

In addition to the Federal marketplace, foreign markets offer significant opportunities for small business owners to compete and win. While the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are opening markets abroad, my Administration's National Export Strategy has made it easier here at home for small businesses to export. Among other things, we've opened 14 U.S. Export Assistance Centers to provide one-stop access to export information, marketing assistance, and finance.

#### *Technology and Innovation*

Technological innovation by small firms is a major reason for America's leadership in the world economy. Through the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs, the Federal Government taps into the brain power of small businesses to meet its own research needs. In the process, these programs help spur technological innovation to foster new businesses and jobs.

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program alone has nearly doubled awards to small businesses during my Administration—up from \$508 million in 1992 to more than \$900 million in 1995. And the quality of SBIR research proposals has kept pace with the program's expansion.

We've also dramatically expanded the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to help America's 380,000 smaller manufacturers become more competitive in world markets. Sixty locally managed manufacturing extension centers—up from seven in 1993—are delivering much-needed services to this important small business sector.

As this report documents, changes are coming at lightning speed. Small business owners recognize that they will need all the technological skill and "connectivity" they can muster just to keep up. Through manufacturing extension centers, FACNET, the U.S. Business Advisor, and other information networks, we can help make available the information small businesses need to start up and succeed.

#### *The Human Factor*

If the heart of our entrepreneurial economy is small business, then the heart of small business is its people—small business owners and their employees. We need to work with small businesses to strengthen and support this dynamic human resource.

We've seen what business growth can do for communities, and we hope to encourage more business formation in empowerment zones and enterprise communities: legislation before the Congress would provide more tax incentives and waivers of some regulatory requirements in these areas. SBA's one-stop capital shops specifically target empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

As I mentioned earlier, we're taking steps to modify the tax code in ways that will make it easier for small busi-

nesses to offer health care and retirement plans to their employees. We also want to make sure that workers and their families can keep their health insurance even when they change jobs. I have urged the Congress to enact the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill, which would make health insurance coverage more "portable" for our Nation's workers.

We want to make better use of our work force training dollars by consolidating and streamlining many of our Federal work force training programs. Under our proposal, States and localities would have more flexibility to administer these programs in the way that will do the most good for our workers and small business owners.

I'm pleased that young entrepreneurs were represented at the White House Conference on Small Business and that the conference looked to our economic future by endorsing more mentorships and workplace educational opportunities for young people. These private-sector-led efforts form an essential part of the work-based learning program I envisioned when I signed into law the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994.

It takes a great deal of courage to start something new, to carve a reality out of a dream, often with few resources, sometimes in adverse surroundings, and in an economy that demands much of its participants. That is why we celebrate and listen to America's small business owners and why we will continue to look for ways to nurture and support this powerful economic engine—the small business sector.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 5, 1996.

□ 1030

#### PERMISSION FOR SUNDRY COMMITTEES AND THEIR SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT TODAY DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit today while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule: The Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Resources, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3540, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 445 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 445

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 1(b) of rule X or clause 7 of rule XXI are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered by title rather than by paragraph. Each title shall be considered as read. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2, 5(b), or 6 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: beginning with "Provided" on page 9, line 12, through "Appropriations" on line 18; and beginning with "Provided" on page 13, line 20, through "relocation" on page 14, line 5. Where points of order are waived against part of a paragraph, points of order against a provision in another part of such paragraph may be made only against such provision and not against the entire paragraph. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than five minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall be not less than fifteen minutes. After the reading of the final lines of the bill, a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted shall, if offered by the majority leader or a designee, have precedence over a motion to amend. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, like last year, we bring to the floor an open rule for the consideration of the foreign operations appropriations bill. Under this rule any Member may offer an amendment that is in order under the standing Rules of the House. It does not get any more straightforward or fair than that.

The bill includes a few specific waivers for points of order against unauthorized appropriations, reappropriation, 3-day layover of published hearings and a technical trade provision. The first two are needed because there has not been a foreign operations authorization bill that has made it into law since 1985. It is worth noting that the administration succeeded in blocking our efforts to enact even partial authorizing legislation by vetoing the American Overseas Interests Act earlier this year. The technical trade waiver is needed to grant the president authority to impose penalties on products from countries that have not conformed to international economic sanctions on Iraq, Serbia, and Montenegro, authority that has been included in this bill for the last 5 years.

Finally, we have waived the requirement that the subcommittee's published hearings be available 3 days prior to floor consideration. It is my understanding that these are available now.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has consistently asserted the importance of reaching a balanced budget, and I am pleased that under H.R. 3540, total foreign operations spending next year will be \$11.95 billion, \$450 million less than last year's level. This is a very small fraction of the total \$1.6 trillion Federal budget, but it is important that we have made the effort to identify and fund those programs that are thru priorities, while reducing spending overall.

I am also pleased to note that this legislation contains an updated version of last year's Dole language on Haiti. As my colleagues may remember, this language was drafted to encourage the Clinton White House to honor its commitments to consult with Congress on aid to Haiti, particularly with regard to investigations into political violence and extrajudicial killings. My colleagues may also recall that the White House was unable to certify that the Government of Haiti was being cooperative last year and ultimately waived these provisions. Beyond these murders, there are other matters that deserve further scrutiny. In recent weeks Haiti has seen a spate of troubling events, including: A series of murders of off-duty Haitian Police Officers, the murder of the mayor of

Chansolme, and the subsequent mob raid on police station in Port-au-Prince that ended in the deaths of seven individual who had come in for questioning; suggesting that all is not as well as the Clinton administration would have us to believe.

As we run up to the June 30 deadline for the long-awaited departure of the United Nations troops. Evidence that the Haitian national police are unable to maintain order is particularly troubling.

In addition, there are still questions to be answered regarding where all of the Money American taxpayers have sent to Haiti has gone. We are talking here about more than \$2 billion in taxpayers investment under the Clinton administration. Reports, of large expenditures by President Aristide's recently created foundation in an antiprivatization campaign, in particular, are drawing attention in some circles and obviously run contrary to U.S. announced policy.

Finally, I would note that, on the general question of aid to Latin America and the Caribbean, I am pleased to see that the committee has included language to encourage a more equitable distribution of aid dollars in this region than we have seen from the administration in the past 3 years.

I urge my colleagues to support this fair and open rule.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following material for the RECORD.

#### THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,<sup>1</sup> 103RD CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 31, 1996]

Rule type	103rd Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified-open <sup>2</sup>	46	44	71	60
Structured/Modified Closed <sup>3</sup>	49	47	31	26
Closed <sup>4</sup>	9	9	17	14
Total	104	100	119	100

<sup>1</sup> This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

<sup>2</sup> An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

<sup>3</sup> A modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

<sup>4</sup> A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

#### SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 31, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	O	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350-71 (1/19/95).
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255-172 (1/25/95).
		H.J. Res. 1	Balanced Budget Amdt	
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	O	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95).
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95).
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	O	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95).
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/13/95).
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PO: 229-100; A: 227-127 (2/15/95).
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PO: 230-191; A: 229-188 (2/21/95).
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95).
H. Res. 92 (2/21/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282-144 (2/22/95).
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 252-175 (2/23/95).
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253-165 (2/27/95).
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95).
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271-151 (3/2/95).
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95).
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257-155 (3/7/95).
H. Res. 108 (3/7/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95).
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PO: 234-191 A: 247-181 (3/9/95).
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1159	Making Emergency Supp. Approps	A: 242-190 (3/15/95).
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdt	A: voice vote (3/28/95).

## SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of May 31, 1996]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95).
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217–211 (3/22/95).
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423–1 (4/4/95).
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	A: voice vote (4/6/95).
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228–204 (4/5/95).
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	A: 253–172 (4/6/95).
H. Res. 136 (5/1/95)	O	H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act of 1995	A: voice vote (5/2/95).
H. Res. 139 (5/3/95)	O	H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Auth. FY 1996	A: voice vote (5/9/95).
H. Res. 140 (5/9/95)	O	H.R. 961	Clean Water Amendments	A: 414–4 (5/10/95).
H. Res. 144 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 535	Fish Hatchery—Arkansas	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 145 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 584	Fish Hatchery—Iowa	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 146 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 614	Fish Hatchery—Minnesota	A: voice vote (5/15/95).
H. Res. 149 (5/16/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution FY 1996	PQ: 252–170 A: 255–168 (5/17/95).
H. Res. 155 (5/22/95)	MO	H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act	A: 233–176 (5/23/95).
H. Res. 164 (6/8/95)	MC	H.R. 1530	Nat. Defense Auth. FY 1996	PQ: 225–191 A: 233–183 (6/13/95).
H. Res. 167 (6/15/95)	O	H.R. 1817	MillCon Appropriations FY 1996	PQ: 223–180 A: 245–155 (6/16/95).
H. Res. 169 (6/19/95)	MC	H.R. 1854	Leg. Branch Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 232–196 A: 236–191 (6/20/95).
H. Res. 170 (6/20/95)	O	H.R. 1868	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 221–178 A: 217–175 (6/22/95).
H. Res. 171 (6/22/95)	O	H.R. 1905	Energy & Water Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/12/95).
H. Res. 173 (6/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 79	Flag Constitutional Amendment	PQ: 258–170 A: 271–152 (6/28/95).
H. Res. 176 (6/28/95)	MC	H.R. 1944	Emer. Supp. Approps	PQ: 236–194 A: 234–192 (6/29/95).
H. Res. 185 (7/11/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 235–193 D: 192–238 (7/12/95).
H. Res. 187 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1977	Interior Approps. FY 1996 #2	PQ: 230–194 A: 229–195 (7/13/95).
H. Res. 188 (7/12/95)	O	H.R. 1976	Agriculture Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 242–185 A: voice vote (7/18/95).
H. Res. 190 (7/17/95)	O	H.R. 2020	Treasury/Postal Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 232–192 A: voice vote (7/18/95).
H. Res. 193 (7/19/95)	C	H.J. Res. 96	Disapproval of MFN to China	A: voice vote (7/20/95).
H. Res. 194 (7/19/95)	O	H.R. 2002	Transportation Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 217–202 (7/21/95).
H. Res. 197 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 70	Exports of Alaskan Crude Oil	A: voice vote (7/24/95).
H. Res. 198 (7/21/95)	O	H.R. 2076	Commerce, State Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (7/25/95).
H. Res. 201 (7/25/95)	O	H.R. 2099	VA/HUD Approps. FY 1996	A: 230–189 (7/25/95).
H. Res. 204 (7/28/95)	MC	S. 21	Terminating U.S. Arms Embargo on Bosnia	A: voice vote (8/1/95).
H. Res. 205 (7/28/95)	O	H.R. 2126	Defense Approps. FY 1996	A: 409–1 (7/31/95).
H. Res. 207 (8/1/95)	MC	H.R. 1555	Communications Act of 1995	A: 255–156 (8/2/95).
H. Res. 208 (8/1/95)	O	H.R. 2127	Labor, HHS Approps. FY 1996	A: 323–104 (8/2/95).
H. Res. 215 (9/7/95)	O	H.R. 1594	Economically Targeted Investments	A: voice vote (9/12/95).
H. Res. 216 (9/7/95)	MO	H.R. 1655	Intelligence Authorization FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/12/95).
H. Res. 218 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1162	Deficit Reduction Lockbox	A: voice vote (9/13/95).
H. Res. 219 (9/12/95)	O	H.R. 1670	Federal Acquisition Reform Act	A: 414–0 (9/13/95).
H. Res. 222 (9/18/95)	O	H.R. 1617	CAREERS Act	A: 388–2 (9/19/95).
H. Res. 224 (9/19/95)	O	H.R. 2274	Natl. Highway System	PQ: 241–173 A: 375–39–1 (9/20/95).
H. Res. 225 (9/19/95)	MC	H.R. 927	Cuban Liberty & Dem. Solidarity	A: 304–118 (9/20/95).
H. Res. 226 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 743	Team Act	A: 344–66–1 (9/27/95).
H. Res. 227 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1170	3-Judge Court	A: voice vote (9/28/95).
H. Res. 228 (9/21/95)	O	H.R. 1601	Internatl. Space Station	A: voice vote (9/27/95).
H. Res. 230 (9/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 108	Continuing Resolution FY 1996	A: voice vote (9/28/95).
H. Res. 234 (9/29/95)	O	H.R. 2405	Omnibus Science Auth.	A: voice vote (10/11/95).
H. Res. 237 (10/17/95)	MC	H.R. 2259	Disapprove Sentencing Guidelines	A: voice vote (10/18/95).
H. Res. 238 (10/18/95)	MC	H.R. 2425	Medicare Preservation Act	PQ: 231–194 A: 227–192 (10/19/95).
H. Res. 239 (10/19/95)	C	H.R. 2492	Leg. Branch Approps	PQ: 235–184 A: voice vote (10/31/95).
H. Res. 245 (10/25/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 109	Social Security Earnings Reform	PQ: 228–191 A: 235–185 (10/26/95).
H. Res. 251 (10/31/95)	C	H.R. 2491	Seven-Year Balanced Budget	
H. Res. 252 (10/31/95)	MO	H.R. 1833	Partial Birth Abortion Ban	A: 237–190 (11/1/95).
H. Res. 257 (11/7/95)	C	H.R. 2546	D.C. Approps.	A: 241–181 (11/1/95).
H. Res. 258 (11/8/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 115	Cont. Res. FY 1996	A: 216–210 (11/8/95).
H. Res. 259 (11/9/95)	O	H.R. 2586	Debt Limit	A: 220–200 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 261 (11/9/95)	O	H.R. 2539	ICC Termination Act	A: voice vote (11/14/95).
H. Res. 262 (11/9/95)	C	H.J. Res. 115	Cont. Resolution	A: 223–182 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 269 (11/15/95)	O	H.R. 2586	Increase Debt Limit	A: 220–185 (11/10/95).
H. Res. 270 (11/15/95)	C	H.R. 2564	Lobbying Reform	A: voice vote (11/16/95).
H. Res. 273 (11/16/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 122	Further Cont. Resolution	A: 229–176 (11/15/95).
H. Res. 284 (11/29/95)	O	H.R. 2606	Prohibition on Funds for Bosnia	A: 239–181 (11/17/95).
H. Res. 287 (11/30/95)	O	H.R. 1788	Amtrak Reform	A: voice vote (11/30/95).
H. Res. 293 (12/7/95)	O	H.R. 1350	Maritime Security Act	A: voice vote (12/6/95).
H. Res. 303 (12/13/95)	C	H.R. 2621	Protect Federal Trust Funds	PQ: 223–183 A: 228–184 (12/14/95).
H. Res. 309 (12/18/95)	O	H.R. 1745	Utah Public Lands	
H. Res. 313 (12/19/95)	C	H.Con. Res. 122	Budget Res. W/President	PQ: 230–188 A: 229–189 (12/19/95).
H. Res. 323 (12/21/95)	O	H.R. 558	Texas Low-Level Radioactive	A: voice vote (12/20/95).
H. Res. 366 (2/27/96)	MC	H.R. 2677	Natl. Parks & Wildlife Refuge	Tabled (2/28/96).
H. Res. 368 (2/28/96)	O	H.R. 2854	Farm Bill	PQ: 228–182 A: 244–168 (2/28/96).
H. Res. 371 (3/6/96)	C	H.R. 994	Small Business Growth	
H. Res. 372 (3/6/96)	MC	H.R. 3021	Debt Limit Increase	A: voice vote (3/7/96).
H. Res. 380 (3/12/96)	MC	H.R. 3019	Cont. Approps. FY 1996	PQ: voice vote A: 235–175 (3/7/96).
H. Res. 384 (3/14/96)	MC	H.R. 2703	Effective Death Penalty	A: 251–157 (3/13/96).
H. Res. 386 (3/20/96)	C	H.R. 2202	Immigration	PQ: 233–152 A: voice vote (3/21/96).
H. Res. 388 (3/20/96)	C	H.J. Res. 165	Further Cont. Approps	PQ: 234–187 A: 237–183 (3/21/96).
H. Res. 391 (3/27/96)	C	H.R. 125	Gun Crime Enforcement	A: 244–166 (3/22/96).
H. Res. 392 (3/27/96)	MC	H.R. 3136	Contract w/America Advancement	PQ: 232–180 A: 232–177, (3/28/96).
H. Res. 395 (3/29/96)	MC	H.R. 3103	Health Coverage Affordability	PQ: 229–186 A: Voice Vote (3/29/96).
H. Res. 396 (3/29/96)	O	H.J. Res. 159	Tax Limitation Const. Amdmt.	PQ: 232–168 A: 234–162 (4/15/96).
H. Res. 409 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 842	Truth in Budgeting Act	A: voice vote (4/17/96).
H. Res. 410 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 2715	Paperwork Elimination Act	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 411 (4/23/96)	O	H.R. 1675	Natl. Wildlife Refuge	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 418 (4/30/96)	O	H.J. Res. 175	Further Cont. Approps. FY 1996	A: voice vote (4/24/96).
H. Res. 419 (4/30/96)	O	H.R. 2641	U.S. Marshals Service	PQ: 219–203 A: voice vote (5/1/96).
H. Res. 421 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 2149	Ocean Shipping Reform	A: 422–0 (5/1/96).
H. Res. 422 (5/2/96)	O	H.R. 2974	Crimes Against Children & Elderly	A: voice vote (5/7/96).
H. Res. 426 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 3120	Witness & Jury Tampering	A: voice vote (5/7/96).
H. Res. 427 (5/7/96)	O	H.R. 2406	U.S. Housing Act of 1996	PQ: 218–208 A: voice vote (5/8/96).
H. Res. 428 (5/7/96)	MC	H.R. 3322	Omnibus Civilian Science Auth.	A: voice vote (5/9/96).
H. Res. 430 (5/9/96)	S	H.R. 3286	Adoption Promotion & Stability	A: voice vote (5/9/96).
H. Res. 435 (5/15/96)	MC	H.R. 3230	DoD Auth. FY 1997	A: 235–149 (5/10/96).
H. Res. 436 (5/16/96)	C	H. Con. Res. 178	Con. Res. on the Budget, 1997	PQ: 227–196 A: voice vote (5/16/96).
H. Res. 437 (5/16/96)	MO	H.R. 3415	Repeal \$4.3 cent fuel tax	PQ: 221–181 A: voice vote (5/21/96).
H. Res. 438 (5/16/96)	MC	H.R. 3259	Intell. Auth. FY 1997	A: voice vote (5/21/96).
H. Res. 440 (5/21/96)	MC	H.R. 3144	Defend America Act	
H. Res. 442 (5/29/96)	O	H.R. 3448	Small Bus. Job Protection	A: 219–211 (5/22/96).
H. Res. 445 (5/30/96)	O	H.R. 1227	Employee Commuting Flexibility	
		H.R. 3517	Mill. Const. Approps. FY 1997	A: voice vote (5/30/96).
		H.R. 3540	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1997	

Codes: O=open rule; MO=modified open rule; MC=modified closed rule; C=closed rule; A=adoption vote; D=defeated; PQ=previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HALL of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague

from Florida, Mr. GOSS, as well as my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, for bringing this resolution to the floor.

House Resolution 445 is an open rule which will allow full and fair debate on H.R. 3540, a bill making appropriations in fiscal 1997 for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs.

As my colleague from Florida has described, this rule provides 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Under this rule, amendments will be allowed under the 5-minute rule, the normal amending process in the House. All Members, on both sides of the aisle, will have the opportunity to offer amendments.

I am pleased that the Rules Committee was able to report this rule without opposition in a voice vote, and I plan to support it.

The bill appropriates \$11.9 billion for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for fiscal 1997. This represents a cut of \$1 billion below the administration request. The level is \$180 million below last year's conference agreement on the foreign operations appropriations bill.

In many ways, this bill is the most important of the 13 appropriations bills. For millions of people throughout the world, this bill makes the difference between freedom and oppression, between war and peace, and between life and death.

When I traveled to Bosnia last year, I saw some of the thousands of refugees who would never have survived if not for the health, food, and housing programs funded through the foreign operations appropriations bill. It will be this bill, that we are about to consider, that will help the people of the former Yugoslavia take additional steps to rebuild their war-torn society.

I want to commend the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Mr. CALLAHAN, and the ranking minority member, Mr. WILSON, for their work in crafting this bill. In particular, I thank the committee for emphasizing assistance to the people who need it most and who are least able to help themselves. These are the children.

A study last year by the program on international policy attitudes demonstrated that 91 percent of Americans believe that we should maintain or increase spending on child survival activities around the world. Members of Congress agree.

This bill creates a child survival and disease program fund which provides \$600 million for child survival, basic education, nonchild disease, and UNICEF. The funding for basic education is especially important in poverty-stricken countries, because basic education can give children hope.

I am also pleased with the full funding of the administration's request of \$190 million for international disaster assistance. This is a \$9 million increase from last year.

Finally, I am grateful that the bill appropriates \$6 million for activities to remove land mines in former war

zones. An estimated 25,000 innocent civilians, including women and children, are maimed or killed by antipersonnel land mines each year. The funds will help reduce this tragedy.

If I have a major disappointment with this bill, it is that the overall levels of funding are too low. An article from Monday's June 3, 1996 Washington Post pointed out that overall U.S. international affairs spending has been cut in half since 1984, adjusted for inflation. The article carried warnings that these cuts will eventually reduce the ability of this Nation to protect its interests abroad.

Foreign aid is a critical element of our foreign policy. I fear that the shortsighted decisions of today will come back to haunt the next generation which will live in a world that does not remember America's compassion and generosity.

Still, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. WILSON, and the members of the subcommittee have done an excellent job of establishing priorities under difficult fiscal constraints.

On another note of disappointment, I regret that international military education and training funds are allowed for Indonesia while reports continue of human rights abuses in the territory of East Timor which is controlled by Indonesia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this open rule and of the bill.

□ 1045

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE].

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule. Speaking in my capacity as cochairman of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, I am happy to note that once again the foreign operations bill includes an important provision known as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act which restricts U.S. aid to those countries blocking deliveries of humanitarian aid to third countries. While this provision is not country-specific, it clearly applies to Turkey, which for more than 3 years has maintained a blockade of neighboring Armenia. The blockade imposed along the Armenian border with Turkey disrupts the delivery of vitally needed humanitarian supplies.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the current provision allows for a Presidential waiver, and last month President Clinton exercised that waiver. I deeply regret that decision and I have joined with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] and 27 other Members in sending a letter to the President protesting this decision.

Later today we will debate an amendment by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VISCLOSKEY] that will remove that waiver, and I urge Members' support to help support the intent of Congress.

Another provision is a provision in the legislation that fairly addresses the issue of United States aid to Azerbaijan, another neighbor of Armenia

which maintains a blockade. Direct United States aid to Azerbaijan is prohibited through the efforts of my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER]. The legislation allows United States nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations to use the Azerbaijani Government facilities to distribute aid, while for the first time providing United States Government aid to the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabagh. This is an honorable agreement. I salute the subcommittee chairman, the ranking member, and other subcommittee members for their work on this provision and urge that there be no attempts to change the language of that provision.

Mr. Speaker, I also support the limit on economic support fund assistance to Turkey and hope this provision will send a signal of disapproval over the Turkish blockade of Armenia, the occupation of Cyprus, and the campaign against the Kurdish people.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am a co-sponsor of an amendment with the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BLUTE], that would withhold about 2 percent of total United States aid to Turkey, about \$3 million, until the Turkish Government has joined the United States and the international community in acknowledging the atrocity committed against the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire and taken steps to honor the memory of the victims of the Armenian genocide.

This amendment provides a practical incentive for Turkey to come to terms with this tragic chapter in its history. By acknowledging the Armenian genocide, Turkey will help to open the door to full diplomatic relations with Armenia, and I urge adoption of that amendment.

On the negative side, Mr. Speaker, I believe the foreign operations bill does not provide sufficient funding for programs supporting the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. While in general I am concerned that the development assistance funding level, while a slight increase over fiscal 1996, is still below the administration's request, I understand that there may be an amendment brought forth that would further decrease U.S. aid funding. I would urge opposition to such an amendment.

As an example of where U.S. aid development assistance is doing great work, I would cite India, the world's second most populous country, a democracy which just completed national elections. The development assistance program in India is supporting market-oriented economic growth, deregulation, privatization, and I would urge that we not cut into this program any further.

I understand that the gentleman from Illinois, DAN BURTON, plans to

offer an amendment to the bill that will single out India by restricting American assistance. The Burton amendment is not a cutting amendment. It is strictly an attempt to stigmatize India. Given overall cuts in development assistance as well as budget and structure, the rule changes in aid, the India program may already be vulnerable to reductions. India has just completed a national election and a new government has been sworn in. Market-oriented economic reforms have been in place for 5 years and the USAID Program has aided in these provisions. It is imperative that we send the right message to India, the world's largest democracy.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] would damage United States-India relations at a time when we should be drawing closer, not drifting apart, as the world's two largest democracies. I would urge opposition to that Burton amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and I appreciate the fact that we are dealing with an open rule on such an important bill.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. HARMAN].

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, as we begin debate on the foreign operations bill, Israel's future is a central issue. As a strong supporter of the peace process, I watched the recent Israeli election with some trepidation. While the transition is not yet complete, I believe that Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu deserves high marks for his centrist tone and his willingness to reach out to all elements of Israeli society and to leaders throughout the region.

In this election, Israelis did not choose peace or security, they chose peace and security. His razor-thin election may be a source of unexpected strength for Netanyahu, justifying his reach beyond his base. While the extremes of Israel's political life try to exercise their power, the Prime Minister, for the first time elected independently, must recognize that governing on the fringe is a sure recipe for failure. He has already indicated that the most important ministries will be filled by Likud moderates.

No Israeli has been untouched by the wars Israel has had to fight for its existence. Netanyahu lost his older brother, Yonatan, who led the daring and dramatic raid on Entebbe. And no one was untouched by the tragic assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. As a warrior who waged a fight for peace, Rabin's quest must not be abandoned.

Bibi Netanyahu is assuming the post of Prime Minister at a crossroads for Israel. If this week is any indication, he is moving in the right direction.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I said before in my opening statement, is an ex-

tremely important bill to the Congress and to people all over the world. In many cases, it does mean life or death. I have had the privilege and the honor of being able to travel in many Third World nations, not only living in Third World nations but traveling in Third World nations, and seeing our food aid and seeing our serums and immunization programs and oral rehydration therapy and food-enriched programs and development assistance actually work. I have followed the food from our country to the port up-country and seen it being eaten and used by the people of the country.

Most of our food, much of our food and much of our medicines, goes through nonprofit organizations, nonprofit organizations like Worldvision and Catholic Relief Services and CARE and some of the great nonprofits of the world. I am very proud of them and the work that they put in and their people that are in the field.

Mr. Speaker, these moneys and these programs really, really work. What is interesting is that there have been a couple of polls lately, as recent as 6 months ago, where people were asked about foreign aid. And they said, in so many words, that hunger and development assistance and poverty issues were as important as balancing the budget and health care. Ninety-five percent of the people polled said that, that they would like to see more money put in the child survival programs, which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN] has agreed to do. It is a tremendous thing that we are doing here, because I do know that this will save lives.

Another thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, and Congressmen and Congresswomen and Senators need to do a much better job of it in our own districts, we need to tell people the true story of what our budget is for foreign aid. Most Americans believe, and as a matter of fact there was another poll taken about this, most Americans believe, out of our total budget that we spend in our own country and overseas, that somewhere between 17 and 22 percent of all of our budget goes for foreign aid. They believe that. In fact, it is not true.

Then when we ask people in the same poll, what do you think it really ought to be, they would say I think a good figure would be around 7 or 8 percent. The fact is, of our total budget, only one-half of 1 percent really goes for foreign aid. It continues to get cut and cut and cut. Since 1985 we have cut development assistance by 40 percent. We have cut so many excellent programs.

Whatever we say on the floor today is very, very important to many countries. How we work in the world, other countries follow. If we give money and aid to Bosnia or to Ethiopia, other countries look to see what we do. We are truly a leader in this world. If we make a statement today on the floor about Indonesia or about South Korea or about any nation in the world, it

will be read by that country tomorrow. There is the funny saying that they always say, that every Congressman believes himself to be an Assistant Secretary of State. We must realize that as Members of Congress, that we do have a constituency, and the constituency really is the hurting people of the world.

One thing I also want to remind Congressmen and Members of the House is that a good portion of the bill today, even though moneys might be appropriated to Israel or to Bosnia or to many nations of the world, a good percentage of that money is spent in our own country. When we do a polio eradication program in many, many countries of the world, 80 percent of that serum is bought here in the United States. The same thing with development assistance. The same thing with economic assistance. So I hope we remember this. We do have a constituency, and the constituency is we need to really care. This foreign aid works, and it works very, very well for the world and for our own country.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, let me say I think there is a place for a certain amount of foreign aid, but there are a number of areas where we can make some economies and make some cuts. One of those is in the administrative costs over at AID.

I want to read a quote from one of the senior staffers at AID. Her name is Sally Shelton, and my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, has heard me use this quote before. Here is what she said. She said, "Larry Byrne," assistant administrator for management at AID, "said that AID was 62 percent," almost two-thirds of the way, "through the fiscal year and we have 38 percent of the dollar volume of procurement actions completed; we need to do," or spend, "another \$1.9 billion in the next 5 months. There are large pockets of money in the field \* \* \* so let's get moving."

The indication was that they had not spent enough money, and they wanted to spend this money very rapidly so they could ask for an additional appropriation the next year. That is the kind of craziness that goes on in the bureaucracy that needs to be corrected. The only way to correct that, in my opinion, when we find this out is to make economies or cuts in those particular areas to send a signal.

When I was in the Indiana General Assembly, I was a State senator, and I went into an office. I was sitting waiting to see somebody. I heard a fellow talking around the corner. He said, "We have got to spend x number of millions of dollars in the next 60 days or

else we cannot ask for an additional appropriation from the State legislature."

I stuck my head around the corner and said, "What is your name?" And he said, "Who are you?" And I said, "I am Senator Burton," and his face got kind of gray. I said, "How can you be saying things like that, you want to spend money as fast as you can right now so you can ask for more money later on?"

What we need to be doing in government is putting a suggestion box on all of the walls of the bureaucracies saying "If you come up with a suggestion that is going to save money, we will give you a bonus." In other words, we want to encourage cutting spending and saving money.

Here we have just the opposite. That is the same thing that was going on in my great State of Indiana when I was a State senator. We have bureaucrats who say, "Hey, we have to get more money next year, and if we are going to ask for more money, we have to spend what we already have." Here we have one of the chief executive officers at AID saying "We have to spend \$1.9 billion in the next 5 months or else we cannot ask for more money." That is just unconscionable.

I would like to say to my colleagues, I am going to have some amendments today that will cut some spending in Federal programs. They are not going to cut into the muscle and bone, but I think they will cut into the fat, and they will certainly send a signal. It is time, if we are really concerned about balancing the budget, that we make these economies and send a signal to the bureaucracy: Do not spend more money to get more money, spend less money to do a good job.

□ 1100

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, let me respond a bit to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]. I certainly have no criticism of the statement by Ms. Shelton, who is a professional of great integrity, and particularly under the recent circumstances, I would not want to say anything in the least bit critical. I do not think that there is any question but that that is an absolutely accurate statement. However, it does not necessarily imply irresponsibility or "non-sense," I think is the word that the gentleman from Indiana used.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has been under the gun to make sure that their money is spent as carefully as possible so that there is full, complete accountability. In order to do that, it oftentimes requires that you delay grants, that you delay the money that is put out in the field until you get exactly that kind of project that you want. I think their concern was that there are a lot of countries in great need of assistance who are not getting that assistance because of the

conscientious attitude that they have taken.

When you look at the child survival programs, for example, or the micro enterprise programs, they require a lot of analysis, a lot of staff people making sure that that money is spent well. I suspect, though, that you would have at least as many detractors if the money had not been spent when you look at the need throughout the world, particularly in the developing countries.

Now, this amendment that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] has, would substantially cut the ability of AID to manage these programs, particularly child survival and micro enterprise and a number of the education and democracy efforts that we are attempting in developing countries. We have already set in motion a reduction of 440 staff people in AID. This would cut us to more than 600 people who would have to be let go, most of them out in the field. That means that our programs in child survival, micro enterprise, all of the programs that we agree are needed and appropriate when we look at them individually would not be able to be managed, and I do not think that the administration or the Congress want programs out there that cannot be managed. In fact, I am told by AID that if the Burton amendment passes, with that reduction, it is likely that the agency would have to shut down its operations at some point during this fiscal year for lack of funds. I do not think that is what we want.

Let me move off of the Burton amendment, because I think we are going to have another opportunity to discuss that at some length. I want to address the bill itself.

Mr. Speaker, we recently agreed that we would increase defense spending by \$12 billion above the President's request. Now, this bill in its total comes in less than \$12 billion. It comes in at \$11.9 billion, a full \$1 billion reduction below the budget request, but it is approximately equal to the amount of money we added to defense over and above what the Pentagon requested.

I would ask for help from the majority leadership on this, because I think they are aware of an attitude that is increasing that our policy is basically isolationist. I cannot believe that the leadership feels that it ought to be, but this is certainly the signal that is sent with this bill.

When you consider the fact that half of this bill is \$5 billion, which goes to Israel and Egypt, for which we do not require any accountability for how the money is spent, the other half has to be divided among the rest of the world. And when you look at the amount of money we spend on aid to developing countries, it is .15 percent of our gross domestic product, .0015 of our total national economy. Imagine that.

Now, that is the least amount that any developed country contributes to the other developing countries of the world, and we have the most at stake.

We are going to benefit the most by creating the purchasing capabilities of other countries because that equates to market opportunities in the United States.

So talk about being penny-wise and pound-foolish. We are the world's leader; there is no question about that. The rest of the world looks to us for leadership. This is not the way to lead.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], a member of the committee.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, among the major abusers of human rights in the world are North Korea, and Burma, and China, and Nigeria, and Sudan, and Turkey. We do not provide foreign assistance to the first five of those, but we do to the last one, Turkey. And yes, Mr. Speaker, Turkey is a valuable ally of the United States, one that has stood with us in many difficult international situations, one that has provided for the southern flank of NATO, and yet we must worry a great deal that a country that espouses democracy, that wishes to become part of the European Union economically, still engages in some of the most egregious human rights abuses on Earth.

Let me begin by pointing out that we are 22 years after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus, and there are still 35,000 Turkish troops occupying the northern 38 percent of that island in violation of numerous U.N. resolutions and United States congressional expressions of opposition. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in his most recent report to the U.N. on Cyprus, expressed serious concern at the excessive levels of military forces and armaments in Cyprus and repeated that the northern part of the island remains one of the most densely militarized areas in the world. Turkish troops continue to deny the freedom and human rights of the Greek-Cypriot enclaved and have worked to drive them out of their traditional ancestral villages and homes through a process of ethnic cleansing.

In addition, Turkey continues to block humanitarian aid to our ally Armenia, where aid is very, very needed and essential to the survival of the people of that country. The President of the United States recently, not informing the Congress that he was going to do so, or ever sending notice to this body, as a matter of fact, allowed the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act that we passed last year as part of this bill to be entirely waived regarding Turkey. What it means is that United States humanitarian aid that is destined for the people of Armenia will continue to be blocked by Turkey, which also receives aid from the United States. I cannot imagine a more egregious situation, and I cannot imagine

the fact that the President of the United States would waive that provision of the law and we would hear about it not by his notifying Congress, but through the Turkish foreign minister.

Recently, Turkey occupied islands that have long been conceded as belonging to Greece, upping the tension between our allies, Greece and Turkey, for reasons beyond comprehension, and most egregiously.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Kurdish minority in Turkey continues to be repressed by the government of that country. There were 713 applications for treatment of torture by the Human Rights Foundation in Turkey just last year. Torture continues to be a process used by the Turkish Government throughout the country, particularly in respect to the Kurdish minority. As many as 2 million people have left their homes in the southeast—these are Kurdish peoples—over the past 7 years and have been made refugees in their own country; 2,200 villages in the southeast have been destroyed by Turkish military troops. During the last year, 1,443 publications were confiscated on court order, most pro-Kurdish publications.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey most recently tried and convicted its leading author, and what was he convicted of? He was convicted of speaking out against the policy of the Turkish Government to use violence only against its huge Kurdish minority of 15 to 20 million people, instead of sitting down at the table and negotiating with them to resolve differences and to guarantee their rights.

Mr. Speaker, government agents have harassed human rights monitors as well as lawyers and doctors involved in documenting human rights violations. Some of them reported death threats. A number of monitors have been aggressively prosecuted by the Government of Turkey. The government gave an 8-year sentence to their leading author, Yasif Kamal, and they then said that they would not impose the sentence if he would cease criticizing the government for its policy against the Kurdish people, an obvious act of censorship by the government on a person speaking out against human rights abuses that are among the most egregious in the world.

There is genocide against the Kurds going on in Turkey, Mr. Speaker, there is continuing intransigence and militarism on Cyprus, aggression toward Greece, and disruption of United States aid intended for the people of Armenia. For all these reasons, the subcommittee cut half of the economic assistance provided to Turkey in this bill. As I said, it is one of the world's major human rights abusers, and yet the only one that receives assistance from the United States. We provided a cut in the bill to send a message that all of these abuses must cease.

We want Turkey to be our ally. We wish to have a close relationship with Turkey and with its people. But, Mr.

Speaker, it is made very, very difficult to do so when a major ally of ours claiming to be a democracy observes very few of the tenets of democracy whatsoever, is listed among the major human rights abusers in the world and commits genocide against its own people without any willingness to sit down at the table and talk our differences.

I believe this cut is justified. I would go further if I could, but this Congress must send a message to Turkey, to its government, to its people, that we need to see Turkey move toward real democracy, observe human rights, the basic rights that all people on this planet deserve, and stop the occupation of Cyprus, the prevention of humanitarian aid to the people of Armenia, stop its actions against Greek interests and the repression of its Kurdish minority.

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

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

I would like to point out before I yield back my time that the efforts of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] with regard to dealing with the problems of the world, the most egregious problems with those who are the least able to deal with themselves, the sick, the poor, the children, and particularly in the areas of starvation, the accomplishments of the gentleman and commitment to that cause are well-known and I congratulate him for that.

Obviously there are a great many global problems out there. You cannot pick up a newspaper, you cannot look at a map, you cannot turn on the television without being reminded that if it is not East Timor, it is Korea or one of the former Russian states or it is Russia itself or the Turks or the Greeks or maybe it is the Cypriots, as we have just heard the problem there, or perhaps it is the Baltics or the Balkans, perhaps it is the Visegrads. Maybe it comes to our own hemisphere, to South America or Central America or perhaps the Caribbean where we have Cuba and Haiti and some other things that catch our attention. Sometimes we look at the other side of the issues where we have apparently enemies to American interests, and Iraq and Iran and Libya jump into focus, and I have not even mentioned perhaps three of the biggest problem areas that we have, the immediate threat always to peace from the Mideast, that continuing nagging question; the problems going on in India today, the teeming masses there and how they are going to be fed and what provisions there are going to be for them. I know we have not talked about the continent of Africa where every day, if we can keep up with the map and the changes that are going on, the problems seem to be simply overwhelming.

□ 1115

The point of this is that we could have endless debate and we could com-

mit endless resources to try and solve all the problems of the world, but obviously we do not have endless time, we do not have endless ability and we do not have endless resources. It is the people we work for, the American people, in the end, who are going to tell us how much resource we should commit to our domestic problems and then what percentage should we commit to the folks overseas who are in true need.

That is what this debate is about, and that is why I think it is important that this debate come forward under an open rule.

I have no doubt that there will be many Members coming forward and spending a great deal of time acquainting us and the people who are interested in this debate with aspects of our foreign assistance, our foreign interests, our foreign activities and our foreign operations that are vital not only to our national interests, our national well-being and to American interests overseas, whether it be individual, corporate, or just tourists on a summer vacation, but also to the well-being and the survival, as my friend from Ohio has so eloquently spoken, of so many countries where they have so little compared to what we enjoy in this much-blessed United States.

That debate, I think, is a debate that is critical every year. I think it helps set the tone and helps set the measure and the standard of what we are about in our world leadership role. I look forward to that debate, and I am extremely pleased that we are able to come forward from the Rules Committee, both sides, in agreement that this should be an open rule so that we can have such discussion in the people's House.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3540, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 445 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3540.