

however, and watch someone's dream become another's nightmare.

The United States has over four million forest landowners, with approximately 20,000 logging facilities, sawmills and planing mills, which employ over 700,000 employees. In the past year, lumber prices in the United States have plummeted by 33 percent while Canadian imports have grown to record levels. Approximately 3,500 mills have already closed, and I have heard from those with sawmills in Maine that are still open that they are close to laying off their hard-working employees and using their lumber to board up their businesses. Their message, as is mine, is for free trade that is also fair trade.

I would like to note that, the problem of the subsidized lumber is not coming from Maine's good neighbors to the North—those small sawmills of the Canadian Maritimes—as they do not have vast amounts of crown, or government-owned, forest, but also get their wood from private forests, and they do not fall under the current quotas of the Agreement. There are only four provinces that actually fall under the quota system, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, and the large integrated sawmills—those that have both pulp and sawmill operations, are doing very well. On the other hand, the small sawmills in the Maritimes are hurting just as much as our sawmills in the United States. This is a trade problem that we must negotiate with Canada in the interests of the United States while they also work to solve their own inequities.

The U.S. timber prices for lumber are set by the market for both public and private forests, while the Canadian Government sets the price of timber from Quebec to British Columbia at a level that is one half to one-quarter the actual market value of timber. Some of the Canadian provinces with vast crown forests use government timber to subsidize lumber production and employment by providing timber to Canadian lumber companies through non-competitive, administered pricing arrangements for a fraction of the timber's market value.

These unfair subsidy practices have fueled shipments to the United States to the point that subsidized Canadian imports are at record levels and now control over one-third of the U.S. softwood lumber market. The highly subsidized Canadian lumber imports

have gained sales volume from U.S. lumber companies, depressed U.S. timber values, and jeopardized thousands of U.S. jobs, and contributed to a collapse in lumber prices.

Canadian lumber subsidy practices have been identified by a variety of independent analyses. U.S. Government officials in the Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations, the U.S. industry and timberland owners, and labor unions all have called for an end to the subsidies and for fair trade.

We are calling upon the President, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Commerce to take every possible action to end Canadian lumber subsidy practices through open and competitive sales of timber and logs in Canada for fair market value, or if Canada will not agree to end the subsidies immediately, the subsidies must be offset pending some sort of reform.

In addition, if Canada will not reach an agreement to vigorously, promptly, and fully enforce the trade laws against subsidized and dumped imports and explore all options to stop unfairly traded imports, and to limit injury to the U.S. industry pending further action, the administration should be prepared to vigorously and fully enforce the trade laws against subsidized and dumped imports from Canada.

I hope that these efforts today will jump start the administration as soon as tomorrow to start working towards negotiations with Canada. There are no surprises here, as the issue has been around since the 1930s. There have been years of investigations, assessments, petitions, rulings, imposed duties, and a 1986 Memorandum of Understanding to address the inequities.

As a matter of fact, a major reason for bringing Canada to the negotiating table for the 1996 Agreement, along with a lawsuit by the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, was the implementing legislation for the GATT Uruguay Round Agreements. Congress approved the President's "statement of administrative action" that stated that lumber imports from Canada could be subject to countervailing duties under the Uruguay Round.

Every possible action must be taken immediately, to end Canadian lumber subsidy practices through open and competitive sales of timber and logs in Canada at fair market value. This trade must be both free and fair. I thank the Chair.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 2001, to conduct a hearing on "Establishing an Effective, Modern Framework for Export Controls."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 2001, at 10:30 a.m., to hold a business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, February 7, 2001, at 9:30 a.m., in Dirksen 226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 7, 2001 at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing on intelligence matters, and at 2:30 p.m., to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of Senator BIDEN, that Paul Foldi, a State Department fellow on the staff of the Foreign Relations Committee, be granted floor privileges during the consideration of S. 248.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Sara Roberts:									
United States	Dollar				8,048.26				8,048.26
Taiwan	New T. Dollar		789.24						789.24
China	Yuan		226.00						226.00
Korea	Won		439.72						439.72
Australia	Aud		468.24						468.24
Stephanie Mercier:									
United States	Dollar				1,098.28				1,098.28
Netherlands	Guilder		1,204.55						1,204.55
Jeffrey Burnam:									
United States	Dollar				995.28				995.28
Netherlands	Guilder		1,362.47						1,362.47
Total			4,490.22		10,141.82				14,632.04

DICK LUGAR,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Jan. 31, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2000.

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Daniel K. Inouye:									
Japan	Yen		2,030.00						2,030.00
Charlie Houy:									
Japan	Yen		2,030.00						2,030.00
James Morhard:									
France	Franc		976.00		5,976.31				6,952.31
Senator Judd Gregg:									
France	Franc		976.00		5,976.31				6,952.31
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
United States	Dollar				741.12				741.12
Canada	Dollar		454.00						454.00
Tim Rieser:									
United States	Dollar				734.25				734.25
Canada	Dollar		227.00						227.00
Senator Ernest F. Hollings:									
Panama	Dollar		428.00						428.00
Lila Helms:									
Panama	Dollar		428.00						428.00
Susan Hogan:									
United States	Dollar				8,806.99				8,806.99
Australia	Dollar		1,729.78						1,729.78
Total			9,278.78		22,234.98				31,513.76

TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 15, 2001.

AMENDMENT TO THE 3RD QUARTER 2000 CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, TO SEPT. 30, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Steve Cortese:									
United States	Dollar				4,399.00				4,399.00
Greece	Dollar		402.00						402.00
Bosnia	Dollar		351.00						351.00
Croatia	Dollar		274.00						274.00
Italy	Dollar		1,002.00						1,002.00
Portugal	Escudo		375.00						375.00
Sid Ashworth:									
United States	Dollar				4,399.00				4,399.00
Greece	Dollar		402.00						402.00
Bosnia	Dollar		351.00						351.00
Croatia	Dollar		274.00						274.00
Italy	Lire		1,002.00						1,002.00
Portugal	Escudo		375.00						375.00
Kraig Syracuse:									
United States	Dollar				4,399.00				4,399.00
Greece	Dollar		402.00						402.00
Bosnia	Dollar		351.00						351.00
Croatia	Dollar		274.00						274.00
Italy	Lire		1,002.00						1,002.00
Portugal	Escudo		250.00						250.00
Jennifer Chartrand:									
United States	Dollar				4,399.00				4,399.00
Greece	Dollar		402.00						402.00
Bosnia	Dollar		351.00						351.00
Croatia	Dollar		274.00						274.00
Italy	Lire		1,002.00						1,002.00
Portugal	Escudo		375.00						375.00
Paul Doerrer:									
South Africa	Rand		650.00		5,679.00				6,329.00
Robin Cleveland:									
Singapore	Dollar		1,500.00		5,856.46				7,356.46
Christine Drager:									
Canada	Dollar		385.37						385.37
Total			12,026.37		29,131.46				41,157.83

TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 15, 2001.

AMENDMENT TO THE 3RD QUARTER 2000 CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY SENATOR JOHN WARNER, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, TO SEPT. 30, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Max Cleland:									
Japan	Yen	88,454	818.00						818.00
Korea	Won	690,680	599.00						599.00
William S. Chapman:									
Japan	Yen	83,251	768.00						768.00
Korea	Won	649,462	583.00						583.00
Patricia Murphy:									
Japan	Yen	90,080	831.63						831.63
Korea	Won	727,887	653.40						653.40
Simon Sargent:									
Japan	Yen	73,152	674.84						674.84
Korea	Won	512,743	460.27						460.27
Andrew Vanlandingham:									
Japan	Yen	84,300	777.67						777.67
Korea	Won	531,873	477.44						477.44
Total									6,643.25

JOHN WARNER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Jan. 30, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY SENATOR JOHN WARNER FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Pamela Farrell:									
France	Franc	15,264.40	2,462.00						2,462.00
Germany	Deutsche Mark	825.72	393.20						393.20
Charles W. Alsup:									
Germany	Dollar		1,222.10						1,222.10
Daniel J. Cox:									
Germany	Dollar		1,057.49						1,057.49
Richard W. Fieldhouse:									
Russia	Dollar		1,049.72						1,049.72
United States	Dollar				4,519.20				4,519.20
Mary Alice Hayward:									
Russia	Dollar		3,910.21						3,910.21
John Barnes:									
Japan	Dollar		590.00						590.00
Korea	Dollar		1,084.96						1,084.96
Thomas L. MacKenzie:									
Japan	Dollar		590.00						590.00
Korea	Dollar		1,084.96						1,084.96
Senator James M. Inhofe:									
Kuwait	Dollar		778.00						778.00
Rwanda	Dollar		125.00						125.00
Congo	Dollar		565.00						565.00
Angola	Dollar		494.00						494.00
United States	Dollar				6,311.00				6,311.00
Cord A. Sterling:									
Kuwait	Dollar		740.00						740.00
Rwanda	Dollar		190.00						190.00
Italy	Dollar		40.00						40.00
Spain	Dollar		580.00						580.00
United States	Dollar				5,706.63				5,706.63
Senator Jack Reed:									
United States	Dollar				4,903.84				4,903.84
Total									38,397.31

JOHN WARNER,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Jan. 5, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, 2000 TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and Country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Christopher Miller:									
Netherlands			2,610.00		831.90				3,441.90
Louis Renjel:									
Netherlands			1,740.00		821.12				2,561.12
Total			4,350.00		1,653.02				6,003.02

BOB SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on environment and Public Works, Jan. 22, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Elise Bean:									
United States	Dollar		1,314.80						1,314.80
Antigua/Dominica	Dollar			715.98					715.98
Robert Roach:									
United States	Dollar		1,314.80						1,314.80
Antigua/Dominica	Dollar			708.65					708.65
Total			1,424.63		2,629.60				4,054.23

FRED THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Government Affairs, Jan. 2, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(c), JUDICIARY COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, 2000 TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Paul Palagyi:									
Brazil			900.00		3,287.80				4,187.80
Total			900.00		3,287.80				4,187.80

ORRIN HATCH,
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary, Jan. 22, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(c), COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Patricia Forbes:									
France	Franc		886.12		39.08		90.51		1,015.71
.....	Dollar				883.00				883.00
Total			886.12		922.08		90.51		1,898.71

KIT BOND,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business, Dec. 18, 2000.

AMENDMENT TO THE 3RD QUARTER 2000 CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE—UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Doman O. McArthur:									
Spain			181.00				6.00		187.00
Morocco			498.00				125.00		623.00
Senegal			88.00				7.00		95.00
Mali			79.00				19.00		98.00
Ghana			136.00				10.00		146.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo			150.00				57.00		207.00
Angola			10.00				31.00		41.00
Zambia			98.00				35.00		133.00
South Africa			351.00				104.00		455.00
Uganda			161.00						161.00
Tunisia			71.00				111.00		182.00
Algeria			80.00				32.00		112.00
Portugal			178.00				46.00		224.00
Total			2,081.00				583.00		2,664.00

ARLEN SPECTER,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans Affairs, Dec. 20, 2000.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kenneth Myers, III			2,545.00						2,545.00
Kenneth Myers, Jr.			2,490.00						2,490.00
Senator Richard Lugar			2,490.00						2,490.00
Senator Richard Shelby			1,379.00						1,379.00
.....	Dollar				5,571.76				5,571.76
Senator Jon Kyl			1,360.00						1,360.00
.....	Dollar				5,571.76				5,571.76
Randall Bookout			1,329.00						1,329.00
.....	Dollar				5,571.76				5,571.76
James Barnett			790.00						790.00
.....	Dollar				8,806.99				8,806.99

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2000—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Max Baucus	Dollar		755.14		5,269.89				755.14
Lorenzo Goco	Dollar		1,034.00		5,269.89				5,269.89
Zak Anderson	Dollar		1,274.00		5,269.89				1,274.00
James Barnett	Dollar		1,947.00		5,208.00				5,269.89
Patricia McNerney	Dollar		1,947.00		3,609.30				1,947.00
Total			19,340.14		50,149.24				69,489.38

RICHARD SHELBY,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, Feb. 1, 2001.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), THE MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM SEPT. 21, TO SEPT. 22, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Senator Jon Kyl: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Senator Jeff Sessions: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Larry DiRita: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Mike Gerber: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Julia Hart: Mexico	Pesos		146.25						146.25
Delegation expenses ¹								428.63	428.63
Total			877.50					428.63	1,306.13

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

TRENT LOTT,
Majority Leader, Nov. 15, 2000.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2000

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Franz Wuerfmannsdorbler: Netherlands	Dollar		3,359.28						3,359.28
Total			3,359.28						3,359.28

TOM DASCHLE,
Democratic Leader, Jan. 31, 2001.

THE FUTURE OF INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the powerful earthquake which recently devastated India's densely populated western state of Gujarat has focused our attention, once again, on India. Gujarat officials estimate that 28,000 to 30,000 people have died. Thousands more have been injured, and hundreds of thousands have been displaced.

In response to India's dire need for help, USAID has sent blankets, generators, water containers, plastic sheeting, food, and other relief supplies—all part of our official commitment to provide some \$10 million in emergency humanitarian aid. But in my view this is not enough. We can and should do more. In the initial phase of this disaster when India particularly needed search and rescue teams and medical assistance, the United States was con-

spicuous in its absence. The Russians, the Brits, the Swiss and others were engaged in pulling people out of the rubble. We were not. At least half a dozen countries, including Denmark, Israel, and Sweden, sent field hospitals, doctors and medical personnel. We did not. Given our slow start, it is especially important for the United States to be particularly generous when it comes to reconstruction.

Indian-Americans, on the other hand, have moved quickly to mobilize their own relief effort—collecting sizeable donations and medical supplies as well as assembling teams of doctors. Reflecting the depth of concern among Americans for the tragedy that has struck India, President Bush, last week, made a condolence call to Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I commend the President for making this call, not only because it was the

right thing to do under the circumstances, but also because it was an important gesture by the new Administration toward a country in a region that the United States tends to ignore, except in times of crisis.

Regrettably the Clinton Administration paid little attention to developments in South Asia until May 1998, when India broke its 25 year moratorium on nuclear testing with five underground tests. Taken by surprise, the Administration tried—to no avail—to persuade Pakistan not to test in response. Confronted with escalating tensions not only in the nuclear realm but on the ground over Kashmir, the Administration was forced to focus on growing instability in the subcontinent.

Belatedly the Administration picked up the pace of its diplomacy in the region, opening a high level dialogue