

inspiration to her fellow members of the Uighur ethnic group. On March 10th, 2000, Ms. Kadeer was sentenced to 8 years in jail for "giving information to separatists outside the country." Her efforts to business enterprises have been recognized by Chinese authorities as contributing to the overall economic and social development of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, one of the poorest regions throughout China.

However, in 1997, Ms. Kadeer was stripped of her passport, and with it the right to freedom of movement as well as subjected to continual police harassments. These actions were clearly aimed at silencing her husband, Mr. Sidick Rozi, a former political prisoner who has been an outspoken critic of China's treatment of the Uighur minority in Western China. Mr. Rozi, now living in the United States, has made numerous statements on Radio Free Asia, Voice of America and testified last July before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus concerning the extremely harsh discriminations suffered by the Uighur minority. Ms. Kadeer was made a hostage in her own country, unable to join her husband and a number of her children in the United States, simply because of the political activities of her husband.

On August 11th, 1999 Rebiya Kadeer was arrested while she was on her way to meet with a group of congressional staff visiting China. She was charged in September with "providing secret information to foreigners." Ms. Kadeer does not have access to "state secrets," she is a businesswoman, not a political activist. After 7 months of detention and the arrest and subsequent arbitrary sentencing of her secretary and one son, Ms. Kadeer was given a 4-hour trial. During this trial, neither she nor her lawyer were able to speak, none of her children were allowed to attend and the 300 Uighurs who had gathered at the courthouse were dispersed by Chinese police.

If China wants to be a full partner in the international arena, it has to start abiding by international norms and living within the rule of law. Seven months of arbitrary detention and a trial where the defendant's lawyer is not allowed to speak is not an accepted practice within the international community and should not be an accepted practice in China.

Ms. Kadeer was traveling to meet with congressional staff, official representatives of the U.S. Government, when she was detained. This did not seem to matter to the Chinese and it appears to be one of the factors for the timing of her arrest. Clearly, the Chinese were sending a signal: Any citizen who meets with or talks to U.S. citizens is risking detention, arrest and a prison sentence.

Incidences such as this prove that now is not the time to ease the pressure on China. We in the United States, and around the world must never give up our ideals and belief in human freedom, and need to pressure dictators, oppressors and abusers around the world that lack the respect for the rule of law and for human life. Only if Ms. Kadeer's case is brought to the highest level of our administration and the Chinese Government is there any hope that Ms. Kadeer will not spend the next 8 years of her life in a Chinese prison—8 years she should be spending with her husband and 10 children—and for speaking up for the most basic human rights of her people, the Uighurs.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the work of the International Relations Committee, particularly the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights and the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, in moving this important resolution forward. Today we are considering the Senate version of the resolution I introduced, H. Con. Res. 249, which has 11 cosponsors.

As the chairman has noted, this resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the People's Republic of China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary and her son, and permit them to move to the United States.

Kadeer is a 53-year-old entrepreneur from China's Xingjiang Autonomous Region. As a member of the Uighur minority, she emerged as a symbol of how minorities could succeed in China. However, her relationship with the Chinese Government deteriorated after her husband's emigration to the United States in 1997. Sidik Rouzi has become a prominent critic of China's Xingjiang policies and testified last summer before the House Congressional Human Rights Caucus.

On August 11, 1999, Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and two of her sons were arrested in Urumqi, China and charged with "illegally providing intelligence for foreign organizations." She was apparently arrested en route to a previously scheduled meeting with U.S. congressional staff. A member of my staff was part of this official delegation, organized under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program of the U.S. Information Agency.

The arrest prior to a meeting with an official delegation was an affront to Congress. Members and staff should be allowed to travel internationally and conduct their official duties without fear that their visit will trigger retributive action by the host country. One purpose of this staff delegation was to encourage mutual understanding and cultural exchange—the arrest was clearly contrary to this purpose. Such intimidation should never accompany an official delegation visit.

Even more troubling, Kadeer was convicted and sentenced to 8 years in prison for merely mailing copies of local newspapers to her husband in the United States. Apparently, her high crime was to mark and fold the newspapers in such a way that she was illegally revealing state information.

In February, I received a letter from the Chinese Ambassador noting "Ethnic secessionism in Xingjiang and Tibet is a deep concern for us. I hope our American friends could put themselves in our shoes when approaching this issue." I do not believe that Chinese concerns about ethnic affairs merit a suspension of human rights.

Indeed, this resolution merely calls for the People's Republic of China to adhere to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees citizens the right to legal recourse when their rights have been violated and forbids arbitrary arrest and detention. Even though a Chinese court dismissed this case last November for lack of evidence, Kadeer was tried again. The second trial lasted all of two hours, and according to Human Rights Watch, neither she nor her attorney were permitted to even speak. China

signed this Covenant in 1998 and has an obligation to respect the civil and political rights of all Chinese citizens, irrespective of their ethnicity.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join the other body in passing this important resolution. China should immediately release Rabiya Kadeer, her secretary, and her son, and should allow them to move to the United States. Vote in support of this resolution and send a strong message to China that they must respect the political rights of all of their citizens.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairmen and ranking minority members of the International Operations and Human Rights, and the Asia and Pacific Subcommittees for their work on this important resolution.

Ms. Rabiya Kadeer, her son and secretary were arrested in Chinese-occupied East Turkestan or the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region on August 11, 1999, as they were attempting to meet with a group of congressional staff. Ms. Kadeer's husband works for Radio Free Asia and has been critical of the Chinese occupation of his homeland. After their arrest, the three individuals were eventually accused of illegally giving Mr. Kadeer various news clippings and public speeches concerning the struggle in East Turkestan.

Ms. Kadeer was sentenced to 8 years in prison, her son was sent to a labor camp for 2 years and her secretary to 3 years. The resolution calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately release them and permit them to move to the United States if so they desire. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 81.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1430

FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4002) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to revise and improve provisions relating to famine prevention and freedom from hunger, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4002

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Improvement Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.**—(1) The first sentence of section 296(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is amended to read as follows: “The Congress declares that, in order to achieve the mutual goals among nations of ensuring food security, human health, agricultural growth, trade expansion, and the wise and sustainable use of natural resources, the United States should mobilize the capacities of the United States land-grant universities, other eligible universities, and public and private partners of universities in the United States and other countries, consistent with sections 103 and 103A of this Act, for (1) global research on problems affecting food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, (2) improved human capacity and institutional resource development for the global application of agricultural and related environmental sciences, (3) agricultural development and trade research and extension services in the United States and other countries to support the entry of rural industries into world markets, and (4) providing for the application of agricultural sciences to solving food, health, nutrition, rural income, and environmental problems, especially such problems in low-income, food deficit countries.”

(2) The second sentence of section 296(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “in this country” and inserting “with and through the private sector in this country and to understanding processes of economic development”;

(B) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:

“(2) that land-grant and other universities in the United States have demonstrated over many years their ability to cooperate with international agencies, educational and research institutions in other countries, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations worldwide, in expanding global agricultural production, processing, business and trade, to the benefit of the United States and other countries;”;

(C) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

“(3) that, in a world of growing populations with rising expectations, increased food production and improved distribution, storage, and marketing in the developing countries is necessary not only to prevent hunger and ensure human health and child survival, but to build the basis for economic growth and trade, and the social security in which democracy and a market economy can thrive, and moreover, that the greatest potential for increasing world food supplies and incomes to purchase food are in the developing countries where the gap between food need and food supply is the greatest and current incomes are lowest;”;

(D) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

“(4) that the engagement of United States universities in agricultural development in other countries strengthens the competitiveness of United States agriculture and other industries by training future foreign partners and by introducing global perspectives into United States curriculum, research, public information services, and other extension programs of the universities;”;

(E) by striking paragraphs (5) and (7), redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7), and inserting the following:

“(5) with expanding global markets and increasing imports into many countries, including the United States, that food safety and quality, as well as secure supply, have emerged as mutual concerns of all countries;

“(6) that research, teaching, and extension activities, and appropriate institutional and

policy development therefore are prime factors in improving agricultural production, food distribution, processing, storage, and marketing abroad (as well as in the United States);”;

(F) in paragraph (7) (as redesignated), by striking “in the United States” and inserting “and the broader economy of the United States”; and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) that there is a need to preserve and protect the world’s natural resources for sustained productivity and health and to take steps to mitigate adverse aspects of climate change which confront agriculture and other natural resource-based industries with new scientific, technological, and management challenges; and

“(9) that universities and public and private partners of universities need a dependable source of Federal funding not requiring State matching funds, as well as Federal and State matched funding, and other financing, in order to increase the impact of their own investments and those of their State governments and constituencies, in order to continue and expand their effort to advance agricultural development in cooperating countries, to translate development into economic growth and trade for the United States and cooperating countries, and to prepare future teachers, researchers, extension specialists, entrepreneurs, managers, and decisionmakers for the world economy.”

(b) **ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.**—Section 296(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) Accordingly, the Congress declares that, in order to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger, the following components must be brought together in a coordinated program to increase world food and fiber production, agricultural trade, and responsible management of natural resources, including—

“(1) continued efforts by the international agricultural research centers and other international research entities to provide a global network, including United States universities, for international scientific collaboration on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, and food systems of worldwide importance;

“(2) contract research and the implementation of collaborative research support programs and other research collaboration led by United States universities, and involving research systems in other countries focused on crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, farming resources, and food systems, with benefits to the United States and partner countries;

“(3) transformation of the benefits of global agricultural research and development into increased benefits for United States agriculturally related industries through establishment of development and trade information and service centers, for rural as well as urban communities, through extension, cooperatively with, and supportive of, existing public and private trade and development related organizations;

“(4) facilitation of participation by universities and public and private partners of universities in programs of multilateral banks and agencies which receive United States funds by means which may include additional complementary funds restricted to the use of United States universities and public and private partners of universities;

“(5) expanding learning opportunities about global agriculture for students, teachers, community leaders, entrepreneurs, and

the general public through international internships and exchanges, graduate assistantships, faculty positions, and other means of education and extension through long-term recurring Federal funds matched by State funds; and

“(6) competitive grants through universities to United States agriculturalists and public and private partners of universities from other countries for research, institution and policy development, extension, training, and other programs for global agricultural development, trade, and responsible management of natural resources.”

(c) **SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**—Section 296(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “each component” and inserting “each of the program components described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b)”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “and public and private partners of universities” after “for the universities”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting “and public and private partners of universities” after “such universities”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “, and” and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(D) by striking the matter following subparagraph (B); and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) multilateral banks and agencies receiving United States funds;

“(D) development agencies of other countries; and

“(E) United States Government foreign assistance and economic cooperation programs; and”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) generally engage the United States university community more extensively in the agricultural research, trade, and development initiatives undertaken outside the United States, with the objectives of strengthening its capacity to carry out research, teaching, and extension activities for solving problems in food production, processing, marketing, and consumption in agriculturally developing nations, and for transforming progress in global agricultural research and development into economic growth, trade, and trade benefits for United States communities and industries, and for the provident use of natural resources; and

“(5) ensure that all federally funded support to universities and public and private partners of universities relating to the goals of this title is periodically reviewed for its performance.”

(d) **DEFINITION OF UNIVERSITIES.**—Section 296(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting after “sea-grant colleges;” the following: “Native American land-grant colleges as authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note);”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “extension” and inserting “extension (including outreach)”.

(e) **DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.**—Section 296(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a(e)) is amended by inserting “United States” before “Agency”.

(f) **DEFINITION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERS OF UNIVERSITIES.**—Section 296(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) As used in this title, the term ‘public and private partners of universities’ includes entities that have cooperative or contractual agreements with universities, which may include university beneficiary groups, other education institutions, United States Government and State agencies, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, firms operated for profit, nonprofit organizations, multinational banks, and, as designated by the Administrator, any organization, institution, or agency incorporated in other countries.”

(g) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE.—Section 296 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculture’ includes the science and practice of activity related to food, feed, and fiber production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade, and also includes family and consumer sciences, nutrition, food science and engineering, agricultural economics and other social sciences, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture, floraculture, veterinary medicine, and other environmental and natural resources sciences.”

(h) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.—Section 296 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) As used in this title, the term ‘agriculturists’ includes farmers, herders, and livestock producers, individuals who fish and others employed in cultivating and harvesting food resources from salt and fresh waters, individuals who cultivate trees and shrubs and harvest nontimber forest products, as well as the processors, managers, teachers, extension specialists, researchers, policymakers, and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber system and its relationships to natural resources.”

SEC. 3. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 297(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), to read as follows:

“(1) to implement program components through United States universities as authorized by paragraphs (2) through (5) of this subsection;”;

(2) in paragraph (3), to read as follows:

“(3) to provide long-term program support for United States university global agricultural and related environmental collaborative research and learning opportunities for students, teachers, extension specialists, researchers, and the general public;”;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting “United States” before “universities”;

(B) by inserting “agricultural” before “research centers”;

(C) by striking “and the institutions of agriculturally developing nations” and inserting “multilateral banks, the institutions of agriculturally developing nations, and United States and foreign nongovernmental organizations supporting extension and other productivity-enhancing programs”.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “universities” and inserting “United States universities with public and private partners of universities”;

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by inserting “, environment,” before “and related”;

(ii) by striking “farmers and farm families” and inserting “agriculturalists”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, including resources of the private sector,” after “Federal or State resources”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “and the United States Department of Agriculture” and all that follows and inserting “, the Department of Agriculture, State agricultural agencies, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Food and Drug Administration, other appropriate Federal agencies, and appropriate nongovernmental and business organizations.”

(c) FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Section 297(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), to read as follows:

“(2) focus primarily on the needs of agricultural producers, rural families, processors, traders, consumers, and conservators of natural resources;”;

(2) in paragraph (4), to read as follows:

“(4) be carried out within the developing countries and transition countries comprising newly emerging democracies and newly liberalized economies; and”.

(d) SPECIAL PROGRAMS.—Section 297 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220b) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) The Administrator shall establish and carry out special programs under this title as part of ongoing programs for child survival, democratization, development of free enterprise, environmental and natural resource management, and other related programs.”

SEC. 4. BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 298(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting after “authorized by this title” the following: “and to provide United States Government followup to the World Food Summit of November 1996”; and

(2) in the third sentence, by inserting at the end before the period the following: “on a case-by-case basis”.

(b) GENERAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD.—Section 298(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The Board’s general areas of responsibility shall include—

(1) participating in the planning, development, and implementation of, initiating recommendations for, and monitoring, the activities described in section 297 of this title; and

(2) providing advice and assistance to the Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Security (IWG) on carrying out commitments made in the United States Country Paper for the November 1996 World Food Summit and on the Plan of Action agreed to at the Summit.”

(c) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—Section 298(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “increase food production” and all that follows and inserting the following: “improve agricultural production, trade, and natural resource management in developing countries, and with private organizations seeking to increase agricultural production and trade,

natural resources management, and household food security in developing and transition countries;”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before “sciences” the following: “, environmental, and related social”;

(2) in paragraph (4), after “Administrator and universities” insert “and their partners”;

(3) in paragraph (5), after “universities” insert “and public and private partners of universities”;

(4) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end;

(5) in paragraph (7), by striking “in the developing nations.” and inserting “and natural resource issues in the developing nations, assuring efficiency in use of Federal resources, including in accordance with the Governmental Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285), and the amendments made by that Act;”;

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) providing advice to the United States Government on the development of a long-term action plan in support of the commitments made in the United States Country Paper and at the 1996 World Food Summit, including—

“(A) participating in the implementation of the action plan through meetings, workshops, and proper involvement; and

“(B) serving as an outreach vehicle to all nongovernmental sectors to achieve maximum involvement in action plan development and implementation;

“(9) developing information exchanges and consulting regularly with nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, producers, agribusinesses and associations, agricultural cooperatives and commodity groups, State departments of agriculture, State agricultural research and extension agencies, and academic institutions;

“(10) investigating and resolving issues concerning implementation of this title as requested by universities; and

“(11) advising the Administrator on any and all issues as requested.”

(d) SUBORDINATE UNITS.—Section 298(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220c(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “Research” and insert “Policy”;

(B) by striking “administration” and inserting “design”; and

(C) by striking “section 297(a)(3) of this title” and inserting “section 297”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “Joint Committee on Country Programs” and inserting “Joint Operations Committee”; and

(B) by striking “which shall assist” and all that follows and inserting “which shall assist in and advise on the mechanisms and processes for implementation of activities described in section 297.”

SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220e) is amended by striking “April 1” and inserting “September 1”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4002.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act of 2000, this Member wants to commend the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) for taking the lead on this important issue and introducing this legislation.

This measure updates the content of the agricultural development in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act and expands the role of America's land grant universities in these efforts. It has certainly been a pleasure to work with the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) on this effort.

Since the Foreign Assistance Act was enacted in 1961, the scope of U.S. food aid and agriculture assistance has expanded to include forestry, fisheries, family and consumer sciences, horticulture, agribusiness, agricultural processing, marketing, distribution, trade, food safety, nutrition, agricultural policy, environmental protection, food science and engineering, veterinary medicine, agriculture economics, other social sciences and other sciences and practices related to food, fiber, and feed.

Indeed, H.R. 4002 updates current law and the U.S. foreign assistance policy to reflect these changes. This legislation also ensures the transformation of developments abroad into benefits to the United States. University research and extension services, especially those associated with America's land grant colleges and universities, such as my alma mater, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, along with their public and private partners, are supported to help transform agricultural progress abroad and into benefits to American communities and businesses through trade.

The pending legislation also expands the definition of eligible universities to include those institutions engaged in agricultural teaching, research and outreach, as well as extension. This Member believes that this is an effective and responsible approach which utilizes America's land grant university expertise to help famine prevention and alleviate the suffering from hunger and malnutrition abroad.

Madam Speaker, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Prevention Act of 2000 for the first time creates a direct link between development abroad and the interests of rural

communities here at home in the United States. That is why this legislation is so important.

Again, this Member commends the hard work and leadership on this issue by the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY). Clearly, H.R. 4002 deserves our strong support and this Member urges its adoption by his colleagues.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS), the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) for their hard work on this bill.

American farmers and agricultural institutions have long been the backbone of our foreign aid programs. The productivity of our farms have helped feed starving people around the world, and it was American research and technology developed in our land grant universities which fueled the green revolution that have helped a famine-prone India become self-sufficient in food.

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act, was enacted in 1975 to increase world food production and identify solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. However, the agricultural sectors have experienced growth and innovation since that law was enacted. H.R. 4002 addresses that problem by updating Title XII. These changes will result in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development, improved service to and assistance to poor countries, and greater trade and research benefits to the United States.

Specifically, this bill broadens the scope of agricultural assistance to reflect a more modern industry and expands the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs so that the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized. This bill also encourages NGOs, that is to say nongovernmental organizations, to work with universities.

The legislation will also help our agriculture here in the United States. Title XII as currently written is designed to focus on agricultural research. H.R. 4002 is designed to enhance extension and other outreach activities of Title XII and help bring lessons learned through those agricultural programs in developing countries to farms here in the United States.

Finally, the bill helps American farmers and others of the agricultural community to increase their markets. Developing countries are the fastest growing markets for U.S. farm products and helping strengthen agriculture in developing countries will ultimately benefit U.S. farmers.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4002.

Madam Speaker, at this point I include in the RECORD the remarks of the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON).

Mrs. CLAYTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this Bill.

The Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Act updates and expands current American policies as they relate to the elimination of global hunger.

This is vital legislation.

One very important aspect of this Bill is that it not only makes low-income, food deficit, foreign countries beneficiaries of this program, but it also makes rural and urban communities in the United States beneficiaries.

In this era of global economies, nations are becoming more interconnected and interdependent on one another.

It is critical, therefore, that the economies of developing nations are not left behind.

It is critical that these nations have stable and efficient economies.

It is vitally important, therefore, that we assist in integrating Africa into the global economy.

Boosting economic development and self-sufficiency for Africa are keys so achieving this end.

It is for these reasons and others that I was pleased to vote for the Africa Trade and Development Act of 2000.

Generally, we only hear about Africa when issues of hunger, warfare, or natural disaster emerge.

And, it is true, that hunger estimates in Africa range in upwards of 215 million chronically undernourished persons.

And, yes, we need to be concerned and provide as much assistance as possible.

However, there is an old cliché that says, "Give a man a fish, and he'll eat for a day. Teach a man to fish, and he'll eat forever!"

At no other time is this cliché more appropriate for African countries.

As a nation, we have the resources, the capacity, and the capability to "teach" the tools needed to ensure that their economies grow in strength and prosperity.

One of the tools we can teach involves agribusiness.

Agriculture is a primary sector in the economies of many African nations.

It is here that we can provide the tools necessary to technologically upgrade agricultural methods and processes.

I have introduced legislation, "Farmers for Africa Act of 2000," which provides these tools.

Farmers from the United States can help!

Our farmers have the tools and skills to help.

They have the ability to train African farmers to use and adopt state-of-the-art farming techniques and agribusiness skills.

In African countries like Mozambique, farmers need our help.

Ravaging flood waters left the lands devastated and thousands homeless and hungry.

Their farmers need help.

Our farmers can help—We ought to help.

Farmers in Zimbabwe need our help.

In that country, thousands of persons have received parcels of land to farm, but do not

have the agricultural skills or training to be successful.

These farmers too need our help!

Our farmers can help.

We ought to help!

In Ghana, one of the more stable and productive countries in Africa, farmers there too need our help!

American farmers, through their efficiency in using the most modern and technologically sound agricultural and agribusiness techniques, can help African farmers.

This will not only help boost African crop yields and efficiency to that these nations can produce enough goods to feed themselves, but will also improve the competitiveness of African farmers in the world market.

In addition, through the establishment of partnerships between African and American farmers, we can also create new avenues for delivering goods and services to African countries in need.

The legislation I introduced is designed to establish a bilateral exchange program between Africa and America—one that benefits both continents.

The bill before us, H.R. 4002 also redefines and updates the roles of American universities who can share information about new farming techniques with similar institutions in other countries.

I urge my colleagues to support this Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY). As I earlier indicated, this legislation is primarily the work of the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY). He is an outstanding newer Member of the House Committee on International Relations. I would say that I visited the campus of his alma mater this Saturday. They are proud of him, and with this legislation they are going to be even more indebted to him and appreciate his outstanding work.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Improvement Act of 2000. Before I talk about the legislation, I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his leadership in this effort. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS) for agreeing to be the lead Democrat on this bill and make this truly a bipartisan effort. I also appreciate and commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJENSON), their staffs working so well together to ensure this bipartisan legislation could be considered today.

Finally, most importantly, I want to thank one of my constituents, Dr. Ed Price from Texas A&M University, who came to me with the framework for this legislation after working on behalf of the Board of International Food and Agriculture Development, and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. With-

out the help of Dr. Price and Texas A&M University, it is unlikely we would be considering this legislation today.

Briefly, Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, which is known as the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act, was enacted in 1975 to increase world food production and to identify solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. According to USAID, the goal to increase world food production has been met. That is the good news. Unfortunately, USAID believes that we have not been as successful at solving the other goal, food and nutrition problems, in developing countries, poorer countries.

Specifically, under H.R. 4002, we address that problem. We broaden the scope of agriculture to reflect a more modern industry, and we expand the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs so that the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized. We also encourage nongovernmental organizations to work with universities; and these changes, we believe, will result in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development, improved service to the assisted countries, and greater trade and research benefits to us here in America.

This legislation will also help America's agriculture. As Title XII is currently written, we focus on ag research, but this modernization is designed to make extension a more implicit part of Title XII. This will help bring the lessons we learn overseas to our farms, which is important because developing nation markets are the fastest growing markets for U.S. farm products and anything we can do to help speed along their development will help our farmers.

Improved agriculture is necessary to meet the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance, such as improved human health, child survival, democratization, and free enterprise. Furthermore, improving foods for health, flavor and productivity require the assistance of international programs such as those sponsored under Title XII.

Madam Speaker, as the ag industry and our Nation's international development efforts have changed over the past 25 years, the time has come to update this important section to again emphasize the vital role U.S. universities and others can have in our country's international ag development efforts. With over 800 million people worldwide still suffering from inadequate food supplies and associated malnutrition, this update is needed.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BRADY, for his leadership and hard work on this important legislation. I, myself, am a strong co-sponsor of this legislation.

H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Improvement Act is

long overdue. This bill would update Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, a title which is vitally important to our universities.

Title XII was enacted in 1975 with the goal of increasing world food production and identifying solutions to food and nutrition problems in developing countries. Although the goal to increase world food production has been met, we all know that food and nutrition problems continue to plague much of the developing world.

Since Title XII was enacted, both our agriculture industry and international development efforts have significantly changed. This bill addresses those changes by updating the language under Title XII to reflect a more modern industry and expands the ability of participants to be eligible to participate in Title XII programs, so that the valuable resources of our universities will be better utilized.

Specifically, by expanding the number of eligible participants in Title XII programs, our universities will be able to increase their number of partnerships and play a more significant role in our international agriculture efforts.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to mention that improved agricultural production is essential if the U.S. is to continue fostering democratization around the world, which is one of many important objectives of U.S. foreign assistance. I believe H.R. 4002 addresses this issue.

H.R. 4002 is a win-win for everyone. Internationally, these changes will result in better partnerships with the Agency for International Development (AID), which will improve service to developing countries. Domestically, our country will reap greater trade and research benefits. Moreover, lessons learned through agricultural programs in developing countries will benefit our own agriculture industry.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to seeing this bill become law. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4002.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4002, a bill introduced by Mr. BRADY, the gentleman from Texas, and co-sponsored by Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. DAVIS, all members of the Committee on International Relations. H.R. 4002 seeks to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to authorize the President to establish programs in title XII of the act to encourage the formation of partnerships between land grant universities and nongovernmental to promote sustainable agricultural development projects in the world's poorest and neediest countries.

Madam Speaker, although significant strides have been made to increase world food production in recent years, it is clear that more needs to be done to modernize agricultural practices in the developing world and to ensure that sound environmental and conservation practices are applied in rural areas of the world's poorest countries.

As is the case in other development fields, it is sound policy to encourage the formation of partnerships among the public, private, and academic sectors. In the agricultural arena this makes particularly good sense as American technology produces the world's greatest grain yields and can, with the provision of state-of-the-art technical assistance, be applied in developing countries. Moreover, as an added bonus, the lessons learned from these experiences and projects can be brought back home

and applied to strengthen our own country's agricultural production.

I commend the sponsors of H.R. 4002 for their efforts to encourage the formation of partnerships between the land-grant university community and non-governmental organizations engaged in agricultural extension work in developing countries and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield half the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I yield half the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4002, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4919) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those Acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4919

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Defense and Security Assistance Act of 2000".

TITLE I—SECURITY ASSISTANCE

SEC. 101. ADDITIONS TO UNITED STATES WAR RESERVE STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES.

Section 514(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

"(B) Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2001, not more than \$50,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea."

SEC. 102. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE OR SURPLUS DEFENSE ARTICLES IN THE WAR RESERVE STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES TO ISRAEL.

(a) TRANSFERS TO ISRAEL.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to Israel, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (2).

(2) ITEMS COVERED.—The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as armor, artillery, auto-

matic weapons ammunition, and missiles that—

(A) are obsolete or surplus items;

(B) are in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) are intended for use as reserve stocks for Israel; and

(D) as of the date of enactment of this Act, are located in a stockpile in Israel.

(b) CONCESSIONS.—The value of concessions negotiated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States, and other items of value.

(c) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER.—Not less than 30 days before making a transfer under the authority of this section, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a notification of the proposed transfer. The notification shall identify the items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.

(d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—No transfer may be made under the authority of this section 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR MONGOLIA.

(a) USES FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)), during each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, funds available to the Department of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of section 516 of that Act to Mongolia.

(b) CONTENT OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required to be submitted under section 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(f)) with respect to a proposed transfer of a defense article described in subsection (a) shall include an estimate of the amount of funds to be expended under subsection (a) with respect to that transfer.

SEC. 104. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should work with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to enable that Government to procure military equipment that can be used to upgrade the capabilities and to improve the quality of life of the armed forces of the Philippines.

(b) MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—Military equipment described in subsection (a) should include—

(1) naval vessels, including amphibious landing crafts, for patrol, search-and-rescue, and transport;

(2) F-5 aircraft and other aircraft that can assist with reconnaissance, search-and-rescue, and resupply;

(3) attack, transport, and search-and-rescue helicopters; and

(4) vehicles and other personnel equipment.

SEC. 105. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.

Section 655(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)(3)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", including those defense articles that were exported".

SEC. 106. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS OF EXEMPTION.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS FOR EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT FOR BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may utilize the regulatory or other authority pursuant to this Act to exempt a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act with respect to exports of defense items only if the United States Government has concluded an agreement described in paragraph (2) with the foreign country that is legally-binding as a matter of domestic and international law on both the United States and that country.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to conclude a bilateral agreement in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to an exemption for Canada from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense items.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—A bilateral agreement referred to paragraph (1)—

"(A) shall, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy regarding—

"(i) handling of all United States-origin defense items exported to the foreign country, including prior written United States Government approval for any reexports to third countries;

"(ii) end-use and retransfer control commitments, including securing binding end-use and retransfer control commitments from all end-users, including such documentation as is needed in order to ensure compliance and enforcement with respect to such United States-origin defense items;

"(iii) establishment of a procedure comparable to a 'watchlist' (if such a watchlist does not exist) and full cooperation with United States Government law enforcement and intelligence agencies to allow for sharing of export and import documentation and background information on foreign businesses and individuals employed by or otherwise connected to those businesses; and

"(iv) establishment of a list of controlled defense items to ensure coverage of those items to be exported under the exemption; and

"(B) should, at a minimum, require the foreign country, as necessary, to revise its policies and practices, and promulgate or enact necessary modifications to its laws and regulations to establish an export control regime that is at least comparable to United States law, regulation, and policy regarding—

"(i) controls on the export of tangible or intangible technology, including via fax, phone, and electronic media;

"(ii) appropriate controls on unclassified information exported to foreign nationals;

"(iii) controls on arms trafficking and brokering; and

"(iv) violations and penalties of export control laws.

"(3) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 30 days before authorizing an exemption for a foreign country from the licensing requirements of this Act for the export of defense