

have had criticism of the program. They said that it provided hiring funding, and then it gradually faded away and some departments did not want to hire any more officers. That is why my reauthorization bill would allow them to use the funds under the COPS program to backfill existing officers.

Secondly, my amendment and the reauthorization bill, would it be passed, would allow them to invest in technology, in police scanners, surveillance devices, and the like.

This is one of those instances that, unfortunately, are not too uncommon in this body, where a majority, a strong majority of Members feel that something should be done and a small minority of Members prevent it from being done. This was our opportunity to do it, and I would have liked the opportunity to offer it.

I should point out that my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), is a cosponsor of the bill to reauthorize it; my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), a cosponsor of the bill to reauthorize the COPS program. And were we to have the opportunity to have a hearing, a debate, and a vote on it in the Committee on the Judiciary, I am quite certain it would pass.

Our colleagues on the other side of this building, in the other body, they too have demonstrated their support for it. They have more than 50 cosponsors there as well.

Let this bill be heard. Let the COPS program live to see another day. This is neither a Republican nor a Democratic initiative. Police officers, I would point out, tend to in many, many cases be Republican voters. But that is not what this is about. This is about a program that worked, that had the misfortune of having President Clinton's name in front of it.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I just want to clarify something that the gentleman, my brother from New York, said. It was not that a majority wanted something and a small group stopped it. It was that we had a unanimous consent. And by virtue of its being unanimous consent, one could argue that it was the majority that made that decision, fair or unfair as it was.

And it was not the attempt of anyone here, not the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), not I, to shut anyone down.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there any further amendments?

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

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

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Mr. PAUL:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS
TO UNESCO

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available for the

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is very simple and clear. It is to strike the funds for UNESCO. We have been out of UNESCO since 1984, since President Reagan took us out of UNESCO, and the proposal now is that we rejoin. And this strikes the funding, which I think is a good idea.

UNESCO was started with a bad idea. It became very corrupted, and it was almost unanimous that we get out of UNESCO in 1984, and actually I see no reason for us to rejoin.

Let me just mention a few things that UNESCO is involved in. They came across, when we were in there, as being very anti-American, certainly anti-freedom, and certainly anti-first amendment. UNESCO's main function is to muddle in the education affairs of individual neighborhoods, nations, by proposing global school curriculums; something that we hardly need.

In one of the publications put out from UNESCO it describes rather well what their intentions are. The publication is called *Toward World Understanding*. Let me just quote from that.

"One of the chief aims of education today should be to prepare boys and girls to take an active part in the creation of a world society. As long as the child breathes the poisoned air of nationalism, education and world-mindedness can produce only rather precarious results. As we have pointed out, it is frequently the family," the family, it says, "that infects the child with extreme nationalism. The schools should, therefore, use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes."

Now, that is coming from a publication put out by UNESCO and states one of their goals. And I might just remind my colleagues of who the founding director general was, and that happened to have been Sir Julian Huxley. Huxley helped to write some of the goals set in the UNESCO, and he happens to be a believer in eugenics, but let me just quote from him what he thought this organization should do.

He says, "The general philosophy of UNESCO should be a scientific world humanism." And those words have not been changed; they still exist in these documents. They have not repealed that concept.

He goes on to say, "In its education program, it can stress the ultimate need for world political unity and familiarize all people with the implications of the transfer of full sovereignty from separate nations to a world organization." They are rather explicit in what the goal of UNESCO is through the educational process.

"It is also to help the emergence of a single world culture, even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy could not be passed now," they say, "in time, the world will become ready for it."

So I warn my colleagues about rejoining UNESCO, believing very sincerely that it is not in our interest. It

costs us a lot of money. It does not represent the goals and the culture and the beliefs of Americans. We did get out because it represented us badly, and here we are about to get back into UNESCO. I urge support for my amendment.

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Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The bill includes \$71.4 million for the United States to join UNESCO. There was a vote, I believe, in the last Congress whereby this issue was voted on. I believe it was offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). This was an initiative that President Bush announced last year. The U.S. withdrew from UNESCO in 1984 when the organization was rife with corruption and an anti-Western bias. The organization was mismanaged and was not working with regard to the national interest. Since that time, the Bush administration believes that the organization has undergone a number of reforms and the current leadership is committed to sustaining these gains and is committed to fundamental human rights and democratic principles. The Bush administration believes that participation in UNESCO will allow them to be engaged with the international partners on a host of critical issues.

Therefore, I would urge my colleagues to stand with the Bush administration on this initiative and reject the gentleman's amendment.

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

I rise in opposition to the amendment. I think it is one of those issues where, instead of removing ourselves from involvement, we should be doing just the opposite and, that is, involving ourselves even more. UNESCO aims to promote peace and security through facilitating collaboration among member states in the areas of education, science, and culture. The following is a list of UNESCO's areas of activity and an example of its work in each area:

In the area of education, for instance, UNESCO promotes literacy and in post-Taliban Afghanistan by providing schooling materials and assisting with the reconstruction of institutions. In communication and information, it promotes press freedom and independent media in Afghanistan and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the area of culture, it has encouraged countries to sign the World Heritage Convention to protect sites of cultural significance within their borders. In natural sciences, it provides assessment of ocean conditions and resources for preservation. In social and human sciences, it promotes research and developing educational materials on HIV/AIDS. So many different organizations throughout the world, from the arts, to scholars, to religious organizations support our involvement in UNESCO again.

The President has made a crucial first step toward U.S. reentry to