

□ 1845

They told us they wanted to assure that not a penny of the Social Security surplus would be used for other programs. But, in fact, their promises have not met the true test of time.

So I would say I will be back next week. It is time for the Republicans to stop the raid on Social Security's trust fund, and we are going to stop them come November's election.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON 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 New York (Mr. CROWLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CROWLEY 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 Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANGEVIN 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 Washington (Mr. BAIRD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BAIRD address 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 Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS

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, tonight I want to join my colleagues on the House floor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), to remember a horrific act taken by Turkey against the citizens of Cyprus 28 years ago.

On July 28, 1974, the nation of Turkey violated international law when it brutally invaded the sovereign Republic of Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of September 11 and the horrific acts of ter-

ror that were inflicted upon thousands of innocent Americans in New York and Washington, it is important that this Congress and the American people recognize the events in Cyprus 28 years ago as an act of terror. Turkey illegally used American-supplied airplanes, bombs, and tanks in an act of terror against the people of Cyprus. This terror did not end with the invasion of the island. Instead, more than 200,000 people were forcibly displaced from their homes and a large number of Cypriot people who were captured during the invasion are still missing today.

Last year, the European Court of Human Rights rebuked the Turkish government when the court overwhelmingly found them guilty of massive human rights violations over the last 28 years in a scathing 146-page decision. In the case of Cyprus v. Turkey, the court concluded Turkey has not done enough to investigate the whereabouts of Greek-Cypriot missing persons who disappeared during life-threatening situations after the occupation. The court also found Turkey guilty of refusing to allow the return of any displaced Greek-Cypriots to their homes in Northern Cyprus. Families continue to be separated by the 113-mile barbed wire fence that runs across the island.

Mr. Speaker, it is expected that by the end of this year, Cyprus will be approved for accession into the European Union. The United States has strongly supported the Cyprus EU bid. EU membership will bring significant benefits to both the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Last year, a bipartisan House Resolution was introduced in the House expressing the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can be best achieved within the context of membership in the European Union, which will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots, and for other purposes. I am hopeful that this Congress will approve that resolution as a strong sign of support for Cyprus's accession to the European Union.

Officials from the EU continue to reiterate that a peace settlement is not a precondition to Cyprus's accession to the European Union. Regardless of whether or not an agreement is reached, the entire island of Cyprus will be recognized as one country within the European Union. Ideally, a settlement will be reached later on this year.

Now, we know that hopes of a settlement continue, but at the end of discussions last month, the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Clerides, said the peace talks with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash were at a deadlock and that large differences remain.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the Bush administration to apply pressure on the Turkish side and, in particular, on the Turkish government so that they can convince Turkish Cyp-

riot leader Denktash to alter his current uncompromising stance. It is time for Denktash to negotiate in good faith in order to reach a comprehensive settlement within the framework provided for by the relevant United Nations Security Council's resolutions. These resolutions establish a bizonal, bicomunal federation with a single international personality and sovereignty and a single citizenship for all of Cyprus.

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.)

FOOD CRISIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I come this evening to talk about a very serious problem in this world. Last evening, I watched in horror as ABC, the Ted Koppel Show, depicted the food crisis in southern Africa. I watched as one woman was identified as having lost one of her twin babies to hunger, died from hunger, while the other baby was clinging to her breast, attempting to get milk that was not there. I watched as a man was shown sitting on the ground sifting dirt to eat, and the man said he was eating the dirt because it would fill up his stomach and help to do away with the hunger pains. I watched little children eating bugs and insects and others trying to find a morsel of some kind in the weeds. I watched all of this in horror because I have been working on this issue.

I have met with Mr. Natsios on two different occasions. I went to the Committee on International Relations, even though I am not a member of that committee, but I wanted to sit in on a hearing that was being held about the food crisis in southern Africa. Mr. Natsios was there. I heard him testify, I believe at that time, that he was on top of it. Mr. Natsios is in charge of USAID, and he said that they were on top of it, that they were in front of it, that they had organized the food that was to be shipped there, and that they were not worried about people dying, that we would not have the kind of devastation that we had seen during the starvation crisis in Ethiopia some years ago.

I was concerned about that, because at that time, I was getting information that people were already dying. But he said that he was on top of it. We had some of the agencies testifying there who are responsible for distribution of the food, but they seemed to talk in

more cautious terms. They seemed to speak about this crisis with the hope that we would be able to keep people from starving and dying, but I did not hear the kind of confidence in their tone and in their voices that I was looking for. So I continued to monitor what was going on.

Just last week I went to a meeting that was held where all of the ambassadors from the countries that are in crisis attended. There was the ambassador from Lesotho, from Malawi, from Mozambique, from Swaziland and Zimbabwe and, again, Mr. Natsios from USAID was at that meeting. I challenged him about our actions in these countries, told him of my concern, and I said to him that I was proposing to put \$200 million in the supplemental appropriations bill to make sure we would have enough money for the grain and for the corn, for the food that we were going to dispatch to these hungry countries and get ahead of the curve so that when the rains come in October, we would not have to be worried about the trucks not being able to get where they needed to go. I wanted to get ahead of starvation so that we could get the food to the villages, so that we could get the grain in the grain storehouses. I wanted to avoid precisely what I saw last evening. I did not want ever in my life again to see the kind of starvation, the kind of death, the kind of devastation that I have witnessed too many times as I have watched the stories coming back to us from poor countries across this world.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted the United States to be in the forefront of helping people in the world, and I want us to use the bully pulpit of this great Nation to say to other countries that can be of assistance that they must join.

The Super 8 powers of the world, with all of the resources, must join together to help the poor people of this world. This is how people define us. This is how people determine whether or not we are caring people. As a matter of fact, this is the best kind of diplomacy that we could ever employ. When we show that we care about people, that we are willing to stop little babies from starving to death, that we are willing to lend a helping hand, I think it does more for us than silly negotiations where people are not getting anywhere or getting people to believe much of anything.

Mr. Speaker, my grandmother always said, it is not what you say, it is what you do.

So I watched in horror last evening for precisely that which I was trying so hard to avoid.

It is not just I who was concerned about this issue. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and many others have begun to work on this in different ways. I know some people were trying to work over on the Committee on Agriculture. Some people have tried to work from within the Committee on

International Relations, and we have gone to people sitting on the appropriate subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations to talk with them about this issue. So I know a number of people have been trying.

So I certainly did not expect to see those images broadcast on ABC last evening. I certainly did not want to be told by a television program that people were already dying, and I did not want to see that the food is not getting up to the villages, and I did not want to see a woman who walked many miles to get a sack of grain that she placed on her head and walked back to her village with, only to have it distributed among all of the villagers, and she ended up with a 2-day supply, knowing that there would be no more food coming for another month or more. She will probably be dead by the time the next supply comes, and her babies will be dead.

We could have avoided this. We could avoid this by, number one, making sure that we do what we can to appropriate the dollars that we can afford to appropriate, that we talk with the other nations that should be contributing, that we give some leadership to this problem. We know that we need some more money and we have a supplemental appropriation that is coming up, and we know that we are placing money in that supplemental appropriations bill for any number of countries. We know and we understand that there will be money in there for Afghanistan, and it should be. We know that there will be money in there for Israel, and it should be. We know that there will be money in there for many countries, because there are emergencies in the world. But why we have not been able to get the support from this administration to make sure that we can meet the needs of the food crisis of these very, very poor countries, I will never understand.

As a matter of fact, when I said to Mr. Natsios at the last meeting that I wanted to know if he would support \$200 million in the supplemental appropriation, he said flat out, no. And he followed it up with saying, you are not going to cause me to lose my job. Well, that simply means he does not have the support of this administration.

I did not wish to come to the floor to have to talk about this. I have tried in the best fashion possible to address this at every possible point that one can inject an issue like this in the Congress of the United States.

□ 1900

But Mr. Speaker, there is a food crisis and people are dying. The children of these countries are already dying. Southern Africa is facing its worst food crisis in nearly 60 years. Almost 13 million people in southern Africa are in danger of starvation. In Zambia, people have turned to some of the desperate measures that I have alluded to, and they are even eating potentially poisonous wild foods.

The crisis, as I have identified, very much affects the people of Lesotho,

Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. The effects of the food crisis has been exacerbated by the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. The AIDS pandemic has created many orphan children and left large numbers of African families with fewer productive family members to produce food or generate income with which to purchase food.

Furthermore, high rates of HIV infection have caused many Africans to have increased vulnerability to the effects of malnutrition and related diseases, such as cholera and malaria. The World Food Program estimates that 1.2 million metric tons of food assistance will be needed over the next 9 months to meet the minimum food consumption requirements of these six countries. Yet, as of July 12, the United States government has provided a total of 132,710 metric tons, and that is about 11 percent of the need. Clearly, we can do more.

In the midst of this crisis, the administration is proposing to cut the total spending on food assistance programs by 18 percent. This would reduce food assistance from over \$2 billion in fiscal year 2002 to less than \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2003.

There it is. This is what we did in 2001, \$2,125,100,000; and in 2002, \$2,021,500,000. But now, for 2003, we are only getting from the administration \$1,652,000,000. This is unacceptable, and it is unexplainable. Furthermore, it is unconscionable.

On June 20, 2002, I sent a letter to the conferees on H.R. 4775, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002, asking them to provide an emergency supplemental appropriation of \$200 million to respond to the food crisis in southern Africa. An emergency appropriation is essential to enable the United States Government to provide desperately needed assistance to millions of starving people.

Sixty-two Members of Congress signed my letter, but I have not heard anything. Today, I brought this up in a meeting that was being held, I believe it was a whip meeting this morning. Most of the people in that meeting were alarmed, and they said they did not know about it and immediately said they wanted to do something to help. I went to the conference committee immediately following the whip meeting this morning, and I gave the information out once again.

I have been told that, oh, I am a little bit late; that somehow, we cannot get back to that section, that we would have to take this up in the conference committee.

I am not late. I sent this letter in June to this conference committee.

I am not late. I had 62 Members of Congress sign this letter.

I am not late because I went to the Committee on International Relations over 2 months ago.

I am not late because I have been working on this issue long enough for this issue now to be taken up in the supplemental appropriations bill.

Why are we not getting a response? We are not getting a response because I suppose people just do not pay enough attention to countries that are not politically powerful. I suppose Africa is still at the bottom of the list.

I have lived long enough to see starvation on the continent. I have lived long enough to see 1 million people killed in a senseless war in Rwanda. I have lived long enough to watch this pandemic, where Africa is at the top of the world with HIV and AIDS infections.

I am watching as we have worked so hard over the years to get rid of apartheid in South Africa, and still there are Africans who have no place to live, who are living up in huts, and even last night as they showed the people of Malawi living in grass huts, one little space for families with children, with nothing but a few pots and pans and dirt floors.

Well, I said to myself a long time ago, I may be one person in the Congress of the United States, and I may not be able to get the assistance that Africa needs, I may not be able to convince my colleagues, I may not be able to get the appropriations, but I will never stop trying. I will never be quiet. I will never go away. I will never allow this kind of devastation to take place and pretend it is not happening.

The people of Africa, many of them in many of these places that I am talking about may be poor, uneducated, may not have anything, and do not know how to lobby these major countries of the world. They may not have representatives that are doing the best job. But that does not matter. Those of us who are here who claim to care about people, who claim to be about the business of humanitarian assistance to the least of these, must speak out. We must talk about this starvation. We must talk about this devastation.

Oh, yes, there are problems in Africa, and some of them are political. And, yes, they have, in some places in Africa, leaders who do not always do the right thing by their people. When we look at Zimbabwe and the problems they are having, there is a lot that we can criticize Mugabe for.

But the little people who are hungry and dying are also at the mercy of the leadership. They are not making the decisions. They cannot be blamed for the sins of Mugabe and anybody else. The babies do not deserve that. The families do not deserve that. We cannot punish the hungry and the weak and the ignorant and the uneducated and the poor because they happen to have leaders that perhaps we do not like. We cannot ignore these countries because they do not have the sophisticated lobbying power and the communications and the ability to get people to act.

I am challenging this administration to do the right thing. It is not enough to go to the big G-8 conference and stand with one leader from Africa, as was done recently, and talk about what

we are going to do for Africa while we have a crisis going on. The proof of the pudding is in the eating; get the food to these six countries. Let us get some grain to the farmers, so they can plant the seeds, so they can get ahead of the famine. Let us give some support so they can dig the wells and have the irrigation.

Part of what is wrong now in these countries is the fact that there is a drought. They have been devastated, first by flood, then by drought.

Then, I want to know about the International Monetary Fund and why they told the leaders of Malawi to sell the grain to pay off their debt. I want to know why they are part of helping to drive this country into starvation.

There are a lot of powerful forces at work in the world. Whether we are talking about the World Bank or the IMF or any of these entities, they can find a way to lend money to major corporations to build pipelines in Africa so American corporations can get richer and richer; but they cannot find a way to irrigate the land and to help bring water in so that people can have crops during times of crisis. We have not found a way to give agricultural assistance so we can fertilize the land and we can have the people plant the seeds so they can produce the food that they will need. So we have a crisis and people are dying.

This administration must step forward and must provide some leadership; must use its prestige in the world to reach out to other countries and get them to do what they should be doing. I am going to talk about this ad nauseum. I am going to talk about it until I cannot talk about it anymore.

I want to say to my colleagues that we cannot sit back and watch these images of dying children continue to come on television and say that we are legislators doing our job on the domestic and the international agenda. I know that we can do better than this. I know that we know it is a crisis.

I know that Mr. Natsios now knows that he is not ahead of this problem. As a matter of fact, it is going to get worse. When the time comes, after the rains, when the trucks cannot get up into the villages, many, many people are going to die.

So I come this evening to share this information and to sound the alarm, and to alert all those within my voice to join me in urging and pressing this administration, to join me in getting my colleagues to move, to join me in making this Congress what it could be and what it should be.

I am very, very concerned, frustrated, and unhappy about what is going on; and I am not going to allow this frustration to cause me to walk away. Even though I will go to bed tonight dissatisfied, frustrated, and even upset, I am going to get up tomorrow morning and start all over again. I am going to get with my leadership again. I am going to talk with the leaders on the other side of the aisle. I am going

to call Mr. Natsios and bug him one more time; and he is going to hear my sharp tones, as he did today, every day. I am going back to the supplemental conference committee. I am going to keep on working this at every turn until I can try and get a real response.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

January 23, 2002:

H.R. 2884. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3447. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain qualified nurses for the Veterans Health Administration, to provide an additional basis for establishing the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, to enhance certain health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

January 24, 2002:

H.R. 3392. An act to name the national cemetery in Saratoga, New York, as the Gerald B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

February 6, 2002:

H.R. 400. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the valuation on nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

February 12, 2002:

H.R. 700. An act to reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

H.R. 1937. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.

February 14, 2002:

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution recognizing the 91st birthday of Ronald Reagan.

March 9, 2002:

H.R. 300. An act to provide tax incentives for economic recovery.

March 11, 2002:

H.R. 2998. An act to authorize the establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan.

March 13, 2002:

H.R. 1892. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.

H.R. 3699. An act to revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individual and families.

March 25, 2002:

H.R. 3986. An act to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

March 27, 2002:

H.R. 2356. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.