

Chief of Joint Forces Command is in the best position to develop new operational concepts and test the new technologies that support it. The report calls for a description of how the Joint Experimentation Program and the results of its activities are to be used to develop new Joint Requirements, Doctrine, and Acquisition programs to support network centric operations. It also requires the development and description of a plan to use the Joint Experimentation program to identify impediments to the development of a joint information network, including the linking of Service intranets, as well as redesigning force structures to leverage new network centric operational concepts.

The final report, described in Section 906(d), focuses on the coordination of Service and Agency Science and Technology investments in the development of future Joint Network Centric Warfare capabilities. In moving towards a more Joint, networked force we must continue to ensure that we provide our nation's warfighters with the best technologies. We must increase our investments in areas such as sensors, networking protocols, human-machine interfaces, training, and other technologies outlined in Section 906(d)(2)(A), especially in the face of declining S&T budgets. The report requires the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to explain how S&T investments supporting network centric operations will be coordinated across the Agencies and Services to eliminate redundancy and better address critical warfighter, technology, and R&D needs. This is more important than ever as we develop our next generation of weapon systems—better coordination and establishment of common standards in the technology development stages can only help to alleviate future interoperability problems.

The Undersecretary's planning and evaluation of investments in S&T for a network centric force must also address the role of the operator in a network centric system. We must pay more attention to the training of our combat and support personnel so that they can make the best use of information technologies, as well as investing more in research on learning and cognitive processes so that our training systems and human-machine interfaces are optimized.

The investments recommended in the report should also accommodate the incredible pace of change in information technologies that is currently driven by the commercial sector. To address this, Section 906(d)(2)(B) calls for an analysis of how commercially driven revolutions in information technology are modifying the DoD's investment strategy and incorporation of dual-use technologies.

I believe this legislation will help focus the Pentagon and Congress' attention on the need to move our military into a more information savvy

and networked force. I hope that these three key reports set forth the needed organizational, policy, and legislative changes necessary to achieve this transformation for decision makers in the military, Administration, and in Congress. I believe that our future military operations must be network centric to preserve our technological and operational superiority. I look forward to receiving plans and proposals to help get us there efficiently and effectively.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, earlier today, I voted to table Senator MURRAY's amendment to the FY2001 Department of Defense authorization bill. This amendment, which was successfully tabled, would have allowed for the performance of abortion services on our military bases. It is clear to me, Mr. President, that this amendment would have violated the spirit of the Hyde law, which prohibits Government-funded abortions.

Proponents of the amendment attempted to get around this prohibition by requiring that women receiving abortions on military installations pay for their own abortions. But, Mr. President, this simply does not eliminate government involvement in the delivery of abortion services. Military doctors would have to perform the abortions voluntarily, or our Armed Forces would have to contract with private doctors to perform the abortions.

Mr. President, we cannot turn our military bases into abortion clinics. Clearly, the federal government is prohibited from the provision of abortions, and should not be in the business of facilitating any abortion services on our military bases. Our federal government has no role to play in providing abortion services. It is that simple.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if I may inquire, as I understand it, today the Senate will not further consider the armed services bill; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report S. 2522 by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2522) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the pending bill provides \$13.4 billion for foreign assistance programs. By comparison, last year the Senate voted 97-2 for a \$12.6 billion bill and the Presi-

dent signed a \$13.7 billion bill. Given the budget constraints, the fact that we are just below last year's final level is a tribute to Senator STEVENS' and Senator BYRD's adept management of allocations.

I think the bill strikes a good balance between meeting emerging requirements yet requiring accountability for the funds we make available.

In terms of meeting emerging global needs, we have invested \$651 million in a new, global health initiative which will help ramp up immunizations and combat malaria, tuberculosis, polio, and AIDS. Senator LEAHY deserves special recognition for his efforts to establish this initiative with adequate funding. The committee's interest in health began several years ago when we earmarked \$25 million for polio programs. The administration's initial howls of protest have been silenced since we are on the verge of wiping out the disease thanks largely to the public-private collaboration between the Rotary Club and international donors.

We have a unique opportunity, if not responsibility, to replicate the success of this public-private partnership in other health areas, given recent generous support for vaccination research and programs by pharmaceutical companies and the Gates Foundation.

The bill also increases funding for key countries in the Balkans struggling to accelerate economic and political reforms. The administration requested \$195 million in a supplemental and \$610 million for 2001. Instead of adding to emergency spending, the committee has increased the overall amount made available for fiscal year 2001 to \$635 million rather than add to emergency spending. I do not think the region needs more money so much as it requires better management of American resources. With \$635 million, I think we have more than adequately responded to the needs of the region.

Within this increase we were able to provide \$89 million for Montenegro and \$60 million for Croatia, which in each case combined the Supplemental and 2001 request. Our assistance to the government in Montenegro is a lifeline as they struggle to address mounting political and economic pressure applied by the regime in Belgrade. Within the last few weeks we have seen an escalation of political violence which can be traced to Belgrade including the assassination of a presidential bodyguard and an attack on a member of the political opposition. We need to be clear about U.S. support for the embattled Montenegrin Government.

Croatia's recent elections renew prospects for real reforms and real growth, which I expect our funding help encourage. I commend the new government for making serious commitments to allow for the return of refugees, suspend support for extremists in Bosnia, and press forward with political and

economic reforms. To give the new government some leverage, the bill includes those commitments as benchmarks for releasing our assistance.

As the Croatian provisions illustrate, this bill is not just about spending. It is fundamentally about accountability—we must have more confidence that the resources we commit will, in fact, achieve results.

U.S. resources cannot singlehandedly rebuild, rehabilitate, reform, or develop a nation, but we can assure that aid is effectively administered and we must guarantee our partners—including other donors, recipients, and nongovernment organizations—all share the burden and share our commitment to free market economics and democracy.

I think it is pretty clear in Kosovo we are off track. Last year, we earmarked \$150 million for Kosovo with the requirement that our pledge would not exceed 15 percent of the total committed by European and other donors. We also made clear we would not assume any responsibility for major infrastructure reconstruction. The initial affect of this conditionality was positive, and the Secretary of State was able to determine that other donors pledged enough to meet at least 85 percent of the resource requirements. Unfortunately, those pledges have been slow to materialize. Donor support for roads, clinics, schools, utilities, courts, and industry is imperceptible.

Instead of supporting an effort to build up Kosova, we are building up a U.N. bureaucracy—and a pretty incompetent one at that. UNMIK is like a huge Macy's Thanksgiving Day float—bloated and detached—drifting far above the crowd—fluttering in a confetti cloud of rulings, edicts, ordinances, and injunctions.

Few Kosovars I talk with can point to a single meaningful accomplishment. Instead, they suggest Serb rule has been supplanted by the United Nations—a more benign influence, perhaps, but every bit as indifferent and irrelevant to real Kosovar needs.

And, we are expected to pay the lion's share for this waste. For months, the committee has been besieged by requests to release funds because of urgent shortfalls and gaps other donors have failed to fill.

We are making the same mistake we made in Bosnia. And it isn't just the U.N.'s failure. Within weeks of setting up a mission, AID set off on a course to fund large-scale contracts with groups that had no local experience or no inclination to build up and to leave behind a strengthened local civic society.

To address these problems, the bill structures new conditions on our support for Kosovo. This year, we have modified language so that U.S. actual expenditures do not exceed 15 percent of the total actual expenditures by all donors. And, we require that 50 percent of all resources flow through local nongovernment organizations which know what they are doing and have the only,

real prospect of making a difference at the community level.

Turning to Russia, the new Putin government is untested in many respects, but not in its ability to wage a ruthless war against civilians in Chechnya. After creating 440,000 refugees, Moscow not only is limiting access by international relief workers, they have stonewalled international attempts to allow investigations of alleged war crimes and atrocities.

The Clinton administration has made a bad situation worse. Not only did they refuse to vote in support of the U.N. Human Rights Commissioner's call for an international investigation and tribunal, the Bureau of Refugees and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow have rejected requests to support the courageous relief workers operating in the region. The Department argues they don't want to encourage groups to enter unsafe areas. This is both disingenuous and unjust—these groups are already in Chechnya and Ingushetia desperate for contributions. What the administration refuses to admit is they simply don't want to challenge or upset the Russians. This is a dangerous, long-standing pattern which compromises our values and our interests.

Russia's war against the Chechen people makes me wonder what kind of democracy the administration has helped fund with more than \$5 billion in assistance.

Over the years, and including administration veto threats, we have tried—and often failed—to establish benchmarks and conditions on U.S. aid to Russia. This year, we have conditioned further support to the Russian Government upon certification that the Putin government is allowing relief workers unimpeded access in Chechnya and Ingushetia. We also require certification that the Russian Government is fully cooperating with international investigations of war crimes and atrocities committed in Chechnya and relief efforts. Finally, of money made available to Russia, we have earmarked \$10 million for nongovernment organization relief operations in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Turning to our hemisphere, after spending more than \$2 billion in Haiti, most of us are frustrated by the fact that it remains the poorest country in the hemisphere with political assassinations and violence a staple of daily life. Only real political change holds out hope of producing stability and economic progress, so we have conditioned further assistance upon certification that the Preval government has allowed free and fair elections to proceed and that a parliament is seated on schedule this month.

That may prove difficult given yesterday's news. Apparently, according to the New York Times, Haiti's top election official fled the country, "fearing for his life after he refused to approve results for last month's contested legislative and local elections."

Now, let me take a moment to describe the committee's treatment of

the Colombia supplemental request. Our disposition of Plan Colombia differs from the request in four ways.

First, within the Foreign Operations area, the overall funding is lower. The administration requested \$1,073,500,000. The Committee has appropriated \$934,100,000.

Second, that lower funding level is primarily a result of providing a different helicopter package. The request was for 30 Blackhawks at a cost of \$388 million. We have provided 60 Huey IIs at a cost of \$118.5 million. These numbers include the first year's operating costs.

Third, with the savings in the helicopter package we were able to invest in a regional strategy and substantially increase aid to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. I felt the administration's singular focus on Colombia guaranteed that the production and trafficking problem would simply be pushed across the border. The bill's regional emphasis on interdiction and development keeps Colombian traffickers from becoming a moving target. We more than doubled the regional request of \$76 million and provided \$205 million.

This level allowed us to fully fund Bolivia's request of \$120 million for both alternative development and interdiction programs. With an impressive track record in eradication of coca and alternative development, Bolivia deserves our continued support as the government completes the task. The results in Bolivia are truly noteworthy, almost to the point of being astonishing.

Similarly, we nearly tripled the support for Ecuador while increasing aid to the Peruvian Government as well.

Fourth and finally, we added \$50 million to the \$93 million request for human rights monitoring. As the military pressure picks up, so will the likelihood of abuses, so we have expanded witness, prosecutor, and judicial protection programs as well as support to monitoring groups. We have also conditioned aid on the Secretary of State certifying that the Colombian military is in full compliance with their own laws requiring the prosecution of military officers in civilian courts for alleged human rights abuses. This should help end the pattern of allowing these cases to be dropped in military courts.

In addition to supplemental funds for Colombia, the administration also submitted a \$193 million supplemental request for Mozambique, only \$10 million dedicated to meeting immediate disaster needs. While there is no question the flooding in Mozambique was a disaster, the question the committee had to consider was whether the requested funds were for immediate urgent needs or long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction which should be addressed in the fiscal year 2001 regular spending bill. What we chose to provide in emergency spending will offer immediate relief on a one-time basis, rather than support the longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation needs which can be

covered by the increase we provided in the 2001 development assistance.

Finally, the committee was asked to support a \$210 million supplemental package for a contribution to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative Trust Fund. The committee has provided an initial commitment of \$75 million pending authorization legislation currently being considered by the Banking Committee.

With that, let me pass the baton to my friend and colleague, Senator LEAHY, with whom I have enjoyed working on this legislation each year during our time together, as either chairman or the ranking member. I express my gratitude to him for his friendship and the cooperative way in which we have proceeded every year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky for his gracious comments.

I am very pleased to join my friend from Kentucky, Senator MCCONNELL, who as chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee has done a superb job getting this bill to the floor.

The Appropriations Committee reported this bill on May 9 after very little debate. The fact that it sailed through our committee was a reflection of the bipartisan way the bill was put together. We did everything possible to accommodate the wishes of Senators on both sides of the aisle.

This bill is \$780 million above last year's Senate foreign operations bill. We increased funding for global health programs, which many Senators support.

We increased export assistance. We increased funding for a number of other important programs. That is the good news. But this bill is \$350 million below last year's enacted level, and \$1.7 billion below the President's 2001 budget request.

We were not able to fully fund several programs that have broad support, such as the Peace Corps, but I expect that more will be done in the conference committee.

The bill also does not respond adequately to the emergency disaster needs in Mozambique, which was devastated by floods earlier this year. We provided only \$25 million out of a request of \$193 million. I cannot help but compare the billions we have spent to relieve the suffering of people in Bosnia and Kosovo, with our minuscule aid to Southern Africa.

The bill provides only \$75 million of the \$435 million in emergency supplemental and fiscal year 2001 funding for debt relief for the poorest countries, which has bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. This is an international initiative led by the United States. We need to do our share.

We also fell short on the International Development Association, the soft-loan window of the World Bank. We are about \$85 million short.

I have some real concerns about the way the World Bank is handling staff complaints of misconduct, such as harassment and retaliation.

I am preparing some proposals for the World Bank to address these problems.

Several Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, have written to me urging more funding for the Global Environment Facility, which supports programs to protect the ozone, reduce ocean pollution, and protect biodiversity. We were only able to provide \$50 million, out of a request of \$175 million.

Some have complained that the GEF is funding the Kyoto Protocol. Those critics owe it to the GEF to specify which activities they oppose, rather than making vague objections that are not based on facts. We need to find common ground on addressing these critical environmental problems.

Finally, I want to address the emergency funding for Colombia, which was attached to this bill in the committee. I want to help Colombia, which is facing threats from left-wing guerrillas, right-wing paramilitaries, and drug traffickers allied with both.

I also have a lot of respect for Colombia's President Pastrana. We are already giving hundreds of millions of dollars to Colombia.

But I cannot endorse a proposal that would vastly increase our military involvement in Colombia that is so poorly thought out and suffers from so many unanswered questions.

Although the administration does not like to talk about it, this is only the first billion-dollar installment of a multiyear, open-ended commitment of many more billions of dollars.

Nobody can say what they expect this to cost, what we can expect to achieve, in what period of time, how intensifying a war that cannot be won will lead to peace, or what the risks are to hundreds of American military and civilian personnel in Colombia or to Colombian civilians. I have asked the Administration these questions, but their answers are vague at best.

Even the goal is vague. If it is to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, that is wishful thinking. If it is to defeat the guerrillas, this is not the way to do it. I think the American people deserve better answers before we spend billions of their tax dollars on another civil war in South America.

Having said that, I very much appreciate Chairman MCCONNELL's willingness to include a number of conditions on the aid, which have strong bipartisan support. If this Colombia aid passes, these human rights conditions and reporting requirements are essential to ensure that the aid is not misused and that human rights are protected.

As with many other appropriations bills, we are going to need to get a higher allocation if the President is going to sign this bill. But as the

Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, has said, this is one step in the process. I believe it is a good start and that we should pass this bill. There is no reason why we cannot wrap it up very quickly.

With the distinguished chairman on the floor, I tell him that on my side of the aisle, I urge anybody who has amendments to get them over here and let us try to wrap it up in the morning so that by early tomorrow afternoon we can go on to a different bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I say in response to the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont, I believe we now do have a consent agreement that will allow us to move ahead, not quite as rapidly as the Senator from Vermont and I had hoped.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I must say that the Senator from Kentucky would probably like to do it at the same speed I would but we are both realists in this regard.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I believe this will move us toward a completion, hopefully by early evening tomorrow.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all first-degree amendments to the pending bill must be filed at the desk by 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 2000

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 21. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and Senator GRAHAM of Florida be recognized in morning business for up to 40 minutes, to be followed by Senator VOINOVICH for 40 minutes, and the Senate then resume consideration of the foreign operations appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I further ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes the bill at approximately 11 a.m., Senator WELLSTONE be recognized to offer his amendment regarding Colombia, no second-degree amendments be in order prior to a vote in relation to the amendment, and there be 90 minutes for debate prior to the vote under the control of Senator WELLSTONE and 45 minutes under the control of myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, in light of that, there will be no further rollcall votes this evening.