and went on to become law. But that is past.

We now know that there is so little money going to some of the most important aspects of child survival, and we need to make sure that there is a fire wall. Yes, money can be drawn down, the $385 million, and used in a way that does not save the children. We need to make sure every dollar that we contribute is used in a way that will save children. It has made stronger, healthier families in America, and it has made better, healthier children with greater opportunity.

I urge opposition to this amendment.

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

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan. Mr. LEVIN. The gentlewoman from Connecticut was so eloquent, I hesitate to say anything. We fought to integrate family planning and health programs with the support of a number of people in this place. Now what you are doing is standing up and saying tear them apart. The gentlewoman is 100 percent right. Let us defeat this amendment.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which will ensure the health and security of children around the world. The amendment will make certain that money designated for child survival in foreign countries will be spent on programs that directly contribute to child survival—not population control. In this day of medical technology, millions of children in developing countries die each year from diseases that simple treatments can easily prevent. Our money should be spent on medicine that will end these senseless deaths. This amendment protects children and spends our tax dollars responsibly. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Pitts Amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS). The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 263, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) will be postponed.

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFFICANT: Mr. TRAFFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate and report the amendments.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. TRAFFICANT:

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

SEC. ___. Of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act under the heading “ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION”, not more than $172,000,000 shall be available for the Government of the Russian Federation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFFICANT: SEC. ___. None of the funds appropriated in titles I, II, or III of this Act may be made available to the government of any foreign country if the funds are to be used to purchase any equipment or product made in a country other than such foreign country or the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio to consideration of the amendments en bloc?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. TRAFFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, we have worked very closely with the gentleman. We are going to agree with his amendments. But at this point we would like to limit the debate to the fewest number of minutes that we possibly can so we can hopefully finish this bill by 11:50 tonight.

Mr. TRAFFICANT. Mr. Chairman, the first amendment sets a cap on aid to Russia for dismantling of their nuclear weapons at $172 million.

The second amendment says very simply, in the aid that we give to these foreign countries, if they cannot make the product or buy it in their own country, they shall buy it in America.
The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER
Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROHRABACHER: Page 194, beginning on line 19, strike "Provided," and all that follows through line 21 and insert a period.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to amend section 573 of H.R. 2606 that would assure that all U.S. funds appropriated by this act for Cambodia, including humanitarian and education programs, are distributed through non-governmental agencies.

The government of Cambodia, led by former Khmer Rouge field commander Hun Sen, who was up to his elbows in blood during the Pol Pot massacres, is notorious for corruption and mismanagement. In fact, the most highly acclaimed internationally funded aid program for land mine clearing, run by the Cambodian government, has just been exposed for rampant graft and corruption. Even after the corruption was exposed, no effort has been made to replace the government officials running that program.

Respected international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and others have issued a recent report citing continued rampant abuses by the Cambodian government. Unfortunately, the inclusion of Prince Ranariddh and his Funcinpec party in a coalition led by Hun Sen has not reduced this corruption. It is not the job of the United States Government to pay for a corrupt educational system in Cambodia when they are led by a government that is controlled by a member of Pol Pot's murderous band. However, we can support NGOs who do not take orders from the likes of Hun Sen and the likes of these gangsters.

In the authorization bill for this, we went out of our way to make sure that the money authorized for Cambodia, all of it, would not be put under the control of Hun Sen, this gangster. But for whatever reason it ended up, the language was changed here in the appropriation bill, so we are just asking to strike the language there so that no money is going to be going to that corrupt and vicious tyrant.

My amendment will not reduce the amount of U.S. funding for Cambodia. However, it will assure that U.S. tax dollars intended to assist the needy of Cambodia and to assist in education projects go to fund education projects by NGOs which will assure that the money is spent to assist the Cambodian people and not end up in some Swiss bank account.

This amendment sends a strong message to Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh and a message that honest, efficient government is required in order to receive American aid. This amendment also sends a strong message to the people of Cambodia that the United States has not abandoned them or their courageous struggle for democracy and clean and honest government.

Mr. Chairman, I have been to Cambodia numerous times, I know the players there. I have met Mr. Hun Sen on many occasions as I have Prince Ranariddh and the other leaders in Cambodia. I am appalled that after the hard work that we did in the authorization committee, to ensure the language so that this field commander for Pol Pot who has murdered his way into power in Cambodia, that we assure that the money that we are going to give to Cambodia would not end up in his hands. For whatever reason the language has been changed for whatever reason in a way that the money could end up, instead of in the hands of worthy organizations, nongovernmental organizations, charitable organizations committed to the people of Cambodia, instead of going to them, it may end up in the hands of this government that has proven itself corrupt over and over again, not to mention brutal and the rest.

The crimes of Hun Sen are unbelievable and the fact that, yes, he went through a recent election. As the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and others in the Committee on International Relations can testify, it is beyond belief that we have permitted Hun Sen to manipulate the system such that he is still in power after all of these years. But the last thing we want to do, especially as the corruption level in Cambodia is so high, is to provide the money that should be going to the children of the world, the victims of Pol Pot who has murdered his way into power in Cambodia, to the corrupt regime. I ask for support for my amendment.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I visited Cambodia in April. I spent a lot of time not only in the capital but outside in the rural areas. I found that the legacy of illiteracy and malnutrition that Pol Pot has left the Cambodian people is still there; it is so much there that it is unbelievable, of the statistics, as you see, and witness the people in the countryside.

In Cambodia's countryside, four out of five people cannot read or write. Just one in four children is in school. And hunger and malnutrition, caused in part because their uneducated parents cannot escape terrible poverty, is among the highest in the world.

This widespread lack of education ensures that Cambodians will not be able to make much of their lives. They will not be able to feed their families. They will not be able to take advantage of their country's position at the crossroads of a vibrant regional economy.

Cambodia has many problems. But when you see the situation of its people, it is hard to know where to start trying to help.

The scourge of AIDS is spreading like wildfire in Cambodia. Land mines have left Cambodia the place with more people killed and maimed per capita than anywhere else in the world. There are many roads to get farm products to market. And, 20 years after the Khmer Rouge bloody rein ended, there has been no justice for its victims or their children.

The grandchildren of the victims of the Khmer Rouge are the best hope for Cambodia's future, and the best way to help Cambodia is with them, by assisting and educating them, by ensuring that they are protected from disease, by helping to feed the majority who are so malnourished that their bodies are stunted.

This bill does not earmark additional funding for Cambodia, although the drop from $37 million to $12 million in spending over the past 2 years may have warranted that. But this bill will enable our embassy to re-start programs like one undertaken by well-respected American charities. In April 1996, more than a year before the coup, the World Learning, the World Education, Save The Children and the International Rescue Committee began a project to train Cambodian primary school teachers. This is where the money goes. Does not go to the government, does not go through the government. This project received no funds from the Cambodian government, it did not rely on its ministries to implement the work. It benefited the children of Cambodia and the rural areas that are home to 87 percent of the Cambodian people. Unfortunately, this project was suspended.

Mr. Chairman, all that is required of us today is to affirm that humanitarian aid still means educating young children so that they can escape the poverty they were born into, and all that is called for is our acceptance that helping people help themselves is one of the best ways to invest our aid dollars.

That is all I have to say about this, Mr. Chairman. I rise certainly in opposition to this amendment. It is an unfair amendment. I venture to say that the gentleman has not gone into the countryside and seen that four out of five of the children are not educated, the schools have been closed, and none of the best things that we can do is provide humanitarian assistance.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman does not know the extent of my travels in Cambodia, I will...
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Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's comments. They are right on the point, and I also rise in support of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) in trying to prevent any of the funds in this measure to go to the government of Cambodia, and I think, if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) will re-read the measure, he will note that the language permits funding in this measure to go to the government of Cambodia. We want it to go to the NGOs, we want to help the people in Cambodia, but we do not want it to get into the wrong hands.

Prime Minister Hun Sen is a dictator who was once an active member of the Khmer Rouge and it is alleged he stole the election in Cambodia. He is also alleged to have been linked to a recent assassination attempt against the democratic opposition leader Sam Rainsy. Eighteen people and an IRI worker were injured and killed in that recent attempt, and last year during the election 124 opposition election workers were murdered.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BEREUTER was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, Hun Sen's government cannot be trusted, we must not permit our money to be wasted. Current law permits the money to be given to the NGOs in Cambodia. Let us not change the law and allow the money to go into the wrong hands.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his support of the Rohrabacher amendment. I urge my colleagues to support the Rohrabacher amendment to prohibit aid from going to the corrupt murderous government of Cambodia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. ANDREWS: Page 116, after line 5, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON FUNDS FOR NEW OPIE PROJECTS

SEC. 585. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, after the enactment of this Act, for the issuance of any new guarantee, insurance, reinsurance, or financing, or for initiating any other activity which the Corporation is otherwise authorized to undertake.
Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to stop a program that I believe is corporate welfare, pure and simple. We have heard on this floor tonight some agonizing debates about spending small amounts of money for vaccinations, for child health, for family planning, and those are difficult questions for us to answer. I would suspend if the Chair wishes me to suspend.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey may proceed.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, who among us has not had to face some agonizing and difficult questions as constituents come to us and talk about their lack of health insurance, or they talk about the lack of social security, or they talk about their lack of housing. I think those same constituents would be astonished, astonished to find that the full faith and credit of the United States Government, their tax money, is being used to provide services to foreign companies doing activities in foreign countries by the McDonalds Corporation, by Du Pont, by Citicorp, by some of the largest and most powerful corporations in America.

The President of the United States, Mr. Chairman, said very articulately a few years ago that it was his goal to end corporate welfare as we know it. Tonight in this amendment we have the chance to begin the process of ending corporate welfare as we know it.

Now there will be those who will object to this amendment and say we just cannot pull the plug on the OPIC program all at once, it would cause chaos, and that is not what this amendment does. This amendment says that no funds under this bill may be used to authorize new expenditures, new loan guarantees, new insurance policies. It says to OPIC that they must stop with the deals they have already done.

And let me make a procedural point. My colleagues very often hear that these appropriations bills are not the proper forum to decide policy questions, and I generally agree with that. Let me point out to my colleagues that OPIC was not reauthorized through the regular process, and I believe it is a prudent thing for us to do to stop the programs of OPIC in their tracks. It would permit us to come forward and debate a reauthorization at the proper time, and it would save the taxpayers money. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that cessation of OPIC’s activities would save the Federal taxpayers $296 million over the course of the first 5 years.

Let us end corporate welfare as we know it. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and put a stop to this corporate welfare in America.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inform my colleagues that the gentleman attempted to reserve a point of order after the gentleman from New Jersey began to debate his amendment, which was not in order.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. OPIC, as we have heard, offers insurance and credit services to American companies operating abroad in order to encourage our government to provide these services is just not defensible. The U.S. has the most efficient financial markets in the world. The simple fact is that American businesses receiving OPIC services could receive these same services from the private financial markets. OPIC provides insurance; so does the American private sector. In fact, 2 years ago, a consortium of private insurers submitted to Congress a proposal to privatize 3 billion of OPIC’s insurance operations.

The U.S. private sector wants to offer American businesses the very same services that OPIC is providing. In other words, the U.S. private sector wants to put OPIC out of business. So why is Congress standing in the way?

We hear that OPIC offers American companies insurance backed with the full faith and credit of the United States Government. This supposedly tells foreign governments that Uncle Sam stands behind protecting OPIC-backed investments. Is that the signal we want to send, that the protection of some American businesses abroad, those formerly backed by OPIC, matter more than non-OPIC American investments. We should be in the business of protecting all American investments. OPIC backs investments in the American private sector. OPIC has a south Asia capital fund. Well, so does T. Rowe Price. It has a new Asia fund, and so do many other private companies. Just look at the financial pages of any newspaper. There are hundreds of other capital funds devoted to the developing world. Mr. Chairman, 150 billion in private capital flows to emerging markets every year, so why in the world is OPIC playing in the capital fund field?

Mr. Chairman, this debate is really about whether we believe in the market, or whether we believe that American businesses should be guided by the government. OPIC claims that there is no way right now that the private sector can do what OPIC can do. We have the chance to do what OPIC cannot do. We have the chance to end a program that I believe is corporate welfare, pure and simple. We want to stop this cycle of inefficiency. American companies have private creditors and insurance providers to rely on. I bet they would serve OPIC clients better.

Let us support this amendment. Show some world leadership, scale back OPIC. The greatest economy in the world should not be in the business of subsidizing their national businesses. Each year, we hear the argument why is Congress standing in the way? We have come to understand that the world economy works better, that living standards rise, when governments are not in the business of subsidizing their national businesses. But each year, we hear the argument from the government. OPIC is needed to protect America’s interests, OPIC is needed to protect America’s interests, and so on. OPIC is needed to protect America’s interests.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Andrews-Sanford-Sanders amendment.
to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. OPIC subsidizes U.S. companies that invest in risky foreign markets and businesses by providing them direct and low-cost financing and insurance. While claiming to help America’s small businesses invest in foreign markets, OPIC actually provides loans and risk insurance to some of the largest multinational corporations in the world. And while claiming to invest in sustainable development projects, OPIC has been involved in clear-cutting pristine forests in northwestern Russia, and, as a result, a gold mine in a World Heritage site.

Through OPIC, U.S. taxpayers are exposed to environmentally, financially, and politically risky private sector investments, the implications of which, in many cases, are not even disclosed to the public.

The government should not be in the business of committing billions of taxpayer dollars to underwrite the investments of Fortune 500 companies. This is corporate welfare at its worst.

As has been said earlier, OPIC puts taxpayers at risk. It obligates the taxpayer to underwrite insurance for the possible loss of private investment by the richest companies in America. The Congressional Research Service estimates that the taxpayer is typically liable for 90 percent of the insured investment. Americans have already paid $80 billion to bail out the savings and loan industry; we should not ask them to pay if OPIC’s projects go bad.

These multimillion dollar companies are fully capable of assuming the risk of investing in developing countries. They do not need government insurance of their foreign investments, but the substantial profits they gain from these investments, while American taxpayers are held financially responsible for any potential losses, looks pretty good on the bottom line.

OPIC is not necessary for investments in emerging and developing markets. In 1998, private capital flows to emerging markets topped $150 billion. U.S. capital outflows to Brazil in 1998 totaled $3.7 billion, yet OPIC offered $317 million worth of insurance to U.S. companies investing in Brazil over the same period.

It has been pointed out by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), and I would like to state it again: OPIC does not operate at zero cost to the taxpayers. Although OPIC does not receive a direct appropriation, it pays for many of its operations with interest earned on its U.S. Treasury bonds, bonds given to OPIC as seed money when it was established. In 1998, the agency reported $139 million in net income; yet, $193 million of its revenues consisted on interest from its U.S. Treasury bonds, another large government IOU.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the Andrews-Sanford-Sandman amendment and prevent OPIC from initiating any new projects.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, what is the status of this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) is currently pending and will be pending again when the Committee resumes its sitting.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) 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. 2606), making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000 and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2606, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000, AND IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the further consideration of H.R. 2606 in the Committee of the Whole, no amendments shall be in order except the following amendments, which may be offered only by designated members, and shall be considered as read, shall not be subject to amendment or to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole, and shall be debatable for 10 minutes, except for the Burton amendment, which shall be debatable for 50 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and a Member opposed thereto:

1. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) regarding a reduction in aid to India;
2. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) transferring $4 million from IMET to ERMA and ESF;
3. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) prohibiting funds for family planning and abortion;
4. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) prohibiting funds for Eximbank, OPIC and TDA;
5. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) requiring a report on actions in Kosovo;
6. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) expressing the sense of Congress regarding flower imports from Colombia;
7. an amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) prohibiting military funds for Eritrea and Ethiopia;
8. an amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) expressing the sense of Congress regarding peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia;
9. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) regarding OPIC;
10. an amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) regarding Man in the Biosphere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceed.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman, is it my understanding that the amendments that we would be taking up after the Andrews amendment are limited to the amendments that are on this piece of paper?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Ms. PELOSI. Therefore, say, for example, if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) had an amendment and he wanted that to be heard on Monday when we reconvene, he would have to be on this piece of paper, or can we make an additional?

Mr. CALLAHAN. On the Kucinich amendment, that is included as item No. 9 in the resolution.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman. It is important to me that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) did not have an additional amendment. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 263 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the 10th use in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2606.