

Pakistan's actions were condemned by the U.S. and the international community, and Pakistan was forced to essentially withdraw. But the attacks by Pakistani forces on India army positions continued day-to-day, causing casualties on both sides and threatening the stability of the entire south Asia region.

You have to wonder, Mr. Speaker, why the U.S. continues to try to win the favor of the Pakistani regime, given the proven collaboration between Pakistan and the fundamentalist Taliban militia in Afghanistan, and with bin Laden. Bin Laden and the Taliban represent the height of violent anti-Americanism, and yet here is the Pakistani regime tolerating, if not directly supporting, the operations of these movements in their country.

We have recently seen another example of the lack of respect for democracy and the rule of law on the part of the new Pakistani military regime with the initiative to indict the deposed Prime Minister, Sharif, on trumped up charges of treason and hijacking, charges which carry the death penalty.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to get carried away singing the praises of Mr. Sharif. He was deeply involved in the ill-fated military campaign in Kashmir earlier this year. But he was the recognized legitimate leader of the nation. He had apparently attempted to dismiss the army's Chief of Staff, General Musharraf, and, instead, the general turned the tables and dismissed the prime minister, indicating who is really in charge in Pakistan. The turn of events indicates that the notion of democratic civilian leadership and the rule of law are not well developed in Pakistan.

Reports in the last day out of Pakistan indicate that Prime Minister Sharif, who has been in military custody since he was deposed in the October 12th coup, has been moved to the port city of Karachi in a military aircraft in preparation for a court appearance.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, there are some who seem to welcome the seizure of military power by the military in Pakistan as a recipe for stability. I believe this is misguided thinking. First, as the rocket attacks against American targets last week indicate, the military regime is no better at maintaining stability and security than the previous civilian government. Furthermore, this year's Pakistani attack on India in Kashmir demonstrates behavior that is highly destabilizing and could lead to a wider war that would devastate much of South Asia.

It was the military brass now in charge of the country who precipitated that conflict, and who continue to promote the ongoing border incidents. Finally, the fact that Pakistan has been under military dictatorship for approximately half of its 52 years of independence inevitably led General Musharraf to conclude that it was his right to dismiss the Prime Minister, not the other way around. Until that type of thinking changes, Pakistan's prospects for

stability and democracy are dim. While we may not be able to change Pakistani behavior, the United States should not be playing the role of enabler, out of cynical expediency or in the misguided belief that the military regime will bring "stability." This body should go on record expressing our condemnation of this year's turn of events in Pakistan.

COMPREHENSIVE DEBT RELIEF
ADOPTED BY OMNIBUS BUDGET
RESOLUTION

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to emphasize to my colleagues and the public that as part of the omnibus spending resolution just adopted, the United States House of Representatives has endorsed the most seminal bill ever advanced for the developing countries of the world. Comprehensive debt relief has been adopted for the poorest of the poor, many, but not all of which, are in Africa.

Relieving the debt burdens of the world's poorest countries has become one of the foremost economic, humanitarian and moral challenges of our time. Indeed, seldom has there been such a compelling conjunction between abstract economics, ethics and public policy.

In an effort to address this problem, earlier this year I introduced H.R. 1095, an act which authorizes debt relief for certain countries and conditions that relief on those countries transferring the savings from debt service obligations into poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Although initially skeptical about the breadth of this legislative approach, the administration eventually embraced it, and I am particularly appreciative of the support of Secretary Summers in this cause. In Congress, a number of our colleagues have been instrumental in bringing this initiative to the floor, and I would like to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) on this side of the aisle, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) on the other.

That we are able to consider debt relief today is a result of extensive collaboration and dialogue with a coalition of non-traditional lobbyists. Such non-governmental organizations as OXFAM and Bread for the World have provided much needed impetus to the effort, and a group of some 200 religious groups embracing the entire spectrum of faiths and denominations have united under the banner of Jubilee 2000.

The term "jubilee" is particularly appropriate, as it invokes the Old Testament Biblical concept of restoration, providing a fresh start, in this case for

the most abject poor, at the beginning of the new millennium.

A central text is Leviticus 25, which contains the injunction, "and ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land . . . In the year of this jubilee, you shall return every man unto his possession."

As the Book of Proverbs reminds, "If you refuse to listen to the cry of the poor, your own cry will not be heard."

The Jubilee movement is worldwide, but American leadership is critical. In recent years we have demonstrated to the world our capacity to lead in the use of force. Now we must show an equal commitment to leading in the delivery of compassion. In a world in which divisions between rich and poor daily become more accentuated, it is imperative that Jubilee relationships be righted, that the alternative to war and famine with their attendant social and capital costs be averted.

Just as the Marshall Plan symbolized practicality and generosity at the end of the greatest war in human history, debt relief under the Jubilee banner stands at the end of the second millennium after the birth of Christ as a critical moral response to social challenges in parts of the world where poverty is endemic and governments have proven unable or unwilling to serve well their people.

PROVIDING HOPE AND HELP TO
FLOOD-RAVAGED NORTH CAROLINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Members and the Congressional and administrative staff numbering more than 500 who boarded 12 buses on Saturday, November 6, to provide hope and help to flood-ravaged Eastern North Carolina. On that day we cleaned up and fixed up places that 6 weeks after the hurricane were still saturated with water.

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As a result of the flooding, lives have been disrupted, disturbed, and disordered. Tens of thousands were forced from their homes. Mr. Speaker, 11,000 homes were destroyed, and hundreds are living in a state of virtual homelessness. One-third of our population continues to suffer from a disaster that is unprecedented in the entire history of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, we faced record high floodwaters covering more than 20,000 square miles, a land area greater than the size of the whole State of Maryland. Many people lost everything, their homes, their farms, their business, and their loved ones. The full amount of damage is still yet unknown.

As we begin to move from the phase of immediate relief to the phase of recovery and then rebuilding and reconstruction, many in the private sector

have been helping as well. Certainly, the Red Cross and Salvation Army have been at work. Business enterprises have stepped forward with their support. Individual citizens from across the Nation have helped. The church community is doing its part and will do more. In fact, on December 19, the church community across the country will hold a nationwide effort to gather support from various denominations to help with the housing needs, especially for those who are the working poor, disadvantaged and senior citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I believe those Members and staffers who joined us on the November 6 now have a clear view of the needs of the people of eastern North Carolina. I believe those Members and staff now understand why this Congress must indeed pass an emergency rebuilding and reconstruction package when we return in January.

When Congress returns, I and others will put before the Congress a comprehensive rebuilding and reconstruction bill. At that time, we will seek the support of our colleagues in the House and Senate, as well as the support of the administration.

One aspect of the legislation we will introduce will be the provision of grants rather than loans for those homeowners and businessowners who simply cannot be helped by loans alone. Unless we are able to provide grants, there are many, many who owned homes before the storm will not be able to afford replacement houses after the storm. Unless we are able to provide grants, there are many businesses, especially small farmers who were in business before the storm, but will not be able to return or remain in business because of the storm.

Over the years, America has come to the aid of many in foreign countries, as we should and as we must continue to do. We have helped to rebuild Europe. We have helped to boost the recovery of Japan. We have come and will continue to come again and again to the aid of Kosovo. Surely, Mr. Speaker, we can come to the aid of our fellow citizens in eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, America is at its best when conditions of our fellow citizens are at their worst. America was at its best on November 6 when those Members and staffers gave of their hearts and time and hands to those storm-torn communities and to the flood victims.

In the budget agreement we just voted on, Congress did indeed provide some immediate relief, for which I am very appreciative, although I was forced to vote against the bill because it did not contain \$81 million promised by the Senate leadership for the agriculture cooperative that would have aided our tobacco farmers, our peanut and cotton farmers. There were indeed provisions in there that will provide a response to the Housing needs and additional resources for agriculture and loans and grants. I also want to thank the administration for its support.

With this budget, we have made a significant step, but only a step. Much, much more is needed before we can say that Congress has done its part. We must, indeed, do more.

TRAGEDY AT TEXAS A&M

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as one of the last speakers to speak in this chamber in this century in terms of other than the purely procedural motion, it is with great sadness that I rise this evening to talk of a terrible tragedy that happened early this morning in College Station, Texas.

The university where I graduated from in 1972 and where my father graduated from in 1947, where my son graduated from in 1993, and my daughter in 1997, has a tradition called Bonfire. Students spend several months going out and first cutting down the logs and then transporting the logs to the campus, and then once on campus, sorting them out and stacking them together to create a bonfire which some years has been over 100 feet tall, and which this year was somewhere about 40 feet tall and was scheduled to be about 60 feet tall. Earlier this morning, somewhere between 2:30 and 3 a.m., the bonfire stack catastrophically collapsed, sending 50 to 60 students that were on the stack plummeting down. Unfortunately, at least six of them have been killed; over 20 have been injured. There are still five unaccounted for, and there is a possibility that the death toll could rise to over 10 students.

Mr. Speaker, this is a terrible tragedy for Texas A&M; it is a terrible tragedy for the families of the victims; it is a terrible tragedy for young people in our country. It is a sad, sad day in College Station, Texas.

Texas A&M truly is a family. There are over 250,000 living former students of Texas A&M, and the Aggie family, literally all over the world, is in shock and mourning for the students and their families, the students that were injured and killed and their families.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other Aggie traditions, one of which, unfortunately, will have to be utilized in the very near future. Silver Taps is a tradition at Texas A&M where any student that dies while an active student, there is a ceremony on campus where all of the lights are turned out in the evening, all the students gather at a common area in front of the academic building and Silver Taps are played. So sometime in December, there will be Silver Taps for the students that were killed earlier this morning and Aggies mourn their passing.

There is a memorial service that is going on as we speak. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), whose district Texas A&M is located in, flew down to College Station earlier this afternoon

to be with the students there as they have that memorial service this evening.

The bonfire has been held every year but one year since 1909. In 1963, after the assassination of President Kennedy, the bonfire was canceled. That is the only time that it has been canceled until next week. Because of the tragic accident, there will be no bonfire at Texas A&M next week before the football game between Texas University and Texas A&M.

Mr. Speaker, again, I rise in strongest sympathy this evening. I would ask all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pray for the families whose children have been killed or injured. I have one more daughter, Kristin, who is a senior in high school this year, and she hopes to attend Texas A&M. It is my hope that the A&M administration, President Bowen, who is an excellent academic leader and faculty leader at Texas A&M, will conduct a full investigation of this accident. If there is a way to find a cause and to prevent it from happening in the future, I know that he will do that, but I also hope that we do not cancel the bonfire in the future.

Again, hundreds of thousands of former students of Texas A&M have participated in the bonfire. With almost no exceptions, those who have participated have nothing but the warmest, fondest memories. We need to grieve for our students who lost their lives early this morning; we need to support the investigation to find the cause of that catastrophic accident, and hopefully we can come up with safety procedures so that the bonfire can continue in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues pray for the families of those students who lost their lives early this morning at Texas A&M.

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

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MYRICK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. UDALL of Colorado addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)