

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, this week, an incredibly brave fighting force will mark its 86th birthday. This fighting unit is the 82nd Airborne Division, which is based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. As the U.S. Congressman for the Eighth District of North Carolina, I am honored to represent these troops and the many others that serve in the Eighth District in North Carolina.

In 1917, the 82nd was designated as an infantry division, but became airborne in World War II. As the United States first airborne unit, they have been serving with this distinction ever since.

One of the most impressive aspects of the 82nd is their rapid response ability. They can be packed and en route and ready for battle within 18 hours of being called up to duty. I have met with members of the 82nd and seen them in action during their training exercises. If you have any doubt, let me assure you, you want these guys on your side.

We live in an uncertain world, a world made even more uncertain by the tragic events of September 11. But in this world of uncertainty, there are a couple of things we can count on. One is when the Commander in Chief calls, the men and women of the 82nd Airborne Division are ready to answer that call.

Throughout the storied history of the 82nd Airborne Division, brave young patriots have stood in the breach and sacrificed anything necessary to defend freedom throughout the world. They were among the first units put on the alert after the terrorist attacks of September 11. 3,000 Members of the 82nd have recently been activated to head to Afghanistan. A commander of the 82nd Airborne, General Dan McNeill, will head the new joint task force and will consolidate operations in Afghanistan under one umbrella. I have full faith that those members of the 82nd that will accompany him will serve honorably and effectively.

North Carolina, particularly the Eighth District, has long played a key role in our Nation's military forces. Fort Bragg is one of the premier military installations in the world. Some of our finest military personnel are stationed there. As a matter of fact, when President Bush wanted to say thank you to our troops, Fort Bragg is where he went to say thanks.

Pope Air Force Base, which I visited a few weeks ago, is another important installation. The odds are pretty good that if the U.S. is involved in a military action, then troops from Fort Bragg and Pope are probably going to be there on the front lines.

In addition to celebrating the 82nd birthday, this week is All American Week in Fayetteville, and Memorial Day is just around the corner. These occasions give us reason to celebrate the tremendous job that all our armed forces are doing in waging the war on terrorism.

I would like to take a moment to commend some other units from North

Carolina that have played an important role in Operation Enduring Freedom. National Guardsmen from across the Eighth District have helped to secure our airports and participated in other homeland defense activities here in North Carolina.

The 145th Air Wing of the North Carolina National Guard, based out of Charlotte, has been flying over the skies of Afghanistan. The 211th Military Police Unit has been helping to guard prisoners in Afghanistan awaiting transfer to Guantanamo. The 263rd Combat Communications Squadron has recently returned to Stanley County after serving in Qatar.

While we are on the subject of the Eighth District military personnel who are serving with distinction, I should also note that Andrea Quillen was recently named as Airman of the Year. While Airman Quillen is currently serving in South Carolina, she is a native of Fayetteville, and another reason we recognize our North Carolina military pride.

Since 1868, when Memorial Day was first established, more than half a million soldiers have died in the course of serving in major wars to defend our freedom. This Memorial Day, May 27, at 3 p.m., the President is encouraging all Americans to take a moment to remember the men and women of our armed forces who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the liberty that we cherish.

I encourage you all to remember these troops and their families in your daily prayers. I think we can all agree that this is more important than ever before as Memorial Day 2002 approaches. Next time you see a soldier, sailor, airman, or Marine, tell him or her thank you for their service. If the individual is a member of the 82nd, you might want to add "G.I. gravy, G.I. corn, sure am glad that I'm airborne."

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WORLD BANK PLANS MORE LOANS TO IRAN

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening I came to the floor to bring up a subject that has gotten far less attention than it deserves. And that is the plan of the World Bank, an organization funded substantially with your tax dollars in mind, to lend up to \$755 million to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Last night I put into the RECORD of this House an article that was published by the Dow Jones International News that reviewed the facts, and I would like to review that article with you tonight along with some additional commentary.

The article begins: "The World Bank undeterred by President George W.

Bush's condemnation of Iran as part of the axis of evil, undeterred by the fact that it is arming itself to threaten a peaceful world, the World Bank is pressing ahead with a plan that would provide as much as \$755 million in loans to that government over the next 2 years."

Mr. Speaker, there are a few apologists for the government in Iran who note that there are reformers who play front roles, a president of Iran who exercises no power, it is almost an honorary position, who claims to have different views than those actually carried out by the government. But the reports of the American State Department say that reformers have been silenced, that there are public executions, public floggings which increased last year. And just on Monday the State Department announced that Iran is the number one governmental sponsor of terrorism.

Now, in January President Bush identified Iran as a key threat to American security. But as he was doing that, a team of bank directors from the World Bank returned from a visit to Tehran, and they made a clear recommendation to the bank, "deeper and faster involvement in Iran." That is the quotation attributed to Jean-Louis Sarbib, the bank's vice president for Middle Eastern and North African affairs.

Now, the bank staff is reported by the Dow Jones International News to be planning first a loan of \$150 million by the end of this year, and then as an element of a tentative plan, endorsed already by the bank's board of directors, the bank would proceed with up to \$755 million to Iran in fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

Now, keep in mind the United States contributes 29 percent of the World Bank's capital. We are given only 16 percent of the World's votes. But do not believe that our 16 percent of votes will be sufficient to block this loan, because 2 years ago the World Bank over America's strenuous objections loaned \$232 million to Iran. And let us not believe that this is just for humanitarian purposes. Because as the article continues, and I am quoted in the article as saying, and I think I said it right, "The government of Iran will engage in the minimum domestic expenditures necessary to cling to power. Whatever is left over they are going to spend on terrorism and nuclear weapons." When the World Bank finances those minimum amounts of expenditure that the Iranian Government needs to hold on to power, it is freeing up oil revenues for terrorism and for a nuclear weapons program. It will certainly not be sufficient for us to do business as usual and to simply vote against these loans.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I hope that others will join me in crafting legislation that I am working on now and will present to this House just as soon as we return from Memorial Day. And under that legislation we would draw a line in the sand and tell the World Bank

that if they approve any additional loans to Iran that no additional American money would be given to that bank.

We are planning to give them \$877 million. We should not give them a penny after any day when they approve a loan to Iran.

TRANSFER OF CHINESE MISSILE TECHNOLOGY TO PAKISTAN

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity on the House floor this evening to express my concerns regarding the continued transfer of missile technology from China to Pakistan. The Bush administration has reported that the transfer of this highly sensitive information persists even today.

Mr. Speaker, in May 1996, China pledged to not provide technological assistance to nuclear facilities in countries such as Pakistan, where such facilities are not safeguarded. However, Chinese authorities did not effectively ban technology transfers which continued to take place after May of 1996.

In November 2000, China entered into an agreement with the Clinton administration that prohibited China from transferring missiles or missile technology to specifically Pakistan. Apparently, missile technology transfers continued even after this specific prohibition.

Mr. Speaker, what concerns me is that John Bolton, Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and Security has said that the Bush administration's policy on the illegal export of missile technology from China to Pakistan has not changed since the Clinton administration, which on November 21, 2000 imposed sanctions on Pakistan for engaging in missile technology proliferation activities with China. But from my understanding, the Bush administration has already waived substantially all of the missile technology control regime sanctions previously imposed against Pakistan citing the authority of S. 1465, which provided the President with increased flexibility in the exercise of his waiver authority with respect to Pakistan.

I am extremely disappointed that the Bush administration would publicize that its policy has not changed since the Clinton administration, even though the opposite is true and that the Clinton prohibition was recently waived under President Bush's authority.

In addition, I cannot emphasize strongly enough how important it is that missile technology transfers from China to Pakistan be terminated. The current political situation in Pakistan is extremely unstable given their military dictator Musharraf's standing as president and the escalating conflict in Kashmir. Further, there are reports

that Osama bin Laden, members of al Qaeda and the Taliban may have shifted into Pakistan. Bin Laden has been known to confer with nuclear scientists in the past. And it is imperative that no further missile or nuclear technology information be filtered into Pakistan for fear of the information getting into deadly hands.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has the authority to reauthorize the prohibition of November 2000 that mandates China not transfer missiles or missile technology to Pakistan. I sent a letter to President Bush today, which I would like to include in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, requesting that the prohibition be put back in place. The letter is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 22, 2002.

HON. GEORGE W. BUSH,
President of the United States,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I would like to take this opportunity to express to you my concerns regarding the continued transfer of missile technology from China to Pakistan as reported by your administration.

In May 1996, China pledged to not provide technological assistance to nuclear facilities in countries such as Pakistan, where such facilities are not safeguarded. However, Chinese authorities did not effectively ban technology information transfers, which continued to take place after May 1996.

In November 2000, China entered into an agreement with the Clinton Administration that prohibited China from transferring missiles or missile technology to specifically Pakistan. Apparently, missile technology transfers continued even after this specific prohibition.

What concerns me is that John R. Bolton, Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and Security, has stated that your administration's policy of the illegal export of missile technology from China to Pakistan has not changed since the Clinton administration, which on November 21, 2000, imposed sanctions on Pakistan for engaging in missile proliferation activities with China. From my understanding, however, your administration has already waived substantially all of the MTCR sanctions previously imposed against Pakistan, citing the authority of S. 1465, which provided the President with increased flexibility in the exercise of his MTCR waiver authority with respect to Pakistan.

I am disappointed that your administration would publicize that its policy has not changed since the Clinton administration even though the opposite is true and that the Clinton prohibition was waived under your authority. In addition, I cannot emphasize strongly enough how important it is that missile technology transfers from China to Pakistan be terminated. The current political situation in Pakistan is extremely unstable given their military dictator Pervez Musharraf standing as President and the escalating conflict in Kashmir. Further, there are reports that Osama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban may have shifted into Pakistan. Bin Laden has been known to have conferred with nuclear scientists in the past and it is imperative that no further missile or nuclear technology information be filtered into Pakistan for fear of the information getting into deadly hands.

Your administration has the authority to reauthorize the prohibition of November 2000 that mandates China not to transfer missile

or missile technology to Pakistan. This is a matter of not only security in the South Asia region, but is a national security concern as well. Reinstating this prohibition is the only means to ensuring that the transfer of information will be terminated and that China will in fact put in place punitive measures towards companies that continue to attempt to provide information illegally to China. Therefore, I respectfully request that you use your authority to reauthorize the prohibition on missile technology transfers from China to Pakistan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of not only security in the South Asia region but is a national security concern as well.

Reinstating this prohibition is the only means to ensure that the transfer of information will be terminated and that China will, in fact, put in place punitive measures towards companies that continue to attempt to provide information illegally to Pakistan.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 2002 IS NOT FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, even though the hour is late, I appreciate your courtesy.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard on the floor this evening why the supplemental appropriations bill before us is not fiscally responsible. We have heard how we are not having an honest vote or even vigorous debate on key issues like raising the debt ceiling and what we are going to do with Social Security.

People who have listened to the debate so far this evening have heard how this bill is setting the stage to surreptitiously increase the debt limit. Remember a year ago, the administration predicted we would not need a debt limit increase until the year 2008. Now after \$4 trillion has disappeared from the expected surpluses, now we are going to continue to increase the Nation's debt instead of honestly assessing proposals dealing with the ongoing tax cuts and domestic spending program.

We have heard how all the funds that are available for the debt limit increase must come directly from Social Security and Medicare trust funds. And we have heard that the interest payments on this mounting debt are estimated to increase over \$1 trillion over the next decade above what was projected just a year ago.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am most concerned and it is something that is going to be buried in terms of legislative consideration, about the signal that the Congress is sending by its efforts to legislate in the supplemental appropriations found in areas dealing with the environmental policies of this