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projects whose primary purpose is to provide benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it.

"(b) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Secretary of State—

"(1) shall review, at least annually, the budgets and accounts of all international organizations receiving payments of any such funds; and

"(2) shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress the amounts of funds expended by each such organization for the purposes described in subsection (a) and the amount contributed by the United States to each such organization."

SEC. 308. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION.

Chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 308. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION.

"(a) LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—Funds authorized to be appropriated by this chapter may not be made available for the United States proportionate share for programs for the South-West Africa People's Organization, except that funds may be made available for the United States proportionate share of programs for the South-West Africa People's Organization if the President certifies to the Congress that such funds would not be used to support the military or paramilitary activities of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

"(b) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Secretary of State—

"(1) shall review, at least annually, the budgets and accounts of all international organizations receiving payments of any such funds; and

"(2) shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress the amounts of funds expended by each such organization for the purposes described in subsection (a) and the amount contributed by the United States to each such organization."

SEC. 309. INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST ASSISTANCE.

The first sentence of section 492(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out section 401, \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1987."

SEC. 309. ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—Section 575 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 575. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this chapter \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1987.

"(b) EXTENDED OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended."

(b) ITEMS ON THE MUNITIONS LIST.—Section 573(d)(4) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), articles on the United States Munitions List established pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act may not be made available under this chapter.

"(B) For fiscal years 1986 and 1987, articles on the United States Munitions List may be made available under this chapter if—

"(i) they are small arms in category I (relating to firearms), ammunition in category III (relating to ammunition for small arms in category I, or articles in category X (relating to protective personnel equipment), and they are directly related to anti-terrorism training being provided under this chapter.

"(ii) the recipient country is not prohibited by law from receiving assistance under one or more of the following provisions: chapter 2 of this part, chapter 5 of this part, or the Arms Export Control Act; and

"(iii) at least 15 days before the articles are made available to the foreign country, the President notifies the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the proposed transfer, in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications pursuant to section 634A of this Act.

"(C) The value (in terms of original acquisition cost) of all equipment and commodities provided under subsection (a) of this section, including articles described in subparagraph (B)(i) of this paragraph, may not exceed \$325,000 in fiscal year 1986 or \$325,000 in fiscal year 1987."

(c) Section 573 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Funds made available to carry out this chapter may not be used for personnel compensation and benefits."

(d) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 577 of such Act is repealed.

SEC. 309. COORDINATION OF ALL U.S. ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of State shall be responsible for coordinating all anti-terrorism assistance to foreign countries provided by the United States Government.

(b) REPORTS.—Not later than February 1 each year, the Secretary of State, in consultation with appropriate United States Government agencies, shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the anti-terrorism assistance provided by the United States Government during the preceding fiscal year. Such reports may be provided on a classified basis to the extent necessary, and shall specify the amount and nature of the assistance provided.

SEC. 309. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

The first sentence of section 661(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 1987."

SEC. 309. OPERATING EXPENSES.

Section 663(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"(1) \$391,533,200 for fiscal year 1986 and \$391,533,200 for fiscal year 1987 for necessary operating expenses of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act, and"

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, section 407 of H.R. 1555 provides that the Secretary of State shall coordinate all U.S. Government antiterrorism assistance to foreign countries. It also requires the Secretary to report annually to appropriate committees of the Congress on such assistance.

Section 407 states that the Secretary will be responsible for "coordinating" all U.S. antiterrorism assistance to foreign countries. This makes clear that—while the Secretary will be both fully informed of all such U.S. assistance and responsible for ensuring that no duplication, gaps or unwarranted competition occurs in providing such assistance—the Secretary's role under section 407 does not impair or affect the existing authorities and responsi-

bilities of the Director of Central Intelligence under the National Security Act of 1947 or Executive Order 12333.

I note also, Mr. Chairman, that the reports required by section 407 do not affect existing arrangements for the protection of detailed information on antiterrorism intelligence activities. Thus, the Foreign Affairs Committee report on H.R. 1555 states with respect to the reports required by section 407 that:

It is the intent of the Committee that the required annual reports be referred to the appropriate committees consistent with existing law regarding the reporting of intelligence activities.

This makes clear that reports on antiterrorism intelligence activities will be referred to the Congressional Intelligence Committees.

Mr. Chairman, given that section 407 preserves existing authorities concerning antiterrorism intelligence activities and ensures protection of information furnished to the Congress relating to such activities, I believe that enactment of section 407 will be a positive contribution toward combating international terrorism.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is left under the rule?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that under the rule, there are 4 hours and 23 minutes remaining under the limitation.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, we are now at title IV and I just simply wanted to alert Members as to what we are going to do.

Mr. Chairman, we have two amendments which we will take up immediately which are noncontroversial and have strong broad bipartisan support. Then, unfortunately from our standpoint, we will have to rise because of a privileged motion that will have to be debated. Mr. Chairman, does the Chair have any idea about how long the privileged motion will take?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the Chair cannot respond to an inquiry related to proceedings in the House.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire, does anybody on the floor have any idea?

Mr. Chairman, I guess then it may take as much as 1 hour. Then we would come back, resume our sitting as the Committee of the Whole and finish title IV and continue therefrom.

We do have some other amendments which might take some debate, although I must say we have been working very diligently.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Members on both sides of the aisle who have worked very hard in dealing with the many amendments that we have, trying to reach agreement so that we may conserve time.

Mr. Chairman, it would be my hope, therefore, that we can conclude the remaining time of 4 hours and 23 min-

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utes when we resume our sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MINETA

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MINETA: Page 47, strike out lines 19 and 20 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE IV—OTHER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT SECURITY

Subtitle 1—Other Foreign Assistance Programs

Page 56, after line 7, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle 2—International Airport Security
SEC. 451. SECURITY STANDARDS FOR FOREIGN AIR TRANSPORTATION

(a) SECURITY AT FOREIGN AIRPORTS.—Section 1115 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1515) is amended to read as follows:

"SECURITY STANDARDS IN FOREIGN AIR TRANSPORTATION

"ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY MEASURES

"SEC. 1115. (a)(1) The Secretary of Transportation shall conduct at such intervals as the Secretary shall deem necessary an assessment of the effectiveness of the security measures maintained at those foreign airports being served by air carriers, those foreign airports from which foreign air carriers serve the United States, those foreign airports which are not under the de facto control of the government and pose a high risk of introducing danger to international air travel, and at such other foreign airports as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

"(2) Each such assessment shall be made by the Secretary of Transportation in consultation with the appropriate aeronautic authorities of the foreign government concerned and each air carrier serving the foreign airport at which the Secretary is conducting such assessment.

"(3) The assessment shall determine the extent to which an airport effectively maintains and administers security measures. In making an assessment of any airport under this subsection, the Secretary shall use a standard which will result in an analysis of the security measures at such airport based upon, at a minimum, the standards and recommendations contained in Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, as such standards and recommendations are in effect on the date of such assessment.

"CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

"(b) In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Transportation shall consult the Secretary of State with respect to the terrorist threat which exists in each country. The Secretary of Transportation shall also consult with the Secretary of State in order to determine which foreign airports are not under the de facto control of the government of the country in which they are located and pose a high risk of introducing danger to international air travel.

"REPORT OF ASSESSMENTS

"(c) Each report to the Congress required by section 315 of this Act shall contain—

"(1) a summary of the assessments conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section; and

"(2) a description of the extent to which identified security deficiencies have been eliminated.

"NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRY OF DETERMINATION

"(d) Whenever, after an assessment in accordance with subsection (a) of this section,

the Secretary of Transportation determines that an airport does not maintain and administer effective security measures, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate authorities of such foreign government of such determination, and recommend the steps necessary to bring the security measures in use at that airport up to the standard used by the Secretary in making such assessment.

"SANCTIONS

"(1) Paragraph (2) of this subsection shall become effective 120 days after the notification required in subsection (d) of this section of the determination by the Secretary of Transportation. If the Secretary of Transportation finds that the foreign government has failed to bring the security measures at the identified airport up to the standard used by the Secretary in making an assessment of such airport under subsection (a) of this section, except that paragraph (2) shall become effective immediately upon the Secretary's determination if—

"(A) the Secretary of State determines that the country in which such airport is located is a high terrorist threat country, and

"(B) the Secretary of Transportation determines that a condition exists that threatens the safety or security of passengers, aircraft, or crew traveling to or from such airport.

"(2) Subject to paragraph (1), if the Secretary of Transportation determines pursuant to this section that an airport does not maintain and administer effective security measures—

"(A) the Secretary of Transportation shall publish in the Federal Register, and shall cause to be posted and prominently displayed at all United States airports regularly being served by scheduled air carrier operations, the identification of such airport;

"(B) each air carrier and foreign air carrier providing service between the United States and such airport shall provide notice of such determination by the Secretary to any passenger purchasing a ticket for transportation between the United States and such airport, with such notice to be made by written material included on or with such ticket;

"(C) the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the appropriate aeronautical authorities of the foreign government concerned and each air carrier serving such airport, may, notwithstanding section 1102 of this Act and with the approval of the Secretary of State, withhold, revoke, or impose conditions on the operating authority of any air carrier or foreign air carrier to engage in foreign air transportation utilizing such airport; and

"(D) the President may prohibit air carriers and foreign air carriers from providing service between the United States and any other foreign airport which is directly or indirectly served by aircraft flying to or from the airport with respect to which the determination is made under this section.

"(3) The Secretary of Transportation shall promptly report to the Congress any action taken under this subsection, setting forth information concerning the attempts made to secure the cooperation of the foreign government in meeting the standard used by the Secretary in making the assessment of such airport under subsection (a) of this section.

"AUTHORITY FOR IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF AIR SERVICE

"(f) Notwithstanding sections 1102 and 1114 of this Act, whenever the Secretary of Transportation determines that—

"(1) a condition exists that threatens the safety or security of passengers, aircraft, or crew traveling to or from a foreign airport, and

"(2) the public interest requires an immediate suspension of services between the United States and the identified airport,

the Secretary of Transportation shall, without notice or hearing and with the approval of the Secretary of State, suspend the right of any air carrier or foreign air carrier to engage in foreign air transportation to or from that foreign airport and the right of any person to operate aircraft in foreign air commerce to or from that foreign airport.

"CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

"(g) The provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a condition to any authority granted under title IV or title VI of this Act to any air carrier or any foreign air carrier, issued under authority vested in the Secretary of Transportation."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) INFORMATION IN SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 315(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1356(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Each semiannual report submitted by the Administrator pursuant to the preceding sentence shall include the information described in section 1115(c) of this Act."

(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Section 901(a)(1) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1471(a)(1)) is amended by inserting "or 1115(e)(2)(B)" after "1114".

(3) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the center heading

"TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS"

is amended by striking out

"Sec. 1115. Security standards in foreign air transportation."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"Sec. 1115. Security standards in foreign air transportation.

"(a) Assessment of security measures.

"(b) Consultation with the Secretary of State.

"(c) Report of assessments.

"(d) Notification to foreign country of determination.

"(e) Sanctions.

"(f) Authority for immediate suspension of air service.

"(g) Conditions of authority."

(c) CLOSING OF BEIRUT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President is urged and encouraged to take all appropriate steps to carry forward his announced policy of seeking the effective closing of the international airport in Beirut, Lebanon, at least until such time as the Government of Lebanon has instituted measures and procedures designed to prevent the use of that airport by aircraft hijackers and other terrorists in attacking civilian airlines or their passengers, hijacking their aircraft, or taking or holding their passengers hostage.

SEC. 452. TRAVEL ADVISORY AND SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

(a) TRAVEL ADVISORY.—When section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 becomes effective with respect to an airport because of a determination by the Secretary of Transportation that such airport does not maintain and administer effective security measures, the Secretary of State shall issue a travel advisory with respect to that airport. Any travel advisory issued under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register. The Secretary of State shall take the necessary steps to widely publicize that travel advisory.

(b) SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The President shall suspend all assistance

under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act to any country in which is located an airport with respect to which section 115(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 becomes effective. The President may waive the requirements of this subsection if the President determines and reports to the Congress that there is a national security or humanitarian emergency which requires such waiver.

(c) **LIFTING OF SANCTIONS.**—The sanctions required to be imposed with respect to a country pursuant to this section and section 1115(e)(2) (A) and (B) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 may be lifted only if the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of State, has determined that effective security measures are maintained and administered at the airport in that country with respect to which the Secretary had made the determination described in section 1115 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

SEC. 452. NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS OF LIFTING OF SANCTIONS.

The Congress shall be notified if any sanction imposed pursuant to section 452 of this Act or section 1115(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is lifted.

SEC. 454. SKY MARSHAL PROGRAMS.

(a) **UNITED STATES AIRMARSHALS.**—

(1) **STUDY OF NEED FOR EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall study the need for an expanded airmarshal program on international flights of United States air carriers. The Secretary of Transportation shall report the results of this study to the Congress within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **AUTHORITY TO CARRY FIREARMS AND MAKE ARRESTS.**—The Secretary of Transportation, with the approval of the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, may authorize persons, in connection with the performance of their air transportation security duties, to carry firearms and to make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing a felony.

(b) **INTERNATIONAL SKY MARSHAL PROGRAM.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall study the feasibility of establishing an international sky marshal program. The Secretary of State shall report the results of this study to the Congress within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 455. MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL MORATORIUM ON USE OF CERTAIN AIRPORTS.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Transportation, jointly, shall—

(1) call for an immediate convening of a meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization to—

(A) discuss the current status of international airport compliance with existing international security standards; and

(B) upgrade the security standards for international airports; and

(a) call on the member countries of the International Civil Aviation Organization to enforce that Organization's existing standards and impose a moratorium on the use of any international airport which is not in compliance with such standards.

SEC. 456. MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO AIRCRAFT SABOTAGE, AIRCRAFT HIJACKING, AND AIRPORT SECURITY.

The Secretary of State shall seek formal multilateral and bilateral agreement on

strengthening enforcement measures and standards for compliance with respect to aircraft sabotage, aircraft hijacking and airport security.

SEC. 457. ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the anti-terrorism assistance program) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1987.

SEC. 458. RESEARCH ON AIRPORT SECURITY TECHNIQUES FOR DETECTING EXPLOSIVES.

In order to improve security at international airports, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund (in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose) \$5,000,000, without fiscal year limitation, to be used for research on and the development of airport security devices or techniques for detecting explosives.

SEC. 459. INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORISM COMMITTEE.

The Congress calls upon the President to seek the establishment of an international committee, to be known as the International Anti-Terrorism Committee, consisting of representatives of the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, and such other countries as may be invited and may choose to participate. The purpose of the Committee should be to focus the attention and secure the cooperation of the governments and the public of the participating countries, and of the governments and the public of other countries, on the problems and responses to international terrorism, by serving as a forum at both the political and law enforcement levels.

SEC. 460. HIJACKING OF TWA FLIGHT 847 AND OTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM.

The Congress joins with all Americans in celebrating the release of the hostages taken from Trans World Airlines flight 847. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Uli Derickson, among others, displayed extraordinary valor and heroism during the hostages' ordeal and therefore should be commended;

(2) the hijackers who murdered United States Navy Petty Officer Stethem should be immediately brought to justice;

(3) all diplomatic means should continue to be employed to obtain the release of the 7 United States citizens previously kidnapped and still held in Lebanon;

(4) acts of international terrorism should be universally condemned; and

(5) the Secretary of State should be supported in his efforts to gain international cooperation to prevent future acts of terrorism.

SEC. 461. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM CONTROL TREATY.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should establish a process by which democratic and open societies of the world, which are those most plagued by terrorism, negotiate a viable treaty to effectively prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. Such a treaty should incorporate an operative definition of terrorism, and should establish effective close intelligence-sharing, joint counterterrorist training, and uniform laws on asylum, extradition, and swift punishment for perpetrators of terrorism. Parties to such a treaty should include, but not be limited to, those democratic nations who are most victimized by terrorism.

SEC. 462. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This subtitle shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MINETA. I yield to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL).

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

At the outset, I want to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOWARD), chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for their strong initiatives on the vital issue of international airport security. I also want to recognize the outstanding contributions made by the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. BROOMFIELD). Further, I would like to applaud the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SNYDER), the ranking minority member on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT), ranking minority member of the Aviation Subcommittee for their contributions to this compromise. The staff of the Committee on Public Works is also to be commended for their expertise in this area. Finally, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. FIEDLER), and the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. ROUKEMA) for their contributions to this measure.

This amendment combines the provisions of the administration's request, H.R. 2827 the Public Works Committee bill (H.R. 2796) and the bill approved by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, H.R. 2822.

The compromise amendment addresses one of the most glaring gaps in our Government's capability to deal with the growing international terrorist threat—international airport security. The recent tragic events involving TWA flight 847, the Air India flight 182 crash, and the Tokyo, Frankfurt, and Rome airport bombings, as well as the attacks on airline offices in Madrid underscore the need for the United States to take unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral steps to upgrade security at foreign international airports and to insist on stringent enforcement measures. While the amendment does address the immediate issue of terrorism at international airports, it also addresses the broader problem of international terrorism.

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This amendment seeks to energize the bureaucracy and to set firm trigger mechanisms where now there is only discretionary authority spread amongst various Government agencies. The compromise defines the role of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Transportation which results in the interest of the traveling American public being placed first and foremost.

Specifically, the amendment requires the administration to:

First, determine which international airports do not meet established minimum international security standards;

Second, determine which international airports are not under the de facto control of a government;

Third, publish the names of such airports in the Federal Register;

Fourth, immediately issue travel advisories at those airports which are deemed to be particularly dangerous to the safety of American citizens;

Fifth, establish a procedure to boycott security risk airports if minimum security standards are not met after 120 days; and

Sixth, suspend foreign assistance to those countries whose airports do not meet minimum security standards.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize that the amendment generically implements what the President of the United States has been calling for, that is, a boycott of the Beirut Airport until the Government of Lebanon can regain control of that facility.

We can all agree that terrorism is an international threat and the only way to combat that threat is through bilateral and multilateral approach to the problem of international airport terrorism by directing State and DOT to immediately call on ICAO to convene a meeting to upgrade those standards to the U.S. level which is the toughest in the world, to discuss current compliance, and to persuade member-countries to enforce ICAO's existing standards and impose a users moratorium on security risk airports.

I am pleased to note that the administration has already begun to address some of these proposals at the International Civil Aviation at Montreal.

The amendment implements the recommendation of the recently completed Inman report on overseas diplomatic security by calling for the establishment of an international coordinating committee on terrorism. Such a committee would focus the attention of the public and the participating countries on the problems and responses to international terrorism.

The amendment requires the Secretary of State to seek formal multilateral and bilateral agreement on strengthening enforcement measures and standards for compliance with respect to aircraft sabotage, hijacking, and airport security.

Finally, the amendment authorizes \$5 million for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the successful anti-terrorism training activities planned

of which a major component deals with improving international airport security. The amendment also authorizes the use of funds for research on airport security techniques for detecting explosives.

In sum, this amendment prods the bureaucracy into dealing with the problem of lax international airport security before a disaster occurs; it provides an incentive for other countries to improve airport security; and it provides momentum for multilateral action.

Mr. Chairman, the New York Times lead editorial in today's edition stated:

Hijacking and harboring hijackers are outlawed by international air conventions. Nations that shelter hijackers disqualify themselves for air traffic. Governments that let their planes fly to such nations subvert agreements they solemnly signed, and put all travelers at risk. As the President recently proved with Greece, one word from the White House that a nation's airport or policy jeopardizes travelers and it will quickly feel the economic sting.

An America that really wants hijacking resisted and hijackers punished has a rare chance to separate air travel from all other political calculations.

This amendment does just that. I urge its adoption.

(Mr. MINETA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to offer this amendment to improve the safety and security of international air transportation. The amendment has been developed by a cooperative effort between the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and it incorporates the best features of two bills on aviation terrorism: H.R. 2796, which passed the House unanimously on June 19, and H.R. 2822, which has been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The amendment will give our Government many new tools to protect our citizens who are traveling by air.

The tragic hijackings and bombings of the last few weeks have brought to the attention of the public what has been known to our Government for years: That there are international airports where security is inadequate. Legislation by the United States cannot force a foreign government to improve security at its airports. But legislation can ensure that the U.S. Government will do everything possible to encourage foreign governments to remedy security deficiencies. Legislation can also ensure that if security remains deficient at a foreign airport our citizens will be warned of the dangers.

The situation at Athens Airport has demonstrated our Government's unwillingness to make adequate use of its authority under existing law. Although we have known for years that there were deficiencies in security at Athens, it took the TWA tragedy to force our Government to call the situation to the public's attention by issu-

ing a travel advisory. It is clear that the travel advisory has been an important factor in spurring the Greek Government to make improvements in security.

The amendment now before us will encourage our Government to take similar action if there are security problems at other foreign airports. The amendment requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct periodic assessments of the effectiveness of security measures at foreign airports receiving international air service from the United States. If security deficiencies are found, and the foreign government fails to remedy the situation within 120 days, our Government will be required to give various forms of notice to the traveling public, including issuance of a travel advisory, notice in the Federal Register, signs at U.S. airports, and specific notice given with tickets sold for travel between the United States and the foreign airport with security problems.

The amendment also enhances our Government's authority to impose sanctions when a foreign government refuses to remedy security deficiencies at an airport. The sanctions which may be imposed include suspension of air service between the United States and the problem airport; suspension of air service between the United States and third countries which continue to allow service into the problem airport, and a mandatory suspension of foreign aid, subject to waiver on grounds of national security or humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Chairman, these sanctions will give the United States a strong arsenal of mandatory and discretionary sanctions to use against foreign airports at which there are deficiencies in security. The economic pressures which these sanctions will create will provide incentives to foreign governments to improve their security programs. And even if security remains deficient, the amendment will ensure that passengers will be able to make an informed choice as to whether they wish to travel to the airport.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to sanctions the amendment includes other provisions to improve the safety and security of international air travel. The amendment directs our Government to work through the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international negotiations to strengthen security standards and to improve enforcement of these standards. The amendment also authorizes funding for the antiterrorism assistance program, and for research and development on airport security devices and techniques for detecting explosives.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering can make a major contribution to improving the safety and security of international air travel. I again wish to commend Chairman FASCELL

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ranking minority member Mr. BROOMFIELD, and the other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee for their cooperation in developing this amendment. I urge my colleagues to join with me in passing it.

□ 1430

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MINETA. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

(Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, 3 weeks ago, this body passed H.R. 2796, the Foreign Air Travel Security Act of 1985, a bill sponsored by the Public Works Committee. This bill directs the Secretary to assess security at foreign airports to determine whether security measures are effectively maintained there. If security at a foreign airport was found to be deficient, and improvements were not forthcoming, the Security would be required to notify the public of the security problem there. The Secretary would also be authorized to suspend air service between the United States and the security-deficient foreign airport.

This legislation was prompted by the recent wave of terrorist acts directed against airports and aircraft. It is needed to better protect Americans traveling abroad.

Since this body acted, the Foreign Affairs Committee has marked up a similar bill also intended to stop airport and aircraft terrorism and to better protect Americans traveling overseas.

Mr. Chairman, there were differences between the bill sponsored by our committee and the one reported by Foreign Affairs. Our bill placed most of the responsibility on the Secretary of Transportation while theirs placed it on the Secretary of State. There were differences in the standards that were to be used in assessing foreign airport security. In addition, the Foreign Affairs bill had provisions concerning travel advisories, multilateral and bilateral agreements, sky marshals, and research and development that were absent from the public works' version.

Nevertheless, in a spirit of cooperation and conciliation, our two committees have sat down together and worked out our differences. The bill, which we bring before you today in the form of an amendment to H.R. 1555 is, I believe, a much improved version. It contains important features from both bills as well as provisions from a bill submitted by the administration. This revised version requires the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to assess security at foreign airports. If an airport is found to be deficient, the foreign government will have time to correct the problem. If it is in an area with a high terrorist

threat, however, an immediate travel advisory will be issued. In addition, other sanctions, including termination of air service may be imposed. The revised version also contains provisions on public notice, sky marshals, suspension of foreign aid, bilateral and multilateral agreements, and research and development that were in earlier versions.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this revised version is a great improvement over earlier ones. I commend my colleagues on the Public Works Committee and on Foreign Affairs for working out this compromise. I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MINETA. I am pleased to yield to the ranking Republican on the full Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the very distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SNYDER].

(Mr. SNYDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

This amendment represents the combined efforts of the Public Works and Foreign Affairs Committees to develop legislation to effectively address the problem of international terrorism committed against commercial air transportation. As such, it contains provisions which were embodied in H.R. 2796 and adopted by this body on June 19, as well as provisions recently reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee in H.R. 2822.

The amendment requires an assessment of foreign airports to determine whether a particular facility meets internationally approved security standards. This assessment will be made primarily by the Secretary of Transportation in consultation with the Secretary of State as to the nature of the terrorist threat which may exist in that country. Any airport which is determined to be deficient in its security will be so notified and will have 120 days in which to correct the deficiencies. If remedial steps are not taken within that time, a mandatory travel advisory will be issued by the State Department and additional steps will be taken by DOT to advise passengers that the airport does not meet internationally approved security standards. The bill also requires the immediate issuance of a travel advisory in those very special cases where an airport does not meet approved standards, a substantial terrorist threat exists in the nation where the airport is located, and the safety of passengers, crew or aircraft is in danger. If this latter provision had been in effect earlier, it would have required the State Department to issue an immediate travel advisory about the Athens Airport since earlier FAA risk assessments recognized the nature of the ter-

rorist threat in Greece as well as the deficiencies in security programs at the Athens Airport.

In addition, the amendment expands the authority of DOT to suspend or revoke the operating rights of United States and foreign carriers to serve the problem airport and also broadens the authority of the administration to take similar action against the air carriers of other nations which continue to serve it. It also requires the immediate termination of various forms of foreign aid to any country which does not bring its airport up to standard. All of these sanctions may be imposed 120 days after the foreign government has been notified of any security deficiencies—although immediate action, without notice and hearing—can be taken to suspend the operating rights of any air carrier or foreign air carrier to serve the United States upon a determination by DOT that a condition exists which threatens the safety of passengers and crew.

The amendment also requires a study of an expanded Domestic Sky Marshal Program as well as an inquiry into the establishment of a similar program internationally. It gives DOT the authority, with the approval of the Attorney General to authorize sky marshals to carry weapons and make arrests. The amendment further provides an authorization of \$5 million to accelerate the FAA's research and development of more sophisticated devices for the detection of explosives and \$5 million in fiscal year 1986 and 1987 for an Antiterrorism Assistance Program. The amendment also contains provisions which require the Department to continue seeking the cooperation of foreign governments on international terrorism through bilateral agreements and through various international forums.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman's amendment contains some constructive measures to address the continuing problem of international terrorism. It recognizes the legitimate interests of both the State Department and the Transportation Department and the degree of expertise within these agencies relative to terrorism and airport security.

Further, the amendment serves notice to terrorists that the United States will not sit idly by while Americans and law-abiding citizens everywhere are being attacked by these international hoodlums.

For the foregoing reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield to my colleague from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO], a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. I commend the gentleman for his statement and for the work that he has done in putting together this amendment. I think the gentleman's statement has ex-

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plained, do a great deal in deterring hijacking and terrorism, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

(On request of Mr. FIEDLER, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MINETA was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. MINETA. I am pleased to yield to my very distinguished colleague from California, Mr. FIEDLER.

(Ms. FIEDLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FIEDLER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for incorporating my language into this amendment.

The recent spate of bloody terrorist incidents has galvanized the American people and our Government to take some definitive action to combat the new barbarism of our time, international terrorism.

In June of this year, we had the TWA hijacking in Beirut with one U.S. serviceman, Robert Stethem, killed and 40 Americans held hostage, the bombing of the Air India jet with 329 killed, the murder of four U.S. marines in El Salvador and two separate bombings at the Frankfurt airport in Germany and the Tokyo airport in Japan.

In the last 5 years—300 Americans have been killed by terrorists.

In the last 10 years—over 30 percent of all terrorist incidents were directed at Americans or American property.

The realization has finally taken hold that the vast majority of terrorist incidents are directed at the industrialized democracies. The fact is that the open and democratic societies of the world are being victimized by a new type of low intensity warfare, called terrorism. It is time that we stop reacting to terrorism in an ad hoc fashion and fashion new policies to deal with this new phenomenon.

My language in the Mineta amendment calls upon the President to establish a process by which, the democratic and open societies of the world can negotiate a viable, and effective treaty to prevent and respond to international terrorism.

This treaty will incorporate, an operative definition of terrorism, establish effective close intelligence—sharing, joint counterterrorist training, and uniform laws on asylum, extradition, and swift punishment for perpetrators of terrorism.

My language is based upon two key points, the first is that multilateral actions involving the civilized nations of the world will be more effective than unilateral state action, in combating terrorism. Just as the civilized nations of the world banded together to effectively eradicate piracy and slavery, so can we also band together to combat the new barbarism called international terrorism. The second point is that a multilateral agreement is only as good as the compliance sanctions in that agreement. If a country can sign a con-

vention or agreement and then ignore the provisions of that agreement because there is no language in the agreement punishing noncompliance, then the agreement is worthless.

Currently, you have the ridiculous situation where Iran, Libya, and North Korea (countries that have been identified by the State Department as states that actively support terrorists) are all signators of the 1963 Tokyo Convention on aircraft hijacking, the 1970 Hague Convention on aircraft hijacking, and the 1971 Montreal Convention of aircraft sabotage.

My language would help to rectify these problems by urging that those countries that are the victims of terrorism band together in a treaty. This treaty should have tough language punishing noncompliance by any signator. If any nation is found to be sponsoring or supporting terrorism, then the industrialized democracies must be unified in their response, and this response should include strict economic, political, and diplomatic sanctions. Faced with the prospect of damaging sanctions from the democratic societies, many outlaw states, such as Iran and Libya, may think twice about actively supporting terrorists.

As part of the unity of the democracies in fighting terrorism, the signators of such a treaty should share intelligence, and engage in joint counterterrorist training exercises, to take advantage of all of the intelligence and training expertise that is available another critical component of the treaty would be uniform laws on asylum, extradition, and punishment of terrorists.

Terrorists must realize that they will face strict and uniform penalties in any of the signator countries, and that they will not be able to take advantage of differences in laws and sentences.

To close, the open and democratic societies of the world must be united and uniform in their preventative and punitive measures against terrorism. Without unity, we will be condemned to relive again and again the tragic toll of terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, I again express my deep appreciation for Members on both of the committees and the leadership of both committees, for including this important language so that we can take comprehensive actions toward trying to deal in a comprehensive way with the problems of terrorism throughout the world.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering can make a major contribution to improving the safety and security of international air travel, and I urge my colleagues to join with me in passing it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I offer my support for this important piece of antiterrorism legislation. The amendment before us provides real teeth to the

Government's efforts to face up to terrorism. It is the right amendment at the right time. It has my full and complete support.

Before us today is the opportunity to protect our fellow citizens and all travelers from the ugly specter of terrorism. This amendment, the International Airport Security Cooperation Act, is a crucial element in our Government's fight against terrorism. It directs the Secretary of State to take certain measures to improve security at foreign international airports. He would be required to list deficient airports, warn travelers and take sanctions against those countries whose airports fail to meet U.S. airport security standards.

The amendment retains Presidential flexibility in applying these tough new sanctions. The President may also prohibit U.S. carriers from landing in countries served by airlines which fly to international airports which are not under the control of their governments. The tragic hijacking of the TWA aircraft is a case in point. It is clear to all of us that Beirut airport is no longer controlled by the Lebanese Government.

My language, which is included in the Mineta amendment, encourages the President to take all appropriate steps to carry forward his announced policy of seeking the effective closing of the international airport in Beirut, Lebanon.

Already, the President has taken steps in the direction of shutting down the international airport in Beirut as long as that airport remains uncontrolled and open to hijackers and other terrorists who prey upon the innocent international air traveler.

Thanks to the President's swift action, Lebanese air carriers are prohibited from landing at U.S. airports and American carriers cannot land at Beirut International. The administration has been working closely with our allies around the world in seeking greater international cooperation in the effort to combat terrorism. Improving international airport security is a good point of departure in that effort. Much more, however, remains to be done in this important international effort.

I urge support of this amendment, which is an important step in resolving the issue of airport security.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the ranking Republican Mr. BROOMFIELD for their fine work on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a very simple one and one I believe my colleagues will be able to support wholeheartedly.

Last week, as we paused to mark Independence Day 1985, we celebrated freedom on two district levels. On the first level, we properly celebrated the establishment of the

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States as a sovereign nation 209 years ago. On the second level, we joined in celebration of the freedom of 39 of our fellow Americans, released from 17 days of captivity at the hands of political terrorists in Lebanon.

During those 17 days of terror, all of the hostages, from the first-released to the last-released, displayed an unwavering strength of spirit. They deserve to be commended by this Congress and my amendment seeks to do that. However, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the exemplary performance of the senior flight attendant aboard TWA flight 847.

Mrs. Uli Derickson has been singled out by her fellow hostages as the one person aboard the hijacked jet who prevented a dangerous situation from escalating further in those tense early hours of the incident. They have publicly noted her calm mediation between the nervous terrorists and the terrified passengers. Mrs. Derickson used her fluent German to act as an intermediary between the hijackers and the cockpit crew. She used her English to keep the passengers informed and calm. According to Capt. John Testrake and Navy Petty Officer Clinton Suggs, among others, lives were saved because of her courageous performance.

Uli Derickson and all the hostages have been a shining inspiration for our Nation and deserve the recognition of this Congress.

We also recognize that an American serviceman was brutally beaten and then murdered by the cowardly terrorists. This amendment asks that those criminals responsible for the senseless slaying of Petty Officer Robbie Stethem be brought to justice quickly.

We also recognize that seven American kidnap victims are still being held hostage in Lebanon. Here, we call for continued intense diplomatic efforts to obtain their release.

Further, this amendment contains a universal condemnation of all acts of terrorism and puts this Congress firmly on record in support of Secretary Shultz's efforts to gain international cooperation to prevent future acts of terrorism.

The United States and, indeed, the entire free world are under siege by those who terrorize innocent people, cruelly use them as their political pawns and wantonly maim or murder them on a whim. All citizens of the world must be allowed to live free of the fear and the scourge of terrorism. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment and join the gentleman from California in commending the Committee on Foreign Affairs for working with the Committee on Public Works and Transportation to develop this important legislation.

Mr. Chairman, because of the freedom to travel that our citizens enjoy, we have certain responsibilities for

their protection do not stop at our borders. We need to do everything possible to ensure that security at foreign airports is adequate and meets international standards. The amendment now before us will give our Government many new tools to encourage foreign airports to improve security. In appropriate cases, we will be able to prohibit air service between the United States and countries which refuse to remedy security deficiencies and to encourage other countries to do the same. The amendment further requires that when there are unremedied security problems at foreign airports, passengers will be given notice of the problems so that they can make an informed decision as to whether they wish to travel.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation will make an important contribution toward improving the security of international air travel. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this measure. ●

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MINETA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF WASHINGTON

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Washington: Page 55, after line 17, insert the following new sections 408 and 409 and redesignate existing sections 408 and 409 as sections 410 and 411, respectively:

SEC. 408. COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 620A. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

"(a) PROHIBITION.—The United States shall not provide any assistance under this Act, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Peace Corps Act, or the Arms Export Control Act, to any country which the President determines—

"(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or

"(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

"(b) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications pursuant to section 634A of this Act.

"(c) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—If sanctions are imposed on a country pursuant to subsection (a) because of its support for international terrorism, the President should call upon other countries to impose similar sanctions on that country."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(f) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by striking out ", credits, and guaranties"

and ", credits, or guaranties" each place they appear.

SEC. 409. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION BOYCOTT AGAINST IRAN AND LIBYA.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President—

(1) should call for an international civil aviation boycott with respect to Iran and Libya, and

(2) should take steps, both bilateral and multilateral, to achieve a total international civil aviation boycott with respect to those countries.

Mr. MILLER of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

(Mr. MILLER of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise today with an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, asking the President to urge a civil aviation boycott against countries supporting terrorism and prohibiting aid to such countries.

This amendment concerns international terrorism. When I started work on this proposal last spring, I could not know that it would become so horribly timely, but while we can all still be shocked by terrorist attacks such as the recent TWA hijacking, we should no longer be surprised by these activities.

The sad, simple fact is: terrorism works. Terrorism works because the nations of the world do little to prevent it.

That the 39 hostages aboard TWA flight 847 did not suffer the same grisly fate of their fellow passenger, Robert Stethem, is a testament to President Reagan's superb handling of the crisis. Nothing we have done so far, however, will prevent another hostage crisis. Most of the hostages are now safe at home with their families, but that does not mean that their captors have abandoned terrorist methods. Indeed, unless the United States and other civilized nations take decisive action now to prevent it, before long again we will be shocked but not surprised, by yet another of these barbarous acts.

The amendment I offer for your consideration today is an important part of the effort to prevent future terrorist activity. The heart of this amendment is the recognition that most terrorists are not, let me repeat are not, stateless marauders committing random senseless mayhem in the name of some obscure political cause.

On the contrary, there is certainly a method to their mayhem.

There are nations in the world for which international terrorism is an accepted strategic tool. There are nations in the world which finance, harbor, and train terrorists in their

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deadly arts. There are nations in the world which help terrorist tacticians select targets, launch attacks, and provide logistical and psychological support to these murderers.

The most obvious and well documented example of a nation sponsoring and organizing terrorist activities is Libya. But there are others. This amendment says to any government with such barbaric tendencies, there will now be a very high price to pay for their support of international terrorism.

First, to at least make it a little more difficult for the rulers of terrorist countries to launch their deadly attacks, this amendment directs the President to call for an international civil aviation boycott against countries determined by the President to be supporting terrorism.

This amendment further prohibits American aid of any kind to any nation which the President finds supports international terrorism. The current prohibition applies only to countries which grant sanctuary from prosecution to terrorists. My proposal broadens this prohibition to include governments which purchase equipment, and provide training, financing, and other support. This proposal also directs the President to encourage other civilized nations to impose the same sanctions on these outlaw governments. Finally, the amendment provides for a 15-day advance notification to the congressional Foreign Affairs Committees once the President waives this authority and it allows the President, under certain conditions, to suspend this authority.

This amendment alone will not stop the spread of international terrorism. It will not bring back those whose lives have already been lost because of these barbaric practices. Mr. Chairman, by itself this amendment will not assure the future safety of American air travelers. But it will help. The safety of innocent people increases when nations who practice and support international terrorism understand that the consequences of their acts far outweigh the benefits. Passage of this amendment will help bring about this understanding. Nations contemplating the support of terrorism will know that if they go ahead, they will pay a price by forfeiting the chance of U.S. aid and having the United States seek an international civil aviation boycott.

I urge support of this antiterrorist amendment.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER]. It complements what the House has just done on airport security. At the outset, I want to commend the gentleman for his initiative on an issue which the Committee on

Foreign Affairs has spent a significant amount of time and attention. In my view, this amendment correctly seeks to expand in an appropriate way the President's existing authority to combat the menace of international terrorism.

In addition, the amendment enhances the oversight capability of the Committee on Foreign Affairs by stipulating a 15-day advance notification procedure once the President invokes this authority.

A key element of the amendment calls for international cooperation to combat international terrorism which, in the opinion of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is essential. The amendment calls for international cooperation in two important areas: one, calling on our friends and allies to invoke similar sanctions as called for by Mr. MILLER's amendment with respect to foreign assistance, and second, calls for an international civil aviation boycott against Iran and Libya, the two worst offenders in the area of state-supported terrorism.

I think it is high time that the United States and its friends and allies invoke a total international civil aviation boycott of the Tehran and the Tripoli airports. As the Members of the House may recall, the recent and tragic incidents involving Iran in last December's hijacking of a Kuwaiti airline resulted in the murder of two American AID officials. As of this date, their killers still remain in Iran and have not been brought to justice.

Again, I want to commend the gentleman for his interest in this critical issue and urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, the minority is aware of the amendment and is prepared to accept the amendment.

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AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN TO THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MILLER OF WASHINGTON

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILMAN to the amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Washington: Insert the following new section at the end of the amendment:

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN TERRORISM.

(a) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall prohibit any article grown, produced, extracted, or manufactured in Libya from being imported into the United States.

(b) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall prohibit any goods or technology, including technical data or other information, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from being exported to Libya.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "United States" includes territories and possessions of the United States.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER] for his amendment.

My proposed amendment to the Miller amendment places a total embargo on trade with Libya. Libya is an outlaw state, responsible for countless acts of terror throughout the world. As the New York Times editorialized just this morning, " * * * if Libya's indisputable outrages against many nations so deeply perturb the United States, where is the campaign to close its gun-laden embassies or to boycott its oil-drum war chest?"

Indeed, the time for action is long past. We should not allow one drop of Libyan oil—spot market or otherwise—to pass our shoreline.

The amendment's language on Libya is a counterpart to an amendment offered in the other body by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER]. That language provides for a discretionary embargo against Libya and provides that trade with other countries supporting terrorism may be cut off on passage of a joint resolution of Congress.

It is my hope that in conference we will be able to work out a mutually agreeable compromise which would lead to heavy sanctions being placed on the pirate government now in power in Tripoli.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to lay before this body a recent article from the Wall Street Journal detailing current cooperation between Libya, Iran, and Syria in terrorist activities, and an analysis by the Library of Congress, quoting the Central Intelligence Agency, on the history of Libya's terrorist activities.

LIBYA, SYRIA AND IRAN COORDINATE SCHEMES TO STRIKE U.S. TARGETS, ARAB SOURCES SAY

BEIRUT, LEBANON.—While attention is focused on the hijacked American jetliner held hostage here, a much broader terrorist network aimed at America and moderate Arabs is taking shape in the Middle East.

The region's radical states of Libya, Syria and Iran all share a desire to strike out at American targets right now. Their motives are different, but their common interest in terrorist action has given rise to a series of troubling moves suggesting that an upsurge in state-sponsored terrorism could be in the offing.

Among the indicators:

The foreign ministers of Libya, Syria and Iran met in January in Tehran and laid the

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groundwork for a new "anti-American strategy." Arab sources close to the Syrian government say. The countries agreed to escalate terrorism against U.S. interests and personnel on a worldwide scale, the sources say.

More recently, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi formally formed and agreed to finance his first pan-Arab terrorist organization, called the Organization of Arab Revolutionary Forces. The organization, with headquarters in Tripoli, pledged to "conduct the Arab struggle for liberating all Arab territories" and "confront American imperialism."

Other organizations aimed at overthrowing Jordan's King Hussein and Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein recently set up operations in Syria.

Several weeks ago, Egypt announced that it had uncovered and foiled a Libyan plot to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Cairo with a truck loaded with explosives smuggled into the country. Egyptian officials said the incident was part of a broader Libyan terrorism campaign.

There isn't any evidence linking the latest hijacking of an American jetliner to these new organizations. But Shiite terrorists—such as those holding the American jet and its passengers hostage—acquire inspiration, guidance and often material assistance from radical states, particularly Iran.

Unless the U.S. finds some clear link between the current hijacking and terrorist efforts sponsored by radical states, however, it will have a difficult time retaliating. The U.S. has had to refrain from striking back after previous terrorist episodes because it lacked clear evidence that any government or group of governments had sponsored terrorists that hit American targets.

Hard-line states in the Middle East, of course, share a general anti-American sentiment that always makes them eager to undercut American interests. Now, though, they have special reasons to want to lash out at the U.S.

Iran is enraged at the American tilt toward Iraq in the Persian Gulf war. Syria wants to demonstrate that it won't allow the U.S. to engineer an Arab-Israeli peace package that satisfies moderate Arabs and Palestinians but doesn't satisfy the region's hard-liners. Libya wants to encourage radicals to disrupt the new "moderate Arab axis" of Jordan, Egypt and Iraq that the U.S. is fostering.

"There is something in common" among these states, says one knowledgeable Lebanese: "Blackmail the Americans."

Moreover, the Shiite fundamentalist movement that has sprung from the anarchy in Lebanon has given the radicals a new stock of young Moslems willing to carry out terrorist actions.

Perhaps the most ominous of the new movements in the region is the loose agreement apparently struck by Libya, Syria and Iran early this year. Arab sources close to the Syrian government say that Syria and Libya spearheaded the drive. At Iran's urging, the group avoided forming a formal alliance that would appear to put the group on the side of the Soviet Union; Iran doesn't want to appear to be on either side of the superpower struggle.

But the sources say the three countries did agree on a strategy to coordinate policy on Middle East issues and to strengthen relations with Soviet-backed states like South Yemen and Ethiopia.

Syria and Libya also agreed to whip up Palestinian terrorism by radical Palestinian factions opposed to Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Arafat has angered the radicals by his apparent

willingness to participate in a peace process led by moderate Arabs and the U.S.

Iran, the sources say, pledged to encourage terrorism by Muslim extremists.

All three countries have agreed to cooperate in the exchange of intelligence information, forging passports for their operatives and providing them with finances and transport facilities, according to the sources. The countries also reportedly ordered their diplomatic missions abroad to cooperate closely.

EXTRACT FROM CRS ISSUE BRIEF IB 81141
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, UPDATED JUNE 26, 1985

LIBYA

According to a CIA report, "the government of Colonel Qadhafi is the most prominent state sponsor of and participant in international terrorism. Despite Qadhafi's repeated public pronouncements that he does not support terrorist groups, there has been a clear and consistent pattern of Libyan aid to almost every major international terrorist group, from the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)." Press reports have linked Libya to the Basque ETA, Japan's Red Army, Italy's Red Brigade, and Moslem insurgents in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Qadhafi provides money, weapons, and training for international terrorists, according to the CIA. Libyan diplomatic offices are used as bases of support for terrorist operations in various countries. Libya has also served as a haven for fleeing terrorists, including some of the slayers of the Israeli Olympic athletes at Munich in 1972. It is alleged that "Carlos" has a Libyan villa, from which he directs his international terrorist operations.

The principal targets of Libyan-supported terrorism are Israel, traditional and moderate Arab regimes, and Libyan exiles critical of the Qadhafi regime. In 1980, the CIA counted 14 attacks by Libyan assassination teams on Libyan citizens living in Europe and the United States, resulting in eleven murders. Qadhafi himself has asserted the right of his revolution to do away with its opponents.

In December 1981, reports surfaced that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service had been put on alert after receiving reports that five terrorists trained in Libya had entered the United States with plans to murder high-ranking officials. Security was substantially strengthened around the President, Vice President, Secretaries of State and Defense, and others. U.S. ambassadors abroad were also reported to be targets. In a television interview, Col. Qadhafi denied that he had plotted to assassinate the President or anyone else. The State Department responded with a statement that this country had strong evidence that Qadhafi had been planning the murder of American officials, both here and overseas.

During 1981, there were many reports that former CIA agents were training terrorists in Libya, using U.S. army personnel for that purpose and otherwise abetting Libyan-sponsored terrorism. It was also reported that a Justice Department meeting had discussed the possibility that the CIA may have encouraged its former agents' Libyan ties. Secretary of State Haig said that the United States was profoundly opposed to Americans working for the Libyan government, but that there was apparently no way to prevent it. In 1982 Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA employee, was convicted of smuggling guns to Libya, and in

1983 he was convicted of additional charges relating to the illegal export of explosives and munitions to Libya.

Libyan complicity in terrorist attacks was further exposed when the Egyptians tricked the Libyans into claiming they had assassinated a former Prime Minister. In 1984 Libyan supporters of the government fired upon anti-Qadhafi demonstrators from within the Libyan embassy in London, killing a British policewoman on duty outside.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has discussed this amendment on this side. We have examined it. We agree with the gentleman. We are prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman for his kind words.

Mr. Chairman, the minority has no objection to the amendment on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER], as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LOWERY OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LOWERY of California: Page 93, after line 24, insert the following new section 405 and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly:

SEC. 405. COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

Chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1950 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 309. COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

"(a) LIMITATION OF FUNDING.—Funds authorized to be appropriated by this chapter may not be made available for the United States proportionate share for programs for communist countries listed in section 620(f) of this Act.

"(b) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the extent that the President determines and reports to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to provide funding for the United States proportionate share for programs for a particular Communist country or countries.

"(c) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Secretary of State—

"(1) shall review, at least annually, the budgets and accounts of all international organizations receiving payments of any such funds; and

"(2) shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress the amounts of funds expended by each such organization for the purposes described in subsection (a) and the amount contributed by the United States to each such organization."

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Mr. LOWERY of California (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(Mr. LOWERY of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Florida, and my colleague, Mr. YARROW, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Programs, for working with me on this amendment I am offering today. I would also like to thank the ranking members of the committee and the subcommittee, Mr. BROOMFIELD and Mr. SOLOMON for their help and support for this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely doubt that the taxpayers of the United States realize that in the most recent reporting periods, Vietnam has received more than \$41 million in assistance from U.N. agencies to which the United States provides almost one-fourth of the budgets. That translates into \$10 million in U.S. aid being funneled through the United Nation to Vietnam. And Vietnam is not the only country to receive such funds: North Korea, Mongolia, Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, and China are also net recipients.

Clearly, we cannot afford to be subsidizing the governments of Communists, even in a time of surplus, much less during our current deficit crisis.

Therefore, I am offering an amendment to H.R. 1555, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 closing this loophole whereby U.S. tax dollars are funneled through international organizations to Communist countries otherwise prohibited from receiving U.S. assistance. These organizations are primarily, though not exclusively, U.N. agencies. A total of \$284 million is authorized for these organizations in title IV of H.R. 1555.

My amendment does two things: It reduces what is called the "U.S. proportionate share" of contributions to Communist countries listed in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act and it requires the Secretary of State to report to the Congress on the amount of international organizations' funding of Communist countries and the amount of U.S. contributions being withheld.

As you will recall, in recent years, it was learned that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] were receiving assistance from U.N. agencies. Although it was clearly not Congress' intent to fund these groups, these organizations place government contributions in cen-

tral accounts, making it impossible to connect funds which benefit a particular country or group with contributions made by the United States. Since complete withdrawal from these programs would greatly harm U.S. foreign policy interests, for more than 10 years, the Congress has routinely included sections to the Foreign Assistance Act which require a reduction in U.S. voluntary contributions by an amount equal to the American proportionate share of any aid provided by these international organizations to the PLO or SWAPO.

My amendment merely extends that formula to Communist countries which are already prohibited from receiving direct U.S. assistance. Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 prohibits the furnishing of any aid authorized by that act to any Communist country. The section includes a list of Communist nations to which the prohibition applies: the Soviet bloc, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. China is currently on the list but is expected to be removed as soon as the foreign aid authorization bill becomes law.

It is important to remember that my amendment neither requires that any particular Communist country actually receive less than they now get—another country can make up the difference—nor does it in any way renege on any treaty obligation of the United States.

In sum, I agree with the committee report which says,

These programs serve major U.S. foreign policy interests in these international forums as well as U.S. interests in promoting social and economic development of third world countries.

But I also believe my amendment is consistent with the 20-year ban on aid to the countries listed in section 620(f). By closing a loophole, it is a continuation of current policies, not a departure from them.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to include at this point in the RECORD, a memorandum that has been prepared by the Congressional Research Service which details the effects of my amendment on the international agencies which will be affected.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, DC, June 21, 1985.

To: The Honorable Bill Lowery.

From: Marjorie Ann Browne, Specialist in International Relations, and Robert Griffiths, Analyst in Foreign Affairs, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Subject: The International Organizations and Programs Account of the Foreign Assistance Act.

This is in response to your request for information on U.S. contributions to the international agencies and programs included in the "international organizations and programs" account of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (see House Report 99-39, p. 45). In addition, you requested data on the funding or assistance from those programs that goes to the communist countries listed in section

620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

We have drawn on a number of sources to collect this data. Attached are copies of the pertinent material. Generally, if the executive board or governing council of the program has already met this year, documentation providing 1984 program expenditures will be available. Otherwise, we have used 1983 program expenditures. The following list summarizes the status of information on program expenditures in the countries included in Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECTION 620(F) COUNTRIES

Programs providing assistance to countries on the Section 620(f) list:

United Nations Development Program
UNICEF
IAEA
WMO/VCP
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (minimal) out of 896 awards)
World Food Program
World Heritage Fund (Bulgaria, Poland, and Yugoslavia 1981-1984)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (Vietnam in 1984)
United Nations Center on Human Settlements (Hungary and Vietnam 1982-1983)
Programs that do not provide assistance to list countries:
OAS Technical Assistance Programs
UN Institute for Namibia
UN Trust Fund for South Africa
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service, New York
UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa
UN Voluntary Fund for Decade for Women
Information not available:
UNEP Fund
CITES Trust Fund
International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The United States contributed \$160 million or an estimated 23.6 percent of total governmental contributions of \$676,725,319 made or pledged to the UNDP for calendar year 1984. UNDP expenditures in 1984 included assistance to Czechoslovakia (.068%), North Korea (.516%), Hungary (.094%), Mongolia (.138%), Albania (.558%), Bulgaria (.137%), China (2.75%), Cuba (.310%), Yugoslavia (.197%), Romania (.203%), Poland (.189%), and Vietnam (1.82%).

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The United States contributed \$52,500,000 to UNICEF in 1984. That figure represented 28.4 percent of the total contributions (\$185,014,725) received from governments in 1984. UNICEF program expenditures for 1984 included assistance for Mongolia (.006%), China (2.26%), Cuba (.018%), and Vietnam (2.32%).

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The United States over-all voluntary contribution to the IAEA in 1984 was \$15,814,000. This included a cash contribution to the IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Program of \$5,625,000 that represented 25 percent of the total governmental contributions to that Program. We used very preliminary 1984 data from a congressional source for some indication of program expenditure. IAEA documentation for 1984 will probably not be available until mid-summer. Nine of the listed countries re-

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ceived technical assistance from the IAEA: North Korea (2.04%), Albania (.936%), Poland (1.39%), Cuba (.888%), Hungary (2.0%), Yugoslavia (1.947%), Romania (1.52%), Vietnam (1.61%), and Bulgaria (3.46%).

Organization of American States Technical Assistance Programs

The United States contributed \$15.5 million or an overall 46 percent of the total contributions received by the four OAS voluntary funds for development—the Special Multilateral Fund, the Special Projects Fund, the Special Development Assistance Fund, and the Special Cultural Fund (see pages from the Congressional Presentation for details) for 1984. Since the OAS suspended Cuba from participation in 1962, that country does not receive any funding from these programs. Cuba does, however, participate in the PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) Revolving Fund, an account that received U.S. contributions from the Fiscal Year 1984 appropriations but received no funding from Fiscal Year 1985.

United Nations Environment Program Fund (UNEP)

In 1983, the United States contributed \$7.8 million, or 27 percent of the governmental contributions of \$30 million to the UNEP Fund, while in 1984, the U.S. contributed \$9.8 million or an estimated 34 percent of the \$28.5 million in governmental contributions to the UNEP Fund. Information showing UNEP Fund expenditures by country is not available from UNEP documentation.

World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Cooperation Program (WMO/VCP)

The VCP provides training and equipment to less developed countries so that they can, with improved national meteorological and hydrological services, participate in the World Weather Watch. For the year 1983, the United States contributed \$87,256 in funds or 27 percent of the \$317,942 in total cash contributions.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Decade for Women

The United States contributed \$500,000 to the Fund for 1984; that represented 21.05 percent of the contributions made or pledged for 1984, as of August 20, 1984. According to a U.N. officer handling the Fund, none of the \$4.07 million in expenditures in 1984 was used for assistance to the countries listed in section 620(f). The name of this fund was changed in 1985 to the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

The United States contributed \$276,000 to the CITES Trust Fund for the 1982-1983 biennium, out of a total \$853,978 received from governmental contributions for the same two-year period. The U.S. contribution to the 1984-1985 biennium budget was 24.8 percent of \$1,400 million. The Trust Fund finances administrative expenditures in support of the CITES secretariat and the biennial meetings of CITES parties.

World Food Program (WFP)

Overall, the United States has, for the 1983-1984 Biennium, pledged \$250 million, or 25 percent of the WFP target of \$1 billion. This was broken out into \$188 million in commodities, \$3 million for administrative expenses, and up to \$59 million for freight costs. For 1983, the total U.S. contribution was valued at \$33,760,000 and represented 26 percent of total contributions. The cash contribution provided under the IO and P account of the Foreign Assistance Act was \$3 million. WFP projects as of Octo-

ber 13, 1983 totalled \$5,316 million in worth, including in-kind assistance that is additional to the funding appropriated through the Foreign Assistance Act (1983-1984: \$175) and Vietnam (\$75) were included in the State Department's list of WFP projects as of October 1983.

United Nations Fund for Namibia Institute for Namibia Account

The United States contributed \$490,000 to the UNIN Account for 1984, an estimated 15.6 percent of the \$3,122,847 in contributions received from governments. In the first six months of 1984, the United States paid \$123,712 of its \$500,000 pledge for 1984, an estimated 8.5 percent of the \$1,452,616 paid by governments on their 1984 pledges of \$2,308,838. The UNIN account funds the Institute for Namibian students at Lusaka. Thus, it does not provide assistance or programs for any of the countries of the section 620(f) list.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA)

According to U.N. documentation, the Trust Fund received \$1,755,700 in contributions between October 1983 and October 1984, with the United States paying \$85,750 or 4.8 percent. Still pending was \$448,672 in pledges, including \$343,000 pledged by the United States. The UNTFSA is used for legal assistance and relief to persons persecuted in South Africa and Namibia. The countries in the section 620(f) list do not receive assistance through the Fund.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

As of May 7, 1985, the United States has not contributed to this Fund. Payment of the \$100,000 in the Fiscal Year 1985 Appropriation is being held, pending receipt by the United States of a statement by the United Nations that such funds are not provided to Cuba or for SWAPO or the PLO. Information on the beneficiaries of the Fund is kept confidential to protect the victims of torture assisted by the Fund. The Fund is used (1) to maintain two rehabilitation centers located in Copenhagen and Toronto, (2) to finance training courses and seminars (none in Cuba), and (3) for projects in specific countries. Only in one instance when there was a change in government—Guinea—has a government received funds for the third category of projects. Non-governmental organizations receive Fund assistance to carry out projects related to victims of torture. Thus, the countries included on the Section 620(f) list have not received assistance from the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

UNIDO Investment Promotion Service, New York

The United States contributed \$100,000 in 1983 and the same in 1984, to help operate the New York office of UNIDO's IPS. This contribution was 11.4 percent of the office budget of \$875,000. Other contributors to the Service are international intergovernmental organizations rather than governments, except for an additional Agency for International Development contribution of \$234,000 through the Caribbean Development Bank. As a footnote, UNIDO has established eight Investment Promotion Service offices around the world, seven of which are fully funded by the host government; this includes an office in Poland. The New York office provides information to the U.S. private sector on investment opportunities in developing Latin American—and especially Caribbean—countries. Countries on the Section 620(f) list do not receive assistance from the program.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa

This fund was just established in November 1984. Since its target is poverty and hunger in Africa, the countries on the Section 620 (f) list would not directly benefit from the fund.

International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions

This is a new account established to provide a mechanism for U.S. voluntary contributions to activities usually financed from the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from which the United States withdrew at the end of December 1984. The programs include the

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

Intergovernmental Committee on the Universal Copyright Convention.

International Geological Coordination Program.

Natural Hazards Program.

International Hydrological Program.

Man and the Biosphere Program.

International Libraries, Archives and Science Documentation Program.

Non-governmental research organizations such as the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Brain Research Organization, and

International cooperative research programs such as the International Biological Collection Centers, International Organization of Biotechnology and Bioengineering.

The international conventions for which this contribution would fund administrative overhead costs include

The 1984 Beirut Agreement and the 1950 Florence Agreement on international transfer of educational, cultural and scientific goods.

The 1958 Convention on the Exchange of Official Publications and Documents.

The 1958 Convention on the Exchange of International Publications, and

The 1970 Convention on the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property.

Most of the programs cited are of worldwide use and benefit.

United Nations Center on Human Settlements

The United States has not in the past contributed to the Center, either through the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation or through the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. A total of \$2,313,615 has been pledged by governments to the International Year of Shelter as of January 31, 1985. A total of \$2,395,652 was pledged by governments for the Foundation in 1984, of which \$1,333,203 was collected. As of April 5, 1985, pledges in the amount of \$2,131,562 has been made for 1985. Expenditures for the 1982-1983 period totalled \$2,184,491, from which Hungary received \$13,771 (or .63%) and Vietnam received \$2,500 (or .114%). None of the 620 (f) listed countries contributed to the Center during the 1982-1983 biennium.

World Heritage Fund (Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value)

The United States does not now contribute to the World Heritage Fund. When the United States did contribute, the contribution rate was 52.93 percent in 1977, 47.30 percent for 1979 and 1980, and 40.19 percent for 1981 and averaged \$300,000 annually. The Fund is used to help Convention parties protect sites on the World Heritage List as well as sites in danger. Bulgaria, Cuba, Poland, and Yugoslavia are among the 62

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parties to the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and each have properties on the World Heritage List. These include Cuba-1, Poland-5, and Yugoslavia-17, totaling 21 of the 186 properties on the List. For the period 1981-1984, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Poland each received technical assistance from the World Heritage Fund. The Fund's resources during that period are estimated at \$2.9 million. The United States has not contributed since its 1981 payment of \$330,000, estimated then at 40.19 percent of total contributions for 1981 of \$900,000.

U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

(Program expenditures: 1984)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1984 (est.)	Percent of total program expenditures
Czechoslovakia	\$376,000	0.068
North Korea	2,615,000	.516
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary	512,000	.094
Mongolia	752,000	.138
Albania	3,036,000	.558
Bulgaria	745,000	.137
China (PRC)	14,989,000	2.75
Cuba	1,581,000	.290
Yugoslavia	1,601,000	.297
Poland	1,628,000	.299
Romania	2,185,000	.403
Vietnam	3,921,000	.722
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$543,568,006.
Source for above information: U.N. document: DP/1985/5/Add.3, p. 20-23.
United States contributions to the program: 1984 pledge: 160,000,000 (total: 676,725,319).
Source: DP/1985/5/Add.3, p. 3-7.

U.N. CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

(Program expenditures: 1984)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1984	Percent of total program expenditures
Czechoslovakia		
North Korea		
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary		
Mongolia	\$44,304	0.006
Albania		
Bulgaria		
China (PRC)	\$158,571	2.76
Cuba	40,952	.918
Yugoslavia		
Poland		
Romania		
Vietnam	\$,280,740	2.32
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the U.S.S.R. and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$227,837,201.
Source for above information: U.N. document: E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.4, pp. 8-11.
United States contributions to the program: 1984—\$52,500,000 (26.4%)
Total received from governments: \$185,014,725.03
Source: E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.4, pp. 21-24

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

(Program expenditures 1984 (estimates of technical assistance to be provided))

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1984	Percent of total program expenditures
Czechoslovakia		
North Korea	\$351,490	2.07
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary	346,600	2.01
Mongolia		
Albania	161,400	0.93
Bulgaria	596,400	3.44
China (PRC)		
Cuba	\$55,200	0.32
Yugoslavia	330,400	1.94
Poland	240,000	1.40
Romania	263,000	1.53
Vietnam	277,600	1.60
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the U.S.S.R. and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$17,000,000 (est.).
Source for above information: IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Program 1984 (estimates of technical assistance to be provided) p. 10.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) —

Continued

(Program expenditures: 1984)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1984	Percent of total program expenditures
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USSR

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$17,238,000 (estimated to be provided in 1984).

Source for above information: U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1985 (96th Congress, 2d Session), Part 2, Appendix, p. 172-173.
United States contributions to the program: 1984 estimate: \$3,620,000 to the IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Program (25 percent of total governmental contributions to IAEA); \$1,789,000 for in-kind and extrabudgetary support; \$7,450,000 for safety and support and non-proliferation activities. Total: \$13,859,000 (Source: Congressional Presentation).

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION/VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAM (WMO/WCP)

(Program expenditures: 1983)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1983	Percent of total program expenditures
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Czechoslovakia	Yes but no dollar info.	
North Korea	do.	
German Democratic Rep.	do.	
Hungary		
Mongolia	Yes but no dollar info.	
Albania		
Bulgaria	Yes but no dollar info.	
China (PRC)	do.	
Cuba	do.	
Yugoslavia	do.	
Romania		
Poland		
Vietnam	Yes but no dollar info.	
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$317,942 in cash contributions and \$4,883,400 in value of equipment, training, and services.

Source for above information: Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1983, Geneva, WMO, 1984, p. 139-142, 169-173, as updated by U.S. Department of State, United Contributions to International Organizations, Fiscal Year 1983, p. 60.
United States Contributions to the program: 1983 U.S. pledged \$156,000 but contributed only 27 percent of total contributions received or \$71,256 in cash contributions. The U.S. provided \$2,150,000 in equipment, training, and services, an estimated 44 percent of total in-kind contributions. Total U.S. contributions 1983: \$2,237,256.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)

(Program expenditures: Value of WFP projects as of October 13, 1983)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures as of Oct. 1983	Percent of total program expenditures
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Czechoslovakia		
North Korea		
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary		
Mongolia		
Albania		
Bulgaria		
China (PRC)	\$,871,761,800	5.17
Cuba		
Yugoslavia		
Romania		
Poland		
Vietnam	\$ 25,708,300	.776
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the U.S.S.R. and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total WFP projects as of Oct. 13, 1983: 118 projects with a value of \$17,716,566,189.

Source for above information: WFP Projects as of Oct. 13, 1983, provided by the Department of State.

United States contributions to the program: 1983-1984 pledged \$150 million. The program has received \$180 million—\$100 million in cash contributions, \$50 million in-kind, and \$30 million in-kind. The U.S. also provides \$2 million cash contribution financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID & P account).

WORLD HERITAGE FUND

(Program Expenditures: 1984)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1984	Percent of total program expenditures
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Czechoslovakia		
North Korea		
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary		
Mongolia		
Albania		
Bulgaria	\$60,000	0.10
China (PRC)		
Cuba		
Yugoslavia	\$60,000	0.10
Romania		
Poland	\$60,000	0.10
Vietnam		
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: 1984: \$600,000 (est.). (Expenditures includes spent; approved; obligated; or programmed.)

Source for above information: World Heritage document DP/1985/5/Add.3, p. 10-11.

United States contributions to the program: 1977: \$170,000 (2.2% of total contributions); 1979: \$300,000 (4.0% of total contributions); 1981: \$200,000 (4.73% of total contributions); 1983: \$200,000 (4.73% of total contributions).

Source: U.S. Department of State, United States Contributions to International Organizations, Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1983.

U.N. CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Program expenditures: 1983)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1983	Percent of total program expenditures
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Czechoslovakia		
North Korea		
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary		
Mongolia		
Albania		
Bulgaria		
China (PRC)		
Cuba		
Yugoslavia		
Romania		
Poland		
Vietnam	\$46,000	0.148
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the year: \$30,895,000.
Source for above information: United Nations document DP/1984/1, Add. 6, p. 8-11.

United States contributions to the program: \$2,000,000 or 6.25 percent of an estimated \$21,600,000 in governmental contributions for 1984.

U.N. CENTER ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

(Program expenditures: 1982-83)

Countries listed in section 620(f) ¹	Program expenditures received 1982-83	Percent of total program expenditures
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Czechoslovakia		
North Korea		
German Democratic Rep.		
Hungary	\$13,771	0.62
Mongolia		
Albania		
Bulgaria		
China (PRC)		
Cuba		
Yugoslavia		
Romania		
Poland		
Vietnam	2,500	.114
U.S.S.R.		

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are constituent parts of the USSR and are not included in this list. Similarly, Tibet is part of China and is not listed separately.

Note.—Total program expenditures for the years 1982-83: \$2,184,491.

Source for above information: Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for the period ending 31 December 1983 and the Report of the Executive Director, U.N. Centre on Human Settlements, Add. 3, p. 25.

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UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES BY SELECTED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROGRAMS

Program	U.N. total ¹	United States contribution	
		Percent	Total
U.N. Development Program (for 1984)	\$38,031,000	23.6	\$8,975,316
U.N. Children's Fund (for 1984)	\$10,503,675	28	\$2,941,025
International Atomic Energy Agency (for 1984)	\$2,724,000	25	\$681,000
World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Cooperation Program	(*)	4	106,000
U.N. Education and Training Program for Southern Africa	(*)	32.9	1,030,000
World Food Program (for 1983)	\$197,470,100	26	\$51,342,226
World Heritage Fund (1981-1984)	\$218,747	* 46	\$87,495
U.N. Center for Human Settlements (1962-1983)	\$16,271		*
U.N. Capital Development Fund (for 1984)	\$46,000	9.25	\$4,255
Total	\$249,009,793		\$64,031,325

* Countries cited in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. They are Czechoslovakia, North Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Albania, Bulgaria, China (PRC), Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and the U.S.S.R.
 (*) Not available
 * In 1961
 * No change

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES BY SELECTED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROGRAMS¹

Program	U.N. total ²	United States contribution	
		Percent	Total
U.N. Development Program (for 1984)	\$23,042,000	23.6	\$5,437,910
U.N. Children's Fund (for 1984)	\$5,345,064	28	\$1,494,875
International Atomic Energy Agency (for 1984)	\$2,724,000	25	\$681,000
World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Cooperation Program	(*)	4	106,000
U.N. Education and Training Program for Southern Africa	(*)	32.9	1,030,000
World Food Program (for 1983)	\$25,708,300	26	\$6,684,156
World Heritage Fund (1981-1984)	\$218,747	* 46	\$87,495
U.N. Center for Human Settlements (1962-1983)	\$16,271		*
U.N. Capital Development Fund (for 1984)	\$46,000	9.25	\$4,255
Total	\$57,106,382		\$17,101,441

¹ Excluding China a Communist country.
² Countries cited in section 620 (f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. They are Czechoslovakia, North Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Albania, Bulgaria, China (PRC), Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and the U.S.S.R.
 (*) Not available
 * In 1961
 * No change

ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES BY SELECTED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROGRAMS

(Country-by-country breakout)

Country	United Nations—						
	Development Program	Children's Fund	IAEA	WMO/VCP	World Food Program	Human Settlements	Capital Development Fund
Countries listed in section 620 (f):							
Czechoslovakia	\$370,000			yes			
North Korea	\$2,810,000		\$351,400	yes			
German Democratic Republic							
Hungary	\$512,000		\$346,600			\$13,771	
Mongolia	\$752,000	\$14,394					
Albania	\$3,036,000		\$161,400	yes			
Bulgaria	\$745,000		\$596,400				
China (PRC)	\$14,989,000	\$5,158,611		yes	\$171,761,800		\$60,000
Cuba	\$1,687,000	\$40,952	\$153,200	yes			
Yugoslavia	\$1,076,000		\$334,400	yes			
Poland	\$1,028,000		\$240,000	yes			\$65,000
Romania	\$1,105,000		\$263,000				\$93,099
Vietnam	\$9,921,000	\$5,209,718	\$277,680	yes	\$25,708,300	\$46,000	\$2,500
U.S.S.R.							
Totals	\$38,031,000	\$10,503,675	\$2,724,000	(*)	\$197,470,100	\$46,000	\$16,271

¹ Unknown.

Note — We do not have expenditure figures for the World Meteorological Organization/Voluntary Cooperation Program.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO SELECTED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEMS PROGRAMS

(Country-by-country breakout)

Country	United Nations—					
	Development Program	Children's Fund	IAEA	WMO/VCP	World Food Program	Capital Development Fund
Countries listed in section 620(f):						
Czechoslovakia	\$575,050	\$82,576		\$155,760		
North Korea	182,648			9,350		
German Democratic Republic	384,586	107,692		267,000		
Hungary	695,147	21,040		51,000		
Mongolia	172,880	3,529		15,000		
Albania	5,714			15,000		
Bulgaria	670,000	60,913		30,000		
China (PRC)	1,750,000	350,000		130,000		\$144,928
Cuba	784,000	117,041		20,000		23,068
Yugoslavia	926,000	247,263		81,700		88,800
Poland	568,907	56,934		712,000		
Romania	550,491	12,244				
Vietnam	12,000	6,000				1,000

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CONTRIBUTIONS BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO SELECTED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEMS PROGRAMS—Continued

	United Nations—				
	Children's Fund	IAEA	WMO/WCP	World Food Program	Caribbean Development Fund
USSR*	969,099	2,677,695	1,444,000		
Totals	2,034,331	3,522,769	1,646,000	4,090,000	277,799

* Includes contributions by USSR, Byelorussian S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.F.

Note—These countries do not contribute to the United Nations Center on Human Settlements during the 1982-1983 biennium.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOWERY of California. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, while I personally may have some reservation about the burden being placed on the President, I generally concur with the gentleman's amendment and I am prepared to accept it on this side.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOWERY of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. We have examined the amendment on this side, and the minority has no objection to the amendment.

I might say that I strongly support the amendment and I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. LOWERY of California. I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

If this amendment were in effect in the last fiscal year, we would have saved some \$64 million of U.S. taxpayer money that would not flow through these organizations to Eastern bloc countries.

Mr. ARMEY. I rise in strong support of this amendment for both practical and philosophical reasons.

First, Mr. LOWERY's amendment is not intended to realign U.S. foreign policy. Its purpose is simply to close a dangerous and contradictory loophole. We, as a Nation, have already declared our unwillingness to assist the consolidation of Communist regimes by offering low interest loans and favorable trade agreements. In fact, section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 already prohibits the appropriation of any aid to Communist countries under the authority of that act.

Although section 620(f) clearly prohibits the direct transfer of aid to Communist countries under the Foreign Assistance Act, we have allowed indirect transfer of funds through international organizations to which the United States is a member. Mr. LOWERY's amendment simply seeks to close this loophole and create a consistent U.S. foreign policy toward Communist countries.

But even more importantly, this amendment reaffirms U.S. commitment to basic human rights. Communist countries systematically violates even the most basic human and political rights such as freedom of speech and the press. If we continue to offer low-interest loans, favorable trade

agreements, as well as increased access to Western technology, we send a signal to the world that we no longer care about human rights. We cannot trivialize the human rights violations in Communist countries simply because such violations have been going on for so long.

Clearly, by proportionately reducing our contributions to international organizations to the degree to which U.S. funds are going to Communist countries, we are still not able to assure that, technically, no U.S. funds are going to Communist countries. But we are making an important symbolic statement.

If we are serious about our commitment to freedom across the globe, then we must continue to put pressure on the greatest violators of human rights: the Communist countries. That is why we must approve Mr. LOWERY's amendment. For the sake of freedom and philosophical consistency we must continue to show our disdain for Communist repression. I urge all Members to seriously consider this amendment, and then vote their conscience.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LOWERY].

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUNTER: Page 56, after line 7, insert the following new section:

SEC. 416. BAN ON IMPORTING GOODS AND SERVICES FROM COUNTRIES SUPPORTING TERRORISM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may ban the importation into the United States of any good or service from any country which supports terrorism or terrorist organizations or harbors terrorists or terrorist organizations.

(b) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of subsection (a), the terms "terrorist" and "terrorist organizations" mean an individual, group, or any combination thereof which is involved in terrorism.

Mr. HUNTER (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, very simply, he tracks what the gentle-

man from New York [Mr. GILMAN] has just done and extends the capability of the President to ban the importation of goods or services from any country which would support terrorism or terrorist organizations.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, we have had an opportunity to examine this amendment, and we are prepared to accept it on this side.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], the ranking minority Member.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we have also had a chance to examine the amendment, and we also accept it on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to title IV?

The Clerk will designate title V.

The text of title V is as follows:

TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

SEC. 501. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE.

Subsection (a)(1) of section 482 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) To carry out the purposes of section 481, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$57,529,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$57,529,000 for fiscal year 1987."

SEC. 502. DEVELOPMENT AND ILLICIT NARCOTICS PRODUCTION.

Section 126(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting "and under chapter 4 of part II" immediately after "this chapter" and

(2) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) The agency primarily responsible for administering this part may utilize resources for activities aimed at increasing awareness of the effects of production and trafficking of illicit narcotics on source and transit countries."

SEC. 503. REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE.

Section 481(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) Not later than 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a report on the programming and obligation, on a calendar-