

to providing educational opportunities that is based upon merit rather than solely on the ability of students to bear the entire cost of their education; and

(6) is a cost-effective institution of higher learning and offers a high-quality education.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should assist the American University in Bulgaria to become a self-sustaining institution of higher education in the Balkan region of Europe.

TITLE VI—PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2000

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Act of 2000".

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Paul D. Coverdell was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1970 and later became Minority Leader of the Georgia State Senate, a post he held for 15 years.

(2) As the 11th Director of the Peace Corps from 1989 to 1991, Paul Coverdell's dedication to the ideals of peace and understanding helped to shape today's Peace Corps.

(3) Paul D. Coverdell believed that Peace Corps volunteers could not only make a difference in the countries where they served but that the greatest benefit could be felt at home.

(4) In 1989, Paul D. Coverdell founded the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program to help fulfill the Third Goal of the Peace Corps, "to promote a better understanding of the people served among people of the United States".

(5) The World Wise Schools Program is an innovative education program that seeks to engage learners in an inquiry about the world, themselves, and others in order to broaden perspectives; promote cultural awareness; appreciate global connections; and encourage service.

(6) In a world that is increasingly interdependent and ever changing, the World Wise Schools Program pays tribute to Paul D. Coverdell's foresight and leadership. In the words of one World Wise Schools teacher, "It's a teacher's job to touch the future of a child; it's the Peace Corps' job to touch the future of the world. What more perfect partnership."

(7) Paul D. Coverdell served in the United States Senate from the State of Georgia from 1993 until his sudden death on July 18, 2000.

(8) Senator Paul D. Coverdell was beloved by his colleagues for his civility, bipartisan efforts, and his dedication to public service.

SEC. 603. DESIGNATION OF PAUL D. COVERDELL WORLD WISE SCHOOLS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the program under section 18 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2517) referred to before such date as the "World Wise Schools Program" is redesignated as the "Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference before the date of enactment of this Act in any law, regulation, order, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program shall, on and after such date, be considered to refer to the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program.

Mr. GILMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2943, a bill that authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million for each of fiscal years 2001 and 2002 to combat malaria in the developing world.

The International Malaria Control Act of 2000 establishes a program to combat the

spread of malaria in the developing world and encourage other governments and nongovernmental organizations to join the United States in this effort.

I commend Senator HATCH, the Senate sponsor of this legislation, for his efforts to stem the spread of malaria and eradicate this disease that kills over one million people annually.

This bill also contains a title, H.R. 825, sponsored by the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific Affairs of the International Relations Committee, that provides for the continued application of U.S. laws and treaties to Macau in the same manner as prior to December 20, 1999, when Macau was a Portuguese dependency. This title would also apply U.S. export control laws and practices with regard to Macau in the same manner as the People's Republic of China.

The title contains no authorization of appropriations but is an important policy statement on the relationship of the U.S. with regard to Macau.

Title III of the bill contains the The Rails to Resources Act of 2000, S. 2253, a bill introduced by Senator MURKOWSKI, which authorizes to be appropriated \$6 million for the establishment of the Rails to Resources Fund and urges the President to enter into an agreement with the government of Canada to establish a joint commission of 20 members to study the technological and economic feasibility of linking the rail system in Alaska to the nearest appropriate point on the North American continental rail system.

Mr. Speaker, title IV of the bill authorizes the establishment of a Pacific Charter Commission to carry out the monitor projects in the Pacific region of Asia with regard to human rights, rule of law, and security issues and to advise the Congress of the United States on significant foreign policy issues of interests of the United States.

Title V of the measure contains three miscellaneous provisions. First, it provides the authorities needed to ensure that the Agency for International Development pursues development-oriented activities inside Sudan and enables U.S. government agencies, including AID and USDA, to provide assistance designed to rebuild sustainable agriculture inside Sudan. Second, it authorizes the President to provide towing services for the former LST 325 from its present location to one deemed suitable by the Secretary of the Navy. Third, it expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. should continue to assist the American University in Bulgaria to become a self-sustaining institution.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, title VI of the bill would re-designate the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program as the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools Program.

It incorporates H.R. 5357, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. LEWIS, and is a fitting tribute to our late colleagues, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, Paul D. Coverdell, who also served as Peace Corps Director with great distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support and pass S. 2943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT DAY OF PEACE AND SHARING SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT BEGINNING OF EACH YEAR

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 138) expressing the sense of Congress that a day of peace and sharing should be established at the beginning of each year, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 138

Whereas human progress in the 21st century will depend upon global understanding and cooperation in finding positive solutions to hunger and violence;

Whereas the turn of the millennium offers unparalleled opportunity for humanity to examine its past, set goals for the future, and establish new patterns of behavior;

Whereas the people of the United States and the world observed the day designated by the United Nations General Assembly as "One Day in Peace, January 1, 2000" (General Assembly Resolution 54/29);

Whereas the example set on that day ought to be recognized globally and repeated each year;

Whereas the people of the United States seek to establish better relations with one another and with the people of all countries; and

Whereas celebration by the breaking of bread together traditionally has been the means by which individuals, societies, and nations join together in peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each year should begin with a day of peace and sharing during which—

(A) people around the world should gather with family, friends, neighbors, their faith community, or people of another culture to pledge nonviolence in the new year and to share in a celebratory new year meal; and

(B) Americans who are able should match or multiply the cost of their new year meal with a timely gift to the hungry at home or abroad in a tangible demonstration of a desire for increased friendship and sharing among people around the world; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe such a day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been delighted to meet over the past several weeks with proponents of this resolution and the movement they represent. Their energy and dedication to the cause of peace is commendable.

The idea of an annual meal with someone of another culture is patently a good one. It should lead, of course, to more such meals

over the course of a year as people throughout the world get to know fellow-humans of other backgrounds.

I hope that Members of our House and of the public will carefully consider the sense of the House and the Senate as expressed in this resolution and if they feel it is appropriate that they will act accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING APPROPRIATE ACTIONS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF FORMER MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AGAINST JAPANESE COMPANIES

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 158) expressing the sense of Congress regarding appropriate actions of the United States Government to facilitate the settlement of claims of former members of the Armed Forces against Japanese companies that profited from the slave labor that those personnel were forced to perform for those companies as prisoners of war of Japan during World War II, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 158

Whereas from December 1941 to April 1942, members of the United States Armed Forces fought valiantly against overwhelming Japanese military forces on the Bataan peninsula of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, thereby preventing Japan from accomplishing strategic objectives necessary for achieving early military victory in the Pacific during World War II;

Whereas after receiving orders to surrender on April 9, 1942, many of those valiant combatants were taken prisoner of war by Japan and forced to march 85 miles from the Bataan peninsula to a prisoner-of-war camp at former Camp O'Donnell;

Whereas, of the members of the United States Armed Forces captured by Imperial Japanese forces during the entirety of World War II, a total of 36,260 of them survived their capture and transit to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps to be interned in those camps, and 37.3 percent of those prisoners of war died during their imprisonment in those camps;

Whereas that march resulted in more than 10,000 deaths by reason of starvation, disease, and executions;

Whereas many of those prisoners of war were transported to Japan where they were forced to perform slave labor for the benefit

of private Japanese companies under barbaric conditions that included torture and inhumane treatment as to such basic human needs as shelter, feeding, sanitation, and health care;

Whereas the private Japanese companies unjustly profited from the uncompensated labor cruelly exacted from the American personnel in violation of basic human rights;

Whereas these Americans do not make any claims against the Japanese Government or the people of Japan, but, rather, seek some measure of justice from the Japanese companies that profited from their slave labor;

Whereas they have asserted claims for compensation against the private Japanese companies in various courts in the United States;

Whereas the United States Government has, to date, opposed the efforts of these Americans to receive redress for the slave labor and inhumane treatment, and has not made any efforts to facilitate discussions among the parties;

Whereas in contrast to the claims of the Americans who were prisoners of war in Japan, the Department of State has facilitated a settlement of the claims made against private German businesses by individuals who were forced into slave labor by the Government of the Third Reich of Germany for the benefit of the German businesses during World War II: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of justice and fairness that the United States, through the Secretary of State or other appropriate officials, put forth its best efforts to facilitate discussions designed to resolve all issues between former members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were prisoners of war forced into slave labor for the benefit of Japanese companies during World War II and the private Japanese companies who profited from their slave labor.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution sets out the sense of Congress that the United States Government should support ex-Prisoners of War held by Japan who were slave laborers in their effort to obtain an apology and just compensation for the period they suffered in Japan.

They suffered months of forced labor, beatings, and starvation; many of their fellow-prisoners, of course, did not survive.

As a veteran of the Japanese theater in World War II, I, together with my contemporaries look at our comrades who were held as slave laborers and readily say "there but for the grade of God to I."

But everyone who values freedom should put themselves in the shoes of those valiant survivors. I am gratified that my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), has led this fight. What would we ask for in their position?

We are not legislating a solution. We are asking that the Administration devote itself, in the time remaining in the lives of these brave men, to facilitating the discussions they are seeking.

I hope that the strong support that this resolution will surely gain today will send a signal both to the Administration and to Tokyo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2943, S. Con. Res. 138, and S. Con. Res. 158.

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

There was no objection.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks).

EXPRESSING THANKS TO COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, these were the last three bills I will bring to the floor in my capacity as chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and I would like to express my thanks to all of the members of the committee and all of our colleagues for their constructive cooperation over these past years.

I have some additional remarks that I would like to insert in the RECORD.

The House leadership, for whom we have great regard, has made it possible to bring our bills and resolutions to the floor and I appreciate their support and understanding of our concerns.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) in particular. Through him and the other presiding officers who stood in the place of the Speaker, we have brought innumerable matters to the floor. And I would like to say to the leadership staff, to those who work on the floor and in the leadership offices our particular thanks. We have had able help over the years from the Office of the House Legislative Counsel, especially from Mark Synnes, Yvonne Haywood, Sandy Stokoff, the unsung heroes.

Our chief of staff, Dr. Garon, has coordinated the work of a wonderful group of professionals; and we thank all of them for their good work.

I particularly want to wish the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) well in the days ahead.

COMPUTER CRIME ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2816) to establish a grant program to assist State and local law enforcement in deterring, investigating, and prosecuting computer crimes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) for an explanation of the bill.