REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations pursuant to House Report 106–245 to reflect $351,000,000 in additional new budget authority and $0 in additional outlays for international arrearages. In addition, revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations should reflect $4,476,000,000 in additional budget authority and $4,118,000,000 in additional outlays for emergency spending. This will increase the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to $543,123,000,000 in budget authority and $582,465,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000.

As reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 2670, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000, includes $351,000,000 in budget authority and $0 in outlays for international arrearages. The bill also includes $4,476,000,000 in new budget authority and $4,118,000,000 in outlays for emergency spending.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation.

LIFTING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA AND PAKISTAN SHOULD NOT BE VEHICLE FOR LIFTING BAN ON MILITARY TRANSFERS TO PAKISTAN

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks, the House-Senate conference on the fiscal year 2000 Defense Appropriations bill will address, among other issues, a provision that would suspend for 5 years certain sanctions against India and Pakistan. The sanctions were imposed pursuant to the Glenn amendment to the Arms Export Control Act more than a year ago after the two South Asian nations conducted nuclear tests.

In the other body, the Senate, the amendment to limit the sanctions offered by Senator BROWNBACK of Kansas was approved 3 months ago. The House version of the Defense Appropriations bill does not address the issue leaving this issue to be resolved in conference.

Mr. Speaker, while I generally support the provision to suspend the sanctions against the two South Asian nations, there is one other critical provision in the Senate language that would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake. The Senate bill includes language to repeal the Pressler amendment, which bans U.S. military assistance to Pakistan. I will be sending a letter to the conferees this week urging them to drop the Pressler amendment repeal and to just stick to suspending the Glenn amendment sanctions that were imposed last year, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I believe we must retain the Pressler amendment, which was adopted in the 1980s and was invoked by President Bush in response to Pakistan's nuclear proliferation activities. And nothing has changed to justify repeal of Pressler.

Earlier this year, we were again reminded of why the Pressler amendment should remain in effect. Pakistan provoked a serious crisis in Kashmir by supporting the incursion of militants into territory on India's side of the Line of Control in Kashmir in the spring. Given that the two countries have become nuclear powers, the conflict in Kashmir grabbed the world's attention.

Fortunately, India responded in a restrained and responsible way, using measured and appropriate force to protect its territory without precipitating a wider war. And our State Department, in its public statements, clearly recognized which of the two countries was fomenting instability, and that is Pakistan, and which was behaving responsibly, and that was India.

Besides playing a direct role in arming and training the militants, there were strong indications that the Pakistani Army regulars were actually among the infiltrators. As Pakistan-supported aggression in Kashmir backfired militarily, Pakistan tried to salvage some kind of diplomatic or political windfall out of its Kashmir debacle by trying to drag the U.S. into the role of mediator, an offer that our country has wisely refused.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Pakistan is the country that promoted instability in the recent conflict as they have so often done in the past. Pakistan's involvement in supporting the militants who continually infiltrate India's territory is an example of how Pakistan promotes regional instability and commits or supports aggression against its neighbors. India, on the other hand, is not involved in these kinds of hostile, destabilizing activities against its neighbors.

Pakistan, Mr. Speaker, has also been repeatedly implicated, along with China, Iran, and North Korea, in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology. India's nuclear program, on the other hand, is an indigenous program and India has not been involved with sharing this technology with unstable regimes. And I think that is an extremely important distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to stress that our priorities should be to do what we can. The best way we could do that is to limit the sanctions imposed under the Glenn amendment, to restore the growing economic relationship between the United States and India. But we should lift those sanctions in the case of the Glenn amendment without the ill-advised lifting of the Pressler amendment prohibition on military transfers for Pakistan.

The historic free-market economic reforms that India initiated at the beginning of this decade have created vast opportunity for American participation in India's economic future. The sanctions under the Glenn amendment restrict our ability to participate in this emerging market. And that is why the Glenn amendment is a good thing and there is bipartisan support for lifting it for the 5 years, but it has to be done without the ill-advised lift of the Pressler amendment and the prohibition on military transfers for Pakistan that are in the Pressler amendment.

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–309) on the resolution (H. Res. 281) providing for consideration of a motion to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2587, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–310) on the resolution (H. Res. 282) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2587) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said district for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 417, BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106–311) on the resolution (H. Res. 283) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 417) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for