

On rollcall vote No. 32, recognizing Lithuanian independence, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 33, recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War, had I been here, I would have voted "aye."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 396

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of House Resolution 396.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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.

TIME TO MAKE INDIA A PERMANENT MEMBER OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

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 a little more than a week, President Clinton will embark on an historic trip to South Asia. It will mark the first time a U.S. President has traveled to this vitally important part of the world since President Jimmy Carter went to India in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Clinton announced that Pakistan would be part of his South Asian itinerary. Although I had previously opposed including Pakistan on the itinerary, in light of yesterday's announcement, I hope the Presidential visit will provide an opportunity for candid, productive discussion between our President and the generals in Pakistan now with regard to the need to dramatically change Pakistan's course in a number of key areas.

It is important that President Clinton express to Pakistani General Musharraf that the United States is very concerned about Pakistan's role in fomenting instability in Kashmir, about the links between Pakistan and terrorist organizations, and about Pakistan's role in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology.

I think that General Musharraf and the other leaders of the Pakistani ruling junta must hear the message that the United States does not consider last year's military coup to be acceptable, and that the overthrow of a civil-

ian government cannot be allowed to stand as a permanent condition in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an editorial that appeared in today's New York Times called "Troubled Trip to Pakistan" as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 8, 2000]

TROUBLED TRIP TO PAKISTAN

President Clinton's decision to include a stop in Pakistan in his visit to South Asia later this month should not be seen as an American endorsement of Gen. Pervez Musharraf, that country's military ruler. Since seizing power last October, General Musharraf has ignored Washington's concerns in three vital areas. He refuses to cut links with international terrorist groups, resists treaty commitments to curb Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and declines to take steps toward restoring democratic rule.

For these reasons, Mr. Clinton would have done better to skip Pakistan, limiting his visit to India and Bangladesh. But since he has chosen to add a stop in Islamabad, he should use his time there to encourage constructive changes in Pakistani behavior.

Administration officials concluded that a snub of Pakistan might drive the country toward even more belligerent conduct. With only 10 months remaining in Mr. Clinton's term, this is probably his last chance to visit Pakistan as president. He enjoyed some success interceding with General Musharraf's deposed predecessor, Nawaz Sharif, getting him to pull back from a dangerous military confrontation with Indian in Kashmir last summer. That border remains dangerous, with Pakistani-backed militants regularly attacking Indian positions.

Since both countries became independent a half-century ago, Pakistan has been challenging India's control over this restive Muslim-majority state. Mr. Clinton now seems eager to offer American help in resolving the longstanding dispute. But India remains opposed to any form of international mediation on Kashmir, and without New Delhi's cooperation any American effort would be doomed. For now, America should limit its role to trying to prevent further armed clashes.

Mr. Clinton should also press General Musharraf to sever ties with Harakat ul-Mujahedeen, a Kashmiri terrorist group backed by the Pakistani Army. He ought to insist that Pakistan use its close links with the Taliban government in Afghanistan to press for the expulsion of Osama bin Laden, the international terrorist implicated in the deadly bombings of two American embassies in Africa. Another goal should be to persuade Pakistan, as well as India, to sign the nuclear test ban treaty.

South Asia is home to more than a sixth of the world's population and is of growing economic importance. For too long it has been neglected by American presidents. This is not the ideal moment for Mr. Clinton to visit Pakistan. He should keep his visit as brief as possible and not flinch from telling General Musharraf what he must do to win American and world respect.

Mr. Speaker, this editorial basically expresses my sentiments in regard to the fact that Pakistan should not have been included on the itinerary, but now that it is, what positive steps need to be taken by Pakistan and what the President could hopefully accomplish in that regard.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that despite my initial reservations, I hope

that the President's visit to Pakistan will offer an opportunity for some straight talk on these important issues.

On the issue of the Pakistani coup, Mr. Speaker, I believe that this Congress must make a firm statement of our opposition and displeasure with the seizure of power by means of a coup d'etat and that civilian, democratically-elected government be restored.

Last October, right after the coup, legislation was introduced in this House by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the ranking member of the House Committee on International Relations. Unfortunately, that resolution has not yet been acted upon by this House.

Today I am sending a letter to the distinguished Speaker of the House, Mr. HASTERT, urging that this important resolution be scheduled for a vote as soon as possible. I urge my colleagues in joining me on this initiative.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1501, JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 7c of rule XXII, I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1501 tomorrow.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1501, be instructed to insist that the committee of conference should have its first substantive meeting to offer amendments and motions within the next 2 weeks.

While I understand that House rules do not allow Members to co-author motions to instruct, I would like to say that the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) supports this motion and intends to join me in speaking on its behalf tomorrow.

MILITARY FAMILY FOOD STAMP ACT

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, recently the Center for Strategic and International Studies issued a report last month on the American Military Culture in the 21st Century.

In its research, the Center surveyed 12,500 military personnel and found that within the armed services, morale is declining.

The report summarizes, and I quote, "Every member of the CSIS team who visited our men and women in uniform was impressed by their skill, dedication, and patriotism. When CSIS asked