

support this bill in the House and in the Senate and hopefully move forward with our economic situation so that we can fill those jobs that need to be filled.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLEY).

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to be joining the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), the gentleman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and a number of other Members in the new Democrat coalition that are advancing a policy we think is very, very important, to allow the United States to maintain its relative advantage in terms of clearly being the leader in the world in technology.

This is absolutely critical for the United States, because when one looks at that technology sector, it is an area where we have created more jobs, where we have created more wealth, where we are creating more opportunities for our families.

What the H-1B legislation that we are introducing today is, in many ways, is going to ensure that the United States has the top 200,000 draft choices, the top 200,000 draft choices for the brightest, the most intelligent, the most capable engineers throughout the world.

We should feel fortunate as a country that these bright minds are interested in coming and investing their time and energy in creating jobs, in creating opportunities which are so important to the longer term future of this country.

We have also made the commitment to ensure that we are investing in education and job training programs, which are going to ensure that we are developing the domestic talent that can eventually fill these positions.

We have come forth with a balanced approach, one which will continue to ensure that the United States is providing the leadership in the technology sector and also a commitment to provide up to \$200 million, in education for our high school students, for our college students, for our post-college students to ensure that they are going to have the academic skills that are needed to fill the tremendous demand for employees in the technology sector.

#### EATING DISORDERS AWARENESS, PREVENTION AND EDUCATION ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, food is one of life's greatest pleasures. Food is also one of life's greatest necessities. Yet, for many, food is the enemy, and the act of eating is torture.

Today it is estimated that 5 to 10 million Americans suffer from eating related diseases, including anorexia, bulimia, and binge eating disorder. As many as 50,000 of these individuals will die as a direct result of eating-related illnesses. High school girls are the most common victims of these deadly diseases, but a significant number of males also experience eating related problems.

We are all aware of the medical complications that result from anorexia or bulimia: malnutrition, liver damage, gum erosion, and, as I mentioned previously, even death. However, an often-overlooked consequence of eating disorders is the negative impact they have on a child's educational advancement. Due to lapses in concentration, loss of self-esteem, depression, and engaging in self-destructive behaviors, students with eating disorders often see their school performances decline.

Listen to how one young woman in my district described the destruction wreaked on her life by an eating disorder. I quote, "I am a 16-year-old girl with anorexia. Having this disease has been the most horrible experience of my life. It completely takes control of your life. It breaks up your family, friends, and your actual thinking decisions. I have had this disorder for over a year and a half. Over that year and a half, I have slowly been killing myself."

Despite the social and physical devastation these diseases inflict on young people, such as the girl I just mentioned, very few States or school districts have adequate programs or services to help children suffering from weight-related disorders.

It is for this reason that I rise today to introduce the Eating Disorders Awareness Prevention and Education Act of 2000. This legislation is made up of three separate but interrelated sections. Together these provisions are designed to raise national awareness of the problems caused by eating disorders and to expand opportunities for parents and educators to address them at the school level.

This last goal is particularly crucial, as 86 percent of all eating disorder problems start by the age of 20. It is even more important when one considers that 10 percent of all victims report the onset of their illness by the age of 10.

Here is a quick summary of what the Eating Disorders Awareness Prevention and Education Act will do to combat this growing problem. First, the legislation provides States and local school districts with the option of using title VI funds, also known as the Innovative Strategies State Grant Program, to set up eating disorder prevention, awareness, and education programs.

This provision is consistent with congressional efforts over the past decade

to raise educational achievement and increase student performance across the board.

Let us face it, a student suffering from an eating disorder is not going to perform at the highest achievement levels. This was confirmed during conversations with educators in my home State of Illinois. Over and over again, they told me about students whose grades dropped substantially or in some cases had to withdraw from school because of an eating disorder.

The second major provision of this bill is to conduct a joint study by the Department of Education and the National Center for Health to report to Congress on the impact eating disorders have on educational advancement and achievement.

The study will evaluate the extent to which students with eating disorders are more likely to miss school, have delayed rates of development or reduced cognitive skills. The study will also inventory the best practices of current State and local programs to educate youth about the dangers of eating disorders as well as assess the values of such programs.

The third and final section of this legislation calls for the Department of Education and Health and Human Services to carry out a national eating disorder public awareness campaign. This campaign will be similar to the anti-drug campaign now run by the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Mr. Speaker, eating disorders present a serious threat to health and educational advancement of our Nation's children. They must be addressed.

The Eating Disorders Awareness Prevention and Education Act gives States, local school districts, and parents the tools to address this problem at its root, in schools and classrooms across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank those of my colleagues who have joined me in introducing this bipartisan legislation.

#### COLOMBIA IS NOT VIETNAM

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, we are about to consider a supplemental appropriations bill here in Congress. One of the things I keep hearing is, is the antinarcotics effort in Colombia going to lead us into another Vietnam. The ridiculous thing is that it shows what happens when we have a President without a clear foreign policy and no clear definition of compelling national interests.

We are certainly embroiled in another potential Vietnam. It is Kosovo. If one looks at the front page of the Washington Post today, it says "Kosovo Attacks Stir U.S. Concern. Official Says NATO May Have to Fight Ethnic Albanians."

When we were on the ground just before we voted the funds here in the House and Senate to support this effort, visited the camps of the Kosovars in Macedonia and other places, they said, no, we are not going to go back under the Serbs. Of course we are going to fight to take over this. We are going to be independent. There was not a single person who did not believe that they were going to continue their internal civil war.

What defines a clear compelling national interest is how it relates to the United States. In this bill, we are putting money back into the military that the President stripped out for Kosovo, but I do not hear complaints about that.

But in Colombia, we do have a clear compelling national interest, and it is most certainly not like Vietnam. In Vietnam, we were across the other side of the continent. Here, Colombia is a 2-hour flight from Miami, Florida, and produces 80 percent of the cocaine that comes into the United States, the drugs that are on the streets of Fort Wayne of northeast Indiana and all over this country.

Colombia has 40 million people. It is the second largest country in our hemisphere known historically as the area of the Monroe Doctrine, the fifth largest economy, and the oldest democracy in Latin America. This is not a propped up government like we were dealing with at multiple times in Vietnam. This is a democratically-elected government. In fact, the narco-guerillas do not have any popular support unlike the Viet Cong, which we could argue about how much they had.

But here is the latest approval ratings in Colombian polls: 73 percent for the Catholic Church, 71 percent for the Colombian National Police, 69 percent for the Colombian military, 9 percent for the terrorist paramilitary, and only 4 percent for the FARC and ELN. They know they do not even have the popular will in any village in their country. They control rural areas by force, but they do not control the major metro areas. The only way they can control the rural areas is by force.

Furthermore, in addition to the narcotics that are coming into this country being a compelling national interest. Obviously, Panama used to be part of Colombia. Panama is now vulnerable. It is right up against the areas, and the narco-terrorists have moved into that, threatening trade routes.

It is our eighth largest producer of oil in the United States. The government oil pipeline there has been attacked 700 times in the last number of years. They are predicting that they are going to be a net importer in 3 years if we can control the narco-terrorism.

Basically, they would not have this drug problem if we and Europe were not consuming the cocaine. This is not

a domestic Colombian problem, this is a domestic Colombian democracy problem caused by our consumption and consumption in Europe.

They have a national police that is willing to fight. They have a military that is willing to fight. We are not proposing to put American armies on the ground like we have in Kosovo.

How in the world can this be compared to Vietnam? Vietnam is over in Europe. But we do not hear people yelling about that.

This is a clear compelling national interest on energy prices, on narco-trafficking going into this country, and our kids and families on the streets who are being destroyed by this, and because of trade related to Panama, and because it is the second oldest democracy in South America fighting for its life because of our problems here. We have the obligation to at least assist them with some additional fire power with which to fight the druggies who have been using our dollars to buy weapons to fight the people there who are trying to preserve their democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following fact sheet for the RECORD, as follows:

**FACT SHEET: THE GROWING EMERGENCY IN COLOMBIA**

The Crisis: Narco-guerillas, funded by the illicit drug trade, now threaten the oldest democracy in Latin America. The Colombian government has the political will, but not the resources to combat this threat. Failing to provide U.S. "Supplemental" aid now will further weaken Colombia's democratic institutions, jeopardize its fragile economy and undermine its ability to negotiate a peace.

**THE WORLD'S DRUG SUPPLY LINE**

Colombian cocaine production has skyrocketed from 230 metric tons in 1995 to 520 metric tons in 1999 and now accounts for 80% of the world's cocaine supply and 90% of the U.S. cocaine supply.

Colombia has replaced Southeast Asia as the number one supplier of U.S. heroin (producing approximately 70% of the heroin seized in the U.S.).

Colombian narco-guerillas earn an estimated \$600 million from the illegal drug trade each year. The 17,000 member FARC and 6,000 member ELN insurgency groups were declared terrorist organizations by the U.S. State Department in 1997 and now control 40% of the Colombian countryside.

**INCREASED HUMAN SUFFERING**

Since 1990, 35,000 Colombians have been killed by the guerilla insurgency including a presidential candidate, Supreme Court justices and 5,000 police.

At 27,000 homicides per year, Colombia's murder rate is the world's highest (10 times that of the U.S.). Fifteen American citizens are known to have died in Colombia as a result of the drug war and the internal conflict.

35% of all terrorist acts in the world are committed in Colombia (2,663 kidnappings last year alone). In fact, the longest held U.S. hostages are three missionaries from Florida, held by the FARC in Colombia since 1993.

Since 1990, the violence from the insurgency has displaced 1.7 million Colombians from their homes (more than in Bosnia, Kosovo or East Timor).

**ECONOMIC CRISIS**

Colombia is facing its worst economic recession in 70 years with 21% unemployment, a black market economy that undermines its tax base, and a lack of consumer and investor confidence.

Oil companies in Colombia are facing overwhelming security threats. One government-owned oil pipeline has been attacked 700 times by narco-guerillas (79 times in 1999 alone). These attacks have caused \$100 millions in economic losses, and more than 1.7 million gallons of oil have been spilled.

**FACT SHEET: WHY COLOMBIA MATTERS TO THE U.S.**

**DRUGS ARE KILLING AMERICAN KIDS**

The U.S. Drug Czar says that illegal drugs account for 52,000 American deaths every year (compared to 58,000 during the entire Vietnam War).

One in every two American school kids will try illegal drugs before they graduate from the 12th grade.

The cost of illegal drugs to U.S. society is a staggering \$110 billion a year.

U.S. prison population for drug-related crimes is approaching 2 million and 80% of all U.S. inmates are drug abusers.

**A SIGNIFICANT TRADING PARTNER**

Colombia is the 5th largest economy in Latin America and the 5th largest U.S. trading partner in the region.

Two-way trade with Colombia totals nearly \$11 billion per year and accounts for 80% of the cut flowers and 21% of all coffee imports to the U.S.

20% of daily U.S. oil imports come from Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela (which has surpassed Saudi Arabia as the #1 supplier of crude oil to the U.S.). Colombia produces 820,000 barrels of oil daily and provides 330,000 barrels of crude oil per day to U.S. refineries in Texas and Louisiana.

Colombia is the 8th largest supplier of foreign crude oil to the U.S. reducing the U.S. dependence on oil from the OPEC nations of the Middle East.

**REGIONAL STABILITY**

Narco-guerilla incursions into neighboring countries (e.g., Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama and Peru) now threaten the stability of the entire region.

The strategically important Panama Canal is only 150 miles north of the Colombian border and is vulnerable to guerilla attacks since the pull-out of all U.S. military troops in accordance with the 1977 U.S./Panama Canal Treaty.

800,000 Colombians have fled their country in the last 4 years—seeking entry into the U.S. at an alarming rate (366,423 visa requests last year compared with only 150,514 in 1997).

Colombian political asylum requests have more than quadrupled (396 requests in the last quarter of 1999 compared with 334 in the previous 12 months).

**FACT SHEET: THE ADMINISTRATION'S COLOMBIA AID PROPOSAL**

\$954 million in FY-00 . . . The "Supplemental" Request.

\$150 million already passed in FY-00 Appropriations last fall.

\$150 million in regular FY-01 budget submission.

\$318 million "plus-up" to FY-01 budget request (\$1.6 billion total over two years).

[In millions of dollars]

*Additional Aid Request*      *FY-00 Supplemental/*  
*in six categories*                      *FY-01 "Plus-Up"*

1. Push into Southern Colombia .....	\$512/\$88
--------------------------------------	------------

<i>Additional Aid Request in six categories</i>	<i>FY-00 Supplemental/ FY-01 "Plus-Up"</i>
2. Interdiction (Air, Water, Ground) .....	238/102
3. Colombian National Police Support .....	68/28
4. Alternative Economic Development .....	92/53
5. Boost Governing Capa- bility .....	42/46
6. Economic (& Peace Process) Assistance .....	3/2
Total(s) .....	954/318

The proposal includes 85% for Colombia, 6% for other countries and 9% for U.S. agencies.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

30 new Blackhawks and 15 (State Dept) UN-1N Huey helicopters (in addition to 18 now in country) for Colombian troop air transport (\$439M in FY-00/\$13M in FY-01).

Two more Colombian counterdrug battalions (\$30M in FY-00/\$12M in FY-01).

Enhanced Colombian Army bases and air facilities (\$18M in FY-00/\$23M in FY-01).

Upgrade OV-10 interceptors, FLIR for AC-47 aircraft (\$16M in FY-00/\$5M in FY-01).

Relocate Ground Based Radars/build command center (\$25M in FY-00/\$12M in FY-01).

Upgrade airplanes, helos & bases for CNP eradication (\$68M in FY-00/\$28M in FY-01).

**PROPOSED REGIONAL FUNDING**

Peru Interdiction (\$10M in FY-00/\$12M in FY-01) eco. development, (\$15M in FY-00).

Bolivia Interdiction (\$2M in FY-00/\$4M in FY-01) eco. development, (\$12M in FY-00).

Ecuador Interdiction (\$2M in FY-00/\$4M in FY-01) eco. development, (\$3M in FY-00) in addition, Manta FOL (\$38.2M in FY-01) included under DOD funding.

**PROPOSED FUNDING FOR U.S. AGENCIES**

State Department (\$61M in FY-00/\$61M in FY-01) for support of Colombian military air mobility and police eradication operations.

Defense Department (\$106M in FY-00/\$41M in FY-01) for Manta FOL and training of Colombian counterdrug battalions.

Treasury Department (\$2M in FY-00/\$2M in FY-01) for "Kingpin Act" (Foreign Assistance Control).

US Customs (\$68M in FY-00) for upgrade of four P-3 AEW aircraft.

DEA (\$7M in FY-00/\$3M in FY-01) for support of in country operations.

21% for Human Rights/Rule of Law/Economic Development and 79% for Interdiction & Eradication.

**FACT SHEET: WHAT ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN COLOMBIA?**

**MORE AID FOR HUMAN RIGHTS RULE OF LAW, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The Administration's proposal has allotted 21% for combined Human Rights training and monitoring, the Rule of law including judicial reform, and Economic Development—(compared to only 10% last year).

Plan Colombia addresses systemic changes to get the cause of many human rights violations, including: the illicit drug trade, the peace process, the lack of government institutions in rural Colombia and a weak judicial system.

**THE LEAHY LAW (VETTED UNITS)**

The Leahy Amendment requires that all foreign units receiving U.S. economic assistance must be "vetted" for past or current human rights violations.

Leahy still applies—no U.S. aid will be provided to any Colombian military unit where there is "credible evidence" of serious human rights violations.

Supplemental funding supports Colombian military human rights training and ombudsmen, as well as security protection for human rights monitors. Personnel vetting includes the use of lie detector tests and NGO monitoring.

**COMMITMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS BY THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT**

President Pastrana and his government are committed to reducing human rights violations whether conducted by the paramilitaries, narco-querillas, or Colombia security forces. He fired four military generals with ties to the paramilitaries and involvement in human rights violations.

Defense Minister Tapias has taken dramatic steps to deal with the human rights allegations. The Colombian military is undergoing a transformation into a more professional organization. The annual human rights report has documented a steady decline in human rights violations by the Colombian military.

President Pastrana has publicly acknowledged the importance of deploying properly vetted units as a condition of U.S. aid.

**BALANCED AID TO THE MILITARY AND THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE**

The current Administration's proposal is heavily weighed toward assistance to the Colombian military. However, it does include \$96 million for the CNP (the 1999 drug supplemental was heavily weighted toward the CNP).

**H-1B VISAS A RENEGING ON THE PROMISE TO AMERICAN WORKERS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHR-ABACHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, just a few comments on some of the things that we have heard over these last few 5-minute Special Orders. I hope the American people who were listening understand what H-1B Visas are all about. We had several Members come down to the well and talk in glorious terms how important H-1B Visas are and about how we are going to give jobs, 200,000 jobs, to people who are the first string picks from overseas.

No, I am sorry, I would like to have 200,000 Americans have those jobs. H-1B Visas is nothing more than a renegeing on the promise to the American worker that, when supply and demand means that their wages will go up, that we will, instead, import people from overseas to keep their wages down.

□ 1645

We do not need to import people into this country for high-tech jobs. We need to make sure our high-tech industries, which are making a whopping profit right now, spend that profit in training Americans for those jobs rather than giving them to 200,000 Pakistanis or Indians or others who will work for \$25,000 a year and taking those jobs away from Americans who would be earning \$75,000 a year. So H-1B visas are no gift to the American people.

I hope those people listening to the arguments that were just presented un-

derstand who is getting ripped off and who is being attacked here and who is being rewarded. Big business is being rewarded so they can keep their wages low, and the American worker is getting shafted with these H-1B visas.

Now, as far as human rights, which is something that we heard about today, and the President's visit to the subcontinent, let me just say that this administration has the worst human rights record of any administration in the history of this country. And it will be underscored again when the President visits the subcontinent and also underscored, of course, by the President's ongoing policy towards China.

First, let us look at China. The President is now lobbying this body to provide China with permanent WTO status, meaning a membership in the WTO and giving it permanent normal trade relations with the United States of America. Again, a shafting of the American working people in order to grovel before a dictatorship that uses slave labor overseas.

Yet Beijing, while the President is lobbying us, saying, oh, this will make the Chinese better and a nicer regime, more hospitable to human rights and democracy, they are in the midst of a campaign designed to eradicate a small religious sect based on yoga and meditation, the Falun Gong sect. They are also in the midst of threats and bluster and arming themselves to the teeth in order to commit forceful action against the little democracy on Taiwan. This, the world's worst human rights abuser and belligerent country is now, what, the country that this President wants us to give permanent normal trade relations to, to make them part of the WTO. Again, an undermining of democracy.

When the President goes to the subcontinent, yes, there are a lot of issues to be had. It was a wrong decision on the President's part to visit Pakistan when we had just had a military clique overthrowing a democratic government in Pakistan. That in itself is a horrible message around the world to democracies that are struggling and in societies where the military might be inclined to take over that government. So at least the President should skip Pakistan until they have made a commitment to return to democratic government. Yet that will not happen.

And when he goes to India, the President will not, I am sure, mention the problem in Kashmir. Because although my colleagues in the well a few minutes ago ignored that issue, the Indian government is involved with massive human rights abuses in Kashmir. The problem is not terrorism in Kashmir; the problem is the fact that India will not permit the people of Kashmir to have a plebiscite, which was mandated by the United Nations 40 years ago, and give them an alternative to solve their problem through the ballot box as to