

normally are tied to a specific list of items, such as the MTCR Annex. "Catch-all" controls provide a legal basis to control exports of items not on a list, when those items are destined for WMD/missile programs.)

United States export controls, especially "catch-all" controls, also make important political and moral contributions to the nonproliferation effort. They uphold the broad legal obligations the United States has undertaken in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (Article I), Biological Weapons Convention (Article III), and Chemical Weapons Convention (Article I) not to assist anyone in proscribed WMD activities. They endeavor to assure there are no U.S. "fingerprints" on WMD and missiles that threaten U.S. citizens and territory and our friends and interests overseas. They place the United States squarely and unambiguously against WMD/missile proliferation, even against the prospect of inadvertent proliferation from the United States itself.

Finally, export controls play an important role in enabling and enhancing legitimate trade. They provide a means to permit dual-use export to proceed under circumstances where, without export control scrutiny, the only prudent course would be to prohibit them. They help build confidence between countries applying similar controls that, in turn, results in increased trade. Each of the WMD nonproliferation regimes, for example, has a "no undercut" policy committing each member not to make an export that another has denied for nonproliferation reasons and notified to the rest—unless it first consults with the original denying country. Not only does this policy make it more difficult for proliferators to get items from regime members, it establishes a "level playing field" for exporters.

#### THREAT REDUCTION

The potential for proliferation of WMD and delivery system expertise has increased in part as a consequence of the economic crisis in Russia and other Newly Independent States, causing concern. My Administration gives high priority to controlling the human dimension of proliferation through programs that support the transition of former Soviet weapons scientists to civilian research and technology development activities. I have proposed an additional \$4.5 billion for programs embodied in the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative that would support activities in four areas: nuclear security; nonnuclear WMD; science and technology nonproliferation; and military relocation, stabilization and other security cooperation programs. Congressional support for this initiative would enable the engagement of a broad range of programs under the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense.

#### EXPENSES

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641 (c)), I report that there were no specific expense directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency in Executive Order 12938, as amended, during the period from May 15, 1999, through November 10, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 10, 1999.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

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

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. This Veterans Day we recognize the tremendous personal sacrifice made by those persons who answered the call of duty in order to defend and safeguard the democratic principles that we define in our Nation.

We acknowledge today American veterans, and express our appreciation for the many personal contributions made by them as the defenders of America's freedom and protectors of democracy around the world. From their ranks come noble persons of virtually every ethnic and religious background, hailing from every State in the Union, all having at one point committed themselves to defending the freedoms we Americans hold dear.

Millions of Americans have done their duty. They have done it quietly without fanfare, and never with enough recognition. They have kept our country free, and it is right that we remind ourselves of this every November 11.

For the State of New Mexico, this day of observance is of special significance because even before achieving statehood, New Mexicans answered the call of duty by marching off to serve in distant and often hostile places.

During the Civil War, New Mexicans bore arms to preserve a union they were not yet part of, engaging in battles in places like Valverde and Glorieta. Among the ranks of present-day veterans are New Mexicans who served in the first world war, who fought bravely in the trenches of Europe, and the many proud New Mexico veterans of World War II whose strength, in the words of Mr. Tennyson, "once moved Earth and heaven," still share with us the character that led them to a crucial victory.

Among them are the airmen, the soldiers and sailors and Marines that fought courageously across Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. They marched the long road to Bataan, stormed the beaches of Normandy, and eventually rolled on to victory in Europe and the Pacific, the entire time exemplifying uncommon valor and the unwavering commitment to their fellow man and the preservation of democracy. We honor them today and tomorrow, and we should honor them every day.

I would especially like to talk about several New Mexico veterans that have made very many significant contributions. We still have 95 living veterans from the Bataan Death March. We have the Navajo code talkers, who played a major role in our victory in World War II. We have many more New Mexicans who have served our country valiantly.

We honor them by passing legislation which honors what they have done for us and what they have given to us, our freedom.

This year the VA-HUD conference report provides for a \$1.7 billion increase in funding for VA medical care. This is a 10 percent increase over last year's funding.

We have also passed several other important pieces of legislation:

H.R. 2116, the Veterans Millennium Health Care Act of 1999. This bill establishes a program of extended care services for veterans, and makes other improvements in health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

H.R. 2180, the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 1999, this bill provides a cost of living adjustment for disability compensation and pensions, restores eligibility for CHAMPVA medical care, education, and housing loans to surviving spouses who lost eligibility for these benefits as a result of remarriage; and finally, H.R. 1568, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999. This bill provides technical financial and procurement assistance to veteran-owned small businesses.

Several of these bills came out of the committees I serve on, which I am proud to serve on, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Small Business, which many times wants to work and help those businesses that have been started by veterans.

So I am honored to serve on those two committees. I am honored that we have, in New Mexico, such fine veterans, and I just wanted to rise today and pay tribute to them.

#### THE COMING REVOLUTION IN AMERICA WITH HIGHSPEED BROAD BAND INTERNET SERVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) is recognized for 60