SEC. 3404. EXTENSION OF WAR RISK INSURANCE AUTHORITY.

Section 1214 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 App. U.S.C. 1294) is amended by striking ''June 30, 2000'' and inserting ''June 30, 2005''.

SEC. 3405. OWNERSHIP OF THE JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

Section 3302(l)(1)(C) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''owned by the United States Maritime Administration'' and inserting ''owned by the National Liberty Ship Memorial, Inc.''.

TITLE XXXV—PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000''.

SEC. 3502. AUTHORIZATION OF EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Panama Canal Commission is authorized to use amounts in the Panama Canal Revolving Fund to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments, as may be necessary under the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) for the operation, maintenance, improvement, and administration of the Panama Canal for fiscal year 2000 until the termination of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Until noon on December 31, 1999, the Panama Canal Commission may expend from funds in the Panama Canal Revolving Fund not more than $100,000 for official reception and representation expenses, of which—

(1) not more than $28,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Supervisory Board of the Commission;

(2) not more than $14,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Secretary of the Commission; and

(3) not more than $58,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Administrator of the Commission.

SEC. 3503. PURCHASE OF VEHICLES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the funds available to the Panama Canal Commission shall be available for the purchase and transportation to the Republic of Panama of passenger motor vehicles built in the United States, the purchase price of which shall not exceed $26,000 per vehicle.

SEC. 3504. OFFICE OF TRANSITION ADMINISTRATION.

(a) EXPENDITURES FROM PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION DISSOLUTION FUND.—Section 1305(c)(5) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3714a(c)(5)) is amended by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(5)'' and by adding at the end the following:

''(B) The office established by subsection (b) is authorized to expend or obligate funds from the Fund for the purposes enumerated in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(A) until October 1, 2004.''.

(b) OPERATION OF THE OFFICE OF TRANSITION ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) shall continue to govern the Office of Transition Administration until October 1, 2004.

(2) PROCUREMENT.—For purposes of exercising authority under the procurement laws of the United States, the director of such office shall have the status of the head of an agency.

(3) OFFICES.—The Office of Transition Administration shall have offices in the Republic of Panama and in the District of Columbia. Section 1110(b)(1) of the Panama Canal Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 3620(b)(1)) does not apply to such office in the Republic of Panama.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall be effective on and after the termination of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(c) OFFICE OF TRANSITION ADMINISTRATION DEFINED.—In this section the term ''Office of Transition Administration'' means the office established under section 1305 of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3714a) to close out the affairs of the Panama Canal Commission.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 1401) was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, June 10, I was unavoidably detained. I missed rollcall numbers 202 and 203. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes'' on rollcall 202 and ''no'' on rollcall 203.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WELCOME ACTION ON REMOVING SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA, BUT BAN ON MILITARY TRANSFERS TO PAKISTAN SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last week in the other body, the Senate, an amendment to the fiscal year 2000 defense appropriations bill was approved that would suspend for 5 years certain sanctions against India and Pakistan. The sanctions were imposed pursuant to the Glenn amendment to the Arms Export Control Act, more than a year ago, after the two south Asian nations conducted nuclear tests.

I want to express my support for the approval of this amendment which was offered by Senator BROWNBACK of Kansas. I have introduced similar legislation to lift the sanctions, although my proposals would permanently repeal the sanctions as opposed to the 5-year suspension provided for by Senator BROWNBACK's amendment.

There is one other critical difference between the legislation I have introduced and the provision approved in the Senate last week, and that is the Senate bill includes language to repeal the Pressler amendment which bans U.S. military assistance to Pakistan. I support retaining the Pressler amendment which was adopted in the 1980s and was invoked by President Bush in response to Pakistan's nuclear proliferation activities. Nothing has changed to justify repeal of the Pressler amendment. Thus, I will work for the Pressler amendment to be retained and will urge my House colleagues to maintain this vital provision of law.

Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks, we were again reminded of why the Pressler amendment should remain in effect, as we have seen Pakistani support for the militants who have infiltrated territory on India's side of the line of control in Kashmir. It is clear that Pakistan is the country that is promoting instability in this current conflict as they have often done so in the past.

Pakistan's involvement in supporting the militants who continually infiltrate India's territory is an example of how Pakistan promotes regional instability and commits or supports aggression against its neighbors. India is not involved in these kinds of hostile destabilizing activities.

This is no time to be renewing military cooperation with Pakistan. Indeed, the Cox report, whose recommendations were implemented last week in this House as an amendment to the defense authorization bill, contain several references to transfers of nuclear technology and missile technology between China and Pakistan. India's nuclear program, on the other hand, is an indigenous program, and India has not been involved in sharing this technology with unstable regimes. This is an extremely, an extremely important distinction.

But, Mr. Speaker, I want to stress that our priorities should be to do what we can to promote stability and economic opportunities in south Asia. The best way we can do that is to lift the sanctions imposed under the Glenn amendment as the Senate has done.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to mention that the Senate amendment has an important sense of the Congress provision stating that the export controls should be applied only to those Indian and Pakistani entities that make direct and material contributions to weapons of mass destruction and missile programs and only those items that can contribute to such programs. I have long been critical of the so-called ''entities list'' which has targeted a wide range of private and government entities in India that have no bearing on nuclear proliferation concerns, but which have been prohibited from contacts with U.S. entities. As the Senate language states, and I quote, ''The broad application of export controls to nearly 300 Indian and Pakistani entities is inconsistent with specific national security interests of the United States, and that this entities list requires refinement.''

I hope we can enact a similar provision here on this side of the Capitol and that the administration will respond in a meaningful way by removing entities from this list that really