

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I, too, thank the gentleman for this amendment. As the gentleman may know, there have been similar amendments that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and I offered to this bill all throughout the 1980s.

This is a good amendment. Clearly, the United States needs to be on the side of ensuring that this kind of abuse does not occur to children, women, and workers generally. This is a very good amendment, and I thank the gentleman for offering it.

Mr. SANDERS. I thank the gentleman for his support as well.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague for offering this Amendment—it is very much in line with one that I offered to the FY02 Agriculture bill concerning cocoa products. My amendment passed this House with 291 votes—a strong statement by this body against the repugnant practice of child slavery.

We are constantly hearing about how we are at the dawn of a new millennium—we are in the 21st Century—and that things are just great and getting better.

But, Mr. Chairman, we still have labor practices that date back centuries. Labor practices so abhorrent that we thought that they were long gone—but they still remain. Child slavery continues to plague our world—and as the world's greatest economy we are in position to use our purchasing power to end this terrible practice.

My amendment focused on child slavery in cocoa fields in the Ivory Coast. The U.S. imports 3 billion tons of cocoa each year spending \$13 billion on the chocolate industry. That means Americans do have a great deal of influence with their dollars.

Every year at Halloween our kids wander our neighborhoods in costumes to Trick or Treat. They collect dozens of chocolate treats. But, now I must wonder—will they be as sweet knowing that somewhere in the world a child is forced to work 12–14 hours in a cocoa field, is locked up for the night without adequate bathroom facilities, and is never paid. If he tries to escape he is severely beaten.

Let me quote one of the farmers about this: "If I let them go, I am losing money, because I spent money for them." He told one child "You know I spent money on you. If you try to escape, I'll catch you and beat you." This is an absolute horror.

Now the chocolate industry has responded—they are moving forward to determine the extent of the problem and to develop programs for monitoring labor practices. But I believe the federal government must act as well. The American people do not want to buy products made with child slave labor. It is wrong and we must act swiftly.

My colleague from Vermont's amendment wouldn't affect the coca industry, because cocoa products don't have a detention order on them. Yet. However, during this fiscal year, FY2001, the U.S. Customs Service has undertaken an investigation into these reports about the Ivory Coast.

Title 19 United States Code, §1307, prohibits importation of products made, in whole or in part, with the use of convict, forced, or indentured labor under penal sanctions. A general provision in the FY1998 Treasury Appropriations Act specified that merchandise

manufactured with "forced or indentured child labor" falls within this statute.

What does this mean for American growers of these products? Let me be clear—by not enforcing existing law, it means that the federal government is putting our farmers automatically at a competitive and economic advantage.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment for two reasons—first and foremost because there is just no reason for child slavery in our world. Second, because American farmers shouldn't be put out of business because of other country's non-existent labor standards.

I have said it before, but it bears repeating, we must be ever vigilant in our fight against child slave labor. Support the Sanders Amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to. Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) having assumed the chair, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON CERTAIN AMENDMENTS DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2590, TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of the amendments numbered 5, 7, and 8 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 206:

One, the amendment numbered 7 shall immediately follow disposition of, or postponement of further proceedings on, the amendment numbered 5;

Two, the amendment numbered 5 shall be subject only to the amendment by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) that I have placed at the desk;

Three, the amendment numbered 7 shall be subject only to one substantive amendment;

Four, the amendments numbered 5 and 7, and each specified amendment thereto, each shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or a designee, each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of further debate on any of those pending amendments; and

Five, debate on the amendment numbered 8, and all amendments thereto, shall be limited to 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FLAKE as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 644. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer or enforce part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (the Cuban Assets Control Regulations) with respect to any travel or travel-related transaction.

(b) The limitation established in subsection (a) shall not apply to transactions in relation to any business travel covered by section 515.560(g) of such part 515.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I will say that we have discussed this unanimous consent request and the minority agrees.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 206 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2590.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with Mr. GUTKNECHT (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr.