SEC. 203. INTERPRETATION OF EXTRADITION TREATIES.

For purposes of any extradition treaty to which the United States is a party, Congress authorizes the interpretation of the terms ''kidnaping'' and ''kidnapping'' to include parental kidnapping.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this measure enjoys strong bipartisan support in the Congress and the executive branch. It raises the rewards that can be offered to arrest terrorists, narcotraffickers and Yugoslav war criminals. The House passed this measure by voice vote on October 8 and the Senate passed it yesterday.

When the other body considered this measure, it deleted the separate funding authorization for rewards related to the arrest of Yugoslav war criminals and added the text of S. 1266, the Extradition Treaties Interpretation Act. S. 1266 passed the Senate by voice vote last year and would permit divided American parents to levy extradition requests on their former spouses who have kidnapped their children. I will note that this language also has strong bipartisan support and the backing of the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 4660, as amended.

I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for his leadership in bringing H.R. 4660 to the floor today. I understand that the Senate has amended the bill. The amendment will interpret the term ''kidnapping'' in any extradition treaty to which the U.S. is a party to include parental kidnapping.

The amendment will result in three important changes: First, it will cure a disparity between list and dual criminality extradition treaties. Parental kidnapping is an extraditable offense under dual criminality treaties but not list treaties. Second, it will enable the Departments of State and Justice to pursue extradition requests under list treaties for parental kidnapping. This change will grant law enforcement officials the necessary flexibility to process extradition requests. Currently we have two outstanding list treaty requests that cannot be processed because this legislation is not in place. Finally, it will harmonize the term ''parental kidnapping'' in list treaties with U.S. domestic law which makes parental kidnapping a crime. The bill has the support of the Department of Justice and State, and State and local prosecutors.

Mr. Speaker, I support this important bill and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON).

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, if I can yield to the chairman of the committee for a question, I think we are doing good work here. Some of us are concerned that the implementation language for the chemical treaty, the ban on chemical weapons, could end up dying because there are so many other issues that have been added to that particular bill. I am just wondering what the chairman's intention is. I can guarantee you near Democratic support if it is a clean bill on the chemical treaty. If it has a number of other items on it, I am afraid we may not see that bill pass in this session. I think that would just be wrong. It is late in the session. We have got agreement on the chemical portion. I would hope the chairman's plan is to bring a clean bill to the floor rather rapidly.

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

Mr. GEJDENSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would be pleased to relate the status. We have been negotiating with regard to the proponents of the omnibus bill to try to get as much of our reauthorization language in as well as the chemical weapons measure. We are awaiting a final decision with regard to that. It is still under negotiation.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I hope the chairman could at this point release the chemical treaty while he is negotiating in the omnibus. The advantage of that, of course, is that this is an important thing that I think the chairman should if he does not, I think he does support, we ought to get that done and you can continue to negotiate on the other matter.

Mr. GILMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, we certainly recognize the importance of the chemical weapons bill. I want to assure the gentleman we will try our best to try to make certain that we get the reauthorization language and the chemical weapons measure before the full House before we adjourn.

□ 1330

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, this bill says to terrorists they can run but they cannot hide. Terrorists everywhere will have to live with the paranoia that a price is on their head dead or alive, and it sends a very important message, too, toward criminals, Number 1; and 2, Karadzic and Milosevic that their days of freedom are numbered.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BALLENGER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 4660.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:00 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 3:00 p.m.

□ 1508

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2370. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam to clarify local executive and legislative provisions in such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3055. An act to deem the activities of the Miccosukee Tribe on the Miccosukee Reserved Area to be consistent with the purposes of the Everglades National Park, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2536. An act to protect the safety of United States nationals and the interests of the United States at home and abroad, to improve global cooperation and responsiveness to international crime and terrorism, and to more effectively deter international crime and acts of violence.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1525) ''An Act to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers

who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty.''.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LEGISLATION TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 589, I hereby give notice that the following suspensions will be considered today:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 120, Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building; and Senate Concurrent Resolution 83, remembering the contributions of George Washington to the Nation.

REGARDING STEEL IMPORTS

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 598) calling on the President to take all necessary measures to respond to the surge of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 598

Whereas the current financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions have involved massive depreciation in the currencies of several key steel-producing and steel consuming countries, along with a collapse in the domestic demand for steel in these countries;

Whereas the crises have generated and will continue to generate surges in United States imports of steel, both from the countries whose currencies have depreciated in the crisis and from steel producing countries that are no longer able to export steel to the countries in economic crisis;

Whereas United States imports of finished steel mill products from Asian steel producing countries—the People's Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia—have increased by 79 percent in the first 5 months of 1998 compared to the same period in 1997;

Whereas year-to-date imports of steel from Russia now exceed the record import levels of 1997, and steel imports from Russia and Ukraine now approach 2,500,000 net tons;

Whereas foreign government trade restrictions and private restraints of trade distort international trade and investment patterns and result in burdens on United States commerce, including absorption of a disproportionate share of diverted steel trade;

Whereas the European Union, for example, despite also being a major economy, in 1997 imported only one-tenth as much finished steel products from Asian steel producing countries as the United States did and has restricted imports of steel from the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Russia;

Whereas the United States is simultaneously facing a substantial increase in steel imports from countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Russia, caused in part by the closure of Asian markets;

Whereas the United States, through the International Monetary Fund, generously participates in a bailout of the crisis countries on terms that do not deter and in fact encourage them to export their way out of the crisis; and

Whereas there is a well-recognized need for improvements in the enforcement of United States trade laws to provide an effective response to such situations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) in accordance with rule IX, clause 1, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, it is the sense of the House of Representatives that its integrity has been impugned by the failure of the executive branch to expeditiously enforce title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 in response to the surge of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia, and other regions; and

(2) the House of Representatives calls upon the President—

(A) to immediately review, for the 10-day period beginning on the date of the adoption of this resolution, the entry into the customs territory of the United States of all steel products that are the product or manufacture of Australia, China, South Africa, Ukraine, Indonesia, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, or Brazil;

(B) if, after the 10-day period described in subparagraph (A), the President finds that the Governments of Australia, China, South Africa, Ukraine, Indonesia, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, or Brazil are not abiding by the spirit and letter of international trade agreements with respect to imports of steel products into the United States, to immediately impose a 1-year ban on the imports of all steel products that are the product or manufacture of Australia, China, South Africa, Ukraine, Indonesia, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, or Brazil;

(C) to establish a task force within the executive branch to closely monitor imports of steel products into the United States from other countries to determine whether or not international trade agreements are being violated; and

(D) not later than January 5, 1999, to report to Congress on any other actions the President has taken, or intends to take, to ensure that all trading partners of the United States abide by the spirit and letter of international trade agreements with respect to imports of steel products into the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH).

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and ask that he be allowed to further yield that time.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution, House Resolution 598, now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 598. This resolution calls on the administration to act. That is exactly what this issue really boils down to. We in Congress can look at this issue all we want, but without the administration enforcing the laws that we pass, it will be for naught.

This resolution is in response to the crisis facing the U.S. steel industry. But it is not just steel. It is not just the 100,000 jobs that are directly related to the steel industry that may be affected by this growing crisis. It is also about the many other industries that may similarly face import challenges that will arise from the financial crises around the world. This issue is not about protectionism. On a level playing field, American steel producers can compete with anyone in the world. The real issue is whether we are prepared to regard with indifference the wholesale dumping of subsidized and devalued foreign steel products into our domestic market and whether our basic industries are allowed to compete in a marketplace with rules, or a Hobbesian state of nature.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution as a means to send a powerful message to our trading partners that Congress will not tolerate predatory trading practices and a strong message to the Clinton administration that the time has come for concrete action to protect American jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in opposition to H. Res. 598 which calls upon the President to impose an import ban on steel products from 11 steel producing countries. While I support using our trade laws to address the question of whether steel is being traded unfairly resulting in injury to the U.S. industry and its workers, I oppose H. Res. 598 because it would circumvent this established process in violation of our obligations in the World Trade Organization.

The normal procedure provided under law for U.S. industries to seek relief from dumped imports begins with the domestic industry filing an antidumping petition with the Commerce Department. The law in this area has been developed in compliance with U.S. obligations in the Antidumping Code under the WTO.

H. Res. 598 not only violates the procedures established under U.S. law for making dumping determinations, it calls for action, specifically an outright import ban, that is well beyond the remedy prescribed in this situation. The action proposed by H. Res. 598 would make us vulnerable to challenge in the WTO and possible retaliation by our trading partners against U.S. exports in their own markets, a completely counterproductive result. Moreover, noncompliance with our own antidumping procedures makes it more difficult for us to convince our trading partners not to erect arbitrary barriers