

professors we have on this ad hoc committee are working for any contractor. They are all professors.

I am going to be inviting all of my colleagues in Congress to ask those professors, one at a time or as a group, to come into your offices. They are not doing any contract work with defense contractors. They are not on the Pentagon's payroll. They are from universities, like Texas A&M, like some of our major engineering schools, who understand the physics is achievable.

They will be available as we begin this debate to counter those who will simply try to use their doctorate titles to convince us that somehow we cannot accomplish this.

I asked the head of the Boeing program in a hearing last year, a fellow by the name of Dr. Teller, how difficult it was to achieve the result of missile defense for America and its people. He said, "Congressman WELDON, I have been assigned to this all my life." He said managing the Space Station was a tougher challenge than building missile defense.

Together, Republicans and Democrats, allies and our own people, we can create a new world, a safe world, where all of our people can be protected from what happened to those 28 Americans in 1991.

#### PAKISTAN: DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, A STATE OF SHAME

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to denounce the Pakistan Ruling Army's dictatorial and wholly unacceptable treatment of nonviolent political activists as they assembled yesterday to demand a return to democracy.

May 1, International Labor Day, has historically been a day when rights of those unrepresented and under-represented have been fought for around the world. The political workers and activists of Pakistan had announced May 1 as their day of peaceful assemblage, asking for return to civilian government. General Musharraf, the chief executive of the country, has completely clamped down on the very basic civilian right of the people to assemble. In his own words, "Once we have said there will be no political activity, there will be no political activity."

General Musharraf has called these protestors and democracy fighters "useless politicians." This reign of terror by the army has to be stopped, Mr. Speaker, and we must denounce it in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Speaker, Pakistan is taking a wrong path. Since the October 1999 coup d'etat in Pakistan, the army gov-

ernment has flagrantly violated basic civil rights of the people. The state of the press is severely threatened. Journalists are routinely harassed and their offices ransacked regularly. The constitution has been abolished.

The erstwhile political parties of Pakistan have been demanding a return to democracy ever since the October 1999 coup d'etat by the military. The Musharraf government has outlawed public rallies of any kind ever since President Clinton's visit to the region in March of 2000. In addition, this government has become increasingly hostile and has created a security threat to the United States and the South Asia region by supporting the Taliban and the Osama Bin Laden network logistically, figuratively, financially and otherwise.

In the most recent U.S. State Department's annual report on global terrorism, which was released Monday, Secretary of State Colin Powell stated that Pakistan's military government, headed by General Pervez Musharraf, has continued previous Pakistani government support for several groups responsible for attacks on civilians in Kashmir. The report also states that the Harkat ul-Mujahideen, the HUM, a designated foreign terrorist organization, continues to be active in Pakistan without discouragement by the Government of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress and its members, as proponents of democracy, have an overarching moral obligation to show solidarity with each struggle for democracy around the world. Expressing shock, the Pakistan People's Party senior representative Khohru said, "They," the army, "have totally clamped down. We are trying to march but obviously every place is a jail. The whole city is under siege."

Mr. Speaker, if I could say, we must not let political repression go by unnoticed. We must go on record publicly expressing the strong opposition of the United States Congress to the military coup in Pakistan and call for a civilian democratically elected government to be returned to power in Pakistan.

#### FIGHTING THE HIV-AID PANDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today to talk about an issue that is causing great human devastation internationally and that continues to be a major health and quality-of-life problem domestically.

The HIV-AIDS pandemic that now we refer to has deeply impacted the African continent, particularly sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa has been far more severely affected by AIDS than any other part of the world.

In 16 countries, all in sub-Saharan Africa, more than one in ten adults is infected with the HIV virus, affecting some 25 million people.

According to the joint United Nations program on HIV and AIDS, three-fourths of all deaths caused by AIDS are in sub-Saharan Africa since the beginning of the epidemic. It is estimated that one-half or more of all 15-year-old children may eventually die of AIDS in some of the worst affected countries, such as Zambia, South Africa and Botswana, unless, unless, the risk of contracting the disease is sharply reduced.

Of the 34 million HIV-AIDS cases in the world, 24 million, or 70 percent, are in Africa. In Zambia, 20 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV-AIDS. As a result of HIV-AIDS virus, 650,000 children may have been orphaned, and 99,000 Zambians died in 1999.

Zambia is centrally located among the sub-Saharan Africa nations, bordered by eight different countries. There is a growing effort to develop international disease-prevention intervention in Zambia because of its location and its diverse African culture and language group. I am encouraged that Duke University Medical School, along with other pioneers, including the University of Alabama, are developing an HIV-AIDS intervention program in Zambia.

Not only in Africa, but around the world, including Russia, China and India, the HIV pandemic continues to grow. There were 5.3 million new HIV infections worldwide during the year 2000, and 3 million people died as a result of AIDS, more annual deaths than ever before.

I recently visited Botswana to see up close the destruction this disease has caused. Approximately 35 percent of Botswana's adult population is infected with HIV. AIDS has cut the life expectancy in Botswana by nearly 30 years. It has resulted in the death of so many people who otherwise would be in the prime of their life.

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The visit strengthened my conviction to do my part in bringing awareness to this institution, and to work with my colleagues in Congress, the national government, States, the local government, health and human rights activists around the world, to do more for the people who have the virus and to do more to prevent the spread of the disease.

We need to establish a partnership. We have heard of the African saying, "It takes a village to raise a child." It will take a global village to adequately address the AIDS pandemic.

While sub-Saharan Africa is disproportionately affected by the virus, it is by no means limited to Africa. As stated earlier, this truly is a global epidemic that has moved to be a pandemic.