

Dellums	Kildee	Payne
Deutsch	Kilpatrick	Pelosi
Dicks	Kleczka	Peterson (MN)
Dingell	Klink	Pickett
Dixon	Kucinich	Pomeroy
Doggett	LaFalce	Poshard
Dooley	Lampson	Price (NC)
Doyle	Lantos	Rahall
Edwards	Levin	Rangel
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Reyes
Etheridge	Lipinski	Rodriguez
Evans	Lofgren	Roemer
Farr	Lowey	Rothman
Fattah	Luther	Roybal-Allard
Fazio	Maloney (CT)	Rush
Filner	Maloney (NY)	Sanchez
Ford	Manton	Sanders
Frank (MA)	Markey	Sawyer
Frost	Martinez	Schumer
Furse	Mascara	Scott
Gejdenson	Matsui	Serrano
Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)	Skaggs
Gordon	McDermott	Skelton
Green	McGovern	Slaughter
Gutierrez	McHale	Smith, Adam
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Snyder
Hamilton	Meehan	Spratt
Harman	Meek	Stabenow
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Stark
Hefner	Millender	Stupak
Hilliard	McDonald	Tanner
Hinchey	Miller (CA)	Tauscher
Hinojosa	Minge	Thompson
Holden	Mink	Thurman
Hooley	Moakley	Torres
Hoyer	Mollohan	Towns
Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Velazquez
Jackson-Lee	Murtha	Vento
(TX)	Nadler	Visclosky
Jefferson	Oberstar	Waters
Johnson (WI)	Obey	Watt (NC)
Johnson, E. B.	Olver	Waxman
Kanjorski	Ortiz	Wexler
Kaptur	Owens	Weygand
Kennedy (MA)	Pallone	Wise
Kennedy (RI)	Pascarella	Woolsey
Kennelly	Pastor	Wynn

NOT VOTING—13

Carson	McKinney	Souder
Cubin	Neal	Stokes
Flake	Riley	Yates
Foglietta	Sabo	
Gonzalez	Schiff	

□ 2103

Mr. GUTIERREZ changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2621, RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1997

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-386) on the resolution (H. Res. 309) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2621) to extend trade authorities procedures with respect to reciprocal trade agreements, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUNT). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gejdenson moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 91, noes 321, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 603]

AYES—91

Andrews	Frost	Olver
Barrett (WI)	Furse	Owens
Becerra	Gejdenson	Pallone
Berry	Gephardt	Pastor
Blumenauer	Gillmor	Payne
Bonior	Harman	Pelosi
Borski	Hilleary	Peterson (MN)
Brown (CA)	Hinchey	Pickett
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Pitts
Brown (OH)	Jackson (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Clement	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Clyburn	Johnson, Sam	Sabo
Conyers	Kennedy (RI)	Sanchez
Davis (FL)	Kennelly	Scott
DeFazio	Kilpatrick	Skelton
DeGette	LaFalce	Slaughter
Delahunt	Lantos	Smith, Adam
DeLauro	Levin	Spratt
Deutsch	Lewis (GA)	Stark
Dicks	Markey	Stupak
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson
Doggett	McDermott	Thurman
Doolittle	McIntyre	Torres
Engel	McNulty	Towns
Eshoo	Meek	Velazquez
Evans	Menendez	Waxman
Farr	Miller (CA)	Weygand
Fattah	Mink	Wise
Fazio	Moakley	Woolsey
Filner	Murtha	
Frank (MA)	Obey	

NOES—321

Abercrombie	Cardin	Forbes
Ackerman	Castle	Ford
Aderholt	Chabot	Fossella
Allen	Chambliss	Fowler
Archer	Chenoweth	Fox
Armey	Christensen	Franks (NJ)
Bachus	Clay	Frelinghuysen
Baessler	Clayton	Gallegly
Baker	Coble	Ganske
Baldacci	Coburn	Gekas
Ballenger	Combest	Gibbons
Barr	Condit	Gilchrest
Barrett (NE)	Cook	Gilman
Bartlett	Cooksey	Goode
Barton	Costello	Goodlatte
Bass	Cox	Goodling
Bateman	Coyne	Gordon
Bentsen	Cramer	Goss
Bereuter	Crane	Graham
Berman	Crapo	Granger
Bilbray	Cummings	Green
Bilirakis	Cunningham	Greenwood
Bishop	Danner	Gutierrez
Blagojevich	Davis (IL)	Gutknecht
Bliley	Davis (VA)	Hall (OH)
Blunt	Deal	Hall (TX)
Boehlert	DeLay	Hamilton
Boehner	Dellums	Hansen
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart	Hastert
Bono	Dickey	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	Dixon	Hastings (WA)
Boucher	Dooley	Hayworth
Boyd	Doyle	Hefley
Brady	Dreier	Hefner
Bryant	Duncan	Heger
Bunning	Dunn	Hill
Burr	Edwards	Hilliard
Burton	Ehlers	Hinojosa
Buyer	Ehrlich	Hobson
Callahan	Emerson	Hoekstra
Calvert	English	Holden
Camp	Ensign	Hooley
Campbell	Etheridge	Horn
Canady	Fawell	Hostettler
Cannon	Foley	Houghton

Hulshof	Metcalf	Saxton
Hunter	Mica	Scarborough
Hutchinson	Millender-	Schaefer, Dan
Hyde	McDonald	Schaffer, Bob
Inglis	Miller (FL)	Schumer
Istook	Minge	Sensenbrenner
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Serrano
(TX)	Moran (KS)	Sessions
Jenkins	Moran (VA)	Shadegg
John	Morella	Shaw
Johnson (CT)	Myrick	Shays
Johnson (WI)	Nadler	Sherman
Jones	Nethercutt	Shimkus
Kanjorski	Neumann	Shuster
Kaptur	Ney	Sisisky
Kasich	Northup	Skaggs
Kelly	Norwood	Skeen
Kennedy (MA)	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Kildee	Oberstar	Smith (NJ)
Kim	Ortiz	Smith (OR)
Kind (WI)	Oxley	Smith (TX)
King (NY)	Packard	Smith, Linda
Kingston	Pappas	Snowbarger
Kleczka	Parker	Snyder
Klink	Pascarella	Solomon
Klug	Paul	Spence
Knollenberg	Paxon	Stabenow
Kolbe	Pease	Stearns
Kucinich	Peterson (PA)	Stenholm
LaHood	Petri	Stokes
Lampson	Pickering	Strickland
Largent	Pombo	Stump
Latham	Pomeroy	Sununu
LaTourette	Porter	Talent
Lazio	Portman	Tanner
Leach	Poshard	Tauscher
Lewis (CA)	Price (NC)	Tauzin
Lewis (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (MS)
Linder	Quinn	Taylor (NC)
Lipinski	Radanovich	Thomas
Livingston	Rahall	Thomberry
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Thune
Lofgren	Rangel	Tiahrt
Lowey	Redmond	Tierney
Lucas	Regula	Trafficant
Luther	Reyes	Turner
Maloney (CT)	Riggs	Upton
Maloney (NY)	Rivers	Visclosky
Manton	Rodriguez	Walsh
Manzullo	Roemer	Wamp
Martinez	Rogan	Waters
Mascara	Rogers	Watkins
Matsui	Rohrabacher	Watt (NC)
McCarthy (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Watts (OK)
McCollum	Rothman	Weldon (FL)
McCrery	Roukema	Weller
McDade	Royce	Wexler
McGovern	Ryun	White
McHale	Salmon	Wicker
McHugh	Sanders	Wolf
McInnis	Sandlin	Wynn
McIntosh	Sanford	Young (FL)
McKeon	Sawyer	

NOT VOTING—21

Barcia	Foglietta	Schiff
Carson	Gonzalez	Souder
Collins	Jefferson	Vento
Cubin	McKinney	Weldon (PA)
Everett	Meehan	Whitfield
Ewing	Neal	Yates
Flake	Riley	Young (AK)

□ 2121

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1202

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 1202.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNIST CHINA SUBSIDY
REDUCTION ACT OF 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 302, and as the designee of the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, I call up the bill (H.R. 2605) to require the United States to oppose the making of concessional loans by international financial institutions to any entity in the People's Republic of China, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 302, the bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 2605 is as follows:

H.R. 2605

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Communist China Subsidy Reduction Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the People's Republic of China has enjoyed ready access to international capital through commercial loans, direct investment, sales of securities, bond sales, and foreign aid;

(2) regarding international commercial lending, the People's Republic of China had \$48,000,000,000 in loans outstanding from private creditors in 1995;

(3) regarding international direct investment, international direct investment in the People's Republic of China from 1993 through 1995 totaled \$97,151,000,000, and in 1996 alone totaled \$47,000,000,000;

(4) regarding investment in Chinese securities, the aggregate value of outstanding Chinese securities currently held by Chinese nationals and foreign persons is \$175,000,000,000, and from 1993 through 1995 foreign persons invested \$10,540,000,000 in Chinese stocks;

(5) regarding investment in Chinese bonds, entities controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China have issued 75 bonds since 1988, including 36 dollar-denominated bond offerings valued at more than \$6,700,000,000, and the total value of long-term Chinese bonds outstanding as of January 1, 1996, was \$11,709,000,000;

(6) regarding international assistance, the People's Republic of China received almost \$1,000,000,000 in foreign aid grants and an additional \$1,566,000,000 in technical assistance grants from 1993 through 1995, and in 1995 received \$5,540,000,000 in bilateral assistance loans, including concessional aid, export credits, and related assistance; and

(7) regarding international financial institutions—

(A) despite the People's Republic of China's access to international capital and world financial markets, international financial institutions have annually provided it with more than \$4,000,000,000 in loans in recent years, amounting to almost a third of the loan commitments of the Asian Development Bank and 17.1 percent of the loan approvals by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1995; and

(B) the People's Republic of China borrows more from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank than any other country, and loan commitments from those institutions to the People's Republic of China quadrupled from \$1,100,000,000 in 1985 to \$4,300,000,000 by 1995.

SEC. 3. OPPOSITION OF UNITED STATES TO CONCESSIONAL LOANS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262o–1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1503. OPPOSITION OF UNITED STATES TO CONCESSIONAL LOANS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1702(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision by the institution of concessional loans to the People's Republic of China, any citizen or national of the People's Republic of China, or any entity established in the People's Republic of China.

"(b) CONCESSIONAL LOANS DEFINED.—As used in subsection (a), the term 'concessional loans' means loans with highly subsidized interest rates, grace periods for repayment of 5 years or more, and maturities of 20 years or more."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 302, the amendments printed in Part 5 of House Report 105–379 are adopted.

The text of H.R. 2605, as amended by the amendments printed in Part 5 of House Report 105–379 is as follows:

H.R. 2605

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Communist China Subsidy Reduction Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

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(1) the People's Republic of China has enjoyed ready access to international capital through commercial loans, direct investment, sales of securities, bond sales, and foreign aid;

(2) regarding international commercial lending, the People's Republic of China had \$48,000,000,000 in loans outstanding from private creditors in 1995;

(3) regarding international direct investment, international direct investment in the People's Republic of China from 1993 through 1995 totaled \$97,151,000,000, and in 1996 alone totaled \$47,000,000,000;

(4) regarding investment in Chinese securities, the aggregate value of outstanding Chinese securities currently held by Chinese nationals and foreign persons is \$175,000,000,000, and from 1993 through 1995 foreign persons invested \$10,540,000,000 in Chinese stocks;

(5) regarding investment in Chinese bonds, entities controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China have issued 75 bonds since 1988, including 36 dollar-denominated bond offerings valued at more than \$6,700,000,000, and the total value of long-term Chinese bonds outstanding as of January 1, 1996, was \$11,709,000,000;

(6) regarding international assistance, the People's Republic of China received almost \$1,000,000,000 in foreign aid grants and an additional \$1,566,000,000 in technical assistance grants from 1993 through 1995, and in 1995 received \$5,540,000,000 in bilateral assistance loans, including concessional aid, export credits, and related assistance; and

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(A) despite the People's Republic of China's access to international capital and world financial markets, international financial institutions have annually provided it with more than \$4,000,000,000 in loans in recent

years, amounting to almost a third of the loan commitments of the Asian Development Bank and 17.1 percent of the loan approvals by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1995; and

(B) the People's Republic of China borrows more from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank than any other country, and loan commitments from those institutions to the People's Republic of China quadrupled from \$1,100,000,000 in 1985 to \$4,300,000,000 by 1995.

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"(b) CONCESSIONAL LOANS DEFINED.—As used in subsection (a), the term 'concessional loans' means loans with highly subsidized interest rates, grace periods for repayment of 5 years or more, and maturities of 20 years or more."

SEC. 4. PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD BE ADHERED TO BY ANY UNITED STATES NATIONAL CONDUCTING AN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROJECT IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this section to create principles governing the conduct of industrial cooperation projects of United States nationals in the People's Republic of China.

(b) **STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.**—It is the sense of the Congress that any United States national conducting an industrial cooperation project in the People's Republic of China should:

(1) Suspend the use of any goods, wares, articles, or merchandise that the United States national has reason to believe were mined, produced, or manufactured, in whole or in part, by convict labor or forced labor, and refuse to use forced labor in the industrial cooperation project.

(2) Seek to ensure that political or religious views, sex, ethnic or national background, involvement in political activities or nonviolent demonstrations, or association with suspected or known dissidents will not prohibit hiring, lead to harassment, demotion, or dismissal, or in any way affect the status or terms of employment in the industrial cooperation project. The United States national should not discriminate in terms or conditions of employment in the industrial cooperation project against persons with past records of arrest or internal exile for nonviolent protest or membership in unofficial organizations committed to nonviolence.

(3) Ensure that methods of production used in the industrial cooperation project do not pose an unnecessary physical danger to workers and neighboring populations or property, and that the industrial cooperation project does not unnecessarily risk harm to the surrounding environment; and consult with community leaders regarding environmental protection with respect to the industrial cooperation project.