

In manufactured goods, developing democracies' share of developing country exports fell 21 percent from 56 to 35 percent. Corporations are relocating their manufacturing bases to more authoritarian regimes from democratic countries where workers do not talk back for fear of being punished.

Madam Speaker, western corporations want to invest in countries that have poor environmental standards, no worker benefits, below-poverty wages, no opportunities to bargain collectively, and worse, as developing countries make progress toward democracy, as they increase worker rights and create regulations to protect the environment, the American business community punishes them by pulling its trade and investment from developing democratic countries to totalitarian governments and developing countries.

Decisions about the Chinese economy are made by three groups, the Chinese Communist party, the People's Liberation Army, which owns many of the export factories, and western investors. Which of these three want to empower workers?

Does the Chinese Communist worker want the Chinese people to enjoy human rights? I do not think so. Does the People's Liberation Army want to close the labor camps? I do not think so. Do western investors want Chinese workers to make better wages, have more democracy and bargain collectively? I do not think so.

None of these groups has any interest in changing the status quo in China. I repeat, none of these groups, western investors, the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army, none of these has any interest in changing the current situation in China. All three profit too much from the status quo to want to see human rights and labor rights improve in China.

U.S. trade law forbids the trade of any products of slave labor, forced labor. The 1992 bilateral agreement between the U.S. and China prohibited the trade of goods manufactured by imprisoned workers.

Congress needs to know more about working conditions in Chinese factories before we vote on permanent MFN for China. American people need to know more about how our major corporations are behaving outside the borders of the United States before we vote on permanent MFN for China.

Based on evidence released into the Kernaghan Report, many of us in the Congress call on the Department of Labor and the Department of Treasury to conduct an extensive investigation into the working conditions and factories in China which are owned by American corporations, or where American corporations contract to manufacture their products before we vote on MFN for China. These investigations should report back its findings and a decision should be made as to whether any conditions in China violate U.S. law.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to demand action to investigate these claims.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Reverend Lyle W. Lipps, Second Church of Christ, Nashport, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Father God in heaven, I pray to You today on behalf of our Nation's lawmakers and for the citizens they represent. I pray that You grant them a spirit of wisdom, insight and cooperation. I pray that You help them to serve this country in its best interests. I pray that we learn to love one another as citizens so that we might have peace and justice tempered with mercy. Thank You for the freedom that we have in this Nation. I thank You for those who have fought and died defending our country. I thank You for the protection and provision You have placed over us as Your blessings. May Your will be done as we seek to follow Your example in humble imitation. In Jesus' name I pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LAMPSON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

HONORING MINISTER LYLE W. LIPPS

(Mr. NEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lyle W. Lipps, the minister of

the Second Street Church of Christ in Frazeyburg, Ohio. Minister Lipps and his family have traveled to our Nation's capital from Ohio so that he may serve as the Guest Minister for the House today. I am honored to have one of my constituents represent our area and our State in such a manner.

Minister Lipps has been involved full time in the ministry for the last 12 years of his life. Prior to his work at the Second Street Church of Christ, he spent 4 years with the Adena Road Church of Christ in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Minister Lipps is a 1989 graduate of the Cincinnati Bible College and Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio. Minister Lipps, his wife Connie and their son Luke reside in Nashport, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Minister Lyle Lipps. His commitment and dedication to his family, his community, his church and his Nation deserve to be commended.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

CERTAIN PERSIAN GULF EVACUEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3646) for the relief of certain Persian Gulf evacuees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 3646

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CERTAIN PERSIAN GULF EVACUEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of each alien referred to in subsection (b) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

- (1) applies for such adjustment;
- (2) has been physically present in the United States for at least 1 year and is physically present in the United States on the date the application for such adjustment is filed;
- (3) is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided in subsection (c); and
- (4) pays a fee (determined by the Attorney General) for the processing of such application.

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—The benefits provided in subsection (a) shall apply to the following aliens:

- (1) Waddah Al-Zireeni, Enas Al-Zireeni, and Anwaar Al-Zireeni.
- (2) Salah Mohamed Abu Eljibat, Ghada Mohamed Abu Eljibat, and Tareq Salah Abu Eljibat.
- (3) Jihad Mustafa, Amal Mustafa, and Raed Mustafa.
- (4) Shaher M. Abed and Laila Abed.
- (5) Zaid H. Khan and Nadira P. Khan.
- (6) Rawhi M. Abu Tabanja, Basima Fareed Abu Tabanja, and Mohammed Rawhi Abu Tabanja.
- (7) Reuben P. D'Silva, Anne P. D'Silva, Natasha Andrew Collette D'Silva, and Agnes D'Silva.

(8) Abbas I. Bhikapurawala, Nafisa Bhikapurawala, and Tasnim Bhikapurawala.

(9) Fayez Sharif Ezzir, Abeer Muharram Ezzir, Sharif Fayez Ezzir, and Mohammed Fayez Ezzir.

(10) Issam Musleh, Nadia Khader, and Duaa Musleh.

(11) Ahmad Mohammad Khalil, Mona Khalil, and Sally Khalil.

(12) Husam Al-Khadrah and Kathleen Al-Khadrah.

(13) Nawal M. Hajjawi.

(14) Isam S. Naser and Samar I. Naser.

(15) Amalia Arsua.

(16) Feras Taha, Bernardina Lopez-Taha, and Yousef Taha.

(17) Mahmood M. Alessa and Nadia Helmi Abusoud.

(18) Emad R. Jawwad.

(19) Mohammed Ata Alawamleh, Zainab Abueljebain, and Nizar Alawamleh.

(20) Yacoub Ibrahim and Wisam Ibrahim.

(21) Tareq S. Shehadah and Inas S. Shehadah.

(22) Basim A. Al-Ali and Nawal B. Al-Ali.

(23) Hael Basheer Atari and Hanaa Al Moghrabi.

(24) Fahim N. Mahmoud, Firnal Mahmoud, Alla Mahmoud, and Ahmad Mahmoud.

(25) Tareq A. Attari.

(26) Azmi A. Mukahal, Wafa Mukahal, Yasmin A. Mukahal, and Ahmad A. Mukahal.

(27) Nabil Ishaq El-Hawwash, Amal Nabil El Hawwash, and Ishaq Nabil El-Hawwash.

(28) Samir Ghalayini, Ismat F. Abujaber, and Wasef Ghalayini.

(29) Iman Mallah, Rana Mallah, and Mohammed Mallah.

(30) Mohsen Mahmoud and Alia Mahmoud.

(31) Nijad Abdelrahman, Najwa Yousef Abdelrahman, and Faisal Abdelrahman.

(32) Nezam Mahdawi, Sohad Mahdawi, and Bassam Mahdawi.

(33) Khalid S. Mahmoud and Fawziah Mahmoud.

(34) Wael I. Saymeh, Zatelhimma N. Al Sahafie, Duaa W. Saymeh, and Ahmad W. Saymeh.

(35) Ahmed Mohammed Jawdat Anis Naji.

(36) Sesinando P. Suaverdez, Cynthia Paguio Suaverdez, Maria Cristina Sylvia P. Suaverdez, and Sesinando Paguio Suaverdez II.

(37) Thabet Said, Hanan Said, and Yasmin Said.

(38) Hani Salem, Manal Salem, Tasnim Salem, and Suleiman Salem.

(39) Ihsan Mohammed Adwan, Hanan Mohammed Adwan, Maha Adwan, Nada M. Adwan, Reem Adwan, and Lina A. Adwan.

(40) Ziyad Al Ajjoury and Dima Al Ajjoury.

(41) Essam K. Taha.

(42) Salwa S. Beshay, Alexan L. Basta, Rehan Basta, and Sherif Basta.

(43) Latifa Hussin, Sameer Hussin, Anas Hussin, Ahmed Hussin, Ayman Hussin, and Assma Hussin.

(44) Fadia H. Shaath, Bader Abdul Azim Shaath, Dalia B. Shaath, Abdul Azim Bader Shaath, Farah Bader Shaath, and Rawan Bader Shaath.

(45) Bassam Barqawi and Amal Barqawi.

(46) Nabil Abdel Raouf Maswadeh.

(47) Nizam I. Wattar and Mohamed Ihssan Wattar.

(48) Wail F. Shbib and Ektimal Shbib.

(49) Reem Rushdi Salman and Rasha Talat Salman.

(50) Khalil A. Awadalla and Eman K. Awadalla.

(51) Nabil A. Alyadak, Majeda Sheta, Iman Alyadak, and Wafa Alyadak.

(52) Mohammed A. Ariqat, Hitaf M. Ariqat, Ruba Ariqat, Renia Ariqat, and Reham Ariqat.

(53) Hazem A. Al-Masri and Maha A. Al-Masri.

(54) Tawfiq M. Al-Taher and Rola T. Al-Taher.

(55) Nadeem Mirza.

(c) WAIVER OF CERTAIN GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY.—The provisions of paragraphs (4), (5), and (7)(A) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply to adjustment of status under this Act.

(d) OFFSET IN NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE.—Upon each granting to an alien of the status of having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by 1, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

(e) DENIAL OF PREFERENTIAL IMMIGRATION TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN RELATIVES.—The natural parents, brothers, and sisters of an individual referred to in subsection (b) shall not, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3646, a bill I introduced as a Private Relief Bill on behalf of 54 families and individuals seeking permanent resident status in the United States. These families, known as Persian Gulf Evacuees, have lived and worked in this country since being evacuated out of Kuwait, at the behest of the United States government, just prior to U.S. Military Intervention in the Iraqi invasion of that country.

More than 2,000 individuals, many of whom have U.S. citizen children, by order of then President George Bush, were evacuated to keep them out of harms way when the United States intervened militarily in Kuwait to drive out Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction.

Many of the evacuees, prior to evacuation, had provided a safe-haven for Americans caught unaware when Iraq invaded Kuwait, and hid them in their homes against Iraqi retaliation.

Once here, the majority of the 2,000 evacuees adjusted their own status, often through asylum procedures. These 54 families remained in limbo, facing deportation and loss of work permits in the United States.

The Persian Gulf Evacuees, better known as PGE's, are well educated, mostly professional individuals perfectly capable of working and supporting themselves here in the U.S. without becoming wards of any State in which they have settled. They are English-speaking, and this is especially true of their U.S. Citizen children.

These families were extensively investigated by both the INS and the FBI, and have been cleared of any wrong-doing since entering the United States, and none has been found to be members of any subversive groups.

I am deeply pleased to have been their champion since the 103rd Congress.

I take this opportunity to extend my most profound thanks and appreciation to my friend, Immigration Subcommittee Chairman LAMAR SMITH. I am grateful for his good counsel and his able guidance over these past few years as we worked to bring this bill or similar legislation to enactment. My thanks go also to his capable staff for their long-term, hard work on behalf of the Persian Gulf Evacuees.

I also extend my sincere thanks to Judiciary Committee Chairman HENRY HYDE, my good friend and a distinguished leader on immigration matters in the House, for his action to report H.R. 3646 favorably from his Committee, paving the way for passage of this vitally important legislation.

I salute the Persian Gulf Evacuees, for their patience throughout the years it has taken to bring this bill to enactment. The nationwide teamwork among the PGE's worked remarkably well. The PGE Team Leaders not only keep my office advised of any problems they faced, while awaiting legal permanent status in their adopted country, such as work permits so that they could remain self-sufficient and not in need of public assistance, but helped each family keep track of the legislative process.

They did an outstanding job, and I congratulate them not only for all their work, but as mentioned above, for their excellent patience throughout.

And finally, I wish to thank Dr. Hala Maksoud, of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), and her staff, for bringing this matter to my attention during the 103rd Congress, and for their solid support for the legislation throughout the years of waiting.

I believe our action today makes this new, challenging century in America one that will be remembered by these 54 families for its compassionate understanding, and is an acknowledgment of the duty we have to discharge our responsibility toward those who come to America at the behest of our own Government.

We have, with the able assistance of Subcommittee Chairman LAMAR SMITH and his fine staff, responded to their economic needs by ensuring the continual approval of work permits, and by keeping them free of INS deportation actions until our action today could be brought to fruition.

It was not an easy task, and knowing this makes us even more grateful for the assistance we have received.

I am confident that the PGE's will continue, as they have during the 10 year period they have been in this country, to work hard, to remain good citizens, and to make important contributions to the American socio-economic structure as legal, permanent residents of this great country.

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

AKAL SECURITY, INCORPORATED

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3363) for the relief of Akal Security, Incorporated.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 3363

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PAYMENT FOR SERVICES PERFORMED BUT NOT PAID.

Notwithstanding section 2465 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Akal Security, Incorporated, a New Mexico corporation incorporated in New Mexico, \$10,208.74 for security guard services rendered