

achievements of the individual. With Korey, it is much easier because his achievements came both on and off the field. While on the field, the Vikings, Robert Smith, and every quarterback to play since 1995 have succeeded. Additionally, the Vikings have been one of the most successful teams in the NFL, reaching the NFC Championship game several times. Off the field, Stringer has contributed to the community with the "Super Viking Challenge" at local schools and libraries.

My heart and my prayers go out today to Korey's wife Kelci, his son Kodie Drew, and his extended family. My thoughts also go out to the players on the Minnesota Vikings with whom Korey played. Korey was a great American and superb football player. He will be deeply missed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN
CITIZENS' PROTECTION AND WAR
CRIMINAL PROSECUTION ACT OF
2001

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I joined with Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD of Connecticut in introducing the "American Citizens' Protection and War Criminal Prosecution Act of 2001."

This bicameral legislation seeks to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to bringing war criminals to justice, while ensuring that U.S. servicemembers and civilians are not put at risk of unwarranted prosecution before the International Criminal Court or other foreign tribunals.

I am pleased to be joined in introducing the House bill by the gentleman from New York, Mr. HOUGHTON, and the gentleman from California, the ranking member of the House International Relations Committee, Mr. LANTOS.

As my colleagues know, the United States initially withheld its support for the Rome Statute. President Clinton signed it last year only after securing numerous changes that ensure a fair trial for the accused and protect U.S. servicemembers and civilians from arbitrary assertions of jurisdiction by the ICC.

The American role was pivotal in negotiating these concessions, and it remains so today, as negotiators continue to work to improve the rules and procedures under which the ICC will operate.

But some have urged that the U.S., rather than seek improvements, withdraw from this process altogether. The measure introduced by the senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), and recently passed by this body as an amendment to the Department of State Authorization bill, would effectively end U.S. participation in negotiations and forbid U.S. cooperation with the ICC.

I believe the concerns that caused this House to take that action should be fully addressed before the President and the Senate consider further steps to ratify the Rome Statute. But this can be accomplished only through engagement, not retreat. At a time when the United States is increasingly perceived as "going it alone," this is not the moment to abdicate our responsibilities by aban-

doning our historic commitment to the rule of law.

Our legislation seeks to reaffirm that commitment while ensuring in no uncertain terms that U.S. servicemembers and civilians are not placed at risk. The bill would protect Americans from prosecution before the ICC in two ways. First, it would require that whenever a U.S. citizen is accused by a crime under the Rome Statute, the U.S. government must investigate or prosecute the case itself—unless the President determines that it is not in the national interest to do so.

Second, the bill would prohibit the extradition of any American citizen if the U.S. is investigating or prosecuting the crime under U.S. law. It would also bar extradition if the individual has been tried and acquitted of the crime or, after an investigation, no reasonable basis has been found to proceed with a prosecution.

If, notwithstanding these protections, a U.S. citizen were ever to come before the ICC, the bill would require the President to take steps to ensure that the defendant receives legal representation and every benefit of due process.

The bill would also encourage active diplomatic efforts to address continuing U.S. concerns with provisions of the Rome Statute. And, whether or not we eventually become a party to the Statute, the bill would authorize the President to provide support and assistance to the ICC in the prosecution of accused war criminals—particularly those accused of committing atrocities against U.S. servicemembers or civilians, or citizens of friendly nations.

The President must have this authority to defend our citizens and protect our national interests. And through our cooperation, to demonstrate our unfailing commitment to the cause of justice throughout the world.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in both chambers and with the Administration to ensure that the United States continues to play its proper role in fostering a more just and peaceful world.

TRIBUTE TO CAMP CHEN-A-WANDA

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Camp Chen-A-Wanda on their annual visit to Washington. Every year, many youngster from Long Island, specifically from my district (NY-2) attend this summer camp located in Pennsylvania.

Camp Chen-A-Wanda prepares our young adults to become leaders in tomorrow's society. It encourages campers to express themselves as individuals by offering a wide variety of athletic, artistic, and other recreational activities.

This prestigious institution has provided hundreds of children in the New York area with the opportunity to explore their creative, academic, athletic and spiritual nature in a nurturing and motivating atmosphere.

Although one may leave Camp Chen-A-Wanda just after a few weeks, the camp experience never leaves the camper. By the end of the summer, campers have forged new friend-

ships, achieved new goals, and are confidently prepared to start the upcoming school year.

I would like to congratulate Camp Directors Caryl and Morey Baldwin of Dix Hills, Long Island; and Marcy and Craig Neyer of Montville, NJ, on their good work. I wish them the best of luck in the future.

And most important, I would like to see many of the campers of Camp Chen-A-Wanda, return to Washington, D.C. as interns, legislative staff, and future Legislators.

CRAZY FOR KAZAKHSTAN

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the Op Ed article "Crazy for Kazakhstan—Asian nation of vital interest" by former Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson published in "The Washington Times" on July 30, 2001. Mr. Richardson has been working with countries of Central Asia, particularly with oil rich Kazakhstan, for a long time and has an extensive expertise in the region. I think we can rely on his assessments. In the article he outlines achievements of Kazakhstan and defines this country one of the promising "of all the countries rising from the ashes of the Soviet Union".

Indeed, Kazakhstan, despite the difficulties of its transition period, has carried out large scale economic and political reforms, especially when compared to the rest of the newly independent states.

Kazakhstan is a young country located in a critically strategic region with "rough" neighbors and it is crucial for the U.S. to work with this country both politically and economically to ensure their security, independence and progressive development.

This year is the 10th anniversary of Kazakhstan's independence and during this period Kazakhstan has shown its commitment to work with the U.S. in many areas, including sensitive ones, and has proven to be our reliable partner.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Mr. Richardson that this key Central Asian country is of great importance to U.S. interests. Kazakhstan in many ways should be seen as our natural ally in the region. The time has come for the U.S. to pay closer attention to this country and be more engaged with it. For this reason I co-sponsored the legislation (H.R. 1318) that would grant permanent trade relations to Kazakhstan.

I submit the full text of this article from "The Washington Times" to be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, July 30, 2001]

CRAZY FOR KAZAKHSTAN

(By Bill Richardson)

As secretary of energy and ambassador to the United Nations during the Clinton administration, I traveled three times to Kazakhstan to underscore the importance of this key Central Asian country to U.S. interests. Of all the countries rising from the ashes of the Soviet Union, few offer the promise of Kazakhstan. In terms of both economic potential and political stability, Kazakhstan is critical to the long-term success of the Central Asian nations. The Bush

administration should continue our policy of engaging Kazakhstan to ensure that this key country moves towards the Western orbit and adopts continued market and political reforms.

From its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 to the Present, Kazak leaders have made the difficult and controversial decisions necessary to bring their country into the 21st century. In May 1992, President Nursultan Nazarbayev announced that Kazakhstan would unilaterally disarm all of its nuclear weapons. In the aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse, Kazakhstan was left with the fourth-largest nuclear arsenal in the world, a tempting target for terrorists and other extremists. Mr. Nazarbayev's courageous decision to disarm in the face of opposition from Islamic nationalists and potential regional instability was one of the fundamental building blocks that have allowed Kazakhstan to emerge as a strong, stable nation and a leader in Central Asia. Then-President George Bush hailed the decision as "a momentous stride toward peace and stability."

Since that time, Central Asia has become an increasingly complex region. Russia is re-emerging from its post-Soviet economic crises and is actively looking for both economic opportunities in Central Asia as well as to secure its political influence over the region. China is rapidly expanding its economic power and political influence in the region. Iran, despite recent progress made by moderate elements in the government, is still a state sponsor of terrorism and is actively working to develop weapons of mass destruction. Many of the other former Soviet republics have become havens for religious extremists, terrorists, drug cartels and transit points for smugglers of all kind.

In the center of this conflict and instability Kazakhstan has begun to prosper by working to build a modern economy, developing its vast natural resources and providing a base of stability in a very uncertain part of the world. With the discovery of the massive Kashagan oil field in the Kazak portion of the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan is poised to become a major supplier of petroleum to the Western World and a competitor to Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It is critical that we continue to facilitate western companies' investment in Kazakhstan and the establishment of secure, east-west pipeline routes for Kazak oil. This is the only way for Kazakhstan to loosen its dependence on Russia for transit rights for its oil and gas and secure additional, much needed, oil for the world market.

American policy in the region must be based on the complex geopolitics of Central Asia and provide the support required to enable these countries to reach their economic potential. We must continue to give top priority to the development of Kazakhstan's oil and gas industries and to the establishment of east-west transportation corridors for Caspian oil and gas. We must also remain committed to real support for local political leadership, fostering rule of law and economic reforms and to helping mitigate and solve the lingering ethnic and nationalistic conflicts in the region. Only through meaningful and substantial cooperation with Kazakhstan, will we be able to realize these goals.

There are many challenges ahead for Kazakhstan, but there are enormous opportunities for economic and political progress. Mr. Nazarbayev has taken advantage of Kazakhstan's stability to begin transforming its economy from the old Soviet form giant, state-owned industries and collective grain farms into a modern, market-based economy. We have much at stake in this develop-

ment. Will Kazakhstan become a true market-oriented democracy, or will it slip into economic stagnation and ethnic violence like so many of its neighbor? The stability of Central Asia and the Caucasus depends on how Kazakhstan chooses to move forward. The United States must do its part to enhance U.S.-Kazakhstan cooperation and encourage prosperity and stability for the entire region.

REMOVAL OF SIGNATURE FROM DISCHARGE PETITION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request that my signature be removed from discharge petition number 0002. This petition moves to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of H. Res. 165, a resolution providing for the consideration of the bill H.R. 1468.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) recent action to expand price restrictions imposed in California on wholesale electricity to cover 10 other Western states. Though FERC could have exercised its statutory authority to set "just and reasonable" wholesale rates several months ago, I hope that the Commission's June 19 Order will soon achieve the intended goal of "correct[ing] dysfunctions in the wholesale power markets operated by the Independent System Operator [ISO] and California Power Exchange [PX]."

In response to FERC's June 19 Order, Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN [D-CA] and GORDON SMITH [R-OR] stopped advocating consideration of their legislation [S. 764] that would force FERC to follow its statutory mandate to set "just and reasonable" wholesale power rates. I agree with Senator SMITH that FERC's action renders S. 764 "substantially moot."

In light of FERC's recent actions and the decision by Senators FEINSTEIN and SMITH not to push for consideration of their legislation, I believe that House action on this matter is no longer warranted at this time. The House needs to exercise patience and wait for a period of perhaps a few months to see if FERC's June 19 Order exerts downward pressure on wholesale prices.

INTRODUCTION OF THE VACCINES FOR CHILDREN LEGISLATION

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by many of my colleagues in introducing legislation today to improve children's access to immunization. Our bill will correct a technicality that now denies children enrolled in some State Children's Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) free vaccines through the Vaccines for Children Program.

Today is a fitting day to introduce this bill because it is the first day of "National Immunization Awareness Month." Immunization is the first stage in a lifetime of good health. Dis-

eases such as polio, measles, and whooping cough have been virtually eradicated in the United States through widespread immunization. But access to needed vaccines can be severely constrained by the cost of \$600 per child for the recommended schedule of immunizations. Federal programs such as Vaccines for Children were created to help ease the financial burden of vaccinations on poor families—we need to make sure that these vaccines continue to go to those who need them most.

The Vaccines for Children and the SCHIP were both designed to improve the health of children—we must now guarantee that they work well together. Because of a ruling by the Department of Health and Human Services in 1998, in states that chose to offer children insurance through non-Medicaid programs, children enrolled in SCHIP lost their eligibility for free vaccines. In California, this affected almost 580,000 children, and it costs the state \$18 million a year to fill the gap left by the lack of coordination between these two programs. Children in 32 other states are similarly affected.

Our legislation would add children enrolled in State Children's Health Insurance Programs to the list of children eligible for Vaccines for Children, regardless of the way SCHIP is delivered in their state. These children received free vaccines when they were uninsured, and would receive vaccines were they enrolled in a Medicaid SCHIP program in another state. We must now fill the promise of better health care that came with the passage of SCHIP in 1997, and include these children in Vaccines for Children as well.

HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2001

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the article entitled, "Cloning's Big Test" for the RECORD.

[From the New Republic, Aug. 6, 2001]

CLONING'S BIG TEST

(By Leon R. Kass and Daniel Callahan)

Everyone has been arguing for weeks about whether President Bush should authorize funding for research on human embryonic stem cells. But few have noticed the much more momentous decision now before us: whether to permit the cloning of human beings. At issue in the first debate is the morality of using and destroying human embryos. At issue in the second is the morality of designing human children.

The day of human cloning is near. Reputable physicians have announced plans to produce a cloned child within the year. One biotech company (Advanced Cell Technology) just announced its intention to start producing embryonic human clones for research purposes. Recognizing the urgent need for action, Congress is considering legislation that would ban human cloning. Last Tuesday the House Judiciary Committee approved a tough anti-cloning bill, H.R. 2505, the Human Cloning prohibition Act of 2001. Introduced by Republican Dave Weldon of Florida and Democrat Bart Stupak of Michigan, and co-sponsored by more than 120