

Minge  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Obey  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pappas  
Parker  
Paul  
Paxon  
Pickering  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Pryce (OH)  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Redmond  
Regula  
Reyes  
Riley  
Rodriguez

Rogan  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryun  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Scarborough  
Schaffer, Bob  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (OR)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith, Adam  
Snowbarger  
Snyder

Solomon  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stump  
Sununu  
Talent  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Weygand  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—5

Boucher  
Ensign

Jefferson  
Schiff

Yates

□ 0311

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

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 147, I intended to vote "yes."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOEHNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution, (H. Con. Res. 84) establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1998 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, pursuant to House Resolution 152, he reported the concurrent resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333 nays 99, not voting 3 as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

YEAS—333

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia

Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Bass  
Bateman  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Berry  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop

Blagojevich  
Bliley  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Boswell  
Boyd  
Brady  
Bryant  
Bunning

Burr  
Burton  
Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canady  
Cannon  
Capps  
Cardin  
Carson  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Christensen  
Clayton  
Clement  
Coble  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Cook  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cramer  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (VA)  
Deal  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Flake  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallegly  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gibbons  
Gilchrist  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Green  
Greenwood  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth

Hefley  
Hefner  
Herger  
Hilleary  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hooley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hutchinson  
Inglis  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (WI)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
Kind (WI)  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Livingston  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manton  
Manzullo  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCrery  
McDade  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
Meehan  
Menendez  
Metcalfe  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Molinari  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Ortiz  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Pappas  
Parker  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Pease  
Peterson (MN)

Peterson (PA)

Barton  
Becerra  
Blumenauer  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Chenoweth  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Coburn  
Conyers  
Cox  
Coyne  
Crane  
Crapo  
Cubin  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
Dellums  
Dixon  
Engel  
Evans  
Filner  
Frank (MA)  
Ganske  
Gephardt  
Gutierrez  
Hastings (FL)  
Hill  
Hilliard

Hinchey  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kilpatrick  
King (NY)  
Klug  
Kucinich  
Largent  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Markey  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntosh  
McNulty  
Meek  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Nadler  
Oberstar

NAYS—99

Obey  
Oliver  
Owens  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pombo  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rohrabacher  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Salmon  
Sanders  
Sanford  
Scarborough  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shuster  
Slaughter  
Stark  
Stokes  
Thompson  
Tierney  
Towns  
Traficant  
Velazquez  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weygand

## NOT VOTING—3

Jefferson  
Schiff  
Yates

□ 0328

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Schiff for, with Mr. Yates against.

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

# PROHIBITING NEW INVESTMENT IN BURMA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 105-85)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

## To the Congress of the United States;

Pursuant to section 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208) (the "Act"), I hereby report to the Congress that I have determined and certified that the Government of Burma has, after September 30, 1996, committed large-scale

repression of the democratic opposition in Burma. Further, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) (IEEPA) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631), I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency to respond to the actions and policies of the Government of Burma and have issued an Executive order prohibiting United States persons from new investment in Burma.

The order prohibits United States persons from engaging in any of the following activities after its issuance:

- entering a contract that includes the economic development of resources located in Burma;
- entering a contract providing for the general supervision and guarantee of another person's performance of a contract that includes the economic development of resources located in Burma;
- purchasing a share of ownership, including an equity interest, in the economic development of resources located in Burma;
- entering into a contract providing for the participation in royalties, earnings, or profits in the economic development of resources located in Burma, without regard to the form of the participation;
- facilitating transactions of foreign persons that would violate any of the foregoing prohibitions if engaged in by a United States person; and
- evading or avoiding, or attempting to violate, any of the prohibitions in the order.

Consistent with the terms of section 570(b) of the Act, the order does not prohibit the entry into, performance of, or financing of most contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services, or technology. For purposes of the order, the term "resources" is broadly defined to include such things as natural, agricultural, commercial, financial, industrial, and human resources. However, not-for-profit educational, health, or other humanitarian programs or activities are not considered to constitute economic development of resources located in Burma. In accordance with section 570(b), the prohibition on an activity that constitutes a new investment applies if such activity is undertaken pursuant to an agreement, or pursuant to the exercise of rights under an agreement that is entered into with the Government of Burma or a non-governmental entity in Burma, on or after the effective date of the Executive order.

My Administration will continue to consult and express our concerns about developments in Burma with the Burmese authorities as well as leaders of ASEAN, Japan, the European Union, and other countries having major political, security, trading, and investment interests in Burma and seek multilateral consensus to bring about demo-

cratic reform and improve human rights in that country. I have, accordingly, delegated to the Secretary of State the responsibilities in this regard under section 570 (c) and (d) of the Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to issue regulations in exercise of my authorities under IEEPA and section 570(b) of the Act to implement this prohibition on new investment. All Federal agencies are also directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive order.

I have taken these steps in response to a deepening pattern of severe repression by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Burma. During the past 7 months, the SLORC has arrested and detained large numbers of students and opposition supporters, sentenced dozens to long-term imprisonment, and prevented the expression of political views by the democratic opposition, including Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy (NLD). It is my judgment that recent actions by the regime in Rangoon constitute large-scale repression of the democratic opposition committed by the Government of Burma within the meaning of section 570(b) of the Act.

The Burmese authorities also have committed serious abuses in their recent military campaign against Burma's Karen minority, forcibly conscripting civilians and compelling thousands to flee into Thailand. Moreover, Burma remains the world's leading producer of opium and heroin, with official tolerance of drug trafficking and traffickers in defiance of the views of the international community.

I believe that the actions and policies of the SLORC regime constitute an extraordinary and unusual threat to the security and stability of the region, and therefore to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

It is in the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States to seek an end to abuses of human rights in Burma and to support efforts to achieve democratic reform. Progress on these issues would promote regional peace and stability and would be in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States.

The steps I take today demonstrate my Administration's resolve to support the people of Burma, who made clear their commitment to human rights and democracy in 1990 elections, the results of which the regime chose to disregard.

I am also pleased to note that the Administration and the Congress speak with one voice on this issue, as reflected in executive-legislative cooperation in the enactment of section 570 of the Foreign Operations Act. I look forward to continued close consultation with the Congress on efforts to promote human rights and democracy in Burma.

In conclusion, I emphasize that Burma's international isolation is not an

inevitability, and that the authorities in Rangoon retain the ability to secure improvements in relations with the United States as well as with the international community. In this respect, I once again call on the SLORC to lift restriction on Aung San Suu Kyi and the political opposition, to respect the rights of free expression, assembly, and association, and to undertake a dialogue that includes leaders of the NLD and the ethnic minorities and that deals with the political future of Burma.

In the weeks and months to come, my Administration will continue to monitor and assess action on these issues, paying careful attention to the report of the U.N. Special Rapporteur appointed by the U.N. Human Rights Commission and the report of the U.N. Secretary General on the results of his good offices mandate. Thus, I urge the regime in Rangoon to cooperate fully with those two important U.N. initiatives on Burma.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued. The order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time, May 21, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 20, 1997.

#### THE WOODROW WILSON BRIDGE

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

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, later today this House will vote on the biggest transportation vote of the decade. The Shuster-Oberstar-Petri-Rahall amendment takes a small slice from the tax cuts, from defense, from discretionary domestic spending so the American people can get the road and the rail improvements they have already paid for but are not included in the balanced budget agreement.

This allocates an additional \$13 billion for transportation over the next 5 years. This amendment will, as the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] said earlier, save lives. Up to 12,000 a year it will save, and at the same time it promotes jobs and it builds a strong economy.

For Northern Virginia, which I represent, where we are choked in traffic, this will give us the money to help in rebuilding the Woodrow Wilson Bridge before it falls into the Potomac River. It will give Virginia our fair share of transportation dollars. We got back less than 80 cents for every dollar we spent under the previous authorization. Without the additional dollars this amendment provides, fair allocations for donor States like Virginia become next to impossible.

Let us balance the budget, let us fix the broken transportation system, let us support the Shuster-Oberstar amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER, despite the nation's highest rate of carpooling and a national ranking of third in the number of commuters that use