

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Your prophets and leaders in the Hebrew Scriptures, as well as the disciples in the Christian Scriptures, all knew friendship. In and with associates and friends, they accomplished Your will and served Your people.

May friendships flourish here in the House of Representatives. Because friends hold us accountable and sustain us in difficult times, these men and women of Congress need such supportive relationships.

Bless their work and may their debate and endeavors bring them to deeper understandings and create respected friendships.

This we ask of You, O Lord, now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FOLEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2003

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66) commending the National Endowment for Democracy for its contributions to democratic development around the world on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the National Endowment for Democracy, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 66

Whereas November 22, 2003, marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the National Endowment for Democracy (hereinafter the "Endowment"), a bipartisan non-governmental institution that promotes democracy around the world;

Whereas through the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on November 22, 1983, Congress has made possible the funding of the Endowment's worldwide grant programs;

Whereas 2003 also marks the 20th anniversary of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (which was subsequently renamed the International Republican Institute (IRI)), the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), and the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), all of which joined the Free Trade Union Institute (which was subsequently renamed as the American Center for International Labor Solidarity) to form the four affiliated institutions of the Endowment;

Whereas the Endowment and the affiliated institutes have supported grassroots programs to build democratic institutions, spread democratic values, encourage free market institutions, and promote political parties, worker rights, independent media, human rights, the rule of law, civic education, conflict resolution, political participation by women, and many other essential components of civil society and democratic governance in emerging and transitional democracies, nondemocracies, and war-torn societies;

Whereas the programs carried out or funded by the Endowment have made significant contributions to the efforts of democratic activists to achieve freedom and self-governance around the world;

Whereas the Endowment, through the Journal of Democracy, the International Forum for Democratic Studies, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program, and the World Movement for Democracy, has served as a key center of democratic research, exchange, and networking, bringing together thousands of democracy activists, scholars, and practitioners from around the world; and

Whereas the spread of democracy throughout the world, to which the work of the Endowment has contributed significantly, has enhanced the national security interests of the United States and advanced democratic ideals and values throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) commends the National Endowment for Democracy for its major contributions to the strengthening of democracy around the world on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Endowment; and

(2) endeavors to continue to support the vital work of the National Endowment for Democracy.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ECONOMY IS IMPROVING

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be back in Washington here on a Monday and obviously reflect on the past week, and hope that we have seen some brighter economic news emerging: The Dow Jones Industrial Average, the NASDAQ, unemployment numbers dropping slightly. Even though we are still concerned about unemployment, we are making progress.

Some of the other intrinsic things that we can judge the economy by are starting to show real signs of progress. Numbers of companies reporting record earnings, improved performance, back order of supplies in inventory diminishing, which is all pointing us in the right direction that this President and Congress has delivered an economic package, a tax incentive package that is starting to stimulate, albeit slowly, the economy back into a performing economic model.

We have more to do, and the Committee on Ways and Means will start debating next week opportunities to create jobs here in this country by providing the economic and tax incentives for corporations to remain here in the United States, producing jobs, providing incomes and hopefully financial stability for Americans everywhere. So we will be reporting that bill out next week, bringing it to the floor hopefully with the cooperation of both the Democrats and Republicans to assure that we have the kind of economic job producing model that will create the incentives for our citizens to once again return to the active workforce and create the kind of economies that are so vitally important to this Nation.

So I want to salute our committee, particularly the Committee on Ways and Means, for undertaking what will be a very difficult task. There are a lot of people who would be opposed to any tax relief whatsoever, but if they look at the significance and substance of this bill, they will see this is, in fact, earmarking to create jobs, manufacturing jobs to States like North Carolina and Georgia and Pennsylvania and, of course, the high-tech corridor in California.

So all of these things are important, the debate is important, and so I join with my colleagues in saluting in particular this President, saluting our efforts in Iraq. Our prayers are with our troops there as we continue to liberate Iraqis from the grips of Saddam Hussein. It has been difficult. We have had loss of lives, but at the same time, if we look at the progress we have made, we will see that we are starting to find great solutions to the problem in Iraq.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING MAN-MADE FAMINE THAT OCCURRED IN UKRAINE IN 1932-1933

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 356) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 356

Whereas 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the height of the famine in Ukraine that was deliberately initiated and enforced by the Soviet regime through the seizure of grain and the blockade of food shipments into the affected areas, as well as by forcibly preventing the starving population from leaving the region, for the purposes of eliminating resistance to the forced collectivization of agriculture and destroying Ukraine's national identity;

Whereas this man-made famine resulted in the deaths of at least 5,000,000 men, women, and children in Ukraine and an estimated 1-2 million people in other regions;

Whereas the famine took place in the most productive agricultural area of the former Soviet Union while foodstocks throughout the country remained sufficient to prevent the famine and while the Soviet regime continued to export large quantities of grain;

Whereas many Western observers with first-hand knowledge of the famine, including The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his reporting from the Soviet Union, knowingly and deliberately falsified their reports to cover up and refute evidence of the famine in order to suppress criticism of the Soviet regime;

Whereas Western observers and scholars who reported accurately on the existence of the famine were subjected to disparagement and criticism in the West for their reporting of the famine;

Whereas the Soviet regime and many scholars in the West continued to deny the existence of the famine until the collapse of the Soviet regime in 1991 resulted in many of its archives being made accessible, thereby making possible the documentation of the premeditated nature of the famine and its harsh enforcement;

Whereas the final report of the United States Government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine, established on December 13, 1985, concluded that the victims were "starved to death in a man-made famine" and that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933"; and

Whereas, although the Ukraine famine was one of the greatest losses of human life in the 20th century, it remains insufficiently known in the United States and in the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the millions of victims of the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933 should be solemnly remembered and honored in the 70th year marking the height of the famine;

(2) this man-made famine was designed and implemented by the Soviet regime as a deliberate act of terror and mass murder against the Ukrainian people;

(3) the decision of the Government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian parliament) to give official recognition to the famine and its victims, as well as their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the famine, should be supported; and

(4) the official recognition of the famine by the Government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada represents a significant step in the reestablishment of Ukraine's national identity, the elimination of the legacy of the Soviet dictatorship, and the advancement of efforts to establish a democratic and free Ukraine that is fully integrated into the Western community of nations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

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

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution recognizes and remembers the victims of one of the greatest tragedies of the 20th century, namely, the more than 5 million men, women and children in Ukraine who were deliberately starved to death by the Soviet regime in the terrible decade of the 1930s. That regime perpetrated many horrors in its seven decades of existence, but surely this must rank among its most damnable.

It is important to stress that this famine was not a natural phenomenon, but was instead deliberately engineered. Virtually all sustenance in the targeted area was seized, even as the availability of food elsewhere in the Soviet Union remained sufficient to prevent the famine. The export of grain never ceased even at the height of the death tolls.

Nor was this the result of mere indifference to life, but an uncaring regime. Soviet troops and secret police forces were deployed to forcibly prevent the starving population from leaving the area in the desperate search for food. A sentence of mass death had been pronounced and was mercilessly enforced.

The purpose of the artificial famine was to break resistance to the regime's policy of forced collectivization of agriculture, but this was coupled with a murderous determination to destroy Ukraine's national identity, which the regime considered as a mortal threat to its empire and, therefore, brutally suppressed.

There is a legacy of shame that the West must bear. Many prominent Westerners, including journalists and scholars who had firsthand knowledge of the famine, deliberately falsified their reporting to cover up and refute evidence of the tragedy in order to suppress criticism of the Soviet regime. We know their actions were deliberate because

they confessed their knowledge at the time to confidantes and to their diaries. The most notorious of these was Walter Duranty, a correspondent for The New York Times who had won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from the Soviet Union. But he was far from alone.

Those few who accurately reported on the famine were subject to considerable abuse from their colleagues and others in the West, and their reports were generally disregarded. That lamentable record continued until after the fall of the Soviet regime in 1991, with Robert Conquest's book, *The Harvest of Sorrow*, being a lonely exception.

In remembering and honoring the victims, I must stress that in addition to millions of ethnic Ukrainians, the dead included large numbers from many other ethnic groups, including Russians, Jews, and a host of others large and small.

It is also important to note that other areas of the Soviet Union were also subjected to this man-made famine, especially those neighboring regions where an estimated 1½ million people of many ethnic origins were starved to death.

This tragedy knew no artificial divisions, no insulating borders, no refuge. All who perished were equal in their innocence, but the blow fell heaviest in Ukraine.

I would like to take this opportunity to praise the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) for his resolution on the famine in Ukraine, H. Res. 254. His has long been one of the most important and influential voices in Congress for ensuring that Ukraine and its people remain prominent in our thoughts, and we owe him our gratitude for his many labors.

Ukraine's reemergence in 1991 from the Soviet prison house was of momentous significance, not merely for Ukraine, but for the entire world, because its independence signaled the death of that empire.

But I regret to say that Ukraine's great and continuing importance to the United States and to the West remains largely unmeasured here. For an independent Ukraine is an indispensable element in ensuring the freedom and security of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Our interests and those of the West as a whole require that Ukraine complete its transformation into a true democracy; that it establish a vibrant economy equal to its national and natural wealth and the talents of its people; and that it assume its rightful place in the Western community of nations. Although we can provide assistance towards these ends, the first two must remain largely the responsibility of the Ukrainian people.

But Ukraine's accession to the institutions of the West can only occur with our active support and encouragement. It is my hope we will have the wisdom to understand our own interests and