week caps off a special year in U.S.-India relations that began with President Clinton's March visit to India. The Prime Minister's visit provides another excellent opportunity for the U.S. and India to advance further our rapidly improving and mutually beneficial relationship.

I want to commend Speaker HASTERT for inviting the Prime Minister to share his vision of India's relationship with the U.S. with members of the House and Senate. Thursday's speech will be the first congressional address by a foreign leader in over two years. This address will be an especially significant moment for the over 100 members of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans, who have worked hard on legislation affecting India.

I had the privilege of traveling to India with the President, and saw firsthand the country's vitality and the desire by the Indian people to develop a closer relationship with America. In New Delhi, President Clinton and Prime Minister Vajpayee signed a joint statement on ''India-U.S. Relations: A Vision for the 21st Century.'' This is an important statement, coming after years of American indifference toward India. It is important that we treat this statement as a living document, working to ensure that its vision becomes reality.

The joint statement includes a pledge ''to reduce impediments to bilateral trade and investment and to expand commerce'' between our two countries. The U.S. is now not only the largest investor in India, it is also India's largest trading partner, with trade between the two countries totaling nearly $13 billion.

The Prime Minister's state visit will also be a larger opportunity to highlight the great economic and cultural contributions of all Indo-Americans, who act as a valuable bridge between our two countries. I join my colleagues in welcoming the Prime Minister and look forward to his speech before members of the House and the Senate.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to join my colleagues, the Distinguished Chairman and the ranking Democratic member of the International Relations Committee in welcoming to the United States the Honorable Prime Minister of India, Atal Behari Vajpayee.

On behalf of Illinois' Indian American community and the people of Illinois in the 9th Congressional District, I want to express a most sincere welcome and best wishes for an enjoyable and meaningful visit to Prime Minister Vajpayee.

As my colleagues and the Prime Minister are aware, the Chicago Metropolitan area boasts one of our country's most diverse populations, including a thriving Indian-American community of over 100,000 that is growing every year. As a member of Congress who values the relationship between our two nations and recognizes the significance of Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit, I believe this is an opportunity to strengthen relations between India and our country even further. The Prime Minister's visit also gives the Indian American community a chance to showcase its contributions to American society and to the U.S.-India dialogue.

I was fortunate to be one of eight members of Congress privileged to join President Clinton on his historic trip to India earlier this year. That was such an incredible and valuable experience for me, one which I learned from and which has helped me to understand the rich history and cultural traditions of a great number of my constituents who are of Indian descent.

I was so touched and honored by the warm reception the President's delegation received. I know that we will all do our best to reciprocate so that Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit is greeted with the honor and respect it deserves.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Vajpayee will address a joint session of Congress. This will be the first address to a joint session of Congress by an Indian Prime Minister in six years and the only address by a world leader to the 106th Congress.

It is important that on this historic occasion, Congress sends a strong message on the importance of our relationship with India in such critical areas as trade, national security, health, science and technology and education. The friendship between our people has never been stronger and the relationship between our governments has reached a new height of cooperation. That is why I am a proud original cosponsor of H. Res. 572. The resolution expresses the Sense of the Congress that the United States and India should continue to work together.

I urge all members to vote in support of it, and on behalf of myself, my family and my constituents, I offer a wholehearted and gracious welcome to Prime Minister Vajpayee.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 572.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 2330

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.

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

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii 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 Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WOLF 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 Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GREEN of Texas 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 Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL 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 gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PITTS. 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 Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

REMEMBERING THE SINKING OF THE HMT ROHNA

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

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, the greatest naval disaster in the United States during World War II was the sinking of the USS *Arizona*. 1,177 were killed. The *Arizona* has been memorialized in the national consciousness.

On November 26, 1943, however, a loss of American military personnel of almost identical magnitude occurred when the British troop transport ship, the HMT *Rohna*, was sunk by a radio-controlled rocket-boosted bomb launched from a German bomber off the coast of North Africa. By the next day, 1,015 American troops and more than 100 British and Allied officers and crewmen had perished.

The U.S. troops aboard the *Rohna* have been largely forgotten by their country. I only learned of this disaster because a neighbor of mine on Whidbey Island had a brother who was lost when the *Rohna* was sunk. He made me aware of the issue and the book about the sinking of the *Rohna*.

It is a grim story. Hundreds died when the German missile struck. The majority, however, died from exposure

and drowning when darkness and rough seas limited the rescue efforts. Less than half, over 900, survived, which was less than half.

American, British and French rescue workers worked valiantly to save those *Rohna* passengers and crew who made it off the ship and into the ocean. The USS *Pioneer* picked up two-thirds of all those that were saved, 606 GIs. Many of those in the water had to endure hours of chilling temperatures before being picked up. As the evening moved into the middle of the night and the early morning hours, some men were speechless with the cold. Many died deaths of unbelievable agony.

The United States Government had not properly acknowledged this event. Because inadequate records were kept, some survivors had to fight for years to prove that the *Rohna* even existed, let alone that survivors might be due some recognition.

Finally, at a 1996 memorial dedication honoring the Americans who died on the *Rohna*, survivor John Fievet spoke the following words:

I dedicate this memorial to the memory of those who fell in the service of our country. I dedicate it in the names of those who offered their lives that justice, freedom and democracy might survive to be the victorious ideals of the world. The lives of those who made the supreme sacrifice are glorious before us. Their deeds are an inspiration. As they served America in the time of war, yielding their last full measure of devotion, may we serve America in time of peace. I dedicate this monument to them, and with it, I dedicate this society to the faithful service of our country and the preservation of the memory of those who died, that liberty might live.

The men who gave their lives for their country on board this ship were heroes who deserve to be recognized and not forgotten. Parents of virtually all of them died without learning how their sons had died, because this was something that was not made public. Their brothers and sisters, wives and children need to hear their story. All Americans need to learn of their bravery and sacrifice. Not only do the victims of the tragic sinking need to be honored, but also their comrades, who survived, to be sent on to the Burma-India-China theater of the war and there to serve valiantly.

On November 11, 1993, Charles Osgood featured the *Rohna* story on his widespread radio program. For the first time, in 1993, a broad cross-section of America got to hear the story of some of its unknown warriors. Osgood revisited the subject two weeks later. According to Osgood, ''It is not that we forgot, it is just that we never knew.''

Americans need to know about the *Rohna*. They need to know about the men who died on board, sacrificing their lives in the fight against tyranny. Americans need to know, and certainly must never forget.

REVISIONS OF APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF DEBT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, section 213(1) of the conference report on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001 (H. Con. Res. 290) permits certain adjustments if the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) increases its estimate of the surplus. CBO recently increased its estimate of the on-budget surplus for the current fiscal year by $57.2 billion. I submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the levels of the public debt and the debt held by the public for fiscal years 2000–2005 based on that increase in the surplus.

REVISED APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF DEBT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

(End of year in billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Public debt	Debt held by the public
2000	5,583.0	3,413.0
2001	5,666.6	3,256.0
2002	5,757.5	3,077.9
2003	5,857.2	2,891.2
2004	5,951.6	2,689.8
2005	6,040.9	2,467.0

Questoins may be directed to Dan Kowalski at 67270.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2000 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2000 THROUGH FY 2004

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2000 and for the 5-year period of fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2004. This status report is current through September 6, 2000.

The term ''current level'' refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 290. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2000.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays of each authorizing committee with jurisdiction over direct spending programs with the ''section 302(a)'' allocations for discretionary action made under H. Con. Res. 290 for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal years 2000 through 2004. ''Discretionary action'' refers to legislation enacted after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to enforce section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2000 with the revised ''section 302(b)'' sub-allocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the budget Act because the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation.

The fourth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Section 251 requires that, if at the end of a session discretionary spending in any category exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) (as adjusted pursuant to provisions of section 251(b)), there shall be a sequestration of funds within that category to bring spending within the established limits. As determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254, this table is provided for information purposes only.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET; STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2000 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 290

Reflecting Action Completed as of September 6, 2000 (On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2000–2004
Appropriate Level (as amended):		
Budget authority [1]	1,484,852	NA
Outlays [2]	1,455,479	NA
Revenues [3]	1,465,500	7,768,100
Current Level:		
Budget authority	1,482,479	NA
Outlays	1,458,357	NA
Revenues	1,465,492	7,871,246
Current Level over (+)/under (−) Appropriate Level:		
Budget authority	−2,373	NA
Outlays	2,878	NA
Revenues	−8	103,146

NA—Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2004 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

[1] Budget Authority—Enactment of any measure providing new budget authority in excess of $2,373,000,000 for FY 2000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2000 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

[2] Outlays—Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY 2000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2000 outlays to further exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290.

[3] Revenues—Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY 2000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall further below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 290. Enactment of any measure resulting in any revenue loss for FY 2000 through 2004 in excess of $103,146,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 290.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(A) REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPT. 6, 2000

(Fiscal years in million of dollars)

	2000		2000–2004	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
HOUSE COMMITTEE				
Agriculture:				
Allocation	5,500	5,500	13,489	12,533
Current Level	5,500	5,500	13,485	12,562
Difference	.....	.....	(4)	29
Armed Services:				
Allocation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current Level	.....	.....	.....	.....
Difference	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banking and Financial Services:				
Allocation	.....	.....	.....	(968)
Current Level	.....	.....	.....	.....
Difference	.....	.....	.....	968
Commerce:				
Allocation	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current Level	.....	.....	10	10
Difference	.....	.....	10	10
Education & the Workforce:				
Allocatin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current Level	.....	.....	.....	.....
Difference	.....	.....	.....	.....