

President Clinton and the administration have indicated their concern over the issue of corruption and clearly communicated that progress needs to be swift. These concerns are clearly laid out in a joint statement from the United States-Ukraine Binational Commission.

Mr. Chairman, with the facts in mind, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Fox amendment and commend Ukraine for its contributions to Europe. As President Clinton said at the close of the first session of the United States-Ukraine Binational Commission.

The United States values its partnership with Ukraine and believes that we cannot have a successful, undivided, democratic Europe, without a successful, democratic, progressive Ukraine.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment authorizes U.S. citizen employees to adjudicate nationality abroad and to adjudicate immigrant and nonimmigrant visas. The amendment requires that these U.S. citizen employees: First, successfully complete a program of training essentially equivalent to the training that a consular officer who is a member of the Foreign Service would receive; and second, be certified by an appropriate State Department official to be qualified to perform consular functions.

I am concerned that the amendment may be interpreted to allow students, interns, part-time employees, or short-term contract employees to handle the important function of adjudicating nationality and immigrant and nonimmigrant visas. Because of the steady increase in visa and document fraud, the security of these functions requires that they be performed by a specialized corps of professional, full-time, experienced U.S. citizen employees.

Due to security and fraud issues, the amendment should not be interpreted to mean that students, interns, part-time employees, or short-term employees—with the exception of retired Foreign Service Officers returning to perform consular services or the spouses of Foreign Service Officers being hired to perform consular services—may adjudicate nationality, immigrant, and nonimmigrant visa, and other consular functions. It is my understanding that Mr. SMITH of Texas agrees with this statement.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Engel amendment on Albania. Albania suffered greatly under the misguided rule of its previous Government and needs international support to get back on the path to democracy.

Albania endured many harsh years of totalitarian rule and isolation. It was the last country in Eastern Europe to throw off the yoke of communism and open its borders to the world. It still struggles today.

Albania is the poorest nation in Europe. Matters worsened when high-risk pyramid investment schemes collapsed, robbing tens of thousands of Albanians of their life savings. The result has been mass chaos and anarchy. The Government fell and demonstrations and unrest turned to open rebellion.

Today, the rebellion has been quieted by an international peacekeeping force deployed by

the United Nations. A coalition government that includes elements from both the former government and its opposition has been formed to get the country back on track. This new government has promised to hold elections for President and Parliament at the end of this month.

The international community, spearheaded by the Red Cross, has committed humanitarian aid to help Albanians get back on their feet and get on with their lives.

The Engel amendment directs the United States to encourage and support the new unity government and urge it to guarantee human rights and free and fair elections. In addition, the amendment commends the U.S. military and diplomatic personnel who evacuated U.S. citizens from the country during violent uproar. Finally, the amendment commends our negotiators.

Mr. Speaker, I support the Engel amendment because restoring stability to Albania is vital to our national interests in this region. We cannot allow chaos and unrest to overtake Albania again because it would have a devastating effect on the already delicate situation in this turbulent corner of the world.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE), having assumed the chair, Mr. EWING, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1757), to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LIMITATION ON FURTHER AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1757, FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1757 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 159, no further amendments to the bill shall be in order except:

First, amendments en bloc offered by the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations pursuant to the order of the House of June 5, 1997; and, second, the following amendment which shall be debatable under the 5-minute rule: Amendment by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] regarding authorization levels.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but let me just ask a question or two for clarification.

There will be under this unanimous consent request only two amendments permitted?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMILTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, one of those amendments would be the en bloc offered by the gentleman as the chairman of the committee, and that is pursuant to the order of the House of June 5, 1997. That means that would be done with the concurrence of the ranking minority member?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. HAMILTON. And then the second amendment that would be permitted under the 5-minute rule without restriction on time would be the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] with respect to authorization levels?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. HAMILTON. And no other amendments will be offered?

Mr. GILMAN. And no other amendments, and we hope to be finished early tomorrow morning.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on the motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

RELATING TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REUNIFICATION OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 60.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 60, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 17, answered "present" 1, not 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 176]

YEAS—406

Abercrombie	Barrett (NE)	Bliley
Ackerman	Barrett (WI)	Blunt
Aderholt	Bartlett	Boehlert
Allen	Barton	Boehner
Andrews	Bass	Bonilla
Archer	Becerra	Bono
Armey	Bentsen	Borski
Bachus	Bereuter	Boswell
Baesler	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldacci	Bilbray	Brady
Ballenger	Bilirakis	Brown (CA)
Barcia	Bishop	Brown (FL)
Barr	Blagojevich	Brown (OH)

Bryant	Goodling	McCrery
Bunning	Gordon	McDade
Burr	Goss	McGovern
Burton	Graham	McHale
Buyer	Granger	McHugh
Callahan	Green	McInnis
Calvert	Greenwood	McIntosh
Camp	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Campbell	Gutknecht	McKeon
Canady	Hall (OH)	McKinney
Cannon	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Capps	Hansen	Meenan
Cardin	Harman	Meek
Carson	Hastert	Menendez
Castle	Hastings (FL)	Menendez
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Mica
Chambliss	Hayworth	Millender-
Chenoweth	Hefley	McDonald
Christensen	Hefner	Miller (CA)
Clay	Herger	Miller (FL)
Clement	Hill	Mink
Clyburn	Hilleary	Moakley
Coble	Hilliard	Mollohan
Coburn	Hinchey	Moran (KS)
Collins	Hinojosa	Morella
Combest	Hobson	Murtha
Condit	Hoekstra	Myrick
Cook	Holden	Nadler
Cooksey	Hooley	Neal
Costello	Horn	Nethercutt
Cox	Hostettler	Neumann
Coyne	Houghton	Ney
Cramer	Hoyer	Norwood
Crane	Hulshof	Nussle
Crapo	Hunter	Oberstar
Cubin	Hutchinson	Olver
Cummings	Hyde	Ortiz
Cunningham	Inglis	Owens
Danner	Istook	Oxley
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Packard
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Davis (VA)	(TX)	Pappas
Deal	Jefferson	Parker
DeFazio	Jenkins	Pascarell
DeGette	John	Pastor
Delahunt	Johnson (CT)	Paxon
DeLauro	Johnson (WI)	Payne
DeLay	Johnson, E. B.	Pease
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Peterson (PA)
Dickey	Kanjorski	Pickering
Dicks	Kaptur	Pitts
Dixon	Kasich	Pombo
Doggett	Kelly	Pomeroy
Dooley	Kennedy (MA)	Porter
Doolittle	Kennedy (RI)	Portman
Doyle	Kennelly	Poshard
Dreier	Kildee	Price (NC)
Duncan	Kilpatrick	Pryce (OH)
Dunn	Kim	Quinn
Edwards	Kind (WI)	Radanovich
Ehlers	King (NY)	Ramstad
Ehrlich	Kingston	Rangel
Emerson	Klecza	Redmond
Engel	Klink	Regula
English	Klug	Reyes
Ensign	Knollenberg	Riggs
Eshoo	Kolbe	Riley
Etheridge	LaFalce	Rivers
Evans	LaHood	Rodriguez
Everett	Lampson	Roemer
Ewing	Lantos	Rogan
Fattah	Largent	Rogers
Fawell	Latham	Rohrabacher
Fazio	LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen
Filner	Lazio	Rothman
Foglietta	Leach	Roukema
Foley	Levin	Roybal-Allard
Forbes	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Ford	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Fowler	Lewis (KY)	Ryun
Fox	Linder	Sabo
Frank (MA)	Lipinski	Salmon
Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo	Sanchez
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren	Sanders
Frost	Lowe	Sandlin
Furse	Lucas	Sanford
Gallegly	Luther	Sawyer
Ganske	Maloney (CT)	Saxton
Gejdenson	Maloney (NY)	Scarborough
Gekas	Manton	Schaefer, Dan
Gephardt	Manzullo	Schaffer, Bob
Gibbons	Markey	Scott
Gilchrest	Martinez	Sensenbrenner
Gillmor	Mascara	Serrano
Gilman	Matsui	Sessions
Gonzalez	McCarthy (MO)	Shadegg
Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Shaw
Goodlatte	McCollum	Shays

Sherman	Stenholm	Vento
Shimkus	Stokes	Visclosky
Shuster	Strickland	Walsh
Sisisky	Stump	Wamp
Skaggs	Stupak	Waters
Skeen	Talent	Watkins
Skelton	Tanner	Watts (OK)
Slaughter	Tauscher	Waxman
Smith (MI)	Tauzin	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (PA)
Smith (OR)	Taylor (NC)	Weller
Smith (TX)	Thomas	Wexler
Smith, Adam	Thompson	Weygand
Smith, Linda	Thornberry	White
Snowbarger	Thune	Whitfield
Snyder	Thurman	Wicker
Solomon	Tiahrt	Wise
Souder	Tierney	Wolf
Spence	Torres	Woolsey
Spratt	Towns	Wynn
Stabenow	Turner	Yates
Stark	Upton	Young (AK)
Stearns	Velazquez	Young (FL)

NAYS—17

Bonior	Kucinich	Petri
Clayton	McDermott	Rahall
Conyers	Minge	Sununu
Dellums	Moran (VA)	Traficant
Dingell	Obey	Watt (NC)
Hamilton	Paul	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Bateman

NOT VOTING—10

Blumenauer	Molinari	Schiff
Farr	Northup	Schumer
Flake	Pelosi	
Livingston	Pickett	

□ 1900

Mr. WATT of North Carolina and Mr. MINGE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DICKEY and Mr. CONDIT changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 176, my pager malfunctioned and therefore did not alert me of the pending vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 54, PROHIBITING THE PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-126) on the resolution (H. Res. 163) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 437, NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged resolution (Rept. No. 105-127) on the resolution (H. Res. 164) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 437) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, June 9, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 9, 1997 at 2:34 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he returns without his approval, H.R. 1469, the "1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act."

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

1997 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR RECOVERY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS, AND FOR OVERSEAS PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN BOSNIA—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-96)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1469, the "Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, FY 1997." The congressional majority—despite the obvious and urgent need to speed critical relief to people in the Dakotas, Minnesota, California, and 29 other States ravaged by flooding and other natural disasters—has chosen to weigh down this legislation with a series of unacceptable provisions that it knows will draw my veto. The time has come to stop playing politics with the lives of Americans in need and to send me a clean, unencumbered disaster relief bill that I can and will sign the moment it reaches my desk.

On March 19, 1997, I sent the Congress a request for emergency disaster assistance and urged the Congress to approve it promptly. Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees acted