

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

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

(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 natural resources managers;”;

(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 by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) 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 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 participating in the planning, development, and implementation of, initiating recommendations for, and monitoring, the activities described in section 297 of this title.”.

(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:

“(B) 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;

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

“(10) 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”.

Mr. BRADY of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4002, the Famine Prevention and Freedom From Hunger Act of 2000, this Member certainly wants to commend the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRADY] for taking the lead on this important issue and introducing this bill which updates the context of agricultural development in Title 12 of the Foreign Assistance Act and expands the role of America’s land-grant universities in these efforts. Indeed, it was a pleasure to work with him on this effort.

H.R. 4002 was first passed by the House under suspension of the rules on July 24, 2000. On October 4, 2000, the other body passed a slightly amended version of H.R. 4002 by unanimous consent. This Member supports the expeditious final passage of H.R. 4002 in the House so that it can be enrolled and sent to the President to be signed into law.

Since the Foreign Assistance Act was enacted in 1961, the scope of U.S. food aid and agricultural 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 engi-

neering, veterinary medicine, agricultural economics and other social sciences, and other science and practice related to food, feed and fiber. Indeed, H.R. 4002 updates current law and U.S. foreign assistance policy to reflect these changes.

This bill also ensures the transformation of development abroad into benefits to the U.S. University research and extension services, especially those associated with America’s land-grant colleges, along with their public and private partners are supported to help transform agricultural progress abroad into benefits to U.S. communities and businesses through trade. The pending legislation expands the definition of eligible universities to include those institutions engaged in agricultural teaching, research and “outreach” as well as “extension.” This certainly is an effective and responsible approach which utilizes America’s land-grant university expertise to help famine prevention and freedom from hunger abroad.

Mr. Speaker, the Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Prevention Act of 2000 would, for the first time, create a direct link between development abroad and the interests of U.S. rural communities. Clearly, it deserves our strong support and this Member urges its adoption. Again, this Member commends Mr. BRADY for his leadership on this issue.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1715

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3244, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. BRADY of TEXAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 149) to correct the enrollment of H.R. 3244, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 149

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment

of the bill (H.R. 3244) to combat trafficking of persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and slavery-like conditions, in the United States and countries around the world through prevention, through prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, shall make the following correction:

In section 2002(a)(2)(A)(ii), strike "June 7, 1999," and insert "December 13, 1999,".

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE BRUCE F. VENTO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 618, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Committee to attend the funeral of the late Bruce F. Vento:

Ms. PELOSI, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF SAMOAN HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER DAVID TUA

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

Mr. FALÉOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, what is it that Olympian gold-medalist volleyballer Eric Fonoiimoana, Junior Seau of the San Diego Chargers, Joe Salave'a of the Tennessee Titans, Edwin Mulitalo of the Baltimore Ravens, Naomi Mulitauaopele of the Utah Starzz, Marcus Tuiasosopo of the Washington Huskies, All-American UCLA discus thrower Seilala Su'a, Yokozuma Sumo Grand Champion Musashimaru, Ozeki Sumo Champion Konishiki, WWF Wrestling Champion Tuiifeai, "The Rock," and heavyweight boxer David Tua all have in common?

Mr. Speaker, they are Samoan Polynesians who share the same cultural heritage like the Maoris of New Zealand, the Hawaiians or Kanaka Maoli, Tongans, and Tahitians.

After the elections, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to my colleagues and to the millions of boxing fans throughout America, to kick back and turn their TV sets on to HBO and witness one of the most historic events that will transpire the evening of November 11 in Las Vegas, the world heavyweight boxing championship fight between Lennox

Lewis and Samoan heavyweight boxer David Tua.

Mr. Speaker, it is against Samoan tradition to be boastful and arrogant, but as a totally neutral observer, and with all due respect, Lennox Lewis is going to painfully wake up the next morning and count how many ribs he has left, and then he will wonder if he was hit by either a dump truck or a D-9 caterpillar tractor, after fighting against David Tua.

You see, Mr. Speaker, this guy, David Tua, he has the heart and soul of a pure Polynesian warrior. He has got a nasty left hook and a deadly right hand knockout punch. He only weighs about 250 pounds. He has no neck, and his legs and calves are like tree trunks, which is typical of Samoan men who wear what we call here in America skirts, but they are actually lavalavas.

I want to express my personal thanks and appreciation to the good people of New Zealand, all the pakehas and our Polynesian cousins, the Tangata Maohi, for looking after David Tua and his family, and for their acceptance of David Tua, and I say to my Maori cousins (the gentleman spoke Samoan).

Mr. Speaker, I do not know if David Tua is listening to this presentation; but, Mr. Speaker, I do know that David Tua is a humble man, never speaks ill of his opponents, and I believe the American people and boxing fans around the world are going to remember him well for his talents and, above all, his sportsmanship-like conduct.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the Prime Minister of the Independent and Sovereign State of Samoa and the Governor of the U.S. territory of American Samoa to declare November 11 as National David Tua Day. It will be a day that will be remembered by the Samoans throughout the world, the Samoan David going up against the Goliath Lennox Lewis; and, of course, we all know the results of that famous encounter.

Mr. Speaker, in describing David Tua's physical presence, I am reminded of a poem that a Hawaiian comedian, Frank Delima, once wrote about Samoans. By the way, Mr. Speaker, David Tua's favorite pasttime is writing poetry.

Anyway, the poem, in part, is entitled "Abdullah Fata'ai," and it goes like this:

I am 9 feet tall and 6 feet wide.
I got a neck made of elephant hide.
I scrape da haoles off the soles of my feet.
I drove my Volkswagon from the back seat.
I eat green bananas, tree and all.
My favorite game is tackle football.
I wear a skirt, but you better not laugh,
cause it won't be funny when I break
you in half.

I'm as gentle and sweet as a grizzly bear.
Only difference is he got more hair.
I got the nicest smile in all the Pacific.
I got an island home that's superterrific.
But I don't like fight and you don't like die.
So when I say (the gentleman spoke in Samoan), you better say "Hi."

Mr. Speaker, as we say in the Samoan language (the gentleman spoke in Samoan) David Tua, which means, Mr. Speaker, may your body be as invisible as the air and may your eyes be as bright as the sun. May you be victorious in battle. All our hopes and aspirations are with you, David Tua.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the special order time of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

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

There was no objection.

WARNING ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY AND MONETARY POLICY

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, over the last 3 years to 4 years, I have come to the floor on numerous occasions trying to sound a warning about both our foreign policy and our monetary policy. Today our monetary policy and our foreign policy have clashed. We see now that we face serious problems, not only in the Middle East, but on our financial markets.

Yesterday, I talked a bit about what I see as a financial bubble that has developed over the past decade and made the point that a financial bubble can be financed through borrowing money, as well as inflation. A financial bubble is essentially a consequence of inflation. A lot of people talk about inflation being the mere rising of some prices, but that is not the case.

Most good economists recognize that inflation is a consequence of monetary policy; as one increases the supply of money, it inflates the currency. This distorts interest rates, and it distorts the markets. Sometimes this goes into goods and services, and other times these excessive funds will go into marketplaces and distort the value of stocks and bonds.

I believe this is what has happened for the past 10 years. Mr. Speaker, so in spite of the grand prosperity that we have had for this past decade, I believe it is an illusion in many ways, because we have not paid for it. In a true capitalist society, true wealth comes from hard work and savings.

Today, the American people have a negative savings rate, which means that we get our so-called capital from a printing press, because there are no savings and no funds to invest. The Federal Reserve creates these funds to be invested. On a short-term, this seems to benefit everyone.