

the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) will be postponed.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4811, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 4811 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 546, no further amendment to the bill shall be in order except:

(1) pro forma amendments offered by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate;

(2) the following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 60 minutes:

One of either the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 11 or the amendment numbered 15; and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), regarding Child Survival and Disease Program Fund;

(3) the following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes:

The amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 28; and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding Development Assistance;

(4) the following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes:

One of either the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 5 or the amendment numbered 6; the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) regarding conscription under the age of 18; and the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 18;

(5) the following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes:

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) regarding North Korea; the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER) regarding Panama; the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) regarding biotechnology research; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) regarding Child Survival and Disease Program Fund; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN)

regarding the Tariff Act; the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) regarding peacekeeping operations; the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) regarding Economic Support Fund; the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding Congo; the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding sanctions against Angola; the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding peacekeeping operations; the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding Sudan; the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) regarding restrictions on assistance to governments destabilizing Angola; the gentleman from California (Mr. MENENDEZ) regarding Peru; the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) regarding Economic Support Fund; the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) regarding section 558; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) regarding Armenia Azerbaijan peace and democracy initiative; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) regarding termination of unilateral agricultural or medical sanctions; the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) regarding honor crimes; the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) regarding the African Development Bank; the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM) regarding international financial institution loans; the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) regarding the Ukraine; the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) regarding Child Survival; and the amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Each additional amendment may be offered only by the Member designated in this request, or a designee, or the Member who caused it to be printed, or a designee, and shall be considered as read. Each additional amendment shall be debatable for the time specified equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I make the following announcement: that it is our intention if this unanimous consent request is agreed to that the Committee will reconvene and will continue working on this bill until 1 o'clock in the morning. However, any votes will be rolled until tomorrow. We would convene at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and, hopefully, be able to finish this bill by 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon and be able to adjourn for the weekend.

So I just use the time to make that announcement.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS)

and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the chair of the Black Caucus, for their leadership in putting all this together.

□ 2245

I want to say to my distinguished chairman, at last we have found something to agree on this evening. So I support his unanimous consent request. I just want to make note that I am not certain in paragraph 3 whether the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD amendment is 27 or 28. Do we know what that is?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. It would be No. 28 in the printed unanimous consent request. We completed No. 27.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I do ask the gentleman for clarification so that the Members will understand. By continuing on until 1 o'clock in the morning, the amendments as printed will come up in that particular order. Is that our understanding?

Mr. CALLAHAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I then withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would state that it is the Chair's understanding that the amendments will be considered in the order in which they appear in the bill.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 546 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4811.

□ 2245

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today,

a request for a recorded vote on the amendment by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) had been postponed and the bill was open for amendment from page 2, line 22, to page 3, line 17.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, no further amendment to the bill shall be in order except pro forma amendments offered by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate and the following additional amendments, which may be offered only by the Member designated in the order of the House or a designee, or the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question:

(1) The following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 60 minutes:

One of either the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 11 or the amendment numbered 15; and amendment by Ms. LEE, regarding child survival and disease program fund.

(2) The following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes:

The amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 28; and the amendment by Mr. PAYNE, regarding development assistance.

(3) The following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 20 minutes:

One, one of either the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 5 or the amendment numbered 6; two, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, regarding conscription under the age of 18; and, three, the amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 18.

(4) The following additional amendments, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes:

The amendment by Mr. BEREUTER regarding North Korea; Mr. BAKER regarding Panama; Mr. SMITH of Michigan regarding biotechnology research; Mr. BROWN of Ohio regarding child survival and disease program fund; Mr. BROWN of Ohio regarding the Tariff Act; Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding peacekeeping operations; Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas regarding Economic Support Fund; Mr. Payne regarding Congo; Mr. PAYNE regarding sanctions against Angola; Mr. PAYNE regarding peacekeeping operations; Mr. PAYNE regarding Sudan; Mr. PAYNE regarding restrictions on assistance to governments destabilizing Angola; Mr. MENENDEZ regarding Peru; Mr. FILNER regarding Economic Support Fund; Mr. CONYERS regarding section 558; Mr. CAPUANO regarding Armenia-Azerbaijan peace and democracy initiative; Mr. CAPUANO regarding termination of unilateral agricultural or medical

sanctions; Mr. NADLER regarding honor crimes; Mr. JACKSON of Illinois regarding the African Development Bank; Mr. LATHAM regarding international financial institution loans; Ms. KAPTUR regarding the Ukraine; Mr. SHERMAN regarding child survival; and the amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Are there further amendments to this portion of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs (to be computed on an accrual basis), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$62,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Export-Import Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, shall be considered nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2001.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$37,000,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$24,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2001 and 2002: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2010 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal years 2001 and 2002: *Provided further*, That in addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative ex-

penses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are available for the cost of financing under section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall be available for purposes of section 234(g) of such Act, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$46,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2001, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tropical and other infectious diseases, and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$834,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health and nutrition programs, and related education programs, which address the needs of mothers and children; (4) water and sanitation programs; (5) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (6) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, malaria and other infectious diseases; and (7) basic education programs for children: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for non-project assistance, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs: *Provided further*, of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$125,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of child survival, maternal health, and infectious disease programs: *Provided further*, That the following amounts should be allocated as follows: \$290,000,000 for child survival and maternal health; \$30,000,000 for vulnerable children; \$202,000,000 for HIV/AIDS; \$99,000,000 for other infectious diseases; \$103,000,000 for children's basic education; and \$110,000,000 for UNICEF: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$37,500,000 may be made available for a United States contribution to the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. LEE:

Page 6, line 25, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$42,000,000)".

Page 7, line 21, after the first dollar amount insert "(increased by \$42,000,000)".

Page 34, line 21, after the dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$42,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama reserves a point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for 30 minutes on her amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment adds \$40 million to the child survival and disease fund to the amounts allocated in that account for HIV/AIDS and really derives that funding from the FMF account.

Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege to be part of the official United States delegation at the 13th International Conference on AIDS in Durban, South Africa. I returned yesterday with an even more sense of urgency regarding the HIV/AIDS pandemic throughout the world and especially in sub-Saharan Africa. There are over 10,000 people in Durban, South Africa breaking the silence on HIV/AIDS about the devastation of the AIDS pandemic this week. Our United States delegation is led by our very able Surgeon General, Dr. Satcher, and Sandy Thurman, Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy.

Can you imagine that in several countries now, life expectancy has been reduced from 70 years of age to 30 years of age because of this killer disease? This means also that many 13-year-old girls and boys will not live beyond 30 years of age because they will die from AIDS. This also means that years of development and progress have been really wiped from the face of the earth.

Also, can you imagine now that there are over 12 million orphans in Africa? These children's fate lay unknown because their parents have died. And by the year 2010, there will be 40 million orphans in Africa. This is the number of children in America's public schools. Also, believe it or not, it is mind-boggling to know this, but in Durban, we talked about this and documented this and discussed this, that in many countries 20 to 38 percent of the country's populations have HIV/AIDS.

This further cripples Africa because it does move to threaten economic stability which is a security threat as well, not only in terms of African security but in terms of our own national security. Can you imagine that this is really only the beginning? It is only the tip of the iceberg. India has nearly 7 million people infected with HIV/AIDS. This epidemic is spreading and it is spreading very rapidly.

The conference in Durban, which is continuing this week, is really helping us break the silence with regard to the devastation of this pandemic. We must listen to what is coming out of that conference. We all have a sense of ur-

gency about this, but many of us do not know what to do. But we do know that there is a state of emergency in sub-Saharan Africa.

So the administration requested \$244 million, minimal request, for HIV/AIDS this year, and we only have \$202 million in this budget request. All this amendment does is add \$42 million to bring to the level of the administration's request the AIDS funding to address this pandemic. This is not nearly enough. The United Nations has estimated that we need approximately \$3 billion a year just to begin with the crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. So, Mr. Chairman, adding \$42 million to this account is a mere pittance.

I ask for your consideration. I ask for your real commitment to ensure that the United States of America goes on record tonight and passes this amendment to do the right thing and to send a message to the Durban conference and to those who are working so desperately to save lives in Africa that we are stepping up to our moral obligation, and we do want to restore this mere \$42 million to our account.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank my dear colleague who has spearheaded this strong effort for yielding this time.

As we are becoming a more global community, we must become more concerned about what is going on with our national borders as well as the people we know are now suffering from AIDS throughout this world. It just does not take very much unless you understand man's inhumanity to man to think that in a country as rich as ours we have not placed the amount of money on the prevention and treatment of AIDS as we should. Now it is reaching catastrophic dimensions and we must realize that it is now an epidemic that is an impediment to our national security.

A study by the National Security Council prepared in January projected that a quarter of South Africa's population is likely to die of AIDS. I have only 1 minute, 60 seconds' worth of distance run to say to you that to place money in an AIDS prevention and treatment program in Africa will be money well spent. If not, we are on a disastrous course. It is time now to place money where we can help man and his humanity.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for calling this special order to highlight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

As our world becomes more of a global community, we must become more concerned about what's going on beyond our national borders. As the Washington Post aptly described, the global spread of AIDS is reaching catastrophic dimensions and is now seen as a threat to our own national security.

A study by the National Security Council prepared in January projected that a quarter of

southern Africa's population is likely to die of AIDS and that the number of people dying of the disease will rise for a decade before there is much prospect of improvement. Further, based on current trends, that disastrous course could be repeated, perhaps exceeded, in south Asia and the former Soviet Union.

50 million people—1% of the world's population—have become infected with HIV.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been by-far more severely affected by AIDS, than any other part of the world. Africans make up 10% of the world's population, but nearly 70% of the worldwide total HIV/AIDS cases.

In many African countries 35% of all adults are infected with HIV/AIDS, and it is estimated that half of today's teenage population in parts of Africa will die of AIDS.

In Africa, as in the case throughout the world, young girls are most infected.

In a study of eleven African countries, the rate of infection in teenage girls was more than five times higher than in boys of the same age. Each day more than 15,000 people become infected. 1,600 of them are children, infected during or shortly after birth.

Infection rates in the Caribbean are also high.

There is an epidemic in Asia with more than 6 million people infected, and the potential for millions more.

Fortunately, we now have the opportunity for a much more effective response to the HIV epidemic.

We now know how to prevent the spread of HIV and provide care for those infected. The tools are complex and imperfect. But we know that when used correctly, these tools can help slow the epidemic, relieve suffering and enable millions of people to have additional years of quality life.

Yet, with opportunity comes responsibility and challenge. There are no more excuses. The millions who are infected and the hundreds of millions who are at risk will not forgive us if we do not take advantage of the opportunities for action that exist today.

No one constituency can act alone to change the face of this epidemic, and America must step up to play a leadership role in reducing the global spread of HIV/AIDS. Wherever there is inequity, conflict or lack of mutual respect, the virus feeds on our divisiveness.

It is distressing what is happening in the world with this pandemic, particularly when we have found interventions that work—interventions that can reduce HIV incidence by up to 80%.

Yet, we have not seen any systematic action to reduce the global spread of HIV/AIDS because all too often we have been shortsighted and refused to take action outside of our borders to help ease the suffering and loss of life which is taking place with respect to this pandemic in Africa and throughout the world.

This isolationists' mentality must stop. If America is to remain a global leader we ought to act like one and take the lead on helping to reduce the global spread of HIV/AIDS.

On this issue, we can't claim the high horse, and then take the low road.

More than ever, we need to unite with the nations of the world and exert our leadership in responding to the destruction to society that has been wrought by HIV.

Here at home, and throughout the world, the consequences of HIV/AIDS are clear, HIV affects more people than it infects. It makes

families poor as they try to meet the costs of health care and funerals: they become poorer as they cope with the loss of income following the death of a breadwinner.

Miami-Dade County, Florida has the third highest incidence of HIV/AIDS cases in the United States. With 24,000 reported AIDS cases, Miami-Dade County has more cases than all but four states. A disproportionate number of these cases tend to be comprised of racial or ethnic minorities.

With strong prevention initiatives, we have helped slow the rate of new HIV infections in the U.S. And, we have made widely available new medications and treatment to those who are infected.

As a world leader, we have a responsibility to help other nations reduce infections and treat those who are ill, and to act locally and globally toward a cure for this dreaded disease.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) seek to claim the time in opposition?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. We have heard the information. We understand the ravages of this tremendous disease running rampant throughout the continent. And so we know what action is needed. We know that we need resources. We know that we need to add additional money so that there can be health education information, so that there can be medicine and supplies, and so that individuals who are greatly in need of assistance can receive it. I simply want to commend the gentlewoman for this amendment, pledge undying, unstinting support for it, and urge all Members of this House to vote in favor of the Lee amendment.

□ 2300

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment which would make a critical investment in combatting HIV/AIDS around the world. When one looks at the numbers, it is astonishing. More than 16.3 million people across the globe have died of AIDS. More than 33.6 million are currently living with the disease. Over the course of the year, approximately 5.6 million more people will become infected with AIDS.

This is a pandemic of immense proportions, and if we hold back on investing and finding solutions to the world's AIDS crisis now, there will be consequences, both domestically and internationally later on.

The AIDS crisis has disproportionately affected the developing world. Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly hard hit. Already 13.7 million Africans have died of HIV/AIDS, leaving behind social and economic devastation that will affect the nature and pace of African development for years to come.

AIDS is hurting Africa. It is crippling Africa's viability as a destination for business. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in strong support of the amendment of my colleague and friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), and I urge everyone to support this amendment, because it is really a moral issue that we are talking about tonight.

The devastation caused by this pandemic has been most severe in sub-Saharan Africa where over 23 million people are infected with HIV, and nearly 14 million Africans have already died from AIDS. This is indeed, my friends, a moral issue, and we have an obligation and a responsibility to heed the warning here.

The funding, \$42 million, is not a cure-all for HIV/AIDS, but it is an urgent and necessary step in the right direction. This AIDS epidemic has also drastically decreased life expectancy in Africa, and I urge everyone within the sound of my voice to know that our children are being left as orphans because of the death of their parents.

I urge Members to support the Lee amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentlewoman for presenting this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we are listening. I really do hope that we are not going to close our eyes and turn our ears off and ignore this problem. Let us try to listen to this one more time. A total of 5.4 million people globally became newly infected with HIV in 1999. A total of 34.3 million people globally are living with HIV/AIDS.

We cannot sit here and allow this to happen without some kind of intervention. There have been a total of 18.8 million global AIDS-related deaths since the beginning of this epidemic. A total of 13.2 million children globally have become orphaned since the AIDS epidemic. There are 34.3 million adults and children living with AIDS in the world.

We have to act now. This is an emergency. Experience shows that the right approach, applied quickly enough with courage and resolve, can and does result in lower HIV infection rates and less suffering for those affected by this epidemic. An ever-growing AIDS epidemic is not inevitable; yet unless ac-

tion against this epidemic is scaled up drastically, the damage is going to be done.

We have got to act now. We have got to eradicate this ugly disease. The time is now. It is urgent. Support my colleague's amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN).

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. As the only major power in the world and one that takes its moral responsibilities seriously, this is a small step, but one we must take. I also supported the Waters debt-relief amendment for the very same reason.

I found it offensive that the manager of this bill would suggest that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), or anyone else, was anti-Israel for supporting debt relief. I think that was factually incorrect, and this deficient foreign aid bill makes me think now it was designed in a way to try to drive wedges between people and divide us; and that should have no place on issues as serious as AIDS and debt relief.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote for the Waters amendment, and I am going to vote for the Lee amendment; and I am very seriously thinking that this bill ought to be defeated.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I wonder, where is this compassion we often hear talked about? Compassion. You know, where I come from, they have this saying; they say that talk is cheap. Put your money where your mouth is.

When we talk about HIV/AIDS, we can talk about it and talk about how bad it is and talk about how awful it is, but you know what? That talk means nothing.

We need to put our money where our mouth is. Until we do that, we are doing nothing but whistling Dixie. It is time for us to reverse that, to understand that this world is much smaller than it was just 10 years ago. If you do not believe it, let us not put our money where our mouths are. You think the epidemic is over there; but you know what, there is a boomerang, and what goes around will come around.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve my point of order.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON).

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, the Lee amendment deserves our enthusiastic support. This amendment provides \$42 million for our effort against AIDS abroad. We can be thankful, Mr. Chairman, that many people in America today are living longer and more comfortable lives with AIDS. Not so in Africa. We can be grateful that the life expectancy of a person in the United

States afflicted by AIDS has increased significantly since this Nation began paying attention to this disease some 20 years ago. Not so in Africa.

AIDS has lowered the life expectancy in some places in Africa almost 20 years in just the last 10 years. In America, the number of new AIDS cases in recent years has declined, or at least has leveled off. Not so in Africa. In Africa, in some places, up to 35 percent of all adults are afflicted by the HIV/AIDS. The survival rate of women and children affected by AIDS in the United States is steadily increasing. Not so in Africa.

In some parts of Africa, half of all the pregnant women are infected, and 15 percent of the children have been left as orphans due to AIDS. Drug therapy in response to AIDS is almost \$20,000 annually. There is no money to pay. In fact, they commit less than \$10.

Every day, in Africa, more than 5,000 people die from AIDS—18 million lives have been lost to AIDS in Africa, in recent years.

AIDS in Africa, Mr. Chairman, has been declared to be a threat to this Nation's national security. AIDS in Africa undermines efforts to extend democracy. AIDS in Africa contributes to political instability and encourages civil wars. AIDS in Africa puts American citizens at risk who may be there for business, military, diplomatic or other purposes. AIDS in Africa is a menace to America.

In recent years, the introduction of newer and more effective therapies, on the whole, has led to dramatic reductions in mortality and morbidity and an increase in the number of people living with HIV/AIDS. This progress has been due, in large part, to the fact that funding in the United States for research, prevention, care and treatment has multiplied, from a few hundred thousand dollars twenty years ago to \$6 billion in the fiscal year.

In Africa, funding programs for the prevention and research for AIDS and HIV have fallen far short. The Lee amendment, in a very modest way, seeks to bring some balance to that imbalance.

Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, there is no vaccine or medication that will cure AIDS. Yet, as the Washington Post indicated today, there is hope due to a new tests. And, we know that through intervention, we can, and we have, caused effective prevention of the spread of AIDS.

By preventing the spread of AIDS, we have reduced the demand for care services. And, consequently, we have reduce the costs associated with AIDS.

We are making progress in America. Not so in Africa. Support the Lee amendment. The women, the children, the people of Africa are worthy of our support.

□ 2310

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Los Angeles, California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I am amazed that we have spent so much time on the Africa Trade bill talking about how we want to be involved with trade in Africa. In South Africa, we have spent years getting rid of apartheid. We have worked hard to make

sure that we give democracy a chance in Africa.

But what good is all of this if, in fact, we do not recognize that HIV/AIDS is devastating Africa? I just spoke with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) who just returned from Botswana; a beautiful infrastructure is that country. However, they are about to be wiped out because of the way that AIDS is ravaging that small country.

The same thing is true in South Africa. What good does it do to have done all of that work to talk about getting rid of an apartheid government, to have a new opportunity here for housing and for health and for all of those things that we have fought for for so many years, when we have AIDS run amok.

This country cannot, cannot in good faith talk about wanting to have a relationship with Africa and South Africa, which it has embraced and all of these other nations, and ignore the fact that AIDS is ravishing this continent.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask everyone to support this amendment. This is a very mild amendment. As a matter of fact, the amount of dollars that are being asked for is insignificant, almost. So I cannot understand why anyone would be opposed to supporting this amendment. I believe there is \$42 million in this amendment. We are spending more money than that on giveaways, practically, in the budget, throughout the budget of the United States.

So I would ask my colleagues, please, please allow us to leave this floor this evening with some renewed faith in our ability to have just a little bit of a conscience as it relates to the continent.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from northern California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and for her extraordinary leadership on this global AIDS issue.

Mr. Chairman, as my colleagues know, this past week the world's leading experts on HIV/AIDS gathered in Durbin, South Africa for the 13th International HIV/AIDS Conference. The participants shared their knowledge and attempted to find solutions to the challenges of prevention, affordable treatment, and eventually a cure for HIV/AIDS. We must do our part in this country to respond to what has truly become a global crisis.

Mr. Chairman, when those experts met in Durbin, South Africa, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) was there, and she is here tonight, less than 36 hours since her arrival in this country; she is here tonight leading the way. The world is finally waking up to the scope and seriousness of the HIV/AIDS problem, as more resources are devoted to expanding the infrastructure to fight the disease. It would be a serious blow if the United States did not live up to its commitments at this time. Again, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is here to lead the way in that regard.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to commending my colleague, I want to introduce into the RECORD a USAID report project which projects a dramatic increase in AIDS orphans. Over the next 10 years, there will be more than 30 million orphans because their parents will die of AIDS. This represents a dramatic increase.

How many more parents have to die? How many more children have to become orphaned? Many of those children, HIV-infected themselves. How many more children will have to die before we wake up to an appropriate, appropriate response to AIDS?

This increase that the gentlewoman is proposing brings what is in the bill up to the President's request of \$244 million. Frankly, it is the least we can do. It is certainly not enough, but it is a good start for us. USAID will use these additional funds for education, prevention and interventions to reduce mother-to-child transmissions. Funding will be used to aid countries to establish their own HIV interventions.

I commend the gentlewoman for her leadership and I urge my colleagues to support her amendment.

USAID REPORT PROJECTS DRAMATIC INCREASE IN AIDS ORPHANS

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA.—The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) today released the executive summary of Children on the Brink 2000, a study of AIDS orphans across the globe. The study finds that by 2010, at least 44 million children will have lost one or both parents to all causes in the 34 countries most severely affected by the AIDS pandemic.

Of these 44 million orphans, 68 percent of their parents will die of AIDS. This represents a dramatic increase from 1990, when AIDS accounted for 16.4 percent of parental deaths. Orphans are distributed among world areas in the same patterns as HIV-prevalence, so that countries with the highest infection levels usually have the highest orphan rates.

The orphan crisis is most acute in sub-Saharan Africa. In at least eight countries in this region, between 20 and 35 percent of children under 15 have lost one or both parents. By 2010, 11 countries will reach this rate.

Children on the Brink 2000 finds that with few exceptions the number of children being orphaned will accelerate through at least 2010. In many countries, the proportion of orphaned children will remain exceptionally high until 2020 or 2030.

One country studied was Zambia. Children on the Brink 2000 finds that in Zambia, currently 27.4 percent, or 1.2 million children, who are under age 15, are orphans. Chronic malnutrition is widespread. Orphan caregivers are predominantly poor women. Children in these households are significantly more disadvantaged than children in two-parent families, largely because women have less access to property and employment. Female-headed households are larger and poorer than male-headed households in all regions.

The executive summary of Children on the Brink 2000 was released at a USAID press conference at the XIII International AIDS Conference in Durban, South Africa.

Since 1986, USAID has dedicated over \$1.4 billion dollars for the prevention and mitigation of this epidemic in the developing world. USAID's HIV/AIDS budget of \$200 million for 2000 is four times as great as the

next-largest donor's budget. USAID is working in 46 of the hardest hit countries around the world. Nearly 70 percent of USAID's HIV/AIDS program assistance goes to small non-governmental organizations that have direct connections to the poorest of the poor and those most vulnerable to infection.

Children on the Brink 2000 updates USAID's 1997 report on orphans, and provides estimates of the number of orphans in 34 developing nations, as well as offering strategies to support children affected by HIV/AIDS worldwide. The original report included the first international orphan estimates published since 1990 and contributed to a growing sense of urgency about the impact of HIV/AIDS, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The complete Children on the Brink 2000 will be released this fall.

Children on the Brink 2000 presents new orphan estimates for the 23 countries studied in the 1997 report, as well as 11 additional developing countries. The report also provides a summary of new statistics on the HIV/AIDS pandemic; new programming recommendations for children, families, communities, and governments; and an updated overview of actions taken by international organizations to assist families and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

The executive summary of Children on the Brink 2000 is available at www.usaid.gov.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is the U.S. government agency that provides development and humanitarian assistance worldwide.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding me this time and for bringing this important issue to the floor of the House.

We have made a substantial amount of progress in our country in dealing with AIDS and HIV. Unfortunately, that same kind of progress has not been evident in Africa where 10 percent of the world's population resides, but nearly 70 percent of the worldwide total infected AIDS cases exist.

A number of countries in Africa are beginning to make progress such as Senegal and Uganda, and we need to do what we can in this country to assist in meeting this crisis, not only here in our country, but worldwide. I cannot think of any other issue that is more important to address than the HIV/AIDS crisis in the world. Therefore, I rise in support of the gentlewoman's amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership. Mr. Chairman, \$42 million. Juxtapose that against the \$82 million, only 16 percent of what the administration asked for, to relieve the burden of debt on these countries so that they could at least deal with this travesty of AIDS.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) just came back from South Africa and she has been on this mission

for a long time, and I have joined her, along with many other Members. We were in Africa just about a year ago. Tell me if my colleagues have ever experienced going into a hut, that is right, and seeing a 4-year-old being the only person able to care for dying relatives. Cleaning up the excrements, providing the medicine, helping them to the rest room, if you will. Dying babies being held in one's arms. Families burying six members of their family at a time. Have my colleagues ever lived through a pandemic or a dying Nation or continent? That is what we are talking about.

For us to be on this floor tonight in the most prosperous times, when the gentleman from Alabama indicated that we merely would be missing a Sunday newspaper if we did not provide debt relief or, in this instance, maybe a candy bar if we put \$42 million against a nation of 200 million plus people in the United States of America. How can we reject the opportunity to provide funds to eliminate 4-year-olds taking care of dying relatives. It is an outrage that we even have to diminish the request to this amount.

Mr. Chairman, I would only say to my colleagues, when they begin to talk about a tragedy of this size, they are beginning to talk about a continent that not withstands this attack, but falls to this attack. We cannot do any less than to support the amendment of the gentlewoman from California and stand up against this terrible tragedy.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by my democratic colleague Representative BARBARA LEE from California in an amendment to H.R. 4811, the Foreign Appropriations bill before this body. This amendment if adopted would make an additional \$100 million available to the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund.

HIV/AIDS has been declared the world's deadliest disease by the World Health Organization. HIV/AIDS has become a plague on the Continent of Africa of biblical proportions by claiming over 18 million lives in recent decades. This crisis is having a direct impact on the future viability of many sub-Saharan African communities. For this reason, I am joining Congresswoman LEE of California in support of additional funding for the World Bank's effort to fight the spread of the deadly HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

This amendment would fund the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund at \$100 million. This will allow the trust fund to distribute additional resources through directed grants so that an effect response can be mounted against the HIV/AIDS tragedy, which is being played out in too many African nations.

According to the UNAIDS Update report released last week on HIV/AIDS infected rates in many countries up to 35 percent of all adults are infected with the disease. The report also estimates that half of today's teenage population in parts of Africa will perish from HIV/AIDS. The most vulnerable group being affected by HIV/AIDS is the women of Africa; their infection rate is far greater than males. About 55 percent of all adults living with HIV are women, and this rate is expected to continue to rise in countries where poverty,

poor health systems, and limited resources for prevention and care are present. What fuels the spread of this disease or any disease is ignorance, misinformation, cultural practices, passivity on the part of leaders, neglect on the part of those nations with resources that if engaged would make a difference in the fight to win out over the disease.

I would like to commend Congresswoman LEE for her efforts to offer a clear perspective on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. She recently returned from Durban, South Africa, after participating in AIDS 2000, which was the 13th International AIDS conference.

Now, more than ever, the leadership of the United States is needed in order to avert a tragedy on the Continent of Africa. Therefore, I implore my fellow colleagues of the House to seriously reconsider the level of funding that has been appropriated for this critical area. It is critical that we join efforts to support the comprehensive, bipartisan World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund to address this crisis.

Many people have asked why this is important to the United States. I reiterate that aside from the humanitarian perspective, the CIA has issued a report that declares HIV/AIDS a threat to our national security. HIV/AIDS undermines democracy and progress in many African nations and the developing world. Left to its own course HIV/AIDS will lead to political instability and may result in civil wars, which may affect the global balance of power as well as economic viability of many African nations. In many of these instances, our military service personnel may be pressed into to service in order to defend American interest in any attempt to bring stability to those nation's that decline into civil strife because of the ravages of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS like any plague cannot be contained in any specific geographical area it will roll across borders of the rich and poor nations alike. Unfortunately, when this dreaded disease came to our shores many felt that it was a calamity for gay people, drug users but AIDS knows no boundaries. With globalization, we also must be conscious of the potential for AIDS and other infectious diseases to be carried across borders.

Now is the time for this body to act to remove the threat of AIDS from our global community. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for going to the International AIDS Conference representing the United States.

At this crucial time in this country, the world is looking at what we are doing here in the United States, and they are wondering, what is our position on AIDS and HIV. I would like to have a colloquy for a moment with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS). I know that other countries are providing treatment, they are providing drugs. Why are we, the most powerful country in the world, who stand on the Bible and believe and talk all the time about to whom God has given much, much is expected, and we have some obligation as leaders in the world, where are we on this crucial issue of AIDS and HIV?

□ 2320

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) for yielding to me.

As we look at what the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is doing and the tremendous work she is putting into this international AIDS crisis, tonight there is a category called Child Survival and Disease Program Fund in the budget for \$202 million, and she is adding to that fund so perhaps just one or two more babies will have medicine, one or two more children may be able to survive HIV or full-blown AIDS, even.

Let me just say that what we are doing is minuscule. It is not nearly enough. We need to do more. That is why we have to take up all of this time on the floor to beat everybody across the head on this issue, and not let this epidemic continue in the way that it is doing. We have to keep pushing this issue, keep pushing the envelope, because we have not even begun to do what we should be doing.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD the information fact sheet about AIDS in Africa.

AIDS IN AFRICA—FACT SHEET

Today there are 34 million people living with HIV and AIDS.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been far more severely affected by AIDS than any other part of the world.

Africans make up about 10% of the world's population but nearly 70% of the worldwide total of infected people.

An estimated 18 million Africans have lost their lives to AIDS.

2.8 million people died of AIDS in 1999, 85% of them in Africa.

The overall rate of infection among adults in sub-Saharan Africa is about 8.6% compared with a 1.1% infection rate worldwide.

20% of people in South Africa are infected with HIV and the rate has reached 35.8% in Botswana.

5.4 million new AIDS infections in 1999, 4 million of them in Africa.

An estimated 600,000 African infants become infected with HIV each year through mother to child transmission.

An estimated 8 million African children have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS.

It is estimated that within the next decade more than 40 million children will be orphaned in developing countries.

Some have estimated that approximately half of all today's 15-year-olds in the worst affected sub-Saharan countries will die of AIDS.

Community awareness has had some success, particularly in Senegal and Uganda where the rate of infection has been cut in half.

Aside from Africa, India has more infected people than any other nation, more than 3.5 million.

A 1999 South African study found that the total costs of employee benefits in that country will increase from 7 percent of salaries in 1995 to 19 percent by 2005 due to AIDS.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding time to me.

I would also like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for the extraordinary leadership she has provided in this measure, as well as my colleagues in the Republican party who have come forward and demonstrated how they feel with reference to this issue.

Of course, people like the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and countless others have been here for us, as well as all of the women of this House, providing the kind of leadership that we need in an effort to speak out about these matters.

Please know this, that what we are failing to do is to assist a continent of people who, in the final analysis, are finding their life expectancy, according to reports in today's New York Times, reduced to 30 years of age.

Ron Dellums, who the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) replaced in Congress, spoke often to this House with passion regarding this issue, and now finds himself involved in this issue, trying to avoid, ultimately, the death in the next 5 years of 35 million people.

Research and development is needed to rid this scourge in Africa and America. Please support this measure.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, as so many speakers before me have said, it is a shame that we are not providing more. Thirty-four million people in Africa with HIV, and even if we pass this amendment, that is less than \$10 per infected person, less than \$10 per person who will probably lose their lives.

After we consider this amendment, I will call up an amendment that will add another \$10 million to this program, and shame on me that that amendment is not larger.

We should be doing a lot more. This is a national security problem for not only Africa but for the entire world. This is a continent with 34 million infected people, most of whom do not know that they are infected, that figure comes only from estimation, so they could end up infecting others.

This is not just a problem in Africa, this is a likely disease that will mutate and spread to various places around the world. We should do more.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the horror that we are dealing with is so unspeakable that it is literally very difficult to imagine the extent of what is going on, but let us try for a moment.

In at least eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa, between 20 and 35 percent

of children under 15 have lost one or both parents. Let us stop and think what that would mean to our hometowns or our State. One-third of the children under 15 have already lost one or both parents.

I think after all is said and done, what we are learning tonight is that we live in one world, and whether we like it or not, we cannot ignore the horrendous suffering that is going on in Africa. Our souls will be tarnished if we do not respond, and ultimately, mark my words, it will become a national issue, as well.

We live in one world. We have got to respond. We should support this amendment, and do a lot more than that.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, let me rise in strong support of this amendment, and commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and those who have worked with her, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTENSEN).

Let me also admire the work of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), who has for many years been there fighting for the right causes.

Mr. Chairman, about 8 years ago I started to discuss the problem of HIV-AIDS with President Museveni. At that time he was totally opposed to any kind of prevention programs, especially the use of preventative things. We talked about that. He finally decided that he would move to having prevention and education. Now in Uganda we have seen it level off. If we put in the correct amount of funds, we will be able to put a moratorium and start to win the battle.

A week ago on Wednesday I was in Gaborone in Botswana. I met with President Festus Mohae. His whole discussion at our meeting a week ago was simply about the HIV-AIDS virus. He said that his life expectancy in his country was 71. Two years from now the life expectancy in Botswana will be at 39, they have lost that much. In about 5 years from now, there will be a minus population growth in the country of Botswana.

We can no longer sit by and watch the world die. Let us pass this amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, to my colleagues, in this country today we have a societal condition of grandparents raising grandchildren. Imagine the situation that exists in Africa, where we have grandparents raising as many as 35 grandchildren.

The condition of AIDS in Africa is a security risk. It is an economic issue. It is a workforce issue. It is a global issue. We as a country must step up to the plate and take care of the children of Africa. They, too, are our own children.

That epidemic, that disease, can spread worldwide. Next year we will be talking about AIDS in every other country, because we travel so frequently together.

Let us resolve this issue. Let us take care of the children. Let us take care of our families, as well, and support this amendment.

□ 2330

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to point out that we in the United States have nearly a million people suffering with HIV/AIDS at the moment. We spend something over \$10 billion every single year on this issue, and that averages out to well over \$10,000 per person in what we do here in this country in relation to AIDS. In Africa, the amendment that is being offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the amendment by itself would involve \$2 per person of the roughly 25 million people now suffering from HIV/AIDS, 20 percent in a country like South Africa, as high as 35 percent of the population in Botswana.

It is a very small, a very small pittance for us to contribute to dealing with the AIDS pandemic around this world. We should adopt the amendment by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I want to first thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for her extraordinary leadership on this issue and also for her support consistently and constantly on helping us really raise the level of awareness on the HIV/AIDS crisis here in the United States Congress, and also to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTENSEN), to all of the Members who spoke here tonight.

I want to pay a special recognition and tribute to my former boss and predecessor Congressman Ron Dellums who often has been the lone voice in the wilderness speaking about this pandemic in Africa.

Finally, I believe we are breaking the silence here in the United States Congress. I want to thank all of my colleagues for engaging in the debate tonight. I believe many of you read the incredible series of articles that was in *The Washington Post* last week. These articles demonstrated and documented the fact that we knew as early in the 1990s that the potential for this pan-

demic in Africa was going to be so great, we chose to put our heads in the sand on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, it is chilling to think that we have not done much of anything in the last 10 years, so tonight we are just asking for a mere \$42 million, that is it. We heard the arguments for that. I implore and plead with the other side to please join us in a bipartisan effort and restore \$42 million to the budget.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) wish to be heard on his point of order?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume and simply want to say that I think that the committee has been most understanding. In response to many requests that I received from many of those that spoke tonight, we have increased this year's assistance to HIV/AIDS problems from \$175 million to \$212 million, an 18 percent increase.

Mr. Chairman, I just do not want my colleagues to think that I have ignored their plights and their pleas when they came to me hearing the message. In addition to that, I spent last week in Africa talking to some of the political leaders there, and I recognize fully especially in Africa the tremendous problem with HIV/AIDS. And if, indeed, we reach a stage in this process of the conference committee, as I have told the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) with respect to the HIPC problem, if we reach a stage where additional allocations are given to us, certainly we would request this, but to take it out of the FMF program we think is not proper.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to go through that debate again, but I might remind my colleagues that now we are, if we adopt the Waters amendment and we adopt the gentlewoman's amendment, then we will be into the Middle East portion of the FMF, but I hope that we do not do that. I hope that it is better resolved to your satisfaction at some other point in the process. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a no vote.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 546, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) will be postponed.

Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

In title II of the bill under the heading "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT-AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAM FUND", after the first dollar amount insert "(increased by \$40,000,000)" and in the fifth proviso after the fourth dollar amount (relating to other infectious diseases) insert "(increased by \$40,000,000)".

In title IV of the bill under the heading "MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT-CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND", after the dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$40,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of earlier today, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) will be recognized for 5 minutes and a Member opposed will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) reserves a point of order.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the threat of tuberculosis is spreading rapidly through the developing world. TB is the greatest infectious killer of adults worldwide. It is the biggest killer of young women. It kills 2 million people per year. Over more than 1,000 people in India die everyday. TB hit an all time high in 1999 with 8 million new cases, 95 percent in developing countries.

Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for their good work in increasing the appropriations to tuberculosis in the last 3 years up to \$60 million.

Our amendment asks for an additional \$40 million added to the other infectious diseases component of the Child Survival and Diseases Program. This increase is meant specifically for TB control efforts. This level of spending for health is much lower than any other multilateral development bank despite the fact that the majority of deaths globally from TB and childhood infectious diseases occur in Asia, that is why we are taking dollars from the Asia Development Bank, which does not meet its mission to save the poor, in order to fund a program that will absolutely save millions of lives and preserve communities in the best interests of Asia, in the best interests of Africa, and in the best interests of Latin America, and only in the best interests of the United States where TB is becoming a more and more serious problem.

Gro Bruntland, the director general of the World Health Organization has said that tuberculosis is not a medical issue, it is a political issue. Getting Americans engaged in an international medical issue like tuberculosis, even when addressing that issue serves our best interests as a Nation is an uphill battle.

Mr. Chairman, we have an opportunity to save millions of lives now and prevent millions of needless deaths in the future. We are asking for \$40 million from the Asia Development Bank, a bank that has not done well at serving the poor, and we can clearly save thousands and thousands of lives by upping our contribution to the world TB effort, according to the requests of the World Health Organization of \$100 million.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not seek time at this point, but I rise in opposition to the amendment and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), who was the cosponsor and the cowriter of this amendment last year when the chairman helped us increase tuberculosis spending \$5 million more.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for yielding me the time and thank the gentleman for his leadership on this very important issue.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to extend my thanks to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the chairman of the committee, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for the work they have done in raising the amount for tuberculosis. This is really very important.

Mr. Chairman, TB kills more women than any single cause of maternal mortality, and it is the biggest killer of people with AIDS which was just recently discussed. It accounts for 40 percent or more of all AIDS deaths in Africa and in Asia. I could go on and on with what is happening in the developing world in terms of attacking its victims in their most productive years, medical costs rising, families that are dissipated, children that are put to work, lack of educational opportunities.

According to the WHO, recent studies in India found that 100,000 women are rejected by their family because of TB every year.

□ 2340

Because there is no way to stop TB at national borders, the only way to eliminate it here in the United States is to control it worldwide, especially in nations with the greatest burden. It is not a matter of doing just what is right; it is a matter of doing what is smart. A single case of drug-resistant TB can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to treat in the United States. Let us ratchet the amount up.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment to increase funding for global TB control because, although we have a cheap, effective treatment for TB, the tragic fact is TB will kill more people this year than any year in history—someone every 15 seconds.

TB is the biggest infectious killer of young women in the world. In fact, TB kills more women than any single cause of maternal mortality. TB is the biggest killer of people with AIDS—accounting for 40 percent or more of all AIDS deaths in Africa and Asia.

In the developing world, tuberculosis also destroys girls' and women's futures. TB tends to attack its victims in their most productive years, often killing or sickening the primary breadwinner of a family. In order to pay for medical costs and generate income, families frequently take their young girls out of school and put them to work. TB means the loss of educational opportunity for girls. It means dire poverty for families.

In some parts of the world there is a great stigma attached to contracting TB. This leads to increased isolation, abandonment and divorce of women. According to WHO, recent studies on India found that 100,000 women are rejected by their families because of TB every year. In Nepal, there are numerous stories of young widows with no income and no prospects for another marriage turning to prostitution in order to support their families. Currently an estimated one third of the world's population including some 10–15 million people in the United States are infected with the TB bacteria. Because there is no way to stop TB at national borders, the only way to eliminate TB here in the U.S. is to control it worldwide, especially in nations with the greatest TB burden.

The real tragedy is that effective TB treatment—with drugs costing as little as \$10 for a full 6 month course—is only reaching 20 percent of those ill with TB.

It is crucial that we act aggressively now to expand access to this cost-effective treatment and thereby control the spread of TB worldwide. There is only a small window of opportunity available to us to do so. If we fail to act now, resistant strains of TB will continue to develop which will be incredibly costly and possibly even impossible to treat.

I want to acknowledge and thank the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, especially Chairman CALLAHAN and Ranking Member PELOSI, for their efforts this year and over the past several years to give TB greater priority. I stand here today because I believe we need to ratchet up that effort even more, to go even further. \$100 million is needed to help jumpstart effective control programs globally.

This is not just a matter of doing what is right, it is a matter of doing what is smart—a single case of drug resistant TB can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to treat in the U.S. We must invest now in preventing and treating TB worldwide or we will pay the price later in lives and dollars if we fail to do so.

I urge support of this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), who is the co-author of this amendment; and I thank her for the good work that she has done.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for his leadership on this

public health issue and also the chairman of the committee for increasing the investment in TB in this bill over the last 4 years from really nothing to \$60 million.

Tuberculosis is back with a vengeance, and it is back with drug-resistant strains that are affecting parts of the world where it was thought to be under control.

In March of this year, there was an outbreak of resistant tuberculosis in Toronto, Canada; in Germany; in Denmark; in Mexico; in Italy; in Puerto Rico. Drug-resistant TB is on the rise, and we are not immune to it here in the United States.

I am one of those who believes it is better to play offense than defense when it comes to public health issues, if one has got a good offense to play. We have a very limited window of opportunity to attack TB with a proven public health strategy abroad where resistant TB is growing.

The reason the resistant TB is growing is because of inconsistent and inadequate treatment. But a treatment does exist. It is called DOTSC. That means Directly Observed Treatment Short Course. If we invest in it now, we can treat TB when it first shows up so that those resistant strains do not have an opportunity to grow. We will not be faced with a huge and very expensive epidemic worldwide and in the United States.

It costs between \$11 and \$20 to treat a case of TB that is not resistant. It costs about \$250,000 to treat drug-resistant TB. In the early 1990s, there was an outbreak in New York City that cost \$1 billion to suppress it, and half of the people affected with it died.

Let us do the right thing from a public health point of view. Let us invest in this while the window of opportunity was there and reduce the cost over the long term.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) insist on his point of order?

Mr. CALLAHAN. No, I do not insist on the point of order, but I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama withdraws the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am almost surprised at the fact that the gentleman brought this amendment to the House. In response to his request and to the request of many of my colleagues, we have increased this fund from \$12 million to \$55 million, a fourfold increase in response to the recognition of the problem.

While I know that they have serious concerns about tuberculosis; we all do. The very fact that we have quadrupled the aid in just 2 years is amazing to me that they still insist upon bringing an amendment to reconstruct our bill.

We have constructed this bill to the best of our ability, providing as much as we can afford to provide to every need that has been presented to this committee. So I would respectfully request that the gentleman withdraw his amendment; and if he does that, I will agree to work in conference to conceivably get it increased if we receive a higher allocation. I offered him that, and yet he seems to reject that offer. So if he wants me to remove that offer, I will be happy to do it. But I would respectfully request that he withdraw his amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I am happy to yield briefly to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, before withdrawing the amendment, if I could, I would like to ask, and I will do that and appreciate the good words and the good work already that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has done in the last 3 years. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman Callahan) if he would yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), who was in his office and hurried over and would like to say a few words on this issue if he could get some time from the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN). I unfortunately used my time, but I will withdraw the amendment after that if that is possible.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I join my colleagues, and I appreciate the work of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs. This is money well spent, because if we do not deal with tuberculosis nationwide, literally in Texas, we are seeing it cross our border. So I thank the subcommittee for their work.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment, which I am pleased to have cosponsored along with SHERROD BROWN and Representatives HEATHER WILSON and CONNIE MORELLA.

Seven years ago, the World Health Organization declared Tuberculosis to be a global emergency.

TB is an emergency in Africa—in Asia—in Latin America—in the Caribbean. TB could soon be an emergency in the United States.

No area has been more harmed by the epidemic than Asia. In the past ten years there have been over 35 million cases in South and South-East Asia.

In East Asia and the Pacific there have been over 21 million cases.

In India, over 1.8 million new cases are diagnosed each year. In China, 1.4 million. In Bangladesh, half a million.

While the majority of Tuberculosis cases are found overseas, this is disease that could be passed on to you . . . or to anyone in your family.

TB is highly contagious and spreads just like the common cold—through hand-shaking, coughing, or contact.

With the increase in international travel we are seeing more and more cases of TB right here in North America—and those cases will continue to increase unless we act now.

Our amendment increases funding for TB control by \$40 million. Much, much more is needed but to comply with budget rules we are only proposing a \$40 million boost.

Our amendment is offset by reducing funding to the Asian Development Bank by an equal amount.

The Asian Development Bank has not been effective. Its lending for health has averaged just 1.5% of total lending annually from 1978–1998.

This level of lending for health is much lower than any other multilateral development bank despite the fact that the majority of deaths globally from TB and many childhood infectious diseases occur in Asia.

While the amount of its lending for the health sector has increased since 1978, the proportion of total lending devoted to health has stayed the same at about 1.5%.

This low number cannot be accounted for simply because the Bank does not make low-interest loans to India or China while, for instance, the World Bank has.

Even excluding China and India, World Bank lending for health in Asia and the Pacific in 1996 was 7.3% of lending, more than 4 times the Asian Development Bank's lending.

The \$40 million we are taking away from the Asian Development Bank is better spent combating the adverse economic impacts of TB.

TB has had a devastating social and economic impact on Asia and other regions.

Because patients lose an average of 3 to 4 working months a year, they lose 20 to 30 percent of the family's income.

Seventy five percent of TB infections and deaths are people between the ages of 15 and 54—most of them workers.

In India, the annual cost to that nation's economy is \$3 billion. About 70% of households went into debt because of health care bills related to TB.

This is not surprising when you consider that, in India, the cost to patients for treatment is about \$125 U.S. dollars, more than half the annual income of a daily wage laborer.

By using this \$40 million to combat TB we will keep hundreds of thousands of folks working and that has a direct impact on Asia's economy—an impact that cannot be matched by the Asian Development Bank.

We need to battle TB abroad because it is appearing on our borders.

That's a sound investment—and one we should all support.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, but I do want to commend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for his tireless leadership on this issue. The challenge of tuberculosis is a great one throughout the world, not unrelated to AIDS. Many people with HIV die of tuberculosis.

But I do want to commend the chairman because he has responded at least two times that I am aware of to the appeal for increases last year and in the committee accepted my amendment

for the increase to the point that we are now.

The gentleman is a man of his word. If he says that he is going to help in conference, then the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) has already graciously agreed to withdraw.

So I look forward to working with the gentleman from Alabama on that. I commend the gentleman for his leadership and acknowledge the strong bipartisan support and commend all of the cosponsors on this legislation. It is very important to all of us.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN: Page 6, line 25, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 7, line 21, after the dollar amount for HIV/AIDS insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 38, line 23, after the dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of earlier today, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and a Member opposed each will be recognized for 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am presenting this amendment on behalf of myself and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH). This entire bill is woefully underfunded. We should be adding several billions to this bill, perhaps many billions to this bill. But within the scope of the bill as presented, all we can do is move money from one part of the bill to another. That is an important task, because there are parts of this bill that are more in need of funding than others.

As explained by the speeches for the last hour, the most important part of this bill is the funding for AIDS. With some 34 million people in Africa, with over 10 million people in South Asia and Southeast Asia stricken with HIV, we need to do more, not just the \$202 million provided in the bill, not just the \$242 million which will be available if the Pelosi-Lee amendment is passed, but we need to do all we can.

This amendment will increase the amount for AIDS by an additional \$10 million. That is still not even \$10 for every infected person in the continent of Africa, let alone less than \$5 for each infected person on the face of the earth.

The question is not why is it important to provide more funds to combat AIDS, but where do we get those funds?

This bill, this amendment takes those funds from the allocation from the World Bank and more particularly from IDA. Now, IDA is a good program of the World Bank, but it is not as important as dealing with AIDS. Just as important, those of us who are concerned with promoting foreign aid in this country have to make sure that the foreign aid we appropriate is consistent with American values.

Last month, the World Bank loaned \$231 million to Iran, while ignoring the fact that Iran would jail 10 Jewish citizens just because of their religion, hence a desire, a need to transfer \$10 million. Not only that, but I talked to the President of the World Bank today who was unable to assure me that the funds appropriated in this bill would not be lent to Sudan, Afghanistan. The funds provided to IDA in this bill can be lent to any corrupt government anywhere in the world. That is why it is better to spend the money through American agencies fighting AIDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) claim the time in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I think it is rather ironic, here we have the HIV program in need, and IDA is also in need. I know that the gentleman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the ranking member on our subcommittee, has been such a strong proponent of IDA. I am just wondering if she is going to object to this.

□ 2350

In any event, I think with the same argument I have used on every amendment, there is nothing wrong with the destination the gentleman is seeking, I just think this attempt to restructure and to reallocate the monies that we have been working on for 6 months to try to fairly distribute under the limitation of the allocation given to us, in my opinion, is wrong. It could cause an avalanche of problems, and then we start going back and we start taking money from one program which is doing a great deal of good, to give it to another program to do a great deal of good.

So while I know that the gentleman's intentions are noble and I respect that, I know that the needs of the HIV/AIDS problem is great, at the same time, at this point, I would urge my colleagues to object to the amendment, or vote "no" on the amendment, because of the restructuring argument that I presented earlier.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to point out that the World Bank does do some good, but it also does substantial harm when it loans American

money to Iran at this time and when it is possible that it would loan American money to Sudan or Afghanistan at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I think it needs to be pointed out that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has put \$834 million into the Child Survival and Disease program, and it is a significant increase, but the explosion of AIDS certainly makes it an issue that requires more attention.

We know that there is very little being done in the area of shelters, of helping those people who have the disease to get a longer and a higher quality of life. Much of the focus has been on prevention, and surely much of the focus should be on prevention. But for those who have it, those who have the "slims," as they call it in Africa, need to be helped through their terrible ordeal, and there is much more that we could be doing to help in that way.

I commend my friend for offering the amendment. I am glad to be one of the cosponsors, but, again, I do think it should be underscored there is \$834 million in here for child survival and diseases. This is a tweak, but it is an important tweak.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and perhaps I can respond quickly to the distinguished subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

I am a proponent of the International Development Fund, IDA, and I am also a supporter of the measure that is being offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN). Ultimately, what it boils down to is that we have budgetary constraints that we have created in a time of prosperity. And in all fairness, if we had sufficient motivation, I believe that we would come up with the necessary funds.

Thus, we are going to not only have in this appropriation measure, but in countless numbers of other amendments and other appropriations yet to be done and ones that have passed, offsets that are required that pit one program against another. No one can argue that I am not for IDA, and no one can argue that I am not against the spread of AIDS not only in Africa but throughout the world.

Let me give some more statistics. HIV/AIDS infects more than 10 million children worldwide. Africa is most af-

ected by the disease, with 70 percent of the world's 34 million HIV infected people. In Botswana, for example, a third of all girls and 16 percent of all boys are infected with HIV. In South Africa, 25 percent of all girls and 11 percent of all boys are infected. Furthermore, they do not educate our children on how to protect themselves.

We should support this measure and we should be prepared to support others with offsets.

The CHAIRMAN. Time of the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) has expired. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Has all time expired on the other side?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to rise once again in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533) and the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$1,258,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$10,000,000 may be made available for and apportioned directly to the Inter-American Foundation: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$16,000,000 may be made available for the African Development Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that agency: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family

planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for any activity which is in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES): *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Microenterprise Initiative (including any local currencies made available for the purposes of the Initiative), not less than one-half should be made available for programs providing loans in the following amounts (in 1995 United States dollars) to very poor people, particularly

women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans: \$1,000 or less in the Europe and Eurasia region (including North Africa), \$400 or less in the Latin America region, and \$300 or less in the rest of the world.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing in the bill beginning with "Provided" on page 11, line 23, through page 12, line 8, on the grounds that it violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that the provision includes language imparting direction. The provision therefore constitutes legislation, in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained and that provision is stricken from the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 18.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 18 offered by Mr. ROEMER:

In title II of the bill under the heading "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE", after the first dollar amount insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

In title II of the bill under the heading "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT", after the first dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$2,100,000)".

In title IV of the bill under the heading "MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY", after the dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$4,900,000)".

In title IV of the bill under the heading "MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION", after the dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$8,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of earlier today, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) will be recognized for 10 minutes, and a Member opposed will be recognized for 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to say that this is a bipartisan amendment. I have the strong support of the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER), who has been so helpful, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL).

This amendment is simple. It increases by \$15 million the microenterprise loans for the poor, the poorest

people in the world, to get loans that are repaid. And because of the budget rules, we take \$15 million that is offset from three different accounts to plus up the microenterprise loans for the poor account.

Now, we have wide bipartisan support for this. And when we are talking about \$15 million, Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about how simple this amendment is and talk about \$1. One dollar is what the Secretary of the United Nations says that 20 percent of our population in the world lives on per day. Not that they eat on; that they live on. One dollar or less per day.

Now, microenterprise loans for the poor loan \$25, \$50, \$100 at a time to people in poverty in Bangladesh, in India, in Africa, mostly women, to start small businesses. Let me give my colleagues an example of why this program is so important and why we need to fund it with another \$15 million.

Sarah Doe, formerly of Liberia, fled to the Ivory Coast. She lost her husband in the war and she has 10 children. She gets a loan for \$16 from microenterprise loans for the poor and starts a small business selling donuts. Now, that does not sound like a lot to us, because so many people in the world live on less than a dollar a day, but to her she is now running a successful small business. She has been able to send four of her children to school and establish savings accounts. Sixteen dollars is the original loan helping to save her children, starting a small business.

□ 2400

This is some of the best money we can spend when we decide to do it efficiently in foreign aid, money that is loaned that is repaid at 95 to 99 percent repayment. We need to do this, Mr. Chairman. It is right. It is efficient. It is bipartisan. And it is an investment in getting people out of poverty, helping them help their children, and eventually making them part of this world economy.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I tell the gentleman that we support the microenterprise fund. That is not the issue. The gentleman and I have discussed earlier and I have pledged to help him if indeed we get an additional allocation to meet his goal. But I do not know if the gentleman heard what the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) requested of the Chair just prior to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) rising; and that is, he, through a point of order, removed the section he is trying to put the money in. So all he is doing, instead of giving it to the microenterprise program, is giving it to the big pot of assistance that will be available.

Now, if the gentleman will take my request and withdraw his amendment, I

will be happy to work in conference to try to get additional monies for the microenterprise program. That is not a problem. But if the gentleman prefers to try it this way, then I will just remove my commitment.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate, first of all, the offer and pledge of the gentleman. Secondly, I deeply appreciate his commitment to microenterprise loans for the poor. I know he is genuine. I know he is a fighter for programs that are efficient and work. I know he wants to do something to help bring the poorest of the poor into the world community and the world economy.

Before I agree with the gentleman to withdraw the amendment and then get the \$15 million, I want to remind him, which he already knows, that this \$15 million would merely take us up to the authorized level of what the House has approved. So I appreciate his fight, his vigor, his support, his pledge.

Before I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, I have four or five cosponsors of the amendment that are still here past midnight that would like to speak on it and that would take probably another 8 or 9 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I am sorry, we do not have another 8 or 9 amendments.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, no, I said 8 or 9 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, we do not have another 8 or 9 minutes in order to do that.

Mr. ROEMER. I have more time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I thought the gentleman had yielded back his time.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I reserved the balance of my time.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding me the time and for his commitment to do more in conference on this microenterprise issue.

I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his leadership and for his constant attention to this very important issue.

As my colleagues know, Mr. Chairman, we have traveled many places in the developing world. The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), a member of the committee, and I have visited many microlending sites, microenterprise activities.

It is hard for us in the United States to understand how a little bit of money can go such a very long way and make such a very, very big difference. I could go into it chapter and verse over the map, but I would be abusing the good

nature of my distinguished chairman so I will not do that, except to say that this is a program that has a tremendous base of support in our country at the grassroots level. It is effective. It works. And I commend the gentleman for pushing it even further because I know that it will reap tremendous benefits.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), a cosponsor of the amendment who has worked so hard on this.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his leadership here. I also want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

Clearly the work is going to be done in conference, and that is the important thing. The fact that the gentleman is going to support this, is willing to work, that is good enough for me.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER), who has been very helpful and his staff has been extremely helpful.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his outstanding leadership as well as the other cosponsors and also the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), who has been a terrific supporter of this whole concept of microcredit.

I will be very brief, Mr. Chairman. I merely want to say that currently more than one billion people, one-fifth of the world's population, live in extreme poverty. And that is what we are talking about here this evening. As long as poverty continues to plague the world, there will not be a lasting peace, there will not be the kind of stability that we all want, not to mention the pain and suffering in the lives of so many people and families.

What is great about the microcredit program is that it is not a handout. It is in fact start-up loans that will be repaid by the people. It is basically using precious foreign aid dollars in the best possible way that we can spend them.

Now, what this amendment would do and why I think it makes so much sense is it would bring the level of this particular category up to the authorized level, as already pointed out, that has been passed by this Congress. And I would submit that there is no more cost-effective way for us to provide for the self-sufficiency of the people of the world and to spread democracy around the world than to do this very thing that is being proposed here, all at the same time while we are improving the lives of our fellow inhabitants of the world. I think that that is something that we can be very, very proud of as we work on this this evening.

So, Mr. Chairman, let me just conclude by saying that, in a time of budget constraint like the one that we are

in, we have to prioritize. I believe we need to give priority to this particular activity. I thank the other Members. I appreciate the help that has been expressed on the floor.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), who has been an early and strong supporter.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), particularly for his promise, and he has always fulfilled it, in terms of expanding that \$15 million as he can for microenterprise. I want to thank the other cosponsors of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, directly aiding the poorest of the poor, especially women in the developing world, has a positive effect not only on family incomes but on child nutrition, health, and education. As women in particular reinvest income in their families, the poor in the developing world, particularly women, turn to self-employment in order to generate a substantial portion of their livelihood.

In Africa over 80 percent of employment is generated in this informal sector of the self-employed poor. These poor entrepreneurs are often trapped in poverty because they cannot obtain credit at a reasonable rate to build their asset base or expand their otherwise viable self-employment activities.

We know from experience that microcredit financing helps, that the poor are able to expand their incomes and their businesses dramatically when they can access loans at reasonable interest rates. Through the development of self-sustaining microfinance programs, poor people themselves can lead the fight against hunger and poverty. It also develops confidence, dignity and self-sufficiency.

So, again, I thank the chairman in advance for putting this money into microenterprise.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), who has been a tireless supporter of these microenterprise loans, a friend from the Committee on Intelligence, as well.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague from Indiana for yielding me the time.

I particularly rise on this measure for asking the House to support it. The Committee on Appropriations, each day that there is an appropriation measure, submits a report in explanation. The chairman of this subcommittee, my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), previously said that he had written the perfect bill.

Certainly on economic growth and microenterprise, I wish to join in suggesting that he is absolutely correct about that part. Let the House hear what he said:

"Microenterprise has proven its effectiveness in promoting economic growth in many of the poorest countries and allowing poor people, especially women, to lift themselves out of poverty and to create and expand microbusinesses which raise living standards.

□ 0010

The committee recognizes that microenterprise cannot lift an entire Nation out of poverty. Broad policy reforms and responsible stewardship of resources at the national level are essential. But microenterprise programs can complement sound macroeconomic policies.

I say to the gentleman from Alabama, he did write something perfect.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who is not only concerned about this issue of poverty, but also a strong supporter of education.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his hard work on this issue. He has really been a leader. I want to thank the ranking member; I want to thank the chairman, and I particularly want to thank the chairman, because we appreciate his commitment to work in conference to raise these numbers on this issue, and I know that the chairman will succeed, and we will all succeed as a result of his important work.

For those of us who have been watching this process for a long time, the success is really extraordinary. To see a woman open a small restaurant or buy some chickens and sell their eggs or make bread to sell to her neighbors, the small amount of income and the small amount of savings that this loan makes possible will pay for a school uniform for a daughter who may not otherwise have gone to school in many parts of the world; it will pay for doctor visits for her family, nourishing food to keep everyone healthy and active. Most important of all, it makes her stand tall and be a person and help support her family.

So I thank the chairman again for his commitment.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), a friend on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, let me just commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and the number of cosponsors of this amendment.

Microeconomics is very important. First of all, it puts women in charge because many of these loans go to women. Secondly, when we looked at the accounts, interestingly enough, the payment return rate is exceedingly high, between 90 and 95 percent of these microeconomic loans. It means a lot of empowerment, not only because it brings in extra revenue, but it gives women a position in many instances of working for women's rights and independence and self-reliance.

So I think that the money that we are talking about will go a long, long way. It will also show as an example by what happens to the women.

Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, with the 15 seconds I have remaining, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for all of her hard work and dedication to these issues. I look forward to working with her in conference.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), who is truly a gentleman, and we look forward to working with him to get this \$15 million in conference.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to objection, I just want to briefly respond to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), when he read a portion of my bill and he agreed that that section that he read was just like that song that I mentioned earlier in the evening that I have written the perfect country song, the same as David Allen Coe did when he wrote that song about "You don't have to call me darlin', darlin'. You don't even have to call me by my name."

Well, I will tell the gentleman from Florida, he can call me by my name as long as he stands up and says those kind things about this perfect bill I think I have written.

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF MICHIGAN

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

Page 12, line 8, before the period insert the following: "Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$30,000,000 shall be made available for plant biotechnology research and development".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment and a Member opposed will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that I think is tremen-

dously exciting in terms of the potential to help developing nations of the world in two areas: food production and health.

This amendment sets aside \$30 million for plant biotechnology research and development. Its language reflects language put in the Senate bill by Senator BOND of Missouri. It is technology aimed at solving the health and humanitarian and environmental challenges, particularly in the developing world. Indeed, the fruits of this research promise to address some of the most serious challenges faced there: hunger, malnutrition, drought, pestilence, and disease. Can we imagine if we develop a kind of plant that can now grow in those arid soils where food cannot be grown at the present time.

Since we first cultivated about 10,000 years ago, mankind has searched for ways to improve them. Traditional selection and cross-breeding has been very useful in improving crop plants, but this is a time-consuming process that commonly produces unwanted traits that must be eliminated. We now have over 1,000 biotech products on the market.

With the development of biotechnology, plant breeders are now able to develop new varieties of plants in a level of precision and range unheard of just 2 decades ago. The potential benefits to mankind are limited only by the resourcefulness of our scientists. Just today, it was announced that genes are the major cause of cancer, breast cancer and colon cancer.

U.S. farmers, of course, have been quick to adopt the plants modified by biotechnology, and it is also spreading around the world. But as great as the potential of biotechnology here in the United States is, it holds even greater promise to solve many intractable problems facing farmers and hungry people, consumers in the developing world. Improved crop plants promise to mitigate common agricultural problems in much of the developing world through weather, pest and drought resistance, improved nutrition, and higher yields.

On April 13, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Basic Research, I issued a report on the benefits of safety and oversight of regulation, Seeds of Opportunity, a large section of which is devoted to a discussion of the potential benefits of this technology in improving nutrition, health, and feeding a growing worldwide population.

A white paper issued just yesterday, a white paper was issued by the National Academy of Sciences, joined by the Royal Society of London, the Brazilian, Chinese, Indian, Mexican, and Third World Academies of Science put the situation plainly, and I quote: "Today there are some 800 million people who do not have access to sufficient food to meet their needs. Malnutrition plays a significant role in half of the nearly 12 million deaths each year of children under 5 in developing countries."

Still quoting, "In addition to lack of food, deficiencies in micro-nutrients, especially vitamin A, iodine and iron, are widespread."

They conclude that agricultural biotechnology research and development should be aggressively pursued, and I quote again, "to increase the production of main food staples, improve the efficiency of production, reduce the environmental impact of agriculture, and provide access to food for people and farmers around the world."

Mr. Chairman, let me just conclude. I am excited about this. I think agricultural biotechnology and gene technology offer tremendous opportunities, only limited by the creativity and funding for research dollars.

□ 0020

It can play a major role in helping developing countries become self-sufficient in food production.

One example of its promise is the development of a new strain of rice. It is called golden rice. It contains both beta carotene and iron, and work is underway to get this new variety to the field.

The merging of medical and agricultural biotechnology has opened up new ways to develop plant varieties with characteristics to enhance health.

It was announced today that this kind of gene research has huge potential in the developing world. Researchers are now working on developing plants that will develop medicines and edible vaccines through common foods that could be used to immunize the kids around the world. This is significantly important.

POINT OF ORDER

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) insist on his point of order?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill, and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part, "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I am excited about this, Mr. Chairman. I would ask the chairman if he would consider looking at the Senate language in this amendment and consider the potential and the appropriateness of moving ahead in this area of doing something in the area of biotechnology.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman is aware, the language is already in the Senate version of our bill, so we will have to address it. We will certainly take the gentleman's views into consideration.

If the gentleman would like to withdraw his amendment, then I will withdraw my point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. SANDERS: Page 8, line 10, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$2,500,000)".

Page 33, line 6, after the first dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$2,500,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) will be recognized for 5 minutes and a Member opposed will be recognized for 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is cosponsored by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Slaughter), and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

What this amendment does is increase U.S. AID's development assistance account by \$2.5 million to provide assistance to indigenous and locally-based nongovernmental organizations for the protection and reintegration of women and children who are victims of international trafficking.

The committee's bill provides, unfortunately, no funds, zero fund, to assist the millions of people, primarily women and children, who are trafficked across international borders each year and forced into prostitution, sweatshop labor, and domestic servitude.

The fastest-growing international trafficking business is the trade of women, trailing only behind trafficking in drugs and arms.

According to the U.S. State Department, between 1 and 2 million women and girls seeking a better life abroad unexpectedly find themselves in brothels, the sweatshop labor industry, or exploitative domestic servitude. This tragedy continues to grow as economic globalization expands, increasing the movement of people across borders.

In a world of rich nations and poor nations, these exploitative and inhumane practices feed on the poverty and despair of poor women, children, and families in the developing world, particularly in Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union.

Earlier this year, the House passed legislation sponsored by my colleague and cosponsor of this amendment, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) highlighting the problem of trafficking in persons and authorizing funds to assist victims. These initiatives have bipartisan support in the House and Senate and the support of the administration, which requested \$10 million in assistance for trafficking victims.

Unfortunately, this legislation does not provide any funds to deal with this tragedy. The \$2.5 million for this vitally important assistance comes from the international military education and training IMET account by reducing the amount in the bill for this program by \$2.5 million which level-funds IMET.

I should add that IMET has seen a 100 percent increase in the last 5 years. In other words, Mr. Chairman, we are level-funding a program that has increased by 100 percent in 5 years in order to provide a small amount of funding to an area which is in dire need of these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) seek to control time in opposition?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, but not with the intent of the amendment. I agree, first of all, with the intent of the amendment, but in our bill already we provide significant resources to help prevent trafficking in women and children.

In recent years we have supported AID programs designed to end trafficking. In Asia, for example, funds are already contained in this bill. We will continue to support the following programs with anti-trafficking components: One, AID's South Asia Regional Initiative; two, AID's Regional Women's Initiative; three, AID's South Asian Democracy Program. AID is undertaking similar programs in Africa and Latin America to fight trafficking of women.

I assure the gentleman that the Committee on Appropriations will continue to support these anti-trafficking programs. I had hoped that we would be able to resolve this issue with a colloquy, since we have already increased development assistance by \$30 million over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

There are sufficient funds, I believe, to address the concerns the gentleman has raised. I see really no reason for the amendment, because I think we are taking care of the gentleman's concerns anyway. I would like him not to try to reconstruct the bill to make a point, which is exactly what he would be doing, when we have already agreed.

I would also, even though I will not be chairman next year, I would have appreciated this year if the gentleman had contacted me a little earlier, like probably 300 Members of the House did, and we tried to facilitate everyone who contacted us earlier with their concerns. I am sure we could have had sufficient language in here to do what the gentleman is doing by reconstructing our bill.

Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate the gentleman withdrawing his amendment if he possibly could consider that, and we will be happy to work to further

complement the language and instructions we already have in the bill where a sufficient amount of money is already designated.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the amendment being offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) specifically addresses a program which funds local indigenous nongovernmental organizations to engage in this protection for women.

Can the chairman tell me specifically, and please forgive me for not knowing this, if what U.S. AID is doing has that component to its initiative to stop trafficking of women?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, in the amendment that the gentleman offered, or as we have, I do not see that.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is correct in interpreting the intent of the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I will be happy to work with the gentleman, but I do not think we ought to restructure the bill for any reason. I have opposed it all night long and I oppose it now.

I find it strange that we are debating an issue that we have already expressed our total support of in the bill, and provided sufficient amounts of monies.

Let me just once again say that we are talking about amendment No. 20. Are we talking about amendment No. 20?

Mr. SANDERS. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CALLAHAN. There is no indication in the language I have here that it does what the gentleman says it does.

Mr. SANDERS. It increases U.S. AID's development assistance account by \$2.5 million to provide assistance to indigenous and locally-based NGOs.

Mr. CALLAHAN. It does not say that. The amendment I have just simply says it increases it by \$2.5 million and decreases an account by \$2.5 million. It is not specific in the amendment that I have here.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

□ 0030

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for yielding to me, and just let me say I am very much supportive of this language and the intent. The \$2.5 million is really a small amount of money, and it does highlight an often neglected part of this whole trafficking problem and tragedy that we face, and that is, that the locally based indigenous organizations like Miramad in Russia or LaStrada in the Ukraine do not get

much funding if they get funding at all, and they are in the front line when women are either trafficked out of the country and they are intercepted in some way, often through some good law enforcement, or when they are returned after being abused.

In order to break the cycle, these NGOs are right there providing treatment, providing psychological counseling and rescuing women.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) has now expired.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word and ask the Clerk to read the amendment, because the amendment as I understand it, it says on page 8, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert increase by \$2.5 million. Then it says on line 6, after the first dollar insert decrease by \$2.5 million. Technically, the money that we transfer could be used by anything. It could be used for population. It could be used for anything.

The amendment does not specifically say what the gentleman is expressing, and I would ask the Clerk to read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20 offered by Mr. SANDERS: Page 8, line 10, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$2,500,000)".

Page 33, line 6, after the first dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$2,500,000)".

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) I think that the amendment says what I am telling the gentleman. It does not transfer the money to the program of trafficking that the gentleman is concerned about.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is technically correct, what it does do is take \$2.5 million from IMET and transfer it and increases funds for USAID's development assistance account. Clearly the intent of everything that I am speaking about is to use that \$2.5 million to go to NGOs to combat the trafficking crisis which exists, but the gentleman is technically correct.

Is the gentleman supportive of what we are trying to do?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, yes, I am, and that is why I was trying to express, I will be happy to work with the gentleman to try to get the money. I would not like to reconstruct my bill at this time in order to give an additional \$2.5 million to the agency, but I will be happy to work with the gentleman to try to get that, if the gentleman reads the language we already have it in the report or in the bill.

It is a very lengthy report, which says almost what the gentleman is say-

ing, whereby we are instructing them to do that. So I would think that there would be no need for this. But to answer the gentleman's question, yes, I will be happy to work with the gentleman to try to facilitate your goal.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I concur with the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman CALLAHAN) and ask the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) to withdraw the amendment and work with the Committee on Appropriations. We certainly feel that the gentleman's goal is meritorious, and we will try to resolve this matter and come to some agreement on its merits. So I would urge the gentleman if he would consider withdrawing the amendment at this time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, the issue here is I know that we all agree on the crisis and we all want to do something about it. My concern is that at least \$2.5 million go to indigenous NGOs.

Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman saying that he is prepared to try to find money to do that?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, I will be happy to attempt to ensure to the gentleman that that language will be put in during the process, but it shall not be taken out of the IMET training money that he has suggested.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont, unless the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) wants to respond to mine or the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) can use the 2 minutes, I will be happy to yield.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, if what I am hearing the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) say is that he is prepared to put \$2.5 million from a source that he will determine into indigenous NGOs to combat trafficking.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, that is correct that we will do it. We will readjust the figures of the existing appropriation levels to spell out what the gentleman is seeking to do. Whether or not we get additional allocations or not, we can still do it, but I do not agree that we should take it out of the IMET training program.

Mr. SANDERS. If the gentleman will continue to yield, at the end of the day there will be \$2.5 million going to local NGOs to combat that?

Mr. CALLAHAN. That would be my serious attempt if I can get the Senate to agree.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I say to the gentleman from Vermont, no, I will just get time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont should use the balance of his time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I want to exercise the same privilege as the distinguished chairman did as is spelled out in the unanimous consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman is correct; although, the Chair would tell the gentlewoman that if she would like to at this point, the Chair will permit her, although it is really inappropriate to do so while an amendment is pending.

The Chair was attempting to facilitate a conversation, and the Chair will not make that mistake again.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thought it was in keeping with the unanimous consent request, but I will tell you what, Mr. Chairman, heeding what the gentleman is saying there, I will not use the full 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I just want a clarification because I do not know what options are available to us. Certainly if this bill goes to conference, and one never knows around here, if the bill goes to conference, I would certainly and I know the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and others Members of the subcommittee would have this as a very high priority, and I know the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) can get her own time to speak on this, but I just wanted to know what options were available. Can we be specific in conference? Are we talking about very specific report language?

I think this conversation is very important on the floor to talk about the legislative intent, because this is a very important issue, and I really do not have enough time, even if I use my full 5 minutes to tell you how much it means to women.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to assure the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) that I am going to make every effort I can to ensure that the money is spelled out in the bill. I think the intent is clearly spelled out sufficiently for them to spend the money anyway, but if the gentleman is concerned that it is not, well then we will insert the figure \$2.5 million or whatever the number is.

Ms. PELOSI. Reclaiming my time, I look forward to supporting the gentleman in that effort.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, just briefly the hour is late, I want to thank again my ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), my colleague, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and our

chairman, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for the commitment to put money into this effort.

Having recently returned from India, visiting a school where we spoke with the young girls who had been trafficked, the tragedy of this throughout the world is so immense and I know the gentleman from Alabama is aware of it and I appreciate the gentleman's commitment to invest the money in this effort, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CALLAHAN. If the gentlewoman would further yield, I do not know how many times I can say yes, maybe if I talked a little slower.

Mr. SANDERS. I am hearing a yes, Y-E-S; is that correct?

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief since I think we have come to the conclusion, but just to remind the body and I think it is important that this House on May 9th did pass the comprehensive legislation that would impose very, very tough new criminal penalties, up to life in imprisonment on those who traffic people into the United States or any part of that process and also to prevent automatic deportation, a protection for the women so that they can be helped while they are here. Eventually many of these women will get back to their country or at least some of them, I will not say many, and they will need protection when they get back, and that is what I think the gentleman's amendment and my amendment seeks to do.

We had authorized in that legislation \$10 million for victims, and this is a modest down payment on that authorization. So I thank the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman CALLAHAN) and I think his word is his bond and I think we are off to a good start here.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just conclude by thanking the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and everybody else.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I thought the purpose of this discussion was to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, if that is the purpose of it, then I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment. As long as the gentleman says yes, I will withdraw the amendment.

□ 0040

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PAYNE:

Page 12, line 8, insert before the period the following: "": *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$720,000,000 shall be made available to carry out chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama reserves a point of order on the amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to request that the important Development Assistance Fund, which is a fund that much of the appropriations for development assistance around the world is a very important instrument for development in Africa.

The House has taken a step backwards by eliminating the earmark for the Development Fund for Africa which was in legislation up until 1994. But we are not asking for the earmark to be replaced since it was removed. But we are asking that \$220 million be added into the Development Assistance Fund, which would fall under the Development Assistance Fund for Africa, the DFA, although we are not asking for the earmark.

Now, what I am saying is simply that, during the 1990s, 1993 and 1994, when the development from the DFA was designated, we actually appropriated \$850 million in 1994, \$804 million in 1993. So we had a continued increase in the Development Fund for Africa.

The 1998 level was \$700 million. In 1999, it was approximately \$700 million. This year, it has dropped to approximately \$500 million. So we are asking that \$220 million be allocated within the Development Assistance to be earmarked for Africa.

It seems, as we have been talking about all of the problems in Africa, we have been talking about the AIDS pandemic, we have been talking about the need for loan forgiveness, it seems like it is a move in the wrong direction to reduce the Development Fund for Africa, the monies that are designated, although not earmarked, because these funds go to assist in famine prevention. They go in to helping dialogue in countries to ward off ethnic strife. They go into many very, very important issues that help to make stable countries in Africa.

I might mention that, during the last decade, about 85 to 90 percent of the nations in Africa have gone under democratization. We have had elections in practically every country. Many people have the misconception that there are dictators still in Africa, but that was in the past. We have had elections in Mozambique and in South Africa. We have had elections in Namibia and Kenya. We have had elections in Senegal. We can go on and on and on. So there is no longer these dictators who speak with the one voice.

I have talked earlier about the fact that we did have that problem in the past during the Cold War where we created Mobutu, when we went and destabilized Patrice Lumumba and took him out of office with our United States intelligence operation, and put in Mobutu, who of course supported the South African apartheid government of P.W. Botha. He supported Ian Smith in Rhodesia who had the same sort of government. He supported the Southwest Africa, which did the same thing.

This was a Mobutu that we put in because of the fact that it was during the Cold War. We can go on and on in Africa. But there have been elections in most countries. We are looking for elections in the former Zaire, the Democrat Republic of Congo in the future. We have seen elections in most other countries.

So it seems to me that, in order to alleviate poverty, which is of course one of the great problems in Africa, in order to look at the amount of funds that go into Africa, the population of Africa is about 700 million people, we are talking about 500 million, less than a dollar a person in Africa where we have seen other places around the world with much smaller populations getting billions of dollars.

So it seems to me that, in order for us to look at Africa, 16 of the 18 of the poorest countries in the world are there. While we are reducing the amount of funds available, as I have indicated, it is going against what we should be doing in this new millennium. It is really not supporting new presidents who have been elected and are going through structural adjustments like in Mozambique where they have had a growth in their GDP of about 10 percent annually.

As a matter of fact, these countries, different from what people believe, that in the SADC countries, which are 14 countries in South Africa, each of these countries has had an increase in their GDP from 4 to 12 percent. Even the country of Botswana has had a balanced budget and has put more money in at the end of the day than it has spent.

So my appeal is that we increase the Development Fund for Africa to put it to the levels that it was 5, 6 and 7 years ago rather than to remove and have the money used for other parts of the world.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge that this amendment be accepted.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) wish to make his point of order?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Not at this point, Mr. Chairman. I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) claim the time in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as I have indicated, the Development Fund for Africa, which is the prime fund, USAID, elections, funds for democracy, building, funds for IRI, International Republican Institute, NDI, the National Democratic Institute, organizations which promote the various types of democratic building programs in the world, in Africa, are the main part of the main ingredients of why this development fund is so important. It goes to stability.

We have gone in and said democracy is what we should be doing. Most of the countries have actually said we want to try democracy. There has been elections also in Tanzania and elections in Uganda and elections in Kenya. All of them improved over their previous elections. So they are striving to a more perfect election process.

At this time, for us to reduce the amount of funds that are available in the DFA I think is a step backwards.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

□ 0050

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Chairman, in this day and age, when we look at the global economy and we look at how this Nation has developed and other nations, and yet we look at the continent of Africa and see how underdeveloped they are; and also in this day and age, when we realize how much smaller the world has become, I think it becomes that much more urgent that we increase the Development Fund for Africa by the \$220 million that is requested by the Payne amendment.

Once upon a time there was a line item initiative for the Africa development fund. That no longer exists. And when we look at how the cost of things are ever escalating, this request is actually very little. We talk about democracy and helping to democratize various countries in the continent of Africa. That is what this money is for, helping people have a form of government where they can grow and develop as we did.

We should be able to have others benefit from our history and understand the mistakes that we made in the past so that they will not have to go through some of the same growing pains that we did. In fact, in this great

country, with the prosperity that we now have, I think it is just the very little that we could do, this \$220 million. That is not a lot of money when I think about some of the individual wealth of some people in this country. Some CEOs in this country have \$220 million to use at their disposal. We are talking about \$220 million for an entire continent of people. That is just pennies. Pennies. Yet what good, what human good it will do for the people of the continent of Africa.

USAID is the money that is entitled here. Democratic initiatives. A lot of the things that I hear sometimes sound like excuses not to do something. When we were talking earlier in regards to debt relief, there was the excuse that was constantly being made that we cannot do it because this was wrong with this country or this was wrong with that country. And many of the things they talked about that was wrong with them, well, that is what we fix in this bill.

So it is about us being serious about making a difference. It is about our wanting to reach out a helping hand in a world that is ever shrinking. I do believe we are our brothers' keepers. We are our brothers' keepers. And I think if we want peace and prosperity, that by doing this we will not have to worry about spending \$60 billion for a bubble sometime in the future because we are afraid of suffering some kind of attack. I think we need to begin to do the kinds of things that will make us accepted by others and others accepted by us because we are working collectively together for humanitarian concerns and reasons.

I think that we can do this. I think that it is a reasonable thing, and I support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and wish to close by indicating that we feel that we have seen recent success with elections in Senegal; we have seen elections in Nigeria; we have seen current elections in Mozambique. We have seen successes.

As I indicated, we had \$800 million in 1993, and 1994 \$850 million, and now we have reduced the allocations of DFA down to \$500 million. It is really a step backwards. It is unconscionable. It really does not keep up with what is going on. It is unbelievable to try to understand why this is.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to thank him for his great leadership when it comes to the continent of Africa. He is a tremendous resource to this Congress on this subject. He knows of what he speaks. And he is correct, we do not do enough in the African Development Fund. We must do more, and I am pleased to support his amendment.

We need more money in the bill, though, in order to do this so that we

do not damage other initiatives that we want for Africa as well. So in that spirit I am pleased to support the amendment and commend the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time and simply say that I would hope that that last statement from the gentlewoman from California, in a time when we have escalating profits, when we have people who are making billions and millions of dollars, the number of millionaires they do not even keep any more, I hope her statement would indicate for my colleagues that it is the wrong time for us to turn our backs when we take 100 million here and 200 million there. We can afford it. We can do better. God has blessed this Nation, we should not turn our back on him.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I still reserve my point of order, and will insist on it in just a moment, but just in response to the gentleman, every year the President requests a separate fund for the development of Africa and every year this committee combines Africa into the development assistance and child survival accounts.

It is not that we are neglecting Africa. Indeed, if we total up overall everything that we have included this year, we recommend \$1.6 billion for Africa. So this is not any omission of recognition of the needs of Africa. We do it. We do not, nor did my predecessor on this subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), earmark funds for countries or regions. We do not have a special regional account for Latin America or for Asia either.

I think that we have made it fairly clear to the administration that it is our intent that a minimum amount of \$1.6 billion be spent.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point of order that this is an unauthorized earmark. I make that point of order against the amendment, and I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I understand what the gentleman has said, although it appears I was not asking for a line item.

I am just simply indicating that we are not asking to specifically earmark by line item, but in the allocation of the funds that were in the development assistance fund it was always understood that we would have a floor of \$700 million to \$800 million. It is my understanding that, with the way the funds are being allocated now, the floor has dropped.

So I have not asked for a specific line item for DFA. I am simply asking that in the development fund, that funds for Africa that will be allocated and that we attempt to stay at least where we

were in the past. That is all I am requesting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. The amendment proposes to earmark certain funds in the bill. Under clause 2(a) of rule XXI, such an earmarking must be specifically authorized by law. The burden of establishing the authorization in law rests with the proponent of the amendment.

Finding that this burden has not been carried, the Chair must sustain the point of order.

Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

□ 0100

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PAYNE:

Page 12, line 8, insert before the period the following: "Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$500,000 shall be made available for a grant to the Office of the Facilitator of the National Dialogue for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Strike section 567 of the bill (page 109, strike line 7 and all that follows through line 11).

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) seek unanimous consent for that portion of the amendment which seeks to move ahead and strike section 567 of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may reserve a point of order. Is there objection to that portion of the amendment that reaches ahead to the point where the Clerk has not yet read?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) reserves a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have offered is an amendment that would provide assistance to the people of southern Sudan. At this time we have seen in Sudan a government from Khartoum that is a pariah government, the government of al-Bahsir and Mr. Tarrabi, a government that had wreaked havoc on the people to the south. And the group of the South Sudanese Liberation Movement have been struggling for years attempting to protect the people in the south.

The people in the south are taken into slavery and they are sold. It is unconscionable what is going on there. We have seen old Russian planes used to bomb stable communities in the south. And so we are asking that the administration give authority to provide non-lethal and non-food assistance to the National Democratic Alliance,

which is a group of organizations in the south of Sudan in order to provide protection to the civilians who are targeted by government soldiers and by their militias, their allies, the persons who are doing aerial bombing and forcing displacement of people and taking people into slavery.

We are finally starting to see a groundswell in the country of people talking about the fact that we can no longer look the other way at what is happening in Sudan. It is disgraceful. It is something that we can no longer tolerate. We have to give assistance to folks in that particular area so that they can at least move forward in attempting to provide protection to the people.

As I have indicated, we are talking about non-lethal, non-food but ways that the folks in that area can be assisted by the National Democratic Alliance.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, point of inquiry.

The gentleman, as I understand it, read one amendment, and he is talking about another amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is absolutely right. The gentleman is correct.

We will ask the Chairman if we could, then, move to the one that is in this section. Mr. Chairman, if we could ask the Clerk to read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment which is pending.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment Offered by Mr. PAYNE:

Page 12, line 8, insert before the period the following: "Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$500,000 shall be made available for a grant to the Office of the Facilitator of the National Dialogue for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Strike section 567 of the bill (page 109, strike line 7 and all that follows through line 11).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) continues to reserve a point of order.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this also is an amendment dealing with the problems on the Continent. This is asking for \$500,000 to be allocated to the assistance for the national dialogue, which is the Lusaka Accords. The Lusaka Accords are the accords that will end the strife in the Congo.

As my colleagues know, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, under the leadership of President Kabila, there has been an armed conflict bringing in five foreign countries to the soil of the Congo: President Mugabi in Zimbabwe, President Sam Nujoma from Namibia. We have the country of Rwanda, the country of Uganda, Mr. Museveni, Mr. Mugambi from Rwanda and from Angola, Mr. De Santos, are all in a conflict in the Congo.

What this request is that the former president of the country of Botswana,

who has been designated by the OAU, the Organization of African Unity, to have a dialogue with the people of the Congo to come up with a mechanism for elections so that the people there could have elections and that it would facilitate the removal of foreign troops from the Congo, the troops from Rwanda and Uganda, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

And so this \$500,000 is very key because it will give the funds that they need to do the dialogue with the Lasaca Accords.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order. This is an unauthorized earmark.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Although the importance of this matter in this dialogue I believe sort of ought to be considered, the fact that we are making the request I assume would be considered an earmark. I think that the importance of it is so great I would hope that there would be some opportunity within the committee for some discussion on this matter. Because with six countries at war and we are talking \$500,000 that could possibly have the withdraw of these countries because of the dialogue within the country I think would, hopefully, be able to work it in some way in some language so that it does not violate the question of being an earmark.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any other Member wish to speak on the point of order?

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, this will not take long. I think it has been said that this was an unauthorized expenditure. And I am not sure exactly what is meant by that except to say that the request that has been made by the gentleman is formally before this House without it having to be designated as authorized as such.

This is extremely important that he is given the opportunity to have this considered simply because he has spoken and others have spoken about what is going on on the Continent, the need to have more democracy, the need not to have dictatorships, the need to make sure that the dollars that we are trying to get in debt relief is spent in a wise fashion.

Well, this would help that process. We have countries that have so much potential, but they need to be assisted in their efforts to maintain the peace.

□ 0110

We have Angola that has been involved for many years and we have done nothing to assist them. We have supported Zabimbi who is up in the bush rather than giving support to someone who is trying to carry out democracy in Angola. We have new leadership in the Congo with no assistance to Kabila about how to resolve the differences between the Hutus and the Tutsis.

So I would ask that this be made in order and that the gentleman be allowed to offer this amendment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I might say once again, I support what the gentleman wants to do. His amendment earmarks funds within the development assistance account.

Earlier this year, USAID asked me to agree to provide \$1 million to support the problem in the Congo. I agreed to support this program, which is also supported by the Catholic Church. So USAID has already indicated and pledged \$1 million towards this anyway. What the gentleman's amendment would do is earmark \$50 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The amendment proposes to earmark certain funds in the bill.

Under clause 2(a) of Rule XXI, such an earmarking must be specifically authorized by law. The burden of establishing the authorization in law rests with the proponent of the amendment. No provision of law has been cited.

Finding that this burden has not been carried, the Chair must sustain the point of order against the amendment.

Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LEBANON

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$18,000,000 should be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for development assistance may be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, after notification to the Committees on Appropriations, may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the restriction contained in this paragraph, after taking into account the effectiveness of the overseas development activities of the organization, its level of volunteer support, its financial viability and stability, and the degree of its dependence for its financial support on the agency.

Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, \$165,000,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

In title II of the bill under the heading "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT-INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE", after the first dollar amount insert "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

In title III of the bill under the heading "MILITARY ASSISTANCE-FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT-PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS", after the first dollar amount insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) will be recognized for 5 minutes and a Member opposed will be recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) reserves a point of order against the amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my first order of business is to thank the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for their generosity and kindness in recognizing how vital these issues are to so many of us.

Just about a couple of weeks ago on the Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations bill, I tried there to reconcile, if you will, what I thought was a terrible direction in limiting the President's opportunity to join in peacekeeping efforts and to fund peacekeeping efforts around the world by way of the restriction on the funding requiring congressional intervention.

This amendment would restore monies that have been taken from the peacekeeping efforts. The bill appropriates \$118 million for voluntary contributions for international peacekeeping operations, including those in the Sinai and Cyprus, \$16 million, 12 percent less than the request; and \$35 million, 12 percent less than the current level.

What my amendment does is add \$10 million to this very vital effort.

Mr. Chairman, let me speak to this whole idea of peacekeeping. As we stand here in the early morning hours of July 13, 2000, all of us are prayerful and grateful that there are peace negotiations going on regarding the Middle East. Well, then, I would say, Mr. Chairman, that our responsibilities on peace, as I have indicated on coming to the floor of the House, is a burden that America accepts as one of the most powerful or the most powerful democratic Nation in the world; in fact, the most powerful Nation in the world.

As we look to the continent of Africa with such promise, having passed the African Growth and Opportunity Act,

fighting for survival for those who are infected with HIV/AIDS, we cannot avoid looking at the need for peace. In fact, we find in the passage of the legislation, and the foreign policy has specifically limited the funding for peacekeeping missions in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and the Western Saharan region.

Mr. Chairman, this is a tragedy. Just coming back from the United Nations last week, and we joined with several Members of this body, along with a number of ambassadors, many of them from the continent of Africa, where we joined together that we would stop the abuse and use of children in war, stop using children in prostitution and pornography. That was a great step of collaboration, but yet, America cannot join its allies in fighting for peace. In Sierra Leone as a very prime example, Mr. Chairman, let me cite for my colleagues, "the line of youth swelled with other abductees as the rebels took the boys, told the boys their hands would be cut off and sent back to the democratic president of Sierra Leone."

Another story, Mr. Chairman, talking about the Jordanian soldiers who arrived in Sierra Leone fresh in this beleaguered peacekeeping effort, and I realize that we have not had good things to say about those peacekeeping efforts, but yet that president is trying. As he paid homage to 19 people killed during the recent demonstration, he was still trying to encourage the 10,000 people who, without fear, gathered to rally around to support him that we can have peace in Sierra Leone.

The only way we are going to have peace is if we have the kind of resources in America to be able to give our fair share to the United Nations peacekeeping efforts. We did it in Kosovo, and many people came on this floor and laughed about Kosovo. They believed we could not have peace there, and yes, it is a shaky peace. But with the United Nations and our air war effort, we have a stabilized peace in Kosovo and in the Bosnian area.

Can we do less on the continent of Africa? Can we do less for the Congo? Can we do less for Angola? Can we do less in Eritrea and Ethiopia? The chairman knows that he worked with me just a few years ago to challenge Ethiopia to improve its human rights situation, and yet, here we are today causing the effort to be diminished by not providing them with peacekeeping funds.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 4811, the Foreign Appropriations bill. We must re-establish our nation's unwavering commitment to the world's International Peacekeeping efforts, which are designed to bring peace and order in times of strife and chaos.

This amendment that would increase funding an amount of \$10 million for peacekeeping activities in H.R. 4811, the Foreign Operations appropriation measure.

The bill appropriates \$118 million for voluntary contributions for international peace-

keeping operations, including those in the Sinai and Cyprus, \$16 million (12%) less than requested and \$35 million (12%) less than the current level.

As the world's sole super power we must not concede that any part of it is outside of our interest as a nation. What happens in other countries does affect our nation. If only one lesson can be gained by our nation's experience during World War II, it is that ignoring an international problem does not make it go away.

Prior to the Congressional recess for the Fourth of July Break this body made an attempt to negate our nations full range of options in implementing foreign policy by specifically limiting the provision of funding for peacekeeping missions in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, and the Western Saharan region.

Should that kind of thinking become standard foreign policy for our nation the foes of the United States can just wait until we declare some territory off limits and then relocate their operation to that location and then they could freely use that territory to project their terror to our shores at will.

It has been said often enough by those who are more versed in national security than most of this body because of their positions on National Security related committees that the one thing no nation should do is say what they will not do. It is better to keep opponents guessing about what we will or will not do regarding the protection of our people and national interest abroad.

Specifically, the amendment increases the President-Peacekeeping Operations funding amount currently in this bill by \$10 million. This represents critical funding for United Nations peacekeepers that we must take seriously.

As we all know, a serious issue facing the United Nations, the United States, and Congress concerning United Nations peacekeeping is the extent to which the United Nations has the capacity to restore or keep the peace in the changing world environment. We need a reliable source of funding and other resources for peacekeeping and improved efficiencies of operation.

We need peacekeeping funds in order to promote our own best interest globally. These are not peripheral concerns for countries trying to establish the rule of law. The instability and fragile peace in countries like Bosnia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, and Haiti cannot be ignored. United Nations peacekeeping operations carry out vital functions. They are historically known for their impartiality, integrity, and courageousness.

We need to support democratic institutions in a consistent and meaningful manner. Proposals for strengthening U.N. peacekeeping and other aspects of U.N. peace and security capacities have been adopted in the United Nations, by the Clinton Administration, and by the Congress. Moreover, most authorities have agreed that if the United Nations is to be responsive to post-Cold War challenges, both U.N. members and the appropriate U.N. organs will have to continue to improve U.N. structures and procedures in the peace and security area.

Peacekeeping forces are also critical to ensure that ports remain easily assessable for relief operations, that peaceful operations of

civil authority is allowed to re-establish rule by law, and provide order and stability during times of crisis. Some say that there may not be a famine in the Horn of Africa. But we really do not know. We do know that the situation of food insecurity is so bad that conditions are approaching the desperate situation that occurred in 1984, when the people of that nation did experience a famine.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment so that we can restore peace and security in Africa. These problems are intertwined and the peacekeeping missions in Africa deserve our strong support.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on International Relations on Africa.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentlewoman from Texas for this amendment.

Peacekeeping is where it is. We have seen that by delaying the number of peacekeepers that go into a country because of the lack of funds, we find that they go in unprepared. I think in Sierra Leone we saw that happen. We cannot send people in that are not prepared.

Mr. Chairman, I support the gentlewoman's amendment.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it would increase the level of outlays in the bill in violation of clause 2(f) of Rule XXI. This rule states that "it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations among objects in the bill without increasing the levels of budget authority or outlays in the bill. The amendment would increase the level of outlays in the bill."

It increases the outlays by \$4 million.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentlewoman from Texas wish to be heard briefly on the point of order?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I certainly do. I appreciate the procedural reference that has been made by the distinguished chairperson of this committee. But as was indicated in earlier discussions, might I say that the context of this appropriations bill deals with our foreign policy.

My understanding is that my amendment is germane to the point that it deals with increasing funding levels for peacekeeping that is denoted in this appropriations bill. I am understanding of the reference that the chairman is making, but I believe that because it deals with what this appropriations bill deals with, which is foreign policy and peacekeeping, that I am germane and within the context of such.

Mr. Chairman, I would care to, if I am able to yield to the chairman, who I understand is coming back to the floor, but let me just say this, that we are suffering in our standing as a world power, being able to carry the kind of leverage to encourage others to promote peace.

□ 0120

We cannot do it if we diminish the funding and if we hold these various amendments nongermane or out of order when we are suffering all over this world. I would ask that the amendment be considered as in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) seek to be heard briefly on the point of order? Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, let me just say that when we say this is nongermane, it makes it appear as though the question of peacekeeping has never been raised. We have been talking about peacekeeping. We even had \$2.7 billion removed from the bill about peacekeeping, so we are simply saying that it seems to me that the ruling of the Chair that this is not germane when peacekeeping has actually been part of the appropriations process, it is to a large degree what we have been talking about.

We have been talking about it for Ethiopia and Eritrea, for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We are talking about peacekeepers possibly in Angola. We are talking about peacekeepers now, after the diplomats have made the Lome accord that says this is the outline for peace in the region, when we had the Lusaka accord that says, this is what the diplomats have done for the Congo, now we need to bring the peacekeepers in to preserve the peace; the Lome accords for the peace in Sierra Leone.

So for them to be called nongermane when this has been the center of much of the discussion here, especially in Africa for the past 3 or 4 weeks, I just would urge that the Speaker reconsider the narrow interpretation, the strict construction that he has done in the interpretation, and look at it not in the specificity but in the fundamental of the general position of peacekeeping, which has been something that has been germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

To be considered pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI, an amendment must not propose to increase the level of budget authority or outlays in the bill. Because the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) proposes a net increase in the level of outlays in the bill, it may not avail itself of clause 2(f) to address portions of the bill not yet read.

Therefore, the point of order made by the gentleman from Alabama is sustained against the amendment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CALLAHAN) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration

the bill (H.R. 4811) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TODAY

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns this legislative day, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. today.

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

There was no objection.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, a point of inquiry. Mr. Speaker, when will the votes be taken tomorrow that had been rolled? Since we only have a few, is it possible we can begin with debate to give Members more time to get in here tomorrow morning, since we went so late tonight?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unable to answer that at this time, but would yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), who possibly could shed some light.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that votes will be rolled in the morning until there are sufficient number of votes to make sense to bring Members over to cast a series of votes on amendments.

Ms. PELOSI. Although we have to be here obviously at 9 o'clock to begin the debate, as far as the other Members are concerned, it is not likely that our first vote will occur at 9 o'clock, but after we have a few more votes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. The gentlewoman is correct.

Ms. PELOSI. I would encourage that. I think that, again, since we have been here so late tonight, it would be great if Members could not have to be here at 9. They have other appointments, et cetera, in the morning, some funerals and things like that.

So while we debate, if they could have that time, it would be great. I thank the chairman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Mr. FORBES (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for July 10 through July 12 on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, July 13, 2000, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8493. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Office's report on comparability of pay and benefits, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 18336; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

8494. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting a report entitled, "Federal Policy Barriers to Assistive Technology," as required by the Assistive Technology Act of 1998; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8495. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Greening the Government Requirements in Contracting—received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8496. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE Authorized Subcontract for Use by DOE Management and Operating (M&O) Contractors with New Independent States' Scientific Institutes through the Science and Technology Center in the Ukraine—received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8497. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—DOE Administrative Class Deviation, 952.247-70, Foreign Travel, and 970.5204-52, Foreign Travel—received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8498. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Security and Emergency Operations, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standardization of Firearms—received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8499. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Security and Emergency Operations, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Chapter 9, Public Key Cryptography and Key Management—received June 2, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8500. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" rule—Revision of Fee Schedules; 100% Fee Recovery, FY 2000 (RIN: 3150-AG50) received June 9, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

8501. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" rule—Revision of Part 50, Appendix K, "ECCS Evaluation Models" (RIN: 3150-