

quest of the gentleman from Michigan?
There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 159 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1757.

□ 1038

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of 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, with Mr. ROGERS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, June 10, 1997, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] had been disposed of.

Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, no further amendments are in order except: The amendments en bloc by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, June 5, 1997; and the amendment by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] regarding authorization levels.

Each amendment will be debatable under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, this morning we are, as the Chair indicated, resuming consideration of H.R. 1757, our foreign relations authorization measure. We have a few amendments to consider today and will be then prepared to move to final passage.

Through extensive deliberation, we have developed an en bloc amendment that will merge the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency into the State Department. This locks in the President's decision to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies.

The first order of business will be a vote on the Rohrabacher amendment to restrict aid to Russia because of missile deliveries to China. Following that, we will take up the Sanford amendment to reduce funding levels to fiscal 1997 levels. Finally, we will consider the foreign affairs agencies consolidation, and then go on to final passage.

In totality, this is a bipartisan bill and we hope to have the support of our colleagues on the measure.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 159, proceedings will now resume on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], on which further proceedings were postponed on Tuesday, June 10, 1997.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRBACHER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROHRBACHER:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. ASSISTANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

None of the funds made available to carry out chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.) for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 may be made available for the Russian Federation if the Russian Federation, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 190, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]

AYES—225

Abercrombie	Combest	Granger	Lipinski	Pelosi	Shuster
Aderholt	Condit	Green	Livingston	Peterson (MN)	Skeen
Archer	Cook	Greenwood	LoBiondo	Peterson (PA)	Skelton
Army	Cooksey	Gutknecht	Lucas	Petri	Smith, Linda
Bachus	Costello	Hall (TX)	Luther	Pickering	Snowbarger
Baker	Cox	Hansen	Manzullo	Pitts	Solomon
Barcia	Cramer	Hastert	Markey	Pombo	Souder
Barr	Crapo	Hastings (WA)	Mascara	Portman	Spence
Barrett (NE)	Cubin	Hayworth	McCollum	Poshard	Stark
Barrett (WI)	Cunningham	Hefley	McCrery	Pryce (OH)	Stearns
Bartlett	Danner	Henger	McHale	Quinn	Stump
Barton	Davis (VA)	Hill	McHugh	Radanovich	Sununu
Bilbray	Deal	Hilleary	McInnis	Ramstad	Talent
Blunt	DeFazio	Hinchee	McIntosh	Redmond	Tanner
Bonilla	DeLay	Hobson	McIntyre	Riggs	Tauzin
Bono	Diaz-Balart	Hoekstra	McKeon	Riley	Taylor (MS)
Boyd	Dickey	Holden	McKinney	Rivers	Thomas
Brady	Doggett	Hostettler	Meehan	Rogan	Thornberry
Bryant	Dreier	Hulshof	Metcalfe	Rogers	Thune
Bunning	Duncan	Hunter	Mica	Rohrabacher	Thurman
Burr	Dunn	Hutchinson	Miller (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiahrt
Burton	Ehlers	Inglis	Moran (KS)	Royce	Tierney
Buyer	Emerson	Istook	Myrick	Ryun	Traficant
Callahan	English	Jenkins	Neal	Salmon	Turner
Calvert	Ensign	Johinson, Sam	Nethercutt	Sanders	Upton
Camp	Everett	Jones	Neumann	Sanford	Wamp
Campbell	Fawell	Kaptur	Ney	Saxton	Watkins
Canady	Foley	Kasich	Northup	Scarborough	Watts (OK)
Cannon	Fowler	Kelly	Norwood	Schaefer, Dan	Weldon (FL)
Cardin	Fox	Kim	Nussle	Schaffer, Bob	Weller
Castle	Franks (NJ)	Kingston	Packard	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Chabot	Galleghy	Kleczka	Pappas	Sessions	Wicker
Chambliss	Gibbons	Klug	Parker	Shadegg	Wolf
Chenoweth	Gilchrest	Largent	Paul	Shaw	Wynn
Christensen	Gillmore	Latham	Paxon	Shays	Young (AK)
Clement	Goode	LaTourette	Pease	Shimkus	Young (FL)
Coble	Goodlatte	Lazio			
Coburn	Goodling	Leach			
Collins	Gordon	Lewis (KY)			
			Ackerman	Gejdenson	Miller (FL)
			Allen	Gekas	Minge
			Andrews	Gephardt	Mink
			Baessler	Gilman	Moakley
			Baldacci	Goss	Moran (VA)
			Ballenger	Graham	Morella
			Bass	Hall (OH)	Murtha
			Bateman	Hamilton	Nadler
			Becerra	Harman	Oberstar
			Bentsen	Hastings (FL)	Obey
			Bereuter	Hefner	Olver
			Berman	Hilliard	Ortiz
			Berry	Hinojosa	Owens
			Bilirakis	Hoolley	Oxley
			Bishop	Horn	Pallone
			Blagojevich	Houghton	Pascarell
			Bliley	Hoyer	Pastor
			Blumenauer	Hyde	Payne
			Boehlert	Jackson (IL)	Pickett
			Bonior	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
			Borski	(TX)	Porter
			Boswell	Jefferson	Price (NC)
			Boucher	John	Rahall
			Brown (CA)	Johnson (CT)	Rangel
			Brown (FL)	Johnson (WI)	Regula
			Brown (OH)	Johnson, E.B.	Reyes
			Capps	Kanjorski	Rodriguez
			Carson	Kennedy (MA)	Roemer
			Clay	Kennedy (RI)	Rothman
			Clayton	Kennelly	Roukema
			Clyburn	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
			Conyers	Kilpatrick	Rush
			Coyne	Kind (WI)	Sabo
			Cummings	King (NY)	Sanchez
			Davis (FL)	Klink	Sandlin
			DeGette	Knollenberg	Sawyer
			Delahunt	Kolbe	Scott
			DeLauro	Kucinich	Serrano
			Dellums	LaFalce	Sherman
			Deutsch	LaHood	Sisisky
			Dicks	Lampson	Skaggs
			Dingell	Lantos	Slaughter
			Dixon	Levin	Smith (MI)
			Dooley	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NJ)
			Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Smith (OR)
			Emery	Lofgren	Smith, Adam
			Ehrlich	Lowey	Snyder
			Eshoo	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
			Etheridge	Maloney (NY)	Stabenow
			Evans	Manton	Stokes
			Ewing	Martinez	Strickland
			Fattah	Matsui	Stupak
			Fazio	McCarthy (MO)	Tauscher
			Filner	McCarthy (NY)	Taylor (NC)
			Foglietta	McDade	Thompson
			Ford	McDermott	Torres
			Frank (MA)	McGovern	Towns
			Frelinghuysen	Meek	Velazquez
			Frost	Menendez	Vento
			Furse	Millender	Visclosky
			Ganske	McDonald	Waters

Watt (NC)	Wexler	Wise
Waxman	Weygand	Woolsey
Weldon (PA)	White	Yates

NOT VOTING—19

Boehner	Forbes	Schiff
Crane	Gonzalez	Schumer
Davis (IL)	Gutierrez	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	Linder	Stenholm
Engel	McNulty	Walsh
Farr	Molinari	
Flake	Mollohan	

□ 1104

Messrs. FROST, EWING, and KNOLLENBERG changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. PITTS, FOX of Pennsylvania, LATHAM, POSHARD, COSTELLO, HALL of Texas, PACKARD, MORAN of Kansas, and SHAYS and Ms. RIVERS changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANFORD

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANFORD:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED

SEC. 2001. LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this Act (and the amendments made by this Act), the aggregate amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 provided in this Act (and the amendments made by this Act) may not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for the provisions described in this Act (and the provisions of law amended by this Act).

Mr. SANFORD (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment here that would save U.S. taxpayers \$265 million in 1998 authorization, and it would save them \$265 million in 1999 authorization. That seems to me something worth doing for a couple of different reasons.

First, it seems to me to be in line with what the taxpayers are asking for. What taxpayers are consistently saying to me in my home district is that if we are asked to do more with less, why cannot Government do more with less? Individuals are asked to do more with less, businesses are asked to do more with less.

What this amendment does is not to ask the State Department to do more with less, but simply to do what they are doing with what they have, because this is just a freeze, and I stress that word "freeze," at 1997 levels.

Too, I think this is of interest and again an amendment worth passing be-

cause I think it is what our children are looking for. Lawrence Kotlikoff up at the University of Boston did a study on a thing called generational accounting, and in this study they looked at the imputed lifetime tax for a child born into America today; I mean for each of my three young sons, Marshall 4, Landon, 3 and Bolton, 1, for each of those children, the imputed lifetime tax is 84 percent. To me that is unconscionable. That either means the equivalent of economic enslavement or it means the end of the capitalistic system as we know it, but in either case it means unpleasantness for each of my three boys or any of our respective kids or grandkids. Here is a chance to lower, in essence to lighten, the burden by \$265 million off one shoulder and \$265 million off the other shoulder. That, to me, seems worth doing.

The third reason that I think that this amendment again makes sense is it is consistent with the math. What we talked about in committee last year when we talked about merging two cold-war-era programs, U.S. Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, both of which were designed to counter Soviet influence, when we talked about merging those two programs, we talked about billions of dollars worth of savings. Yet if we look at the funding here, as we can see by the bill, it goes up by \$265 million. This is a chance to take advantage of that savings that we talked about in committee.

A fourth reason that I think this makes a lot of sense is that it reflects reality. If the Berlin Wall had not fallen in 1989, I would not be offering this amendment. But the Berlin Wall did fall, and with it many things changed. If our spending on diplomatic missions and embassies and a whole host of other section 150-related expenditures was to reflect that change, we would have seen a dramatic decrease. But instead, funding has gone up from 1987 to 1994, it dipped slightly after 1994, and now it is on the way back up. To me, that does not reflect reality.

In fact, if we look at State Department funding, State Department funding has in essence doubled from the early 1980's to present. Again, I do not think that reflects the change that came with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Lastly, I would just mention that a whole host of groups, whether it is Women for Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens for a Sound Economy, Americans for Tax Reform or the Association of Concerned Taxpayers, think that this amendment is in the best interest of the American taxpayer, and I would urge its adoption.

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

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose my colleague's amend-

ment, an amendment that I believe is shortsighted. Mr. Chairman, foreign aid is not a frivolous expense of the United States tax dollar, especially when it is in the form of funds to support the State Department and our embassies abroad which serve to represent U.S. political and economic interests overseas.

The men and women who work in our missions overseas are not living in the lap of luxury. To the contrary, let me tell my colleagues, I was recently in Angola where our embassy staff, American citizens, both work and reside in trailer homes inside a heavily-guarded concrete compound where electricity and water are often cut off. These individuals live under these circumstances so that the United States might have some impact with the new government of that country, and to protect the millions of the many U.S. investments that exist in that country.

Those of my colleagues who would find it politically expedient to vote to cut foreign aid and operating expenses for our foreign service agencies fail to understand that there clearly is a price for leadership, and that price is far less, far less, than the cost of any military engagement that we can avoid through our diplomatic efforts, far less than a terrorist attack, far less than even a trade war in terms of dollars and lives.

Although the cold war is over, America has to remain alert to new threats, political instability, international terrorism, nuclear proliferation, epidemic diseases. All of these are things that we face in the context of this funding that we are trying to authorize. Continued U.S. engagement in international organizations and through unilateral and multilateral actions allow us to exert among our allies and our foes to diminish the threats to our political and economic security. Despite the rhetoric about the excesses of foreign policy budget and foreign affairs, the fact of the matter is, we are talking about 1 percent, 1 percent of the total Federal budget in contrast to the defense budget, which is about 18 percent of this Federal budget.

□ 1115

Despite what Members may have heard, annual expenditures for our assistance abroad is quite small and provide a big bang for our buck. In fact, many foreign assistance dollars never get abroad. Eighty percent of U.S. aid contracts and grants go to U.S.-based organizations and firms, and 95 percent of all food aid purchases, for those of the Members who are farmers in the Midwest, are made in the United States, 95 percent of all of those purchases. Nearly all of our military assistance is spent on U.S. goods and services for those who have the suppliers in their districts who create these particular goods.

Those Members who are considering supporting this amendment should consider this: Isolationism is a far greater

threat to the U.S. economy and to American workers than the meager expenditures that we are doing under this agreement. Even opponents of foreign aid must agree that we have economic interests overseas, including economic interests where people are employed here in the United States by what we promote abroad. The Commerce Department estimates that for every 1 billion dollars' worth of exports, we generate over 20,000 U.S. jobs here at home. In that regard, U.S. assistance to promote economic and political stability in developing countries is very, very dramatic.

As we approach the 21st century, we have to understand, as Madeleine Albright, our Secretary of State, has said, we cannot have foreign policy on the cheap. I am talking about looking at the bottom line, our interests here at home. Our interests here at home are fueled by the meager expenditure we make in this regard in the context of our entire budget.

In fact, being able to dictate what the new technologies are at Geneva in the respective organizations that we are participating in; promote U.S. interests abroad; promote the technological advancements that we have set in this service economy, that we have the ability to make a difference in; promote, as I just did in our trip to Africa and South Africa the hundreds of millions of dollars of expenditures by the pharmaceutical industry that are under threat because of a change in South African law as it relates to that pharmaceutical industry, so important to my State of New Jersey, we cannot be engaged in those arguments if we do not have the proper representation at our embassies abroad.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment. I do so with some reluctance. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] is a respected and valuable member of our committee. I know that he acts from exactly the right motives in offering this amendment.

I would warmly support this amendment if some of the cuts came to the multibillion dollar foreign aid accounts, of course, not the foreign aid that goes to save children's lives or feed the hungry, but the foreign aid that goes to international social engineering and sometimes to prop up dictatorships. But let me remind Members that we have already cut the major foreign aid provisions out of this bill. They are not in the bill that is before this body.

Then let us look at the numbers. The total spending in this bill, and this is the administration of foreign relations and refugee protection—it is not foreign aid per se although there are some provisions in it—the total spending in this bill is only 3.1 percent over fiscal year 1997, which is approximately the rate of inflation.

There is no money in this bill to fund empire-building, no money for big new programs or even expansion of old ones. The bill is already substantially below the administration's budget request for fiscal year 1998, approximately \$181 million below the administration's request. That is also below the budget resolution, which all of us in this committee have voted for, or at least most of us.

This bill saves money, as against the budget agreement. Again, we are already on record as supporting that agreement. It is a Republican-initiated, administration-backed agreement. We are below that, so anyone who says we are exceeding that—yes, we are below last year's, but we are well in line with the budget resolution.

Second, this bill means even greater savings in fiscal year 1999. If we do not pass this bill, the administration will almost certainly request and perhaps even get higher spending on the State Department and related agencies in fiscal year 1999. This bill actually reduces spending in that fiscal year.

Even more important, we have structured this bill so that the modest increases do not primarily go to fund the Federal bureaucracy. Instead, we enhance profreedom, prodemocracy initiatives such as refugee protection, Radio Free Asia, and human rights programs such as the scholarships for young people who have been forced to flee Tibet, Burma, and East Timor.

Even though the Sanford amendment is not aimed specifically at refugees or at Radio Free Asia, the aggregate cuts it imposes would almost certainly result in cuts in these programs. Unfortunately, the refugee account has already taken a cut in real dollars. The modest funding for refugee protection is not even enough to cover the last couple of years' worth of inflation. In real dollar terms, refugees still take a substantial cut over 3 years. Let us not forget we are awash in refugees. Some 26 million people are refugees throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, I have a letter that I have received from the InterAction Committee on Refugee Assistance, a dozen organizations, including the principal Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, and Episcopalian refugee assistance agencies, as well as other humanitarian and human rights groups, which details what these groups call the alarming trend toward reduction of resources for refugee protection overseas.

Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I will ask that that be made a part of the RECORD so Members can see how these cuts, this slowing down of refugee protection money, has hurt the Christian Karen refugees from Thailand to Burma, has hurt people in Liberia and elsewhere, simply because there is not enough money to protect these very vulnerable people.

I also want to call attention to the effect that this amendment will almost certainly have on the enhancement we voted for last week, on the amendment

that I offered to provide and to boost Radio Free Asia by \$70 million. That was, and I want to repeat this as I did last week, an initiative that Speaker GINGRICH came up with; that rather than 8 hours per day of broadcasting, Radio Free Asia ought to be bumped up to 24 hours a day into China, to send the message of freedom and hope to that beleaguered country. This legislation boosts that from the \$10 million in the bill each fiscal year, \$20 million total, by \$70 million. Again, that was an initiative that the Speaker suggested to us.

Mr. Chairman, I ask Members to vote down this amendment. I do so with reluctance, because I so greatly respect the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], but I think we have done a good job.

In my Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, and I know that the presiding chairman will look at this very carefully as well, we have tried to hold the line on spending. It is a good bill. Again, we are almost \$200 million below the budget resolution so we come in under that number.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR
VOLUNTARY INTERNATIONAL ACTION,
Washington, DC, April 9, 1997.

Hon. BENJAMIN GILMAN,
Chair, House International Relations Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GILMAN: As you work to develop State Department authorization legislation for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, the undersigned agencies urge you to authorize at least \$700 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), and to work with the Appropriations Committee to ensure that this amount is provided. The MRA account has suffered funding reductions in recent years that seriously jeopardizes the protection of refugees worldwide.

In addition, we urge you to increase the authorization level for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account to \$100 million. This life saving account is a no-year appropriation that has been essential in providing needed flexibility to the Administration to address emergency needs such as the most recent refugee crisis in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

The authorized level for MRA is currently \$671 million, and this amount was appropriated for fiscal years 1994 through 1996. However, for FY 1997 the appropriation was reduced to \$650 million (which is the amount requested by the Administration for FY 1998). In addition, Congressional appropriators permitted \$12 million of the FY 1997 MRA funding to be used for the administrative expenses of the State Department's Bureau for Populations, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), thus reversing a prohibition on such use of MRA funds that had existed for the previous two years (during those two years, PRM administrative expenses were funded through appropriations for Diplomatic and Consular functions). The Administration again seeks \$12 million for this purpose in FY 98. The effect of this earmark is to further reduce the amount available for direct assistance to refugees. In real terms, this means that unless Congress acts this time, there will be \$33 million less available for refugees in fiscal year 1998 as compared

to 1996. This real reduction in resources for refugees overseas is not acceptable.

Within the MRA account, the funding specified for overseas assistance (\$468 million in FY 1997) is used for contributions to international organizations, primarily the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The role of UNHCR in providing life-saving and other assistance to refugees is critical to the protection goal of U.S. refugee policy. For this reason, inadequate MRA funding has a direct impact on the achievement of refugee protection.

EXAMPLES OF UNMET REFUGEE PROTECTION NEEDS

In recent months, several alarming trends have been noted. Among these is understaffing in UNHCR's protection division. Site visits by many of our agencies to refugee situations worldwide regularly find that UNHCR's protection corps is dangerously understaffed, which exposes refugees to serious risks and deprives UNHCR of the ability to fulfill its primary task of protection. The results of inadequate resources are seen in the following examples, provided through site visits by our organizations:

A site visit to Uganda in Central Africa in 1996 found that UNHCR did not have a single protection officer in northern Uganda to monitor the grave protection needs of 200,000 Sudanese refugees there. More than 100 Sudanese were killed in northern Uganda last year during rebel raids on refugee settlements. Similarly, in West Africa UNHCR had a single protection officer in the field to address the needs of 300,000 Liberian refugees in Ivory Coast. These refugees lack proper identification cards and are vulnerable to harassment and abuse by local soldiers as well as by combatants infiltrating refugee sites from Liberia.

In Burundi some 70,000 Burundian refugees were to be repatriated into potentially dangerous areas of the country, UNHCR had to suspend its resettlement efforts in part because it lacked the resources to monitor the safety of returnees. Because of Burundi's dangerous highways, UNHCR needs an expensive air capacity to monitor the safety of recent returnees and gain an early warning capacity for new refugee flows in inaccessible areas of the country.

The United States has advocated for elections in Liberia at the earliest appropriate time, even though 750,000 Liberian refugees—nearly one-fourth of the electorate—are out of the country and potentially disenfranchised. In order to ensure the credibility of any Liberian election, UNHCR may need to bring the electoral process to Liberian refugees if conditions remain too dangerous to bring refugees home to Liberia to vote. It would be an expensive but important undertaking.

In India, UNHCR has terminated assistance to many urban refugees living in Delhi because of lack of funds. The refugees, who live in dire circumstances even with UNHCR assistance, have been despondent, saying that they have no means to survive. One refugee killed herself after her assistance was terminated.

In Nepal, border guards continue to hand over Tibetan refugees to the Chinese authorities. UNHCR is only able to visit the border occasionally, when a full-time presence would be warranted. Also in Nepal, UNHCR has reduced the level of assistance to Bhutanese refugees, despite the fact that there are no prospects for their repatriation or local integration.

UNMET NEEDS IN THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES

In addition, underfunding of UNHCR's core programs and special initiatives prevents needed assistance to refugees, thwarts ef-

forts at repatriation, and in other ways undermines the goals of the U.S. refugee program. The results of inadequate resources are seen in the following examples, provided through site visits by our organizations:

Landmines have become a more prevalent danger to repatriation. The pending return of 300,000 refugees to Angola is a case in point—Angola is estimated to contain as many as 10 million landmines. A major coordinated effort with international organizations is needed to address this major impediment to safe repatriation. The threat of landmines affects relief routes and repatriation routes, and necessitates landmines awareness programs among refugees. Removal of landmines is usually an expensive but necessary component of reconstruction to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees.

A massive repatriation of 300,000 refugees to Sierra Leone under a fragile peace accord is being pursued. Yet UNHCR's financial constraints have impeded efforts to place a protection officer in the field outside the capital. Similar constraints exist in Liberia as plans for a massive repatriation effort from Ivory Coast and Guinea are being considered. A site visit to Guinea in 1996 found that broken delivery trucks were hampering food deliveries to 200,000 Liberian refugees over some of Africa's most difficult roads. Lack of spare parts for truck repairs is a major problem. The UNHCR had two field officers trying to meet the assistance needs of 200,000 refugees. Some experts consider the acceptable ratio to be one field officer per 25,000 refugees.

One of the most promising young countries in Africa, Eritrea, still waits the return home of up to 300,000 refugees. Their repatriation has been stalled for three years, in part by the expense of conducting a repatriation program that provides the level of support that returnees will need in order to rebuild after decades of destruction from civil war.

American agencies working on the ground in Bosnia continue to report the lack of shelter, services, and economic activity as a major deterrent to repatriation of refugees. With the lifting of temporary protection for Bosnians in Europe, there is a need for comprehensive durable solutions to be found. These include voluntary return for most refugees, who will need an infrastructure to be rebuilt in their villages and towns. For others, it will involve resettlement opportunities in third countries such as the United States.

SPECIAL NEEDS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

UNHCR and other international organizations have recently recognized that special efforts must be made with regard to refugee children. Children constitute over 50% of UNHCR's refugee caseload, and children separated from their parents and normal caregivers constitute one of the most vulnerable refugee populations. These children need the assistance of staff trained and equipped to deal with their legal, physical and mental needs.

These services are particularly crucial in order to prevent the recruitment of children as child soldiers, military porters, prostitutes, and forced marriage partners. Refugees families and communities must be assisted in helping their children cope with the effects of physical and psychological trauma and prolonged periods of insecurity and interrupted family life.

With adequate funding and staffing, UNHCR can coordinate with ICRC, UNICEF, nongovernmental organizations, and others to engage in quick intervention, tracing, and reunification programs. These coordinated efforts can help reunite children with caring members of their families or former friends

and neighbors willing to help children preserve their language, culture, and relationships with family and their communities.

Conflicts also produce families headed by children, who need special attention to care for the needs of their younger siblings while in exile and particularly on return to their homelands, where they often lack necessary life and vocational skills. Other children with special needs include older teens who have spent years in exile or refugee camps; demobilized child soldiers; victims of sexual abuse or torture; and handicapped or landmine injured minors.

Only 30% of refugee children benefit from formal educational programs, and often teachers and curriculum for these programs are poor. Agencies are anxious to produce and oversee better teaching training and to provide curriculum materials that are educationally challenging and can help children understand the importance of basic human rights and democratic values. Such efforts will help these young students contribute to the reconciliation of their communities and the rebuilding of their societies.

The MRA account also provides funds for the admission of refugees to the U.S. We wish to note in this regard that over the past several years the Administration has drastically reduced the ceiling for refugee admissions. The current admissions level of 78,000, for example, represents a 13% decrease from the FY96 ceiling of 90,000 which in turn was about 20% lower than the FY95 figure of 112,000. This decrease is clearly contrary to the will of Congress, as expressed in last year's defeat of efforts in both the House and Senate to statutorily cap the number of refugee admissions. In addition, recent letters to the State Department from Members in both chambers have urged that the admissions ceiling be restored to between 90,000 and 100,000.

We thank you for your ongoing work on behalf of refugees and other forced migrants, and we appreciate your consideration of our views on this critical funding issue.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ferris, Chair, Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs, Executive Director, Immigration & Refugee Program, Church World Service. On behalf of the following agencies: Tsehaye Teferra, Executive Director, Ethiopian Community Development Council; C. Richard Perkins, Director, Episcopal Migration Ministries; Martin A. Wenick, Executive Director, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; Roger Winter, Executive Director, Immigration & Refugee Services of America, U.S. Committee for Refugees; Robert Devecchi, President, International Rescue Committee; Ralston H. Deffenbaugh, Jr., Executive Director, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service; Le Xuan Khoa, President, Southeast Asia Resource Action Center; John Swenson, Director, U.S. Catholic Conference/Migration & Refugee Services; Don Hammond, Vice President, World Relief Corporation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose the Sanford amendment, the amendment of my colleague. Really, honestly, I would say to the gentleman from South Carolina, I will say that he misconstrues foreign aid and foreign assistance and what we do in the United States.

Further, the gentleman's amendment guts foreign affairs spending levels

that we agreed to last week in the budget resolution. Even more important, I think the gentleman ignores the fact, and I heard him in his comments say that we have increased our foreign affairs funding in the last decade, when in fact the last 2 fiscal years we have reduced our foreign affairs funding by 14 percent.

Let me put a human face on this. In January I went with a congressional delegation, the largest one ever to leave the United States to go to China, led by the gentleman from Arizona, JIM KOLBE. Subsequent to that I went with the Speaker of the House again to China in March.

In each instance it was extremely cold in China, particularly in January. We met at our Embassy in China for what is referred to as a country team briefing. That place was leaking and dilapidated. All I can say to Ambassador Sasser and the people that are there is that it must be exceedingly difficult to keep their morale up in just that particular country alone.

I went home in March with a youngster that works at that Embassy who lives in a facility that does not have hot water, did not have heat, and his electricity is off more than it is on. The morale of people in foreign services then, would, of course, be reduced if we find these circumstances.

My colleague, the ranking member, just spoke about being in Angola. I was with him in Angola just 2 weeks ago. When we got there, I do not know whether the gentleman remembers, I would say to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], but we were told a body was found out on the street the Sunday before we were there. The building next door to the Embassy had been rafeed with bullets. Here we have a dilapidated structure, again, with our Ambassador living in it, with potable water being a difficulty, that Ambassador having had malaria seven times, he reported, in addition to others that I have heard that complaint about.

I have talked to the people in the Embassies, and their morale is low. What the gentleman would do is cause that to be a problem.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Does that mean, then, that the morale is very high, for instance, in Argentina, where the Embassy is appraised at over \$20 million?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I cannot say that the morale is high in Argentina, I do not know that. I can tell the gentleman about Angola and about Zaire, the former Congo. I can tell the gentleman about the Ukraine, where 25 percent of all of what the Embassy does is expedite U.S. business problems.

That is where the gentleman is shortsighted, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman is thinking that the money just goes

out and the residual does not leave an impact in the United States of America. It has a tremendous impact, what Embassies do to help American businesses; but even more important, American citizens. We cannot have people, either in tourism or in business, all over the world and not have our facilities to help them.

Mr. SANFORD. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly agree that our Ambassador staff, our Embassy staffs around the globe do a great job. What I am struggling with is the same thing that the American taxpayer is struggling with. That is that many of them live not in \$200 million homes. I have a long list of residences that are appraised at over \$1 million.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Taking back my time, Mr. Chairman, that is disingenuous. I do not know that Embassy, but I know the one in Prague, in Paris, in England. Many of those buildings were purchased some time ago, sometimes at almost crazy costs that they were sold for.

So surely American citizens do not live in \$20 million homes, but American citizens benefit by low-cost products, American citizens benefit by safe and inhabitable environments that are sometimes produced in circumstances where our Embassies and consulates, which we have already cut immensely around the globe, have caused them to benefit greatly.

That is where I think a part of the mistake is. It is as if we take \$16 billion and throw it, poof, up in the air and nothing comes back to us. One whole lot comes back to this country. In Angola, I heard them discussing how Chevron and how Texaco use our Embassy in helping them to be expedited. I can tell the Members, safety and security is a vital concern. The gentleman's measure would ignore that.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my colleague and I would say my friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD], because he is a very thoughtful Member. However, I disagree with him strongly on the issue of whether or not we should make this kind of cut in our State Department authorization.

Mr. Chairman, it would be appropriate if the chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, gentleman from Kentucky, who is also the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that funds the State Department, were down here speaking on this. I do not presume to speak for him. But having worked with him for the last 10 years on this issue, I think I have some understanding, as I know the gentleman has an even greater understanding, of the needs in foreign policy.

I would like to focus on one reason that the gentleman from South Carolina gave in support of his amendment. He gave as his fourth reason that the

amount of money we are spending in foreign policy does not reflect the reality of the world since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

I would say it is exactly contrary to that. It is precisely because of the fall of the Berlin Wall, it is precisely because of the end of the cold war, that our requirements, our foreign policy responsibilities, have grown apace. The United States still continues to be the only country in the world that is a diplomatic superpower, a military superpower, an economic superpower, and a political superpower. That gives us, whether we like it or not, very substantial responsibilities that we as a country must continue to discharge.

We know this is not a less dangerous world that we live in today simply because of the end of the cold war. Indeed, we find that in many regions of the world conflicts and problems that had heretofore been kept under the surface by an overarching superpower conflict, have now risen to the surface and pose potential dangers to the United States and to the rest of the world.

□ 1130

These are problems that pose potential dangers to the security of the world and to peace in various regions of the world.

Not long ago I took a congressional delegation to China. I mention that because during our visit we went to our Embassy in Beijing. One of the things that this amendment would do would be to cut the funds that are available for renovation and repair of Embassies. We are talking about the U.S. mission in what is the largest country of the world from a population standpoint, the third largest country of the world in terms of its gross domestic product, its economy, and the country with the largest trade deficit that the United States has.

In Beijing, our Embassy is woefully inadequate; it is desperately in need of repair; it is leaking through the roof; it has inadequate plumbing and inadequate electricity. Frankly, it does not enhance the credibility of the United States, the largest country of the world, the major power in that region, to be in such a woefully inadequate facility. That sends a message that I believe is the wrong kind of message.

But it is more than just the Embassy renovations we are talking about in this proposed cut. What about the Embassy security? We have Embassies all over the world that desperately need to be upgraded from a security standpoint. We are committed to increasing the amount of broadcasting in Radio Free Asia. We are committed to doing more, as the gentleman from New Jersey said, in refugee protection; and an area that I am concerned about, environmental protections along the United States-Mexico border. Commitments that we made as part of the North American Free-Trade Agreement would be substantially cut as a result of this

amendment. We would be cutting our efforts to try to establish an Embassy in Jerusalem, our efforts to eliminate child labor all over the world. These are just some of the issues that would be affected by this cut.

The reality is, Mr. Chairman, that we have a funding need that is driven in very large part by currency exchange rates. That is one of the things the gentleman from South Carolina did not focus on when he talked about the rising cost of the State Department. Frequently, the cost is beyond our control. Currency exchange rates drive the amount of money we have to spend overseas. It has nothing to do with the actual dollars that we would be appropriating if all those dollars were being spent here at home. But they're not. We have to pay our foreign nationals in their currency. We have to buy food in that currency. We have to pay for repairs in that currency. So we are driven by factors that are often outside the control of the subcommittee, as the chairman well knows, when we appropriate funds in our subcommittee.

I urge my colleagues to not support this amendment. It simply is not the right time to be sending a signal to the rest of the world that we are going to reduce our involvement, that we are going to reduce our commitment to American foreign policy. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina. This is probably a fairly easy amendment for the Members of this body to vote for. The political repercussions of a "yes" vote in the short-term future would not be great, and one could certainly find it very attractive to talk about cutting spending and trimming back government.

But I would suggest that in terms of the long-term U.S. national interest, this could be one of the most devastating votes that we could make. We are at the point, in terms of our funding of our diplomatic agencies, that we are getting to the point where the inadequacy of the funding, the level of demoralization of the staff, the lack of ability to deal with the rising cost stemming from terrorism and proliferation and all of the other still existing threats to our national security are going to render our diplomatic agencies unable to meet the challenges that they face.

Just a couple of facts in terms of background. We spend less in our international relations spending now than we spent in fiscal year 1985 in unadjusted dollars. In terms of just straight dollar amounts, we are spending less now than we spent in 1985. The budget for the State Department and other diplomatic agencies has already been cut in the past 2 years by 14 percent.

This amendment violates the budget agreement, overrides the vast majority

of the Committee on International Relations in terms of the appropriate level, removes the flexibility of the appropriators who are dealing with a very difficult situation where three important agencies, the Justice Department, the Commerce Department and the State Department, are all within their budget, and puts an artificial lid on one aspect of that, which makes their ability to make sensible priority decisions much weaker.

It cuts the Embassy security. It limits its ability to build up Radio Free Asia. It cuts refugee protection. It very much impacts in our effort to develop a broader program for the Mexican-United States border which would allow us to ensure that the very necessary commercial relations, if it exists, are documented, that people have the appropriate credentials and at the same time are not able to come across the border illegally. There is no point to going any further with these cuts.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, could the gentleman show me any of those cuts?

Mr. BERMAN. Could I show the gentleman the cuts?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BERMAN. The cuts in what the administration has requested in terms of State Department funding?

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, in other words, I would call a cut a cut from what we are spending today. I think we both know this is simply a freeze at 1997 levels.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we sit here and we decide, we want to build the following Embassies. We want to institute the following new program on the Mexican border. We want the diplomatic security bureau of the Department of State to undertake the following new security measures. We want more commercial attaches in the following Embassy. Then we put on top of that a resolution which freezes the budget. The result of that is a massive cut in other functions that was never anticipated, a reduction in the ability to process passports and all the other basic services that the State Department undertakes. You cannot engage in a whole series of new initiatives and then freeze the budget without expecting massive cuts in other areas.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I suppose it would be a matter of viewpoint on that. Again, in 1983 the State Department was funded with \$1.9 billion. Today it is funded with \$3.97 billion. To me that would not be a cut.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 1985, using that as the base, we spent more money on the international relations budget in that year than is being proposed by the President to spend this coming fiscal year. This House has already cut the administration's budget in this area by several

hundred million dollars. This amendment would cut it by an additional \$200 to \$300 million. I think that is a terrible mistake. I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that I consider the gentleman who has offered the amendment one of the Congress's most distinguished young leaders. My concern, and I would like to extend a little bit beyond, although in full agreement with the last speaker, Mr. BERMAN, as well as the previous speaker, the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. KOLBE, relates to the nature of the world. There are two things that I think this body has to relevantly consider.

As the cold war has come to an end certain international issues are more complicated. It is not just an "us versus them" circumstance. A lot more sophistication is needed. We are also seeing a number of new countries develop. Some of these new countries are former States of the former Soviet Union. Some are former states of a split country, the former Yugoslavia. Some are in other parts of the world.

But the point I would make is that if you want to give legitimacy to these states, you have to recognize them in appropriate ways. That means establish embassies in these countries; that means make it clear that the United States of America legitimizes the state structure that has come into being, which is in our enormous national interest.

Second, if in a very broad sense one can characterize the last half century as being principally one of geopolitics, we all hope and there is certain potential in the making that the next half century will be largely about geoeconomics. In this contest I think an enormous case can be made that to help American business we are going to have to have not less representation abroad but significantly more, particularly in the area of commercial activities and decentralized consulates.

When you have significant countries with regions that are the equivalent manyfold of the average nation-state, it is very important that the United States business community have an anchor in those regions, whether it be the Shanghais or other cities within the new China or whether they be part of the older countries of western Europe. My sense is that we shortchange the Department of State at great risk to the national security of the United States and also in a very significant way to the future of American commerce.

The State Department has done a very poor job in contract with the last century in projecting commerce as a signal mission. But I think in the coming decades on this commercial component of American representation abroad and the need to have structures to support the commercial component are going to be increasingly important.

So as easy as this amendment seems to be to vote for, I think the membership ought to take great caution and support the budget agreement, support the President, who is, after all, all of our President when it comes to foreign policy, and support the leadership of the committee.

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the gentleman's amendment for many reasons, but I wish to speak specifically on cutting off funds to upgrade our facilities in China.

Mr. Chairman, I have been to China. I have been to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, as others who spoke before me have. I have witnessed the deplorable conditions of the building in which Ambassador Sasser and his very able staff do their work. Our quarters there, in my judgment, are an embarrassment to this country. They need to be upgraded, and this is not an excessive request. It simply has to do with doing what is right so that we can do our work and maintain the morale of our talented and well-trained representatives in Beijing and throughout the world.

This is not the time to adopt an isolationist foreign policy. On the contrary, the allocations for the State Department are justifiable, so I oppose the amendment and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD]. For the first time in recent memory, the Congress is moving away from its free-spending ways. A balanced budget in the next 5 years is now a real possibility. Tax breaks for working American families, albeit not large enough tax breaks, I think we should go much larger than those that are proposed at this time, but they appear to be in the offing. But we could go much further.

The gentleman's amendment, similar to the one I voted for in committee, is a fair one. It simply freezes spending authorization at the level appropriated for fiscal year 1997. Freezes. It was not a cut, although I would support a cut. It is a freeze. We are simply saying that while we work toward a balanced budget, while we reduce taxes for the overburdened American people who are just overtaxed, while we try to move our own citizens off welfare rolls and into productive jobs, that the State Department, the foreign aid bureaucracy and others learn to live on the same allocation appropriated by this Congress for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] in my opinion offers a modest amendment, an amendment that will allow us to proceed even faster to balancing the budget and to giving tax relief to the American people. They are entitled to tax relief.

We keep hearing that we are drastically cutting back, that we are slashing this and slashing that and cutting this. This is not a cut. Some of us would agree to drastically and dramatically cutting, but that is not what this is. This merely freezes last year's levels.

□ 1145

American families go through this type of process, this decisionmaking process, when they have to set priorities all the time. They oftentimes freeze parts of their budget. This is what we ought to do.

It is a modest proposal. We ought to support it. I know the gentleman has already mentioned this early on, but we have had a lot of folks against this amendment for a while. There are a lot of very significant groups that favor this amendment, such as Women For Tax Reform, Citizens Against Government Waste, the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens For A Sound Economy, Americans For Tax Reform. These very pro-taxpayer groups support this amendment.

I would strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHABOT. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, there has been much talk about cuts, and as my colleague just pointed out, this amendment does not cut, it simply freezes. But with the conversations that have taken place, I would have thought there would be leaking roofs, walls falling in.

I want to suggest two places, in addition to again this being a freeze, where savings might come in. One, the State Department itself, as of October 1995, had a list of over 100 properties for potential sale valued at over \$467 million. I want to say that again: \$467 million. That would take care of, again, any of these shortfalls that have been suggested.

The other thing is a lot of the spending that is proposed in this bill, I mean, for instance, \$178 million, we have to multiply these numbers by two; but \$178 million for the International Tropical Timber Organization? How about \$234,000 for the International Natural Rubber Study Organization? Or how about \$134,000 for the International Hydrographic Organization? How about \$203,000 for the International Cotton Advisory Study Group? Or \$51,000 for the International Copper Study Group?

There are a host of places wherein we could come up with the savings that would keep our embassies doing what they ought to be doing.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I urge my colleagues to support this very modest amendment. Many of us would be willing to go much further than this, and really think we should cut. This does not cut, it merely freezes at last year's levels.

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and would like to speak to the aspect of the amendment that I believe cuts really close to the American people. Oftentimes when this Congress speaks about foreign affairs, many Americans do not perceive it as something that touches their lives in any concrete fashion.

One aspect of this amendment, I think, cuts very close to the people in my State, Florida, and in fact to the people of the United States. That is, maybe it is mundane, but that is the ability of Americans to obtain their passports and their visas in a timely manner.

In my community, if individuals need to get a passport in a fast fashion, they are likely to stand in line for 3 hours, 4 hours, 5 hours, sometimes over a couple of days. If there is an emergency, if there is a business need, a family need, oftentimes it will be very difficult to accomplish that purpose of getting a visa or a passport in a quick fashion.

When this Government was shut down a year and a half ago, extraordinary havoc was created throughout Florida, and I can only imagine throughout the Nation, in the private sector by business people who could not conduct their business.

Now, in fairness, this amendment does not shut down Government, but what it does is it reduces the amount of opportunity, the ability of the State Department to improve their services with respect to Americans obtaining their passports and visas.

The sponsor of the amendment very eloquently spoke of his three little children and the tax burden that they will incur as they grow up. Well, I too, have three little children, but I would respectfully suggest that the manner in which all of America's children will have the ability to pay for our Government in the 21st century and pay for our obligations to our veterans and our senior citizens and our military forces and the obligation of what we call the American way of life, the manner in which we do that is not to stick our head in the sand and pretend that our opportunities cease at our borders; rather, I believe, it is common sense that the manner in which America's children will have the opportunities in the 21st century to pay for the kind of society we want is to increase our opportunities.

Increasing opportunities overseas means to have a very valid presence overseas. The way in which we increase our economic opportunities, our ability to travel, our ability to trade, our ability to make certain that there is peace rather than conflict is not by cutting money in today's budget, in today's bill, which has already been cut from the President's budget proposal; but rather it is to keep it where the President ultimately wanted.

To do otherwise, I believe, would be to defeat the exact purpose that the

sponsor of the amendment seeks, and that is to make there be less of a burden on today's children for tomorrow.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to rise in strong support of the Sanford amendment to reduce this bill by \$265 million, and I also wanted to respond to some of the previous comments.

We have been told that, if the Sanford amendment passes, America would be sticking our heads in the sands and withdrawing from our international responsibilities. Let me give my colleagues some numbers here. This is \$265 million, a lot of money, Mr. Chairman. However, compare that with the overall amount of the bill, which is \$6.3 billion. In addition, later on this year we will pass a foreign aid bill which will be approximately \$12 billion, or somewhere thereabout. In addition to that, we will be spending around \$260 billion on defense. Those are huge numbers.

Mr. Chairman, if I had long hair, this amendment is not even clipping off an inch or two of my long hair. What it does is it plucks out a few of the hairs out of my head. I will still have plenty of hair in my head with or without the Sanford amendment. But I would suggest and recommend strongly that we do have to clip, we do have to trim, because we are over \$5 trillion in debt. That is what this is about. This is about trying to make the future good for our children by not enslaving them year after year from deficit spending and increasing the debt.

I want to give my colleagues three areas where we could find savings in this bill. No. 1, we spend hours, and we have already had two or three amendments on the United Nations. One of them talked about pulling America out of the United Nations, another asked for a study so they could find better ways to restructure. Yet, with this bill, we are increasing support for international organizations \$68 million. That seems a little odd when we have so many Members who want to actually cut out spending.

We have heard that this amendment will cause a lot of the overseas real estate to go in disrepair and have roofs that leak. And yet, Mr. Chairman, we have already passed the Bachus amendment that moved to sell unnecessary real estate that should give us a 5-year savings of \$109 million. Now, that is rather odd, Mr. Chairman, when we are told that this amendment would actually cripple our overseas real estate investment, because the bill itself calls for an increase of \$389 million for the next 2 years, each year, for new real estate.

What is it we are trying to do? On the one hand we are trying to reduce, and on the other hand we are trying to expand. What this amendment does is it forces us to get our priorities right.

What is the third area? One of the reasons why most Members are ultimately going to support this bill is be-

cause it does consolidate and eliminate two agencies, the Arms Control Disarmament Agency and the U.S. Information Agency.

Now, as one who believes in smaller government, I am excited by this. I think it is very important to consolidate and eliminate duplicative agencies and commissions; and yet this, apparently, is not going to save any money. So why are we doing it; for window decoration? If we are not doing it for more efficiency, why are we doing it? And if we are doing it for inefficiency, is it not true that it will save money?

Mr. Chairman, if we are truthful and sincere about our desire to reduce the size of government and to consolidate and eliminate unnecessary agencies, certainly we are doing that with the implied goal of saving taxpayers' dollars.

The \$265 million is a lot of money back in the First District of Georgia, as I am sure it is in all 435 congressional districts; but in terms of a bill that has a cost of over \$6.3 billion, in terms of \$260 billion in defense that we will be spending around the globe, in terms of \$12 billion in foreign aid we will be spending, this \$265 million is small and it is reasonable. But it is an important and symbolic first step toward fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to pass the Sanford amendment.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

My colleagues, when we were in the State senate, we had a parliamentary provision in our rules that would allow us to divide the question on any issue. And when we had an amendment that involved a broad number of areas, we, as members of the State senate, could then make a motion to the chair to divide the issue.

While I respect the sponsors of this amendment, and I think that they are right in wanting to cut Federal Government spending and State Department spending, for the Congress to micromanage to this extent is wrong.

They ought to ask the question on individual amendments. They should ask me if I want to cut Embassy security. Of course, I do not want to cut Embassy security. Our Embassies need security. They need the protection and the money that provides that protection. So maybe we could extract this from the Sanford amendment, and maybe it would be more palatable to me.

They could ask me if I want to cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba. No, I do not want to cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba. So why do we not extract this, Mr. Chairman, from this amendment, and then maybe it would be more palatable to me.

Maybe we could say we want to cut environmental programs along the gulf, the United States-Mexican border. I do not want to do that. There are some parts of the gentleman's measure

that I like, but this micromanaging by the Congress is just wrong.

We cannot dictate to the administrative branch of Government everything. We are going to give them an amount of money and we are going to tell them to spend this money judiciously and spend it in such a manner as it is not wasted. So while I respect the gentleman, and I would like to be able to support the philosophy of what he is trying to do, I think that this type of micromanagement is totally wrong.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that my understanding is that the Congress is in charge of the pursestrings of this Nation and that, therefore, this is the kind of micromanaging the taxpayers would expect of us.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I understand what the gentleman is saying, but I do not think we can start dictating to the administrative branch of Government, to the State Department that they ought to have blue carpets in their Embassies; we should not have an amendment that says no Embassy can be painted brown or pink.

We ought to recognize that the Constitution gives foreign policy responsibility to the administrative branch of Government. We do hold the pursestrings. I am chairman of the committee that appropriates the money to the State Department for foreign policy, and the chairman here today is the chairman of the committee that handles the State Department affairs, such as most of these things address.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would be so kind as to continue to yield, the gentleman is precisely right, and that is why this amendment does not attempt to micromanage where any of this money should come from. All it does is freeze at 1997 levels.

Mr. CALLAHAN. I understand that, but, at the same time, this committee, the Committee on International Relations, has gone through hours and hours of hearings trying to draft a bill. Does the gentleman think they do not care about the same things he cares about? Does the gentleman think they just overlooked this or they are trying to give the administration the ability to spend this money in a reckless fashion? Of course they are not.

□ 1200

Mr. SANFORD. I am on that committee and that is why I am offering it.

Mr. CALLAHAN. And my colleagues should have argued these points in the committee where they have the time, where they have the ability, even giving the administration the authority to come in and to tell them what is wrong with these proposals. These feel-good, look-good amendments are wrong.

I think that it sounds good to be able to go back to our districts and say, we introduced this resolution on this amendment to this bill that was going to do these certain things. But in my opinion, and it is in all respect, and certainly my colleague is in a position, being on the Committee on International Relations, to have input, to talk to his colleagues on the subcommittee and on the full Committee on International Relations and to try to either put it in report language or suggest that the sense of the Congress is this.

But for us to begin amending this bill, telling the administration what they are going to spend their money on, what time of day the ambassadors are going to get up, in my opinion, is absolutely wrong. So I respectfully request that my colleagues recognize that we cannot micromanage to this extent and that they vote against the Sanford amendment.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This amendment is counterproductive, and, in fact, in many ways it is un-American, because we are the world's leader economically, we are the world's leader in terms of setting social trends, we are the world's leader in terms of showing the wisdom and maturity that the rest of the world expects from us and this amendment weakens our leadership capacity.

To cut the State Department is an implication that they are not doing their job. But is not the proof in the pudding? Is not the proof of whether they are doing their job the view that other countries have of us, the extent to which they look to us for guidance, not just in terms of military judgments but more importantly, in terms of the economic judgments that open up markets for our free enterprise system and our competitively priced products.

We are now in a global economy, a global economy in which the United States has the major stake. In fact, the United States has the greatest interest in this global economy because we have the most productive capacity right now for what the rest of the world wants. We do not have enough of a market within our country to maintain the economic growth that we depend upon for our quality of life, so we need to expand market opportunities around the world.

To do so, it will not be the U.S. Government that is going to be investing the majority of resources, it is not U.S. Government personnel who will be directly responsible for accomplishing this national objective. It is the private sector. It is corporations, it is individual entrepreneurs. But they desperately need people in foreign countries, in our embassies that know the country, that can bail them out of problems that they might encounter, that in fact will represent our economic interests in a mature, in a responsible, and in a professional manner.

That is the job of the State Department. They do it very well. They do not do it as well as they should be able to do it today, because we have cut 3,000 people already out of the State Department. If my colleagues want to find out what the effect of that is, they do not have to go to the families of State Department personnel who may have lost their jobs or may have retired early, but go to the executives of our corporations who are involved in international trade and they will tell you they need more help in American embassies, they need more consulates, they need a State Department that is growing at the pace that our economy is growing, they need a State Department that realizes the importance of the global economy and realizes the importance of American leadership within international economies.

How counterproductive could we be to cripple this essential agency of American interests, these committed professionals who are doing the job that we depend upon? I just cannot imagine that Congress would go along with this shortsighted view. But beyond the economic considerations, think of the hundreds of thousands of young Americans who have died in wars, some wars that could have been ended earlier, some wars that never should have begun. We owe it to them to make sure that we avoid that kind of bloodshed in the future, to make sure we avoid those diplomatic failures, to make sure, in fact, that the 21st century is a time of peace and prosperity.

And as important as the Defense Department is, it is not the Defense Department that is going to achieve that goal to the extent that the State Department will be able to achieve it if they have adequate resources. Because knowledge leads to understanding, which leads to respect, which leads to appreciation, which leads to friendship. And it is that global friendship that serves our national interests and will serve the interests of our children and our grandchildren who otherwise may have to risk their lives because of failed diplomacy.

We cannot afford failed diplomacy. We cannot afford not to have the professionals, the people who are dedicated to American ideals in other countries around the world. Why we would cut the State Department more after we have already cut it so badly is beyond me and I hope far beyond the wisdom of this Congress.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would urge my colleagues in this body to support the peace and prosperity that is a direct result of global economic interdependency and vote "no" on the Sanford amendment—and to do so overwhelmingly.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to the Sanford amendment. I want to make several points about it. The first point is that the Sanford amendment is not a cut in the foreign aid budget. There is virtually no foreign aid money

in the bill that we are now considering. It is a bill that reauthorizes the State Department.

I know how attractive it is on this floor to support cuts in foreign aid, but I want Members to be very clear that we are not voting here on a foreign aid cut, we are voting with respect to a cut in the State Department authorization bill. What that means is that the cut is aimed at our diplomats and their ability to do their work abroad. That is the first point.

Second, I think the amendment to cut the State Department authorization bill has to be put in some context, and that context simply is that we have had too many cuts already in the so-called 150, or international, account. The international affairs budget has been cut by 30 percent, 37 percent in real terms, since 1986; and as has been mentioned on the floor, in the past 2 years, the funding has been cut by 14 percent.

Now, all of our professional diplomats that I am acquainted with, and I am going to cite some personally in just a moment, believe that these cuts have now begun to harm our ability to conduct foreign policy in a lot of different ways. They cut the diplomatic infrastructure that is crumbling due to funding cuts, which have prevented us from modernizing and maintaining our buildings, making it very difficult for our diplomats to do their exceedingly important work.

It has become increasingly hard to maintain the level of consular services American people deserve overseas. And I suspect there are very few congressional offices that do not deal on a daily basis with demands for consular service from our diplomats. And we have accumulated more than \$1 billion in arrears to international organizations, and that undermines our ability to lead in the world and impedes our ability to get multilateral institutions to follow our aid.

The point, simply, is that I do not think that the Sanford amendment can be taken in isolation, it has to be seen in the context of very sharp cuts in the international account over a period of a good many years.

The third point to make is, and this goes directly to the amendment, is I simply think that the State Department cuts that are proposed by the Sanford amendment are much too deep. The bill when it came to the floor already cut the President's request by \$200 million. We have adopted on this floor additional cuts of roughly \$136 million; and along comes Sanford, which is a \$225 million cut.

If we add all of this up together, what we are doing is we are cutting about half a billion dollars from the President's request. So this is not just a freeze. I know the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] intends this to be a freeze. And if we look at his amendment itself, that is what he

is seeking to do, to freeze the level of spending. But if we put it into the context of cuts that have already been adopted on the floor and cuts adopted in the committee, then we have got a very, very substantial whack here out of the President's request.

Now, I must say that I think we have to pay some attention to our top diplomats here. They are the ones who we put out on the front line to try to carry the burden of conducting American foreign policy abroad. What is striking here is that every single one of them in recent years, Republican or Democrat, has said to us that we need to maintain the State Department account.

The chairman has a letter signed by Henry Kissinger and George Shultz and Alexander Haig and James Baker and Lawrence Eagleberger and Gen. Colin Powell and Brent Scowcroft. All of those served with great distinction in the Republican administrations, and all of them believe that we have to maintain the level of funding that was reported in the committee bill.

I know that committee bill is not before us, but they want that level of funding and that means they would be in opposition to the Sanford amendment. Add to those names the present Secretary of State, who has been extremely forceful in urging that this 150 account not be cut, add to those names her predecessor, Warren Christopher, and what you have is every single Secretary of State in the past dozens of years, in addition to some of the national security advisers, all urging us to maintain this level of funding, not to freeze it, not to cut it half a billion dollars.

So I would urge my colleagues here to pay respect to our professional Secretaries of State who have urged adequate funding, and to oppose the Sanford amendment, which not only does it cut but it also undermines the budget agreement which we adopted on this floor just days ago by an overwhelming vote. I urge a vote in opposition to the Sanford amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I abhor excessive Government spending as much as anyone and, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, try to take that position. I also support many of the things that my good friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] supports. I think his outreach to cut spending in all areas of Government is certainly prudent. I cannot defend the State Department on every expenditure or everything it does. I have watched it do many foolish things over the years, as we have all in this body. But I have to oppose this amendment because it is the wrong amendment in the wrong place.

This authorization bill will go to the Appropriations Subcommittee. I would advise and invite my colleague, as a member of that subcommittee, to come in and let us look at areas where there

might be savings, where there might be opportunities to cut waste, and then deliberately take those one piece at a time if clear explanations are not there for the expenditures.

But to arbitrarily cut this much money from the State Department's budget at this time would do exactly what the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] has indicated and said clearly it would do. It would create cuts in our security at embassies. It could cut vital expansions of embassies in areas, for instance, such as Russia; badly in Russia. We need a country with 11 time zones, a country with an enormous amount of work to do to the projected market system, to convince them to continue along the ways of the market system and freedom. We need to be putting more and more information and communication there.

□ 1215

We need to have availability for their members, for their citizens to be able to come to the United States for both business opportunities as well as educational opportunities. We need to have opportunities for our citizens to travel in Russia. That is just one part of the world that is changing dramatically where we need more communication, where we need more representation rather than less.

As we try to project our message through Radio Free Asia or the broadcasting to Cuba or any of the other areas where we are trying to project our point of view, as we try to expand services for the new countries that have been under totalitarian control and are now allowing their citizens to travel and to come out and see what is happening in the free world, we need to be expanding our efforts in these areas. There are opportunities to save, but across-the-board cuts such as this would not be beneficial to any of the efforts for freedom in this country.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SANFORD. My only question for the gentleman would be, does he think that there might be 3 percent or just shy of 3 percent of waste within the State Department?

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. It would be difficult without reviewing the entire bill to see. It may be, more than a cut, it may be a shift in resources might be needed more than a cut itself.

Mr. SANFORD. This amendment would leave it up to you all basically to decide on how those resources might shift. All it does is freeze and prevent in essence a 3-percent increase.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. It would mandate, though, if the need were there, it would restrict us in a way that we would not have the freedom of making that decision. If it was not a question of shifting or if we needed more resources in areas as we men-

tioned a moment ago, either to project our message across the world or to increase our representation in countries such as Russia, it would limit us from doing that.

I would urge, rather than a broad cut, come sit with us in the meetings and work toward seeing which areas could be changed, rather than locking the hands of the appropriators and the authorizers, for that matter, in any further deliberation by a direct freeze at this time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] who is a distinguished member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. Chairman, the funding in this bill is already below the levels set by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] in the budget adopted by this House. The Sanford amendment would result in cuts to a number of key programs, such as cuts in Embassy security and Embassy renovations. It would cut Radio Free Asia which the Speaker has strongly supported. It would cut freedom broadcasting to Cuba, and refugee protection. It would result in cuts to human rights programs for the oppressed people in Tibet, in Burma, and East Timor. Also affected by the cuts in the Sanford proposal would be United States-Mexico border environmental programs, the United States Embassy construction in Jerusalem, and programs to end child labor abuses. The Sanford amendment will cut all of these programs.

I reiterate, funding on this bill is below the Kasich budget resolution. This bill is part of a plan to balance the budget. Our budget chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], supports the bill in its current form. I will also note that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, are all united in opposition to the Sanford amendment. This amendment breaks the budget deal negotiated by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] which is strongly backed by the leadership.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge our colleagues to defeat the Sanford amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SANFORD].

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 261, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—163

Aderholt	Foley	Pease
Andrews	Fowler	Peterson (PA)
Archer	Ganske	Petri
Army	Gekas	Pickering
Bachus	Gibbons	Pombo
Baker	Goode	Portman
Ballenger	Goodlatte	Pryce (OH)
Barr	Goodling	Radanovich
Barrett (NE)	Graham	Ramstad
Bartlett	Granger	Riggs
Barton	Gutknecht	Riley
Bass	Hall (TX)	Roemer
Billrakis	Hansen	Rogan
Blunt	Harman	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hastert	Royce
Bono	Hastings (WA)	Ryun
Boswell	Hayworth	Salmon
Brady	Hefley	Sanford
Bryant	Herger	Schaefer, Dan
Bunning	Hill	Schaffer, Bob
Burr	Hilleary	Sensenbrenner
Burton	Hoekstra	Sessions
Camp	Hostettler	Shadegg
Campbell	Hulshof	Shaw
Cannon	Hunter	Shays
Castle	Hutchinson	Shuster
Chabot	Hyde	Smith, Linda
Chambliss	Inglis	Snowbarger
Chenoweth	Istook	Solomon
Christensen	Jenkins	Souder
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Spence
Coburn	Jones	Stearns
Collins	Kim	Stenholm
Combest	Kingston	Stump
Condit	Klug	Sununu
Cook	Largent	Talent
Cox	Lewis (KY)	Tanner
Cramer	Lucas	Tauzin
Crane	Luther	Taylor (MS)
Crapo	Manzullo	Thornberry
Cubin	McCarthy (MO)	Thune
Cunningham	McIntosh	Tiahrt
Danner	McKeon	Trafficant
Deal	Mica	Upton
DeFazio	Miller (FL)	Wamp
DeLay	Moran (KS)	Watkins
Dickey	Myrick	Weldon (FL)
Doggett	Nethercutt	Weldon (PA)
Doolittle	Neumann	White
Dreier	Ney	Whitfield
Duncan	Norwood	Wicker
Emerson	Nussle	Young (AK)
English	Parker	Young (FL)
Ensign	Paul	
Everett	Paxon	

NOES—261

Abercrombie	Brown (OH)	Dicks
Ackerman	Buyer	Dingell
Allen	Callahan	Dixon
Baesler	Calvert	Dooley
Baldacci	Canady	Doyle
Barcia	Capps	Dunn
Barrett (WI)	Cardin	Edwards
Bateman	Carson	Ehlers
Becerra	Clay	Ehrlich
Bentsen	Clayton	Engel
Bereuter	Clement	Eshoo
Berman	Clyburn	Etheridge
Berry	Conyers	Evans
Bilbray	Cooksey	Ewing
Bishop	Costello	Fattah
Blagojevich	Coyne	Fawell
Bliley	Cummings	Fazio
Blumenauer	Davis (FL)	Filner
Boehlert	Davis (IL)	Foglietta
Bonilla	Davis (VA)	Ford
Bonior	DeGette	Fox
Borski	Delahunt	Frank (MA)
Boucher	DeLauro	Franks (NJ)
Boyd	Dellums	Frelinghuysen
Brown (CA)	Deutsch	Frost
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Furse

Gallego	LoBiondo	Redmond
Gejdenson	Lofgren	Regula
Gephardt	Lowe	Reyes
Gilchrest	Maloney (CT)	Rivers
Gilmor	Maloney (NY)	Rodriguez
Gilman	Manton	Rogers
Gonzalez	Markey	Ros-Lehtinen
Gordon	Martinez	Rothman
Goss	Mascara	Roukema
Green	Matsui	Roybal-Allard
Gutierrez	McCarthy (NY)	Rush
Hall (OH)	McCollum	Sabo
Hamilton	McCrery	Sanchez
Hastings (FL)	McDade	Sanders
Hefner	McDermott	Sandlin
Hilliard	McGovern	Sawyer
Hinchey	McHale	Saxton
Hinojosa	McHugh	Schumer
Hobson	McInnis	Scott
Holden	McIntyre	Serrano
Hoolley	McKinney	Sherman
Horn	McNulty	Shimkus
Houghton	Meehan	Sisisky
Hoyer	Meek	Skaggs
Jackson (IL)	Menendez	Skeen
Jackson-Lee	Metcalfe	Skelton
(TX)	Millender-	Slaughter
Jefferson	McDonald	Smith (NJ)
John	Miller (CA)	Smith (OR)
Johnson (CT)	Minge	Smith, Adam
Johnson (WI)	Mink	Snyder
Johnson, E. B.	Moakley	Spratt
Kanjorski	Mollohan	Stabenow
Kaptur	Moran (VA)	Stark
Kasich	Morella	Stokes
Kelly	Murtha	Strickland
Kennedy (MA)	Nadler	Stupak
Kennedy (RI)	Neal	Tauscher
Kennelly	Northup	Taylor (NC)
Kildee	Oberstar	Thomas
Kilpatrick	Obey	Thompson
Kind (WI)	Olver	Thurman
King (NY)	Ortiz	Tierney
Klecicka	Owens	Torres
Klink	Oxley	Turner
Knollenberg	Packard	Velazquez
Kolbe	Pallone	Vento
Kucinich	Pappas	Visclosky
LaFalce	Pascrell	Walsh
LaHood	Pastor	Waters
Lampson	Payne	Watt (NC)
Lantos	Pelosi	Watts (OK)
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Waxman
LaTourette	Pickett	Weller
Lazio	Pitts	Wexler
Leach	Pomeroy	Weygand
Levin	Porter	Wise
Lewis (CA)	Poshard	Wolf
Lewis (GA)	Price (NC)	Woolsey
Linder	Quinn	Wynn
Lipinski	Rahall	Yates
Livingston	Rangel	

NOT VOTING—10

Farr	Molinari	Smith (TX)
Flake	Scarborough	Towns
Forbes	Schiff	
Greenwood	Smith (MI)	

□ 1240

Messrs. ALLEN, WELLER, and SHIMKUS, and Ms. SANCHEZ changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. BURTON of Indiana, HYDE, and KIM changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN
Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Chair would inquire of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] if he concurs in the offering of this en bloc amendments?

Mr. HAMILTON. I do, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

The text of the amendments en bloc is as follows:

Amendments en bloc offered by Mr. GILMAN:

Strike division A and insert the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION AND REINVENTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation and Reinvention Act of 1997".

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) With the end of the Cold War, the international challenges facing the United States have changed, but the fundamental national interests of the United States have not. The security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States require continued American engagement in international affairs. The leading role of the United States in world affairs will be as important in the twenty-first century as it has been in the twentieth.

(2) In this context, the United States has a historic opportunity to continue the reinvention of the agencies primarily responsible for implementing the Nation's foreign policies.

(3) The United States budget deficit and the agreement to come to a balanced budget over 5 years requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(4) In order to streamline the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, strong and effective leadership will be required. In order to promote this streamlining process, the proliferation of foreign affairs agencies that occurred during the Cold War must be reversed by reinventing, streamlining, and reorganizing the foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State.

(5) The continuing reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the United States Agency for International Development, must ensure that these agencies can effectively confront the new and pressing challenges of the post-Cold War world.

(6) Any reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies must recognize the fact that arms control and nonproliferation, sustainable development, and public diplomacy are now more central than ever to the success of the United States foreign policy. Any integration of these agencies should preserve the unique skills and capabilities of each of the agencies in a reinvented Department of State.

(7) A reinvented, streamlined, reorganized, and more flexible foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States and enhance the United States' ability to meet the growing foreign policy challenges during the next century.

(8) The new foreign affairs structure should be one that will maintain the quality of and strengthen the public diplomacy and arms control functions now performed by the United States Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this division are—

(1) to provide for the streamlining and re-invention of the Department of State to enable it better to incorporate additional functions and agencies, manage new responsibilities, make the Department more effective, maximize the efficient use of resources, and make it better able to defend American interests and promote American values abroad;

(2) to consolidate and integrate certain agencies and certain functions of other agencies of the United States into the reinvented Department of State;

(3) to ensure that the United States maintains adequate representation abroad within available budgetary resources;

(4) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States interests be maintained; and

(5) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms have the following meanings for the purposes of this division:

(1) The term "ACDA" means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) The term "agency" means the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(3) The term "AID" means the Agency for International Development.

(4) The term "Department" means the Department of State.

(5) The term "officer" is not limited by the meaning of such term under section 2104 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The term "reorganization" means integration, transfer, consolidation, coordination, authorization, or abolition.

(7) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(8) The term "USIA" means the United States Information Agency.

TITLE II—PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATING, STREAMLINING, AND REORGANIZING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

SEC. 201. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress a reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies specifying, in accordance with titles III through VI of this division, the reorganization of the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(2) MANDATORY ELEMENTS.—The plan shall provide for—

(A) the transfer of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of State; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, with the whole or a part of another agency or the functions thereof.

(3) DISCRETIONARY ELEMENTS.—The plan may provide for—

(A) the abolition of all or a part of the functions of an agency, except that no enforcement function or statutory program shall be abolished by the plan; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of a part of an agency or the functions thereof

with another part of the same agency or the functions thereof.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under subsection (a) to both Houses of Congress on the same day and to each House while it is in session. If on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the plan has not been submitted and either House is not in session, the plan shall be submitted on the first day thereafter when both Houses are in session.

(2) INFORMATION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION.—The message of the President, submitted together with the reorganization plan, shall include information regarding implementation of the plan which shall—

(A) describe in detail—

(i) the actions necessary or planned to complete the reorganization,

(ii) the anticipated nature and substance of any orders, directives, and other administrative and operational actions which are expected to be required for completing or implementing the reorganization, and

(iii) any preliminary actions which have been taken in the implementation process, and

(B) contain a projected timetable for completion of the implementation process.

The President shall also provide such further background or other information as the Congress may require for its consideration of the plan.

(c) AMENDMENT OF PLAN.—During the 60 calendar-day period after the date on which the plan is submitted to the Congress, the President may transmit to the Congress amendments or modifications to the plan, consistent with this division, which shall be considered as though submitted together with the reorganization plan and shall not affect any effective date or deadline under this division.

SEC. 202. CONTENTS OF REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) CONTENTS.—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under section 201 of this title—

(1) notwithstanding section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, may provide for the appointment and pay of one or more officers of any agency, including appointment of additional Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries (except that the total number may not exceed the total number of officers previously authorized at Executive Schedule levels III and IV of the agencies subject to this division), if the President determines, and in the President's message submitting the plan declares that, by reason of a reorganization made by the plan, the provisions are necessary;

(2) shall provide for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property, and personnel affected by a reorganization;

(3) shall provide for the transfer of such unexpended balances of appropriations, and of other funds, available for use in connection with a function or agency affected by a reorganization, as the President considers necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization, or for the use of the agency which shall have the functions after the reorganization plan is effective; and

(4) shall provide for terminating the affairs of an agency abolished.

(b) TRANSFERS OF OFFICIALS.—If the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under section 201 contains provisions pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, an individual holding office immediately prior to the abolition or transfer of the office by this division who was appointed to the office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who performs

duties substantially similar to the duties of an office proposed to be created under such plan, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, assume the duties of such new office, and shall not be required to be reappointed by reason of the abolition or transfer of the individual's previous office.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.—The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies may provide for the transfer of unexpended balances pursuant to subsection (a)(3) only if such balances are used for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made or for the purpose of reorganization.

SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON POWERS.

The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under this title may not provide for, and a reorganization under this title may not have the effect of—

(1) creating a new executive department, renaming an existing executive department, or abolishing or transferring an executive department or all the functions thereof;

(2) authorizing an agency to exercise a function which is not expressly authorized by law at the time the plan is submitted to Congress; or

(3) creating a new agency which is not a component or part of an existing agency.

SEC. 204. EFFECTIVE DATE AND PUBLICATION OF REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 shall become effective in accordance with titles III through VI of this Division, on the effective date specified in each such title with respect to the agency or agencies subject to each such title.

(b) PUBLICATION.—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies which is effective shall be printed (1) in the Statutes at Large, and (2) in the Federal Register.

(c) AUTHORITY PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 may provide for the transfer of the whole or part of functions prior to the effective dates established in titles II through VI, including the transfer of personnel and funds associated with such functions.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 311. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is abolished.

SEC. 312. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and all functions of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

SEC. 313. UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended in subsection (b)—

(1) by striking “There” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.—There shall be in the Department of State, among the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security who shall, among other duties, assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to arms control and international security policy.”.

(b) PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.—Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(i) The Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security may, in the role of advisor to the National Security Council on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters, and subject to the direction of the President, attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council.”.

SEC. 314. REPEAL RELATING TO INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

Section 50 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a), relating to the ACDA Inspector General, is repealed.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**SEC. 321. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY**CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS****SEC. 401. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Information Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS**SEC. 411. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.**

The United States Information Agency is abolished.

SEC. 412. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) TRANSFER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.—There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Information Agency and all functions of the United States Information Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

(b) PRESERVING THE INDEPENDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.—The Broad-

casting Board of Governors and the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau shall continue to have the responsibilities set forth in title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), except that, as further set forth in chapter 3 of this title, references in that Act to the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State, and references to the Director of the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of the State.

SEC. 413. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1) before “There”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—There shall be in the Department of State, in addition to the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy who shall have responsibility, among other duties, to assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to United States public diplomacy policies and programs, including international educational and cultural exchange programs, information, and international broadcasting.”.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**SEC. 421. REFERENCES IN LAW.**

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Information Agency or the Director of the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Information Agency, USIA, or the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

SEC. 422. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.

(a) APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 501 of Public Law 80-402 section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall not apply to public affairs and other information dissemination functions of the Secretary of State as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

(b) APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 501 of Public Law 80-402, section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall apply only to overseas public diplomacy programs of the Director of the United States Information Agency as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

TITLE V—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY**CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS****SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS**SEC. 511. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States International Development Cooperation Agency is abolished.

(b) AID AND OPIC.—Subsection (a) shall not be interpreted to apply to the Agency for International Development (AID) or the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

SEC. 512. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

The reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201 shall provide for the transfer to another agency or agencies of all functions of the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and all functions of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and any office or component of such agencies under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

TITLE VI—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS****SEC. 601. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of reorganization of the Agency for International Development pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS**SEC. 611. REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Agency for International Development shall be reorganized in accordance with this division and the reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201.

(b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Agency for International Development shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(c) FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED.—The reorganization of the Agency for International Development shall provide, at a minimum, for the transfer to and consolidation with the Department of State of the following functions of the agency:

(1) Press office.

(2) Certain administrative functions.

Strike section 1303 and insert the following:

SEC. 1303. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

The official with primary responsibility for matters relating to personnel in the Department of State, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of human resource policy and management.

Strike section 1304 and insert the following:

SEC. 1304. DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY.

Any Assistant Secretary with primary responsibility for diplomatic security, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of (1) management, and (2) Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security.

Strike section 1306.

Strike section 1707.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to offer this en bloc amendment which represents a bipartisan agreement with the administration on how to implement the contentious issue of reorganizing and streamlining our Nation's foreign affairs agencies. This bipartisan agreement is the result of lengthy hours of negotiation, and I want to stress to my Republican colleagues that we have not capitulated on any of the key issues of concern to all of us. This bill still eliminates two agencies, and it does so under a strict timetable that will not permit the abolition of agencies to be indefinitely postponed.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, this amendment mandates that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the International Development Cooperation Agency will be abolished by no later than October 1, 1998. It further mandates that the U.S. Information Agency will be abolished and the Agency for International Development will be partially folded into the State Department by no later than October 1, 1999. There is no waiver, no escape clause, no smoke and mirrors. The agencies will be abolished.

While the October 1 date we have agreed to is 45 days later in each case than initially proposed, the 45 additional days for these agencies is not too great a price to pay for what we have achieved. The critical point is that the initial administration proposal on reorganization provided for neither the mandatory abolition of agencies nor a definite ending by which consolidation had to occur.

□ 1345

The agreement we have reached is not only a good agreement, but it will also enable us to move toward conference with solid, bipartisan support for this bill.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to fully support this en bloc amendment.

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

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, en bloc amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], chairman of the committee. I think it changes very dramatically the underlying language of the bill on reorganization of U.S. foreign affairs agencies. I certainly want to commend the chairman of the committee and his staff and those in the State Department who worked very assiduously in the last few days and hours to reach an agreement on this amendment. All of them need to be complimented for their work and their diligence and for the work product they have produced.

I think this amendment is now very close to the language of the amendment I originally proposed a few days

ago, which the administration also supported. The key point is that this amendment now permits the President to have the kind of flexibility he needs to get the reorganization job done. I think the Chairman's amendment builds in some tight deadlines and other requirements that helps to ensure that the President will follow through on his commitments to reorganize in a timely manner.

I believe, as I said earlier, that the President is entitled to organize the executive branch as he sees fit without micromanagement from the Congress. The President has made the commitment to consolidate and to reorganize the foreign affairs agencies, and we need to make sure he has the tools to carry out that commitment. This amendment provides the President with those tools and allows Congress to focus more on results, less on structure.

So I strongly urge the support and adoption of this amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the bill being managed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], my good friend, and by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON). I believe it is a good bill and I believe this en bloc amendment is going to be a pretty good amendment.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to address my colleagues and to address both the chairman and the ranking member of the subcommittee. I support, for example, any increase in the efficiency of government. However, someday I would like to take the opportunity to call Bill Rehnquist of the Supreme Court and ask him to come across the street and have a conference with Members of Congress and give us a basic lesson in civics, and that is the Constitution gives foreign policy to the administrative branch of government.

Mr. Chairman, I did not vote for Bill Clinton, but the American people, the majority of them, did vote for him, and we elected him. They elected him to lead foreign policy. For the Congress to continue to try to micromanage the administrative branch of government to the extent that they are telling them, as I mentioned earlier today, what color to paint their embassies is absolutely wrong.

I know that this particular reorganizational effort that is in this en bloc amendment has had a lot of hearing in the Committee on International Relations, and I commend my colleagues for that. I know that there has been a lot of compromise that has taken place in the last few hours regarding some perfecting amendments to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, and I applaud that.

But for us today to tell the administration how they are going to reorganize I think is absolutely wrong. If we want to tell them to reorganize, that is

one thing. I understand that the amendment at this point basically does that instead of telling them how to reorganize. They have been talking about reorganization of USAID for the last several months, or the last several years, and we have instructed and pleaded with the administration to take heed. But for the Congress to micromanage to the extent that we start telling the administrative branch of government how they are going to reorganize is in my opinion wrong, and I think it is violative of at least the spirit of the Constitution to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate for the last several weeks on this issue and I have listened to all of the controversy about Indonesia, and I have talked to some of my colleagues about the problems in Indonesia and I have heard about the problems in Cuba, and certainly, that is what we ought to do, talk about our concerns. We ought to express our views to our colleagues. But at the same time, we must recognize that people are listening to what we say.

Last year on the foreign operations bill, the appropriation bill, for example, there was a great debate talking about we wanted to force the people of Turkey to apologize for a massacre that took place decades ago. It had no business being discussed on the floor of this House, in my opinion. And the Turks, when we needed them in Korea, they were right there. We accepted them into NATO, and yet at the same time we were sending a message to them that we disagree with everything they do, simply because of an atrocity that took place decades ago.

During the debate this week we talked about Indonesia, and I know that a lot of people are concerned about the human rights violations in Indonesia. So am I. But at the same time, we have to recognize that Indonesia is a place where Americans are doing business, where our Government is working to improve the very concerns that we have.

They are working to encourage Indonesia to eliminate any possibility of future actions of human rights violations, and we are moving in the right direction. We give them absolutely no credit for what they have accomplished in consultation with our executive branch of government, and yet criticize them and tell them in a sense that we do not like them, that we do not want anything to do with them, while American businessmen are over there creating jobs for American workers. They are building generator plants, they are building the generators in the United States of America. They are creating jobs. They are making progress, for example, in the area of human rights, and we ought to give them credit there and we ought to let our diplomats, the people we have, the people that have been appointed by the President of the United States, the professionals that he has chosen, to negotiate these things rather than us jumping on the floor of

the House every time we visit a foreign country and become pseudo experts on everything in the world. We are not the body to do that. We can give our messages, but we must recognize that people are listening to this.

Since the debate that took place a few days ago on Indonesia, the President, or the head of Indonesia has now notified us that they do not want to participate anymore in IMET training. I think that is wrong. Our military wants to train their people, train them in human rights, train them in the same type of activities so that we can depend upon them should we ever need them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN] has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CALLAHAN was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter from Michael McGowan who was once a member of the Board of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce, which is all of the American companies doing business in Indonesia, and let the Members have the opportunity to read his views, to recognize that there is more to this than just human rights.

We are doing the same thing with China, and I am concerned about that. When China violated human rights and they locked up Harry Wu, I was one of the ones that accompanied the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to go to China to try to get Harry Wu out of jail. We should do those things. We should encourage them, but it is like a child coming home with a B-plus and is criticized for not getting an A.

So I want the Members of this body to know that people are paying attention to us, that we should recognize that we have diplomats to work out these problems, that we do have the right to express our concerns, but that we ought to be a little bit more cautious and we ought to be a little bit more cautious on the micromanagement of the Federal Government, of the executive branch of Government, in making certain that we give them the latitude that they need, that is necessary, to reorganize USAID, or any other department that we have jurisdiction over.

JUNE 9, 1997.

Hon. SONNY CALLAHAN,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN: With regard to the recent congressional debate concerning the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to offer you some personal comments as a seventeen year resident of Indonesia and a member of the Board of Governors of the American Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia.

First, the current debate in the congress does little to further U.S.-Indonesia bilateral relations. Constructive engagement with Indonesia both at a governmental level and

through increased bilateral trade and other exchanges will bear more fruit. Through continuing constructive engagement, American policies, principles and values can be best demonstrated to Indonesia. Continuing open debate on the applicability of punitive sanctions does nothing to further this relationship. Should sanctions be imposed, they serve as a double obstacle to continuing engagement by prohibiting new trade and exchange initiatives, while curtailing existing trade and exchange. This is bad for U.S. export growth, and costs American citizens jobs.

While no one can dispute that serious failures occurred in Timor-Timor, the government of Indonesia has demonstrated "Continuous Improvement" of its human rights record as exemplified by its performance during the Timika riots in the province of Irian Jaya and more recently during the elections. Although Indonesians suspected of causing civil disorder have been detained, no deaths have been attributed to government intervention.

Indonesian citizens deem the recent campaign to have been fairly conducted. From the start, the ruling party GOLKAR was never questioned with regard to its majority, only the degree of its majority.

Religious freedom is a tenet of the country's national philosophy. President Soeharto, himself a devout Muslim, openly participates in observances of other religious festivals such as Christmas and Easter.

To a great extent, the current debate in the U.S. is driven by reports of "bad news." This is not surprising as in the old cliché "bad news, sells papers." What I feel is required is as follows:

Continuing Constructive Engagement between the U.S. and Indonesian Governments.

Increasing U.S. Trade with Indonesia together with increasing the presence of U.S. business to demonstrate the application of American Values and Principles.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my thoughts.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL C. MCGOWAN.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I am very pleased to stand in support of the Gilman amendment, and I would like to yield my remaining time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the very able chairman of the Committee on International Relations who conducts his committee, as well as the amendments on the floor, in a very fair, bipartisan manner, and it has been an honor for me to be a part of his committee.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for her support of this amendment. She is a distinguished subcommittee chairman on our committee. I wanted to take this opportunity with regard to the adoption of this amendment, and to also discuss the final passage of this measure.

I would like to note to my colleagues that this measure, as my colleagues consider their final vote, contains no U.N. arrearages, contains no foreign aid, consolidates two Federal agencies that are in the en bloc amendment, merging them into the State Department, pursuant to the President's announcement with regard to the Arms Control Agency and the U.S. Informa-

tion Agency, and contains traditional State authorization funding passed regularly by Congress, authorizing appropriations for USIA, for State, and ACDA. It contains anti-Castro provisions that will help tighten the economic squeeze on Cuba. It funds important United States-Mexico environmental border programs.

It contains provisions nailing dead-beat diplomats who drink, drive, and kill, winning the endorsements even of our Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and most important, it has been endorsed by Secretaries of State Eagleburger, Baker, Shultz, Haig, and Kissinger, along with National Security Advisors General Colin L. Powell and General Brent Scowcroft.

Mr. Chairman, as we wind up our debate on this bill, I would also like to thank some of the people for their contributions in support of the measure. I would like to thank Members on both sides of the aisle who have cooperated both in committee and here on the floor in particular. I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, who is responsible for a good portion of the bill that is before us and marked up a significant part of it in subcommittee.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], the chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, who has been especially supportive, and our other distinguished subcommittee chairpersons who have made contributions.

I want to thank our distinguished ranking Democratic member, Mr. HAMILTON, for his cooperation in working out a bipartisan approach to this bill, and hopefully, we will both be able to get support for this in the other body. The staff and the committee on both the majority and the minority side have worked especially hard on this bill and deserve the thanks of all of our Members. We have also had vital assistance from the Office of Legislative Counsel and from the expert Parliamentarians.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to you and your predecessors in the chair for an extensive, long consideration of this measure.

Mr. Chairman, again I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to give their support to this bipartisan measure on the final vote.

□ 1300

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, when the Committee rises and reports this bill to the House, I understand that a separate vote may be called for on the amendment I offered that was adopted in the House last Wednesday. If that should occur, it is my intention to call for a separate vote in the House on several other amendments that passed in the Committee of the Whole.

My amendment requires that the Secretary of State issue a report every 3 months listing all complaints by the Government of Cuba to the United States Government agencies. If we are going to be taking another vote on this amendment, I believe then that some other amendments also deserve another vote.

My amendment is not controversial; rather, its purpose is to make sure that Congress has enough information to make informed judgments on our policies toward Cuba. There is no reason to select this particular amendment out of all of the amendments that have been agreed to for a revote. In fact, there is no reason to vote against my amendment, unless Members do not want to see the more balanced and complete view of Cuba that these State Department reports could present. I believe that this information will help Congress make wiser decisions and perhaps prevent future misunderstandings.

For example, before the Brothers to the Rescue planes were shot down on February 24, 1996, Cuba made over 10 complaints to the Federal Aviation Administration about the group's violations of Cuban airspace. If Congress had seen these complaints, this tragedy might have been prevented.

At present the Cuban Government makes formal complaints to the State Department, but complaints are also made to other agencies, such as the FAA or the American interest section in Havana. Some complaints have involved violations of Cuban airspace, the dropping of leaflets in Havana that the Cuban Government finds offensive, traveling too close to Cuban shores, and even, according to the Cuban Government, terrorist acts against Cuban territory.

My amendment would put these complaints in one comprehensive report. If a separate vote is asked on my noncontroversial amendment, whose purpose is to give Congress information, I will ask for separate votes totaling close to 26 on many of the other amendments already passed.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I find it very interesting, to say the least, that our colleague on the other side of the aisle has just called the amendment that he introduced in this legislation late at night, when there were literally two other Members on the floor, noncontroversial.

It would be the first time in the history of the United States that taxpayer funds would have to be spent, United States taxpayer funds would have to be spent, every 90 days to file a report by the United States Government with regard to any and all complaints against United States citizens made by the dictatorship of Cuba, one of the handful of terrorist states on the list of terrorist states by the State Department.

It is important that we recognize what the so-called noncontroversial

amendment that we are simply seeking a vote on, what that would do. United States taxpayer funds would have to be expended so that any and all complaints made by the terrorist state, the dictatorship of Cuba, any complaints against United States citizens, any and all complaints, would have to be reported on and paid for by United States taxpayers. To call that a noncontroversial amendment is really almost inconceivable.

Now, we are simply asking for a vote, and we are going to ask a vote, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is going to ask for a vote at the appropriate time. It seems inconceivable that that would be called not only noncontroversial but that in any way it would be implied as though it were something excessive on our part to ask for a vote.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, for our colleague in New York, we do not mean to tie up the time of our colleagues on revote after revote after revote. It is the gentleman who is going to be asking for that. We merely want to call a vote on an amendment which is very controversial, which asks U.S. taxpayers to fund a Castro investigation.

We think there are better uses for the scarce resources of our Nation than to give credibility to a dictator's false accusations. The U.S. Department of State is not an agency of Fidel Castro. We should not treat it as such. Yet, that is what this amendment asks for, so we believe that there are better uses of taxpayer funds.

We are not calling for 20-some-odd votes. The gentleman is the one, I would say to our colleague from New York, who is going to be doing that. We are merely calling for one vote, a roll-call vote, if it is demanded, if we lose on the voice vote; and that is, I think, fair, in the interests of democracy. We are not afraid of votes. We are not afraid of arguing the amendment on its merits.

I think if we had had that opportunity at the appropriate time, I think we would not be in this situation now. We are certainly not worried about the outcome of the vote. We think it is a fair process, when there are more Members present to redebate the issue and revote on the issue. We are not calling for 26 amendment votes, the gentleman is calling for that.

As our colleagues come on the floor, we want them to make sure, after I demand that separate vote on the Serrano amendment, that they understand that the person responsible for them coming time after time to vote is the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO], and not their Florida colleagues.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would just say that, if somehow an amendment should be revoked because it was passed on the floor when there were very few Members of Congress, that is the history of this bill. Perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO] is right for a number of other reasons. This entire bill basically has been debated by few or no Members on the floor.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is correct. I came to this floor that evening under the rules of this House and passed an amendment with a number of people on the floor, no different than when other people have passed amendments. The fact of life is that the only reason we are revoting this amendment is because it has to do with the one issue this House never wants to yield on or debate fully.

Second, according to that statement that the gentlewoman made, I think it is proper, then, to revote the others, because some of them passed by a very slim margin. If it is proper to revote one that passed with no vote, then it is proper to revote the other margins.

Then, lastly but not unimportant, I think, it is interesting that so much is made about a report that will come to Congress. I do not know at what point it is improper to tell the taxpayers that Congress should be informed before it makes a decision. But it is interesting to note that at the insistence of some of the people who would be calling for this vote, the bill currently calls for reports on the enforcement of the ongoing Cuban embargo.

In other words, in this bill right now there are provisions for reports to be made to Congress every few months on how that issue is going. So I felt that it was proper to add another report that would balance the issue a little bit, and prevent further problems in the future.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain a sense-of-the-Congress amendment which calls on the Government of Peru to respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal action. My amendment was adopted by the House as part of Chairman GILMAN's en bloc amendment last week.

The amendment contains strong language commending Peru for their efforts to control drugs and stating that anyone convicted for possession of drugs should face stiff penalties.

A constituent of mine, Jennifer Davis, and her friend Krista Barnes, have been held in prison in Peru for more than 8 months without being formally charged with a crime, without a trial, and without being sentenced. They are being held under horrible conditions which are in violation of basic international standards for the treatment of prisoners. I have a very serious question about whether the United States

should continue sending about \$100 million in foreign aid to Peru every year when that country is denying American citizens protection of their basic human rights and holding them more than 8 months without a trial.

Jennifer and Krista, who are only 20 years old, were arrested in Peru in September 1996 after being recruited by some Peruvians to carry cocaine. They deserve to be punished for this crime, and they know that. In fact, they immediately admitted their guilt and have gone out of their way to cooperate with the police. As a result, three Peruvians who put them up to this have been arrested.

Their willingness to cooperate has benefited them in no way. Eight months later they sit in prison without being charged and without a trial.

The prison where they are being held is not fit for humans. It was built for 230 but has about 700 prisoners, including small children. The women share a communal bathroom with no running water and no soap. The food is unsanitary and they do not receive any milk, vegetables, or fruit. Disease is rampant as well as rats, roaches, and sick animals. Health care is virtually nonexistent and Jennifer has lost over 22 pounds.

My sense-of-the-Congress language calls on Peru to respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal procedures. This is the minimum the American taxpayers should expect in return for the millions of dollars we give to Peru every year. Eight months without bringing charges and without a trial is unreasonable and unacceptable.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The amendments en bloc were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GOODLATTE] having assumed the chair, Mr. ROGERS, 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, pursuant to House Resolution 159, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Serrano amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand separate votes on the following amendments numbered on the Clerk's list in the order in which they appear in the bill.

The amendments are as follows: No. 1, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 2, the so-called Gilman amendment; No. 4, the so-called Skaggs amendment, as amended by the so-called Diaz-Balart amendment; No. 3, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 6, the so-called Bachus amendment; No. 5, the so-called Hefley amendment; No. 7, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 8, the so-called Goss amendment; No. 10, the so-called Gilman amendments en bloc; No. 9, the so-called Coburn amendment; No. 11, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 15, the so-called Fox of Pennsylvania amendment; No. 16, the so-called Lazio of New York amendment; No. 19, the so-called Smith of New Jersey amendment; No. 20, the so-called Gilman amendment; No. 22, the so-called Scarborough amendment, as modified; No. 24, the so-called Nethercutt amendment; No. 26, the so-called Paxon amendment; No. 23, the so-called Ney amendment; No. 25, the so-called Miller of California amendment, as amended by the so-called Diaz-Balart amendment; No. 35, the so-called Rohrabacher amendment; No. 29, the so-called Fox of Pennsylvania amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as I stated before, I demand separate votes on each one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will redesignate them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will redesignate the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 5(b) 2 of rule XV, the Chair announces that he may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on the question of adoption of the amendments on which separate votes have been demanded.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 6, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt

Allen
Andrews
Archer

Armey
Bachus
Baesler

Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers

Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Hergert
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchesy
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hoolley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)

Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCreery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender-Hill
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett

Pitts	Schumer	Taylor (MS)
Pombo	Scott	Taylor (NC)
Pomeroy	Sensenbrenner	Thomas
Porter	Serrano	Thompson
Portman	Sessions	Thornberry
Poshard	Shadegg	Thune
Price (NC)	Shaw	Thurman
Pryce (OH)	Shays	Tiahrt
Quinn	Sherman	Tierney
Radanovich	Shimkus	Torres
Rahall	Shuster	Towns
Ramstad	Sisisky	Traficant
Rangel	Skaggs	Turner
Redmond	Skeen	Upton
Regula	Skelton	Velazquez
Reyes	Slaughter	Vento
Riggs	Smith (MI)	Walsh
Riley	Smith (NJ)	Wamp
Rivers	Smith (OR)	Waters
Rodriguez	Smith, Adam	Watkins
Roemer	Smith, Linda	Watt (NC)
Rogan	Snowbarger	Watts (OK)
Rogers	Snyder	Waxman
Ros-Lehtinen	Solomon	Weldon (FL)
Rothman	Souder	Weldon (PA)
Roukema	Spence	Weller
Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Wexler
Rush	Stabenow	Weygand
Ryun	Stearns	White
Sabo	Stenholm	Whitfield
Salmon	Stokes	Wicker
Sanchez	Strickland	Wise
Sanders	Stump	Wolf
Sandlin	Stupak	Woolsey
Sanford	Sununu	Wynn
Sawyer	Talent	Yates
Saxton	Tanner	Young (AK)
Schaefer, Dan	Tauscher	Young (FL)
Schaffer, Bob	Tauzin	

NAYS—6

Cannon	Deal	Royce
Cox	Rohrabacher	Scarborough

NOT VOTING—8

Farr	Molinari	Stark
Flake	Schiff	Visclosky
Forbes	Smith (TX)	

□ 1339

Messrs. DEAL of Georgia, ROYCE and ROHRABACHER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BORSKI and Mr. OWENS changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendments en bloc were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:
Page 84, line 5, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Page 84, line 6, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Strike line 7 on page 110 and all that follows through line 17 on page 112.

Page 84, line 4, insert "(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—" before "For".

Page 84, after line 7 insert the following:

(B) PASSPORT INFORMATION SERVICES.—The Secretary of State shall provide passport information without charge to citizens of the United States, including—

(i) information about who is eligible to receive a United States passport and how and where to apply;

(ii) information about the status of pending applications; and

(iii) names, addresses, and telephone numbers of State and Federal officials who are authorized to provide passport information in cooperation with the Department of State.

Page 112, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 7 on page 114 and insert the following:

SEC. 1208. SURCHARGE FOR PROCEEDING CERTAIN MACHINE READABLE VISAS.

Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "providing consular services," and inserting "the Department of State's border security program, including the costs of installation and operation of the machine readable visa and automated name-check process, improving the quality and security of the United States passport, passport and visa fraud investigations, and the technological infrastructure to support the programs referred to in this sentence.";

(2) by striking the first sentence of paragraph (3) and inserting "For fiscal years 1998 and 1998, fees deposited under the authority of paragraph (2) may not exceed \$140,000,000 in each fiscal year and, notwithstanding paragraph (2), such fees shall be available only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts."; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 422, noes 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

AYES—422

Abercrombie	Bunning	Delahunt	Gekas	Lucas	Rothman
Ackerman	Burr	DeLauro	Gephardt	Luther	Roukema
Aderholt	Burton	DeLay	Gibbons	Maloney (CT)	Roybal-Allard
Allen	Buyer	Dellums	Gilchrest	Maloney (NY)	Royce
Andrews	Callahan	Deutsch	Gillmor	Manton	Rush
Archer	Calvert	Diaz-Balart	Gilman	Manzullo	Ryun
Armey	Camp	Dickey	Gonzalez	Markey	Sabo
Bachus	Campbell	Dicks	Goode	Martinez	Salmon
Baessler	Canady	Dingell	Goodlatte	Mascara	Sanchez
Baker	Cannon	Dixon	Goodling	Matsui	Sanders
Baldacci	Capps	Doggett	Gordon	McCarthy (MO)	Sanford
Ballenger	Cardin	Dooley	Goss	McCarthy (NY)	Sawyer
Barcia	Carson	Doolittle	Graham	McCollum	Saxton
Barr	Castle	Doyle	Granger	McCreery	Scarborough
Barrett (NE)	Chabot	Dreier	Green	McDade	Schaefer, Dan
Barrett (WI)	Chambliss	Duncan	Greenwood	McDermott	Schaffer, Bob
Bartlett	Chenoweth	Dunn	Gutierrez	McGovern	Schumer
Barton	Christensen	Edwards	Gutknecht	McHale	Scott
Bass	Clay	Ehlers	Hall (OH)	McHugh	Sensenbrenner
Bateman	Clayton	Ehrlich	Hall (TX)	McInnis	Serrano
Becerra	Clement	Emerson	Hamilton	McIntosh	Sessions
Bentsen	Clyburn	Engel	Hansen	McIntyre	Shadegg
Bereuter	Coble	English	Harman	McKeon	Shaw
Berman	Coburn	Ensign	Hastert	McKinney	Shays
Berry	Collins	Eshoo	Hastings (FL)	McNulty	Sherman
Bilbray	Combest	Etheridge	Hastings (WA)	Meehan	Shimkus
Bilirakis	Condit	Evans	Hayworth	Meek	Shuster
Bishop	Conyers	Everett	Hefley	Menendez	Sisisky
Blagojevich	Cook	Ewing	Hefner	Metcalfe	Skaggs
Bliley	Cooksey	Fattah	Heger	Mica	Skeen
Blumenauer	Cooksey	Fawell	Hill	Millender-McDonald	Skelton
Blunt	Costello	Fazio	Hilleary	Miller (CA)	Slaughter
Boehler	Coyne	Filner	Hilliard	Miller (FL)	Smith (MI)
Boehner	Cramer	Foglietta	Hinojosa	Minge	Smith (NJ)
Bonilla	Crane	Foley	Hobson	Mink	Smith (OR)
Bonior	Crapo	Ford	Hoekstra	Moakley	Smith (TX)
Bono	Cubin	Fowler	Holden	Mollohan	Smith, Adam
Borski	Cummings	Fox	Hooley	Moran (KS)	Smith, Linda
Boswell	Cunningham	Frank (MA)	Hostettler	Moran (VA)	Snowbarger
Boucher	Danner	Franks (NJ)	Houghton	Morella	Snyder
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Hoyer	Murtha	Solomon
Brady	Davis (IL)	Furse	Hulshof	Myrick	Souder
Brown (CA)	Davis (VA)	Gallegly	Hunter	Nadler	Spence
Brown (FL)	Deal	Ganske	Hutchinson	Neal	Spratt
Brown (OH)	DeFazio	Gejdenson	Hyde	Nethercutt	Stabenow
Bryant	DeGette		Inglis	Neumann	Stark
			Istook	Ney	Stearns
			Jackson (IL)	Northup	Stenholm
			Jackson-Lee	Norwood	Stokes
			(TX)	Nussle	Strickland
			Jefferson	Oberstar	Stump
			Jenkins	Obey	Stupak
			John	Oliver	Sununu
			Johnson (CT)	Ortiz	Talent
			Johnson (WI)	Owens	Tanner
			Johnson, E. B.	Oxley	Tauscher
			Johnson, Sam	Packard	Tauzin
			Jones	Pallone	Taylor (MS)
			Kanjorski	Pappas	Taylor (NC)
			Kaptur	Parker	Thomas
			Kasich	Pascrell	Thompson
			Kelly	Pastor	Thornberry
			Kennedy (MA)	Paul	Thune
			Kennedy (RI)	Paxon	Thurman
			Kennelly	Payne	Tiahrt
			Kildee	Pease	Tierney
			Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)	Torres
			Kim	Peterson (PA)	Towns
			Kind (WI)	Petri	Traficant
			King (NY)	Pickering	Turner
			Kingston	Pickett	Upton
			Kleczka	Pitts	Velazquez
			Klink	Pombo	Vento
			Klug	Pomeroy	Walsh
			Knollenberg	Portman	Wamp
			Kolbe	Poshard	Waters
			Kucinich	Price (NC)	Watkins
			LaFalce	Pryce (OH)	Watt (NC)
			LaHood	Quinn	Watts (OK)
			Lampson	Radanovich	Waxman
			Lantos	Rahall	Weldon (FL)
			Largent	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)
			Latham	Rangel	Weller
			LaTourette	Redmond	Wexler
			Lazio	Regula	Weygand
			Leach	Reyes	White
			Levin	Riggs	Whitfield
			Lewis (CA)	Riley	Wicker
			Lewis (GA)	Rivers	Wolf
			Lewis (KY)	Rodriguez	Woolsey
			Linder	Roemer	Wynn
			Lipinski	Rogan	Yates
			Livingston	Rogers	Young (AK)
			LoBiondo	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)
			Lofgren	Ros-Lehtinen	
			Lowey		

NOT VOTING—12

Farr	Horn	Sandlin
Flake	Molinari	Schiff
Forbes	Pelosi	Visclosky
Hinche	Porter	Wise

□ 1349

So the amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidably detained and was not present for rollcall votes 180 and 181. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Page 96, lines 8 and 9, strike "\$334,655,000" both places it appears and insert "\$344,655,000" and "\$341,655,000" respectively.

Page 96, lines 21 and 22, strike "\$30,000,000" both places it appears and insert "40,000,000" and "33,000,000" respectively.

Page 96, lines 24 and 25, strike "10,000,000" both places it appears and insert "\$30,000,000".

Add at the end of Title XI:

SEC.

(a) It is the sense of Congress that the United States broadcasting through Radio Free Asia and Voice of America increase to continuous, 24-hour broadcasting in Mandarin, Cantonese, Tibetan, and that broadcasting in additional Chinese dialects be increased.

(b) Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the President shall report to the Congress on a plan to achieve continuous broadcasting in Asia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 354, noes 72, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

AYES—354

Abercrombie	Bentsen	Brown (FL)
Ackerman	Bereuter	Brown (OH)
Aderholt	Berman	Bryant
Allen	Berry	Bunning
Andrews	Bilbray	Burr
Archer	Bilirakis	Burton
Armey	Bishop	Buyer
Bachus	Blagojevich	Callahan
Baesler	Bliley	Calvert
Baker	Blumenauer	Camp
Baldacci	Blunt	Campbell
Ballenger	Boehler	Canady
Barcia	Boehner	Cannon
Barr	Bonior	Capps
Barrett (NE)	Bono	Cardin
Bartlett	Borski	Carson
Barton	Boswell	Castle
Bass	Boyd	Chambliss
Bateman	Brady	Chenoweth

Christensen	Istook	Pickering	Wise
Clayton	Jackson-Lee	Pickett	Wolf
Clyburn	(TX)	Pitts	
Coburn	Jefferson	Pomeroy	
Collins	Jenkins	Porter	
Combust	John	Portman	
Cook	Johnson (CT)	Poshard	
Cooksey	Johnson (WI)	Price (NC)	
Costello	Johnson, E. B.	Pryce (OH)	
Cox	Johnson, Sam	Quinn	
Coyne	Jones	Radanovich	
Cramer	Kaptur	Rahall	
Crane	Kasich	Ramstad	
Crapo	Kelly	Redmond	
Cubin	Kennedy (MA)	Regula	
Cunningham	Kennedy (RI)	Reyes	
Davis (FL)	Kennelly	Riggs	
Davis (VA)	Kildee	Riley	
Deal	Kim	Roemer	
DeGette	King (NY)	Rogan	
Delahunt	Klink	Rogers	
DeLauro	Klug	Rohrabacher	
DeLay	Knollenberg	Ros-Lehtinen	
Deutsch	Kolbe	Rothman	
Diaz-Balart	Kucinich	Roukema	
Dickey	LaFalce	Roybal-Allard	
Dicks	LaHood	Royce	
Dixon	Lampson	Ryun	
Doggett	Lantos	Salmon	
Doolittle	Largent	Sanchez	
Doyle	Latham	Sandlin	
Dreier	LaTourette	Sawyer	
Dunn	Lazio	Saxton	
Edwards	Leach	Scarborough	
Ehlers	Levin	Schaefer, Dan	
Ehrlich	Lewis (CA)	Schaffer, Bob	
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Schumer	
Engel	Linder	Scott	
English	Lipinski	Sessions	
Ensign	Livingston	Shadegg	
Eshoo	LoBiondo	Shaw	
Etheridge	Lofgren	Shays	
Everett	Lowey	Sherman	
Ewing	Lucas	Shimkus	
Fawell	Maloney (CT)	Sisisky	
Fazio	Maloney (NY)	Skaggs	
Foley	Manton	Skeen	
Ford	Manzullo	Skelton	
Fowler	Markey	Smith (MI)	
Fox	Mascara	Smith (NJ)	
Franks (NJ)	Matsui	Smith (OR)	
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (TX)	
Frost	McCollum	Smith, Adam	
Furse	McCrery	Smith, Linda	
Galleghy	McDade	Snowbarger	
Gekas	McGovern	Snyder	
Gephardt	McHale	Solomon	
Gibbons	McHugh	Souder	
Gilchrest	McInnis	Spence	
Gillmor	McIntosh	Spratt	
Gilman	McIntyre	Stabenow	
Gonzalez	McKeon	Stearns	
Goodlatte	McKinney	Stenholm	
Gordon	McNulty	Strickland	
Goss	Meek	Stump	
Graham	Menendez	Stupak	
Granger	Metcalf	Sununu	
Green	Mica	Talent	
Greenwood	Miller (FL)	Tanner	
Gutierrez	Mink	Tauscher	
Gutknecht	Moakley	Tauzin	
Hall (OH)	Moran (KS)	Taylor (MS)	
Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)	Taylor (NC)	
Hamilton	Morella	Thomas	
Hansen	Murtha	Thompson	
Harman	Myrick	Thornberry	
Hastert	Nadler	Thune	
Hastings (FL)	Neal	Thurman	
Hastings (WA)	Nethercutt	Tiahrt	
Hayworth	Neumann	Towns	
Hefley	Ney	Trafficant	
Hefner	Northup	Turner	
Herger	Norwood	Upton	
Hill	Nussle	Visclosky	
Hilleary	Oberstar	Walsh	
Hilliard	Ortiz	Wamp	
Hobson	Oxley	Watkins	
Holden	Packard	Watts (OK)	
Hooley	Pallone	Waxman	
Horn	Pappas	Weldon (PA)	
Hostettler	Pascarell	Weller	
Houghton	Pastor	Wexler	
Hoyer	Paxon	Weygand	
Hulshof	Pease	White	
Hunter	Pelosi	Whitfield	
Hutchinson	Peterson (MN)	Wicker	
Hyde	Peterson (PA)		
Inglis	Petri		

Woolsey	Young (AK)
Wynn	Young (FL)

NOES—72

Barrett (WI)	Gejdenson	Owens
Becerra	Goode	Parker
Bonilla	Goodling	Paul
Boucher	Hinchey	Payne
Brown (CA)	Hinjosa	Pombo
Chabot	Hoekstra	Rivers
Clay	Jackson (IL)	Rodriguez
Clement	Kanjorski	Rush
Coble	Kilpatrick	Sabo
Condit	Kind (WI)	Sanders
Conyers	Kingston	Sanford
Cummins	Klecza	Sensenbrenner
Danner	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
Davis (IL)	Luther	Shuster
DeFazio	Martinez	Slaughter
Dellums	McCarthy (MO)	Stokes
Dingell	McDermott	Tierney
Dooley	Meehan	Torres
Duncan	Millender-	Velazquez
Evans	McDonald	Vento
Fattah	Miller (CA)	Waters
Filner	Minge	Watt (NC)
Foglietta	Mollohan	Yates
Frank (MA)	Obey	
Ganske	Olver	

NOT VOTING—8

Farr	Molinari	Stark
Flake	Rangel	Weldon (FL)
Forbes	Schiff	

□ 1400

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

Mr. COYNE and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment, as amended, offered by Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado:

Page 97, line 1, insert "(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS" before "For".

Page 97, after line 3, insert the following:

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), no funds shall be used for television broadcasting to Cuba after October 1, 1997, if the President certifies that continued funding is not in the national interest of the United States."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SCAGGS], as amended.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 279, noes 149, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

AYES—279

Ackerman	Barr	Bishop
Aderholt	Barton	Blagojevich
Andrews	Bass	Bliley
Bachus	Bateman	Blunt
Baker	Bentsen	Boehner
Ballenger	Bereuter	Bonilla
Barcia	Bilirakis	Bono

Boswell Hefley
 Boyd Herger
 Brady Hill
 Brown (FL) Hilleary
 Brown (OH) Hinojosa
 Bryant Hobson
 Bunning Holden
 Burr Horn
 Burton Hostettler
 Buyer Houghton
 Callahan Hoyer
 Calvert Hulshof
 Camp Hunter
 Campbell Hutchinson
 Canady Hyde
 Cannon Inglis
 Cardin Istook
 Carson Jackson-Lee
 Castle (TX)
 Chabot Jenkins
 Chambliss John
 Chenoweth Johnson (CT)
 Clayton Johnson (WI)
 Clement Johnson, E. B.
 Clyburn Johnson, Sam
 Coburn Jones
 Collins Kaptur
 Combest Kasich
 Cook Kelly
 Cooksey Kennedy (RI)
 Cox Kim
 Coyne King (NY)
 Crane Kingston
 Crapo Klink
 Cubin Klug
 Cunningham Knollenberg
 Davis (FL) Kolbe
 Davis (VA) Kucinich
 Deutsch LaHood
 Diaz-Balart Lampson
 Dickey Lantos
 Doolittle Largent
 Doyle Latham
 Dreier LaTourette
 Duncan Lazio
 Dunn Leach
 Edwards Levin
 Ehlers Lewis (CA)
 Ehrlich Lewis (KY)
 Emerson Linder
 Engel Lipinski
 English Livingston
 Ensign LoBiondo
 Etheridge Lucas
 Everett Maloney (CT)
 Ewing Maloney (NY)
 Fawell Manton
 Fazio Manzullo
 Foley Mascara
 Ford McCarthy (NY)
 Fowler McCollum
 Fox McCrery
 Franks (NJ) McDade
 Frelinghuysen McHugh
 Frost McLinnis
 Gallegly McIntosh
 Gekas McKeon
 Gephardt McNulty
 Gibbons Meek
 Gilchrest Menendez
 Gillmor Metcalf
 Gilman Mica
 Goodlatte Miller (FL)
 Goodling Moran (KS)
 Gordon Morella
 Goss Murtha
 Graham Myrick
 Granger Nethercutt
 Green Ney
 Greenwood Northup
 Gutierrez Norwood
 Gutknecht Nussle
 Hansen Ortiz
 Hastert Oxley
 Hastings (FL) Packard
 Hastings (WA) Pallone
 Hayworth Pappas

NOES—149

Abercrombie Berry
 Allen Bilbray
 Arney Blumenauer
 Baesler Boehlert
 Baldacci Bonior
 Barrett (NE) Borski
 Barrett (WI) Boucher
 Bartlett Brown (CA)
 Becerra Capps
 Berman Christensen

Pascrell DeFazio
 Pastor DeGette
 Paxton Delahunt
 Pease DeLauro
 Pelosi DeLay
 Peterson (MN) Dellums
 Peterson (PA) Dicks
 Pickering Dingell
 Pickett Dixon
 Pitts Doggett
 Pombo Dooley
 Porter Eshoo
 Portman Evans
 Pryce (OH) Fattah
 Quinn Filner
 Radanovich Foglietta
 Rahall Frank (MA)
 Ramstad Furse
 Redmond Ganske
 Regula Gejdenson
 Reyes Gonzalez
 Riggs Goode
 Riley Hall (OH)
 Rogan Hall (TX)
 Rogers Hamilton
 Rohrabacher Harman
 Ros-Lehtinen Hefner
 Rothman Hilliard
 Roukema Hinchey
 Royce Hoekstra
 Ryun Hooley
 Salmon Jackson (IL)
 Sanford Jefferson
 Saxton Kanjorski
 Scarborough Kennedy (MA)
 Schaefer, Dan Kennelly
 Schaffer, Bob Kildee
 Sessions Kilpatrick
 Shadegg Kind (WI)
 Shaw Kleczka
 Shays Sherman
 Shimkus Shimkus
 Sisisky Siskiy
 Skeen Skelton
 Leach Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (OR)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith, Linda
 Snowbarger Snyder
 Solomon Souder
 Spence Spratt
 Stabenow Starnes
 Strickland Strickland
 Stump Stupak
 McCrery Sununu
 Talent McHugh
 Tauzin Taylor (NC)
 Thomas Thomas
 Thornberry Thune
 Tiahrt Tiahrt
 Traficant Walsh
 Wamp Watkins
 Watkins Watts (OK)
 Weldon (FL) Weldon (PA)
 Weller Wexler
 White Wicker
 Wolf Wicker
 Wynn Wynn
 Young (AK) Young (FL)

DeFazio LaFalce
 DeGette Lewis (GA)
 Delahunt Lofgren
 DeLauro Lowey
 DeLay Luther
 Dellums Markey
 Dicks Martinez
 Dingell Matsui
 Dixon McCarthy (MO)
 Doggett McDermott
 Dooley McGovern
 Eshoo McHale
 Evans McIntyre
 Fattah McKinney
 Filner Meehan
 Foglietta Millender-
 Frank (MA) McDonald
 Furse Miller (CA)
 Ganske Minge
 Gejdenson Mink
 Gonzalez Moakley
 Goode Mollohan
 Hall (OH) Moran (VA)
 Hall (TX) Nadler
 Hamilton Neal
 Harman Neumann
 Hefner Oberstar
 Hilliard Obey
 Hinchey Olver
 Hoekstra Owens
 Hooley Parker
 Jackson (IL) Paul
 Jefferson Payne
 Kanjorski Petri
 Kennedy (MA) Pomeroy
 Kennelly Poshard
 Kildee Price (NC)
 Kilpatrick Rangel
 Kind (WI) Rivers
 Kleczka Rodriguez

Roemer
 Roybal-Allard
 Rush
 Sabo
 Sanchez
 Sanders
 Sandlin
 Sawyer
 Schumer
 Scott
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Shuster
 Skaggs
 Slaughter
 Smith, Adam
 Stark
 Stenholm
 Stokes
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Taylor (MS)
 Thompson
 Thurman
 Tierney
 Torres
 Towns
 Turner
 Upton
 Velazquez
 Vento
 Visclosky
 Waters
 Watt (NC)
 Waxman
 Weygand
 Whitfield
 Wise
 Woolsey
 Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Archer Flake
 Farr Forbes
 Molinari
 Schiff

□ 1412

Messrs. DOGGETT, HOEKSTRA, CRAMER, NEUMANN, and WHITFIELD changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. COYNE, CLYBURN, and FAZIO of California and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HEFLEY:
 At the end of chapter 1 of title XII (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section and amend the table of contents accordingly:

SEC. 1221. NOTIFICATION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY DIPLOMATS.

Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.; commonly referred to as the "Foreign Missions Act") is amended by inserting after section 204A the following:

"SEC. 204B. CRIMES COMMITTED BY DIPLOMATS.

"(a) RECORDS.—(1) The Secretary of State shall develop and maintain records on each incident in which an individual with immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Vienna Convention who the Secretary reasonably believes has committed a serious criminal offense within the United States which was not subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States. Each such record shall include—

"(A) the identity of such individual;
 "(B) the nature of the offense committed by such individual, including whether against property or persons;

"(C) whether such offense involved reckless driving or driving while intoxicated; and
 "(D) the number and nature of all other criminal offenses committed in the United States by such individual.

"(2) The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress on the incidents occurring during the preceding year. The report shall include the information maintained under paragraph (1) together with information under section 1706(a).

"(b) EDUCATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INDIVIDUALS.—The Secretary shall take such steps as may be necessary—

"(1) to educate local law enforcement officials on the extent of the immunity from criminal jurisdiction provided to members of a foreign mission, and family members of such members, under the Vienna Convention; and

"(2) to encourage local law enforcement officials to fully investigate, charge, and prosecute, to the extent consistent with immunity from criminal jurisdiction under the Vienna Convention, any member of a foreign mission, and any family member of such a member, who commits a serious criminal offense within the United States.

"(c) INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL PROSECUTIONS.—No officer or employee of the Department of State may interfere with any investigation, charge, or prosecution by a State or local government of—

"(1) an alien who is a member of a foreign mission,

"(2) a family member of an alien described in subparagraph (A), or

"(3) any other alien, not covered by immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under the Vienna Convention.

"(d) NOTIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—The Secretary shall notify the members of each foreign mission of United States policies relating to criminal offenses (particularly crimes of violence) committed by such members, and the family members of such members, including the policy of obtaining criminal indictments, requiring such members to leave the country, and declaring such members persona non grata.

"(e) VIENNA CONVENTION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "Vienna Convention means the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 (TIAS numbered 7502; 23 UST 3227), entered into force with respect to the United States on December 13, 1972."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HEFLEY].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 386, noes 42, answered "present" 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

AYES—386

Abercrombie	Bachus	Barrett (NE)
Ackerman	Baesler	Bartlett
Aderholt	Baker	Barton
Allen	Baldacci	Bass
Andrews	Ballenger	Bateman
Archer	Barcia	Bentsen
Arney	Barr	Bereuter

Berry
 Bilbray
 Billirakis
 Bishop
 Blagojevich
 Bliley
 Blumenauer
 Blunt
 Boehlert
 Boehner
 Bonilla
 Bono
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Boyd
 Brady
 Brown (FL)
 Brown (OH)
 Bryant
 Bunning
 Burr
 Burton
 Buyer
 Callahan
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canady
 Cannon
 Capps
 Cardin
 Carson
 Castle
 Chabot
 Chambliss
 Chenoweth
 Christensen
 Clement
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coburn
 Collins
 Combest
 Condit
 Conyers
 Cook
 Cooksey
 Costello
 Cox
 Coyne
 Cramer
 Crane
 Crapo
 Cubin
 Cummings
 Cunningham
 Danner
 Davis (FL)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (VA)
 Deal
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 DeLay
 Deutsch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dickey
 Dicks
 Doggett
 Dooley
 Doolittle
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Edwards
 Ehlers
 Ehrlich
 Emerson
 Engel
 English
 Ensign
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Evans
 Everett
 Ewing
 Fawell
 Fazio
 Foley
 Ford
 Fowler
 Fox
 Frank (MA)
 Franks (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Frost

Furse
 Gallegly
 Ganske
 Gejdenson
 Gekas
 Gephardt
 Gibbons
 Gilchrest
 Gillmor
 Gilman
 Gonzalez
 Goode
 Goodlatte
 Goodling
 Gordon
 Goss
 Graham
 Granger
 Green
 Greenwood
 Gutierrez
 Gutknecht
 Hall (OH)
 Hall (TX)
 Hansen
 Harman
 Hastert
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Hefley
 Hefner
 Heger
 Hill
 Hilleary
 Hilliard
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hobson
 Hoekstra
 Holden
 Hoolley
 Horn
 Oberstar
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pallone
 Pappas
 Parker
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Paul
 Paxon
 Pease
 Pelosi
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pickett
 Pitts
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Porter
 Portman
 Poshard
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Redmond
 Regula
 Reyes
 Riggs
 Riley
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Roemer
 Rogan
 Rogers
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rothman
 Roukema
 Royce
 Ryan
 Sabo
 Salmon
 Sanchez
 Sandlin
 Sanford
 Sawyer
 Saxton
 Scarborough
 Schaefer, Dan
 Schaffer, Bob
 Schumer

Maloney (CT)
 Maloney (NY)
 Manton
 Manzullo
 Markey
 Mascara
 Matsui
 McCarthy (MO)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCreery
 McDade
 McGovern
 McHale
 McHugh
 McInnis
 McIntosh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McNulty
 Meehan
 Menendez
 Metcalf
 Mica
 Miller (CA)
 Miller (FL)
 Minge
 Moakley
 Mollohan
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Morella
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Neal
 Nethercutt
 Neumann
 Ney
 Northup
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Oberstar
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pallone
 Pappas
 Parker
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Paul
 Paxon
 Pease
 Pelosi
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pickett
 Pitts
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Porter
 Portman
 Poshard
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Redmond
 Regula
 Reyes
 Riggs
 Riley
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Roemer
 Rogan
 Rogers
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rothman
 Roukema
 Royce
 Ryan
 Sabo
 Salmon
 Sanchez
 Sandlin
 Sanford
 Sawyer
 Saxton
 Scarborough
 Schaefer, Dan
 Schaffer, Bob
 Schumer

Scott
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shaws
 Shays
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Siskiny
 Skaggs
 Skeen
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (OR)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith, Adam
 Smith, Linda
 Snowbarger
 Solomon
 Souder

Spence
 Spratt
 Stabenow
 Stark
 Stearns
 Stenholm
 Strickland
 Stump
 Stupak
 Sununu
 Talent
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Tauzin
 Taylor (MS)
 Taylor (NC)
 Thomas
 Thompson
 Thornberry
 Thune
 Thurman
 Tiahrt
 Torres

Traficant
 Turner
 Upton
 Vento
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Watkins
 Watts (OK)
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wexler
 Weygand
 White
 Whitfield
 Wicker
 Wise
 Wolf
 Wynn
 Yates
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

Barrett (WI)
 Becerra
 Berman
 Bonior
 Borski
 Brown (CA)
 Clay
 Clayton
 Dellums
 Dingell
 Dixon
 Fattah
 Obey
 Owens
 Payne
 Hastings (FL)
 Jackson-Lee (TX)
 Lewis (GA)
 Martinez
 McDermott
 McKinney
 Meek
 Millender-Donald
 Mink
 Murtha
 Fogglietta
 Hamilton
 Rahall

Roybal-Allard
 Rush
 Sanders
 Serrano
 Snyder
 Stokes
 Tierney
 Towns
 Velazquez
 Visclosky
 Waters
 Watt (NC)
 Waxman
 Waxsey

English
 Ensign
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Evans
 Everett
 Ewing
 Fawell
 Fazio
 Foley
 Ford
 Fowler
 Fox
 Frank (MA)
 Franks (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Frost

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 146, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

AYES—283

Abercrombie
 Aderholt
 Andrews
 Archer
 Bachus
 Baesler
 Baker
 Baldacci
 Ballenger
 Barcia
 Barr
 Barrett (NE)
 Barrett (WI)
 Bartlett
 Barton
 Bass
 Bateman
 Berry
 Bilbray
 Billirakis
 Bishop
 Bliley
 Blunt
 Boehner
 Bonilla
 Bono
 Boswell
 Brady
 Bryant
 Bunning
 Burr
 Burton
 Buyer
 Callahan
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canady
 Cannon
 Capps
 Cardin
 Carson
 Castle
 Chabot
 Chambliss
 Chenoweth
 Christensen
 Clement
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coburn
 Collins
 Combest
 Condit
 Conyers
 Cook
 Cooksey
 Costello
 Cox
 Coyne
 Cramer
 Crane
 Crapo
 Cubin
 Cummings
 Cunningham
 Danner
 Davis (VA)
 Deal
 DeLay
 Diaz-Balart
 Dickey
 Dicks
 Doggett
 Dooley
 Doolittle
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Edwards
 Ehlers
 Ehrlich
 Emerson

English
 Ensign
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Evans
 Everett
 Ewing
 Fawell
 Foley
 Fowler
 Fox
 Frank (MA)
 Franks (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Frost

Linder
 Lipinski
 Livingston
 LoBiondo
 Lucas
 Luther
 Maloney (CT)
 Maloney (NY)
 Manzullo
 Mascara
 McCarthy (MO)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCreery
 McDade
 McHale
 McHugh
 McInnis
 McIntosh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 Metcalf
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Minge
 Moran (KS)
 Myrick
 Neal
 Nethercutt
 Neumann
 Ney
 Northup
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pappas
 Parker
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Paul
 Paxon
 Pease
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pickett
 Pitts
 Pombo
 Portman
 Poshard
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Ramstad
 Redmond
 Riggs
 Riley
 Rivers
 Roemer
 Rogan
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rothman
 Royce
 Ryan
 Sabo
 Salmon
 Sanchez
 Sandlin
 Sanford
 Saxton

NOES—42

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

NOT VOTING—5

□ 1422

Mrs. CLAYTON changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SAWYER and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I just wonder if we could not take all of these votes on these amendments by sample, rather than actually taking them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BACHUS:
 At the end of chapter 1 of title XII (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section:
SEC. 1221. REPORT ON OVERSEAS SURPLUS PROPERTIES.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress a report listing overseas United States surplus properties for sale.

(b) USE OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM SALE OF OVERSEAS SURPLUS PROPERTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts received by the United States from the sale of any overseas United States surplus property shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be used to reduce the deficit.

Scarborough	Souder	Traficant
Schaefer, Dan	Spence	Turner
Schaffer, Bob	Stabenow	Upton
Schumer	Stearns	Vento
Scott	Stenholm	Walsh
Sensenbrenner	Strickland	Wamp
Sessions	Stump	Watkins
Shadegg	Sununu	Watts (OK)
Shaw	Talent	Weldon (FL)
Shays	Tanner	Weldon (PA)
Shimkus	Tauscher	Weller
Shuster	Tauzin	Weygand
Sisisky	Taylor (MS)	White
Skeen	Taylor (NC)	Whitfield
Skelton	Thomas	Wicker
Smith (OR)	Thornberry	Wolf
Smith (TX)	Thune	Young (AK)
Smith, Linda	Thurman	Young (FL)
Snowbarger	Tiahrt	
Solomon	Tierney	

NOES—146

Ackerman	Gutierrez	Morella
Allen	Hall (OH)	Murtha
Army	Hamilton	Nadler
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Oberstar
Bentsen	Hilliard	Olver
Bereuter	Hinchee	Owens
Berman	Hinojosa	Pallone
Blagojevich	Horn	Payne
Blumenauer	Houghton	Pelosi
Boehrlert	Hoyer	Pomeroy
Bonior	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Borski	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Boucher	(TX)	Rangel
Boyd	Jefferson	Regula
Brown (CA)	Johnson (CT)	Reyes
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Brown (OH)	Johnson, Sam	Rogers
Capps	Kennedy (MA)	Roukema
Cardin	Kennelly	Roybal-Allard
Castle	Kilpatrick	Rush
Clay	King (NY)	Sabo
Clayton	Kolbe	Sanders
Clement	Kucinich	Sawyer
Clyburn	LaFalce	Serrano
Conyers	LaHood	Sherman
Coyne	Lantos	Skaggs
Davis (FL)	Lazio	Slaughter
Davis (IL)	Leach	Smith (MI)
DeFazio	Levin	Smith (NJ)
DeGette	Lewis (GA)	Smith, Adam
Delahunt	Lofgren	Snyder
DeLauro	Lowe	Spratt
Dellums	Manton	Stark
Deutsch	Markey	Stokes
Dicks	Martinez	Stupak
Dingell	Matsui	Thompson
Dixon	McDermott	Torres
Dooley	McGovern	Towns
Engel	McKinney	Velazquez
Fattah	McNulty	Visclosky
Fazio	Meehan	Waters
Filner	Meek	Watt (NC)
Foglietta	Menendez	Waxman
Ford	Millender-	Wexler
Frost	McDonald	Wise
Furse	Miller (CA)	Woolsey
Gejdenson	Mink	Wynn
Gephardt	Moakley	Yates
Gilman	Mollohan	
Gonzalez	Moran (VA)	

NOT VOTING—5

Farr	Forbes	Stiff
Flake	Molinari	

□ 1434

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut changed her vote from "aye" to "no." Messrs. NEAL of Massachusetts, FRELINGHUYSEN, SCOTT, and PAXON changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc: The so-called Gilman en bloc amendment regarding consular service duties, the so-called Coburn amendment regarding world heritage programs, the so-called Gilman amendment en bloc regarding

Peru and Ethiopia, and the so-called Smith amendment regarding impediments to the delivery of aid.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:
Page 120, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 18, and insert the following:

(a) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE REPORTS OF BIRTHS ABROAD.—Section 33 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2705) is amended in paragraph (2) by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this paragraph, a consular officer shall include any United States citizen employee of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State to adjudicate nationality abroad pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe."

Page 121, after line 17, insert the following:

(e) DEFINITION OF CONSULAR OFFICER.—Section 101(a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(9)) is amended by—

(1) inserting "or employee" after "officer"; and

(2) inserting before the period at the end of the sentence "or, when used in title III, for the purpose of adjudicating nationality".

(f) TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES PERFORMING CONSULAR FUNCTIONS.—Section 704 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4024) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) Prior to designation by the Secretary of State pursuant to regulation to perform a consular function abroad, a United States citizen employee (other than a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States) shall be required to complete successfully a program of training essentially equivalent to the training that a consular officer who is a member of the Foreign Service would receive for purposes of performing such function and shall be certified by an appropriate official of the Department of State to be qualified by knowledge and experience to perform such function. As used in this subsection, the term 'consular function' includes the issuance of visas, the performance of notarial and other legalization functions, the adjudication of passport applications, the adjudication of nationality, and the issuance of citizenship documentation."

SECTION 1304—ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

On page 127 line 20 insert after security "and management".

SECTION 1321—AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

On page 130 line 5 delete 1070 and insert in its place 1,210.

On page 130 line 6 delete 140 and insert in its place 150.

On page 130 line 17 delete 1065 and insert in its place 1,182.

On page 130 line 18 delete 135 and insert in its place 147.

Strike section 1702 of division B, page 163, line 3 to page 164, line 3, and insert the following new section (and renumber the subsequent sections accordingly and conform the table of contents accordingly).

SEC. 1702. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF PERSONS IN DANGER OF SUBJECTION TO TORTURE.

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States that the United States shall not expel, extradite, or otherwise effect the involuntary return of any person to a country in which there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Except as otherwise provided, terms used in this section have the meanings assigned under the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, subject to any reservations, understandings, declarations and provisos contained in the United States resolution of advice and consent to ratification of such Convention.

(c) PROCEDURES.—Procedures shall be established to ensure compliance with subsection (a) in the cases of aliens who are arriving in the United States or who are physically present in the United States and who are subject to removal.

(d) REVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court shall have jurisdiction to review the procedures adopted to implement this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed as providing any court jurisdiction to review claims raised under the Convention or this section, or any other determination made with respect to the application of the policy set forth in subsection (a), except as part of the review of a final order of removal pursuant to section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

Strike section 1712 and insert the following:

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO RECOGNITION OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should use its influence with the Turkish Government and as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council to suggest that the Turkish Government—

(1) recognize the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its nonpolitical, religious mission;

(2) ensure the continued maintenance of the institution's physical security needs, as provided for under Turkish and international law, including but not limited to, the Treaty of Lausanne, the 1968 Protocol, the Helsinki Final Act (1975), and the Charter of Paris;

(3) provide for the proper protection and safety of the Ecumenical Patriarch and Patriarchate personnel; and

(4) reopen the Ecumenical Patriarchate's Halki Patriarchal School of Theology.

Page 183, line 1, strike "cases and the" and insert "cases through the provision of records and the unilateral and joint".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 428, noes 0, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

AYES—428

Abercrombie Diaz-Balart Johnson (CT)
 Ackerman Dickey Johnson (WI)
 Aderholt Dicks Johnson, E.B.
 Allen Dingell Johnson, Sam
 Andrews Dixon Jones
 Archer Doggett Kanjorski
 Arney Dooley Kaptur
 Bachus Doolittle Kasich
 Baesler Doyle Kelly
 Baker Dreier Kennedy (MA)
 Baldacci Duncan Kennedy (RI)
 Ballenger Dunn Kennelly
 Barcia Edwards Kildee
 Barr Ehlers Kilpatrick
 Barrett (NE) Ehrlich Kim
 Barrett (WI) Emerson Kind (WI)
 Bartlett Engel King (NY)
 Barton English Kingston
 Bass Ensign Kleczka
 Bateman Eshoo Klink
 Becerra Etheridge Klug
 Bentsen Evans Knollenberg
 Bereuter Everett Kolbe
 Berman Ewing Kucinich
 Berry Fattah LaFalce
 Bilbray Fawell LaHood
 Bilirakis Fazio Lampson
 Bishop Filner Lantos
 Blagojevich Foglietta Largent
 Bliley Foley Latham
 Blumenauer Ford LaTourette
 Blunt Fowler Lazio
 Boehlert Fox Leach
 Boehner Frank (MA) Levin
 Bonilla Franks (NJ) Lewis (CA)
 Bonior Frelinghuysen Lewis (GA)
 Bono Frost Lewis (KY)
 Borski Furse Linder
 Boswell Gallegly Lipinski
 Boucher Ganske Livingston
 Boyd Gejdenson LoBiondo
 Brady Gekas Lofgren
 Brown (CA) Gephardt Lowey
 Brown (FL) Gibbons Lucas
 Brown (OH) Gilchrest Luther
 Bryant Gillmor Maloney (CT)
 Bunning Gilman Maloney (NY)
 Burr Gonzalez Manton
 Burton Goode Manzullo
 Buyer Goodlatte Markey
 Callahan Goodling Martinez
 Calvert Gordon Mascara
 Camp Goss Matsui
 Campbell Graham McCarthy (MO)
 Canady Granger McCarthy (NY)
 Cannon Green McCollum
 Capps Greenwood McCreery
 Cardin Gutierrez McDade
 Carson Gutknecht McDermott
 Castle Hall (OH) McGovern
 Chabot Hall (TX) McHale
 Chambliss Hamilton McHugh
 Chenoweth Hansen McInnis
 Christensen Harman McIntosh
 Clay Hastert McIntyre
 Clayton Hastings (FL) McKeon
 Clement Hastings (WA) McKinney
 Clyburn Hayworth McNulty
 Coble Hefley Meehan
 Coburn Hefner Meek
 Collins Herger Menendez
 Combest Hill Metcalf
 Condit Hilleary Mica
 Conyers Hilliard Millender-
 Cook Hinchey McDonald
 Cooksey Hinojosa Miller (CA)
 Costello Hobson Miller (FL)
 Coyne Hoekstra Minge
 Cramer Holden Mink
 Crane Hooley Moakley
 Crapo Horn Mollohan
 Cubin Hostettler Moran (KS)
 Cummings Houghton Moran (VA)
 Cunningham Hoyer Morella
 Danner Hulshof Murtha
 Davis (FL) Hunter Myrick
 Davis (IL) Davis (IL) Nadler
 Davis (VA) Hyde Neal
 Deal Inglis Nethercutt
 DeFazio Istook Neumann
 DeGette Jackson (IL) Ney
 Delahunt Jackson-Lee Northup
 DeLauro (TX) Norwood
 DeLay Jefferson Nussle
 Dellums Jenkins Oberstar
 Deutsch John Obey

Olver Royce Stump
 Ortiz Rush Stupak
 Owens Ryun Sununu
 Oxley Sabo Talent
 Packard Salmon Tanner
 Pallone Sanchez Tauscher
 Pappas Sanders Tauzin
 Parker Sandlin Taylor (MS)
 Pascrell Sanford Taylor (NC)
 Pastor Sawyer Thomas
 Paul Saxton Thompson
 Paxon Scarborough Thornberry
 Payne Schaefer, Dan Thune
 Pease Schaffer, Bob Thurman
 Pelosi Schumer Tiahrt
 Peterson (MN) Scott Tierney
 Peterson (PA) Sensenbrenner Torres
 Petri Serrano Towns
 Pickering Sessions Traficant
 Pickett Shadegg Turner
 Pitts Shaw Upton
 Pombo Shays Velazquez
 Pomeroy Sherman Vento
 Porter Shimkus Visclosky
 Portman Shuster Walsh
 Poshard Sisisky Wamp
 Price (NC) Skaggs Waters
 Pryce (OH) Skeen Watkins
 Quinn Skelton Watt (NC)
 Radanovich Slaughter Watts (OK)
 Rangel Smith (MI) Waxman
 Redmond Smith (NJ) Weldon (FL)
 Regula Smith (OR) Weldon (PA)
 Reyes Smith (TX) Weller
 Riggs Smith, Adam Wexler
 Riley Smith, Linda Weygand
 Rivers Snyder White
 Rodriguez Solomon Whitfield
 Roemer Souder Wicker
 Rogan Spence Wise
 Rogers Spratt Wolf
 Rohrabacher Stabenow Woolsey
 Ros-Lehtinen Stark Wynn
 Rothman Stearns Yates
 Roukema Stenholm Young (AK)
 Roybal-Allard Stokes Young (FL)
 Strickland

NOT VOTING—6

Cox Flake Molinari
 Farr Forbes Schiff

□ 1444

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

So the amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GOSS:

Page 139, strike line 19 and all that follows through line 10 on page 141 (and conform the table of contents accordingly).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 201, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

AYES—226

Aderholt Bachus Barcia
 Archer Baker Barr
 Arney Ballenger Barrett (NE)

Bartlett Goss Paul
 Barton Graham Paxon
 Bass Granger Pease
 Bateman Greenwood Peterson (PA)
 Bereuter Gutknecht Petri
 Bilbray Hall (TX) Pickering
 Bilirakis Hansen Pitts
 Bliley Hastert Pombo
 Blunt Hastings (WA) Porter
 Boehlert Hayworth Portman
 Boehner Hefley Pryce (OH)
 Bonilla Herger Quinn
 Bono Hill Radanovich
 Brady Hilleary Ramstad
 Bryant Hobson Redmond
 Bunning Hoekstra Regula
 Burr Horn Riley
 Burton Hostettler Rogan
 Buyer Houghton Rogers
 Callahan Hulshof Rohrabacher
 Calvert Hutchinson Ros-Lehtinen
 Camp Hyde Roukema
 Campbell Inglis Royce
 Canady Istook Ryan
 Cannon Jenkins Salmon
 Castle Johnson (CT) Sanford
 Chabot Johnson, Sam Saxton
 Chambliss Jones Scarborough
 Chenoweth Kasich Schaefer, Dan
 Christensen Kelly Schaffer, Bob
 Coble Kim Sensenbrenner
 Coburn King (NY) Sessions
 Collins Kingston Shadegg
 Combest Klug Shaw
 Cook Knollenberg Shays
 Cooksey Shimkus Kolbe
 Cox LaHood Shuster
 Crane Largent Skeen
 Crapo Latham Smith (MI)
 Cubin LaTourette Smith (OR)
 Cunningham Lazio Smith (TX)
 Davis (VA) Leach Smith, Linda
 Deal Lewis (CA) Snowbarger
 DeLay Lewis (KY) Solomon
 Diaz-Balart Linder Souder
 Dickey Livingston Spence
 Dicks LoBiondo Stearns
 Doolittle Lucas Stump
 Dreier Manzullo Sununu
 Duncan McCollum Talent
 Dunn McCreery Tauzin
 Ehlers McDade Taylor (NC)
 Ehrlich McHugh Thomas
 Emerson McInnis Thornberry
 English McIntosh Thune
 Ensign McKeon Tiahrt
 Everett Metcalf Traficant
 Ewing Mica Upton
 Fawell Miller (FL) Walsh
 Foley Moran (KS) Wamp
 Fowler Moran (VA) Watkins
 Fox Morella Watts (OK)
 Franks (NJ) Myrick Weldon (FL)
 Frelinghuysen Nethercutt Weldon (PA)
 Gallegly Neumann Weller
 Ganske Ney White
 Gekas Northup Whitfield
 Gibbons Norwood Wicker
 Gilchrest Nussle Wolf
 Gillmor Oxley Young (AK)
 Gilman Packard Young (FL)
 Goodlatte Pappas
 Goodling Parker

NOES—201

Abercrombie Carson Doyle
 Ackerman Clay Edwards
 Allen Clayton Engel
 Andrews Clement Eshoo
 Baesler Clyburn Etheridge
 Baldacci Condit Evans
 Barrett (WI) Conyers Fattah
 Becerra Costello Fazio
 Bentsen Coyne Filner
 Berman Cramer Foglietta
 Berry Cummings Ford
 Bishop Danner Frank (MA)
 Blagojevich Davis (FL) Frost
 Blumenauer Davis (IL) Furse
 Bonior DeFazio Gejdenson
 Borski DeGette Gephardt
 Boswell DeLahunt Gonzalez
 Boucher DeLauro Goode
 Boyd Dellums Gordon
 Brown (CA) Deutsch Green
 Brown (FL) Dingell Gutierrez
 Brown (OH) Dixon Hall (OH)
 Capps Doggett Hamilton
 Cardin Dooley Harman

Hastings (FL)	McDermott	Sanchez
Hefner	McGovern	Sanders
Hilliard	McHale	Sandlin
Hinchey	McIntyre	Sawyer
Hinojosa	McKinney	Schumer
Holden	McNulty	Scott
Hooley	Meehan	Serrano
Hoyer	Meek	Sherman
Jackson (IL)	Menendez	Sisisky
Jackson-Lee	Millender-	Skaggs
(TX)	McDonald	Skelton
Jefferson	Miller (CA)	Slaughter
John	Minge	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (WI)	Mink	Smith, Adam
Johnson, E. B.	Moakley	Snyder
Kanjorski	Mollohan	Spratt
Kaptur	Murtha	Stabenow
Kennedy (MA)	Nadler	Stark
Kennedy (RI)	Neal	Stenholm
Kennelly	Oberstar	Stokes
Kildee	Obey	Strickland
Kilpatrick	Olver	Stupak
Kind (WI)	Ortiz	Tanner
Klecza	Owens	Tauscher
Klink	Pallone	Taylor (MS)
Kucinich	Pascrell	Thompson
LaFalce	Pastor	Thurman
Lampson	Payne	Tierney
Lantos	Pelosi	Torres
Levin	Peterson (MN)	Towns
Lewis (GA)	Pickett	Turner
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Velazquez
Lofgren	Poshard	Vento
Lowe	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Luther	Rahall	Waters
Maloney (CT)	Rangel	Watt (NC)
Maloney (NY)	Reyes	Waxman
Manton	Rivers	Wexler
Markey	Rodriguez	Weygand
Martinez	Roemer	Wise
Mascara	Rothman	Woolsey
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
McCarthy (MO)	Rush	Yates
McCarthy (NY)	Sabo	

NOT VOTING—7

Farr	Hunter	Schiff
Flake	Molinari	
Forbes	Riggs	

□ 1453

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. MORAN of Virginia changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 187 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COBURN:

At the end of title XV insert the following new section:

SEC. 1525. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE AND MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available to the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program or the World Heritage Program administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. COBURN].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 222, noes 202, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 188]

AYES—222

Aderholt	Gilman	Paul
Archer	Goode	Paxon
Armer	Goodlatte	Pease
Baessler	Goodling	Peterson (MN)
Baker	Goss	Peterson (PA)
Ballenger	Graham	Petri
Barcia	Granger	Pickering
Barr	Green	Pitts
Barrett (NE)	Greenwood	Pombo
Bartlett	Gutknecht	Portman
Barton	Hall (TX)	Pryce (OH)
Bass	Hansen	Quinn
Bateman	Hastert	Radanovich
Berry	Hastings (WA)	Redmond
Bilbray	Hayworth	Regula
Bilirakis	Hefley	Riggs
Blagojevich	Herger	Riley
Bliley	Hill	Rogan
Blunt	Hilleary	Rogers
Boehlert	Hobson	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hoekstra	Ros-Lehtinen
Bonilla	Hostettler	Royce
Bono	Houghton	Ryun
Brady	Hulshof	Salmon
Bryant	Hunter	Sanford
Bunning	Hutchinson	Scarborough
Burr	Hyde	Schaefer, Dan
Burton	Inglis	Schaffer, Bob
Buyer	Istook	Scott
Callahan	Jenkins	Sensenbrenner
Calvert	Johnson (CT)	Sessions
Camp	Johnson, Sam	Shadegg
Campbell	Jones	Shaw
Canady	Kasich	Shays
Cannon	Kelly	Shimkus
Chabot	Kim	Shuster
Chambliss	King (NY)	Skeen
Chenoweth	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Christensen	Klecza	Smith (NJ)
Coble	Knollenberg	Smith (OR)
Coburn	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Collins	Lampson	Smith, Linda
Combest	Latham	Snowbarger
Condit	LaTourette	Solomon
Cook	Lewis (CA)	Souder
Cooksey	Lewis (KY)	Spence
Cox	Linder	Stearns
Crane	Livingston	Stenholm
Crapo	LoBiondo	Stump
Cubin	Lucas	Sununu
Cunningham	Manzullo	Talent
Danner	McCollum	Tauzin
Deal	McCrery	Taylor (MS)
Delahunt	McDade	Taylor (NC)
DeLay	McHugh	Thomas
Diaz-Balart	McInnis	Thornberry
Dickey	McIntosh	Thune
Doolittle	McIntyre	Tiahrt
Dreier	McKeon	Traficant
Duncan	Metcalf	Turner
Dunn	Mica	Upton
Ehrlich	Miller (FL)	Walsh
Emerson	Moran (KS)	Wamp
Ensign	Myrick	Watkins
Everett	Nethercutt	Watts (OK)
Ewing	Neumann	Weldon (FL)
Foley	Ney	Weldon (PA)
Fowler	Northup	Weller
Fox	Norwood	White
Galleghy	Nussle	Whitfield
Ganske	Oxley	Wicker
Gekas	Packard	Wolf
Gibbons	Pappas	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Parker	Young (FL)

NOES—202

Abercrombie	Boyd
Allen	Brown (CA)
Andrews	Brown (FL)
Baldacci	Brown (OH)
Barrett (WI)	Capps
Becerra	Cardin
Bentsen	Carson
Bereuter	Castle
Berman	Clay
Bishop	Clayton
Blumenauer	Clement
Bonior	Clyburn
Borski	Conyers
Boswell	Costello
Boucher	Coyne

Doyle	Klug	Porter
Edwards	Kolbe	Poshard
Ehlers	Kucinich	Price (NC)
Engel	LaFalce	Rahall
English	Lantos	Ramstad
Eshoo	Lazio	Reyes
Etheridge	Leach	Rivers
Evans	Levin	Rodriguez
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Roemer
Fawell	Lipinski	Rothman
Fazio	Lofgren	Roukema
Filner	Lowe	Roybal-Allard
Foglietta	Luther	Rush
Ford	Maloney (CT)	Sabo
Frank (MA)	Maloney (NY)	Sanchez
Franks (NJ)	Manton	Sanders
Frelinghuysen	Markey	Sandlin
Frost	Mascara	Sawyer
Furse	Matsui	Saxton
Gejdenson	McCarthy (MO)	Schumer
Gephardt	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano
Gilchrest	McDermott	Sherman
Gonzalez	McGovern	Sisisky
Gordon	McHale	Skaggs
Gutierrez	McKinney	Skelton
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Slaughter
Hamilton	Meehan	Smith, Adam
Harman	Meek	Snyder
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Spratt
Hefner	Millender-	Stabenow
Hilliard	McDonald	Stark
Hinchey	Miller (CA)	Stokes
Hinojosa	Minge	Strickland
Holden	Mink	Stupak
Hooley	Moakley	Tanner
Horn	Mollohan	Tauscher
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Thompson
Jackson (IL)	Morella	Thurman
Jackson-Lee	Murtha	Tierney
(TX)	Nadler	Torres
Jefferson	Neal	Towns
John	Oberstar	Velazquez
Johnson (WI)	Obey	Vento
Johnson, E. B.	Olver	Visclosky
Kanjorski	Ortiz	Waters
Kaptur	Owens	Watt (NC)
Kennedy (MA)	Pallone	Waxman
Kennedy (RI)	Pascrell	Wexler
Kennelly	Pastor	Weygand
Kildee	Payne	Wise
Kilpatrick	Pelosi	Woolsey
Kind (WI)	Pickett	Wynn
Klink	Pomeroy	Yates

NOT VOTING—10

Ackerman	Forbes	Rangel
Bachus	Largent	Schiff
Farr	Martinez	
Flake	Molinari	

□ 1504

Mr. SAXTON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. ROUKEMA and Ms. BROWN of Florida changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. CONDIT and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendments is as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. GILMAN:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provision) add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES CITIZENS HELD IN PRISONS IN PERU.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of Peru has made substantial progress in the effort to restrict the flow of illicit drugs from Peru to the United States.

(2) The Government of Peru has cooperated greatly with the United States Government to stop individuals and organizations seeking to transport illicit drugs from Peru to the United States and to jail such drug exporters.

(3) Any individual engaging in such exporting of illicit drugs and convicted in a court of law should face stiff penalties.

(4) Any such individual should also have a right to timely legal procedures.

(5) Two United States citizens, Jennifer Davis and Krista Barnes, were arrested in Peru on September 25, 1996, for attempting to transport illicit drugs from Peru to the United States.

(6) Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have admitted their guilt upon arrest and to an investigative judge.

(7) Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have volunteered to cooperate fully with Peruvian judicial authorities in naming individuals responsible for drug trafficking and several have been arrested.

(8) More than seven months after their arrest, Ms. Davis and Ms. Barnes have not yet been formally charged with a crime.

(9) Peruvian domestic law mandates that formal charges be brought within four to six months after arrest.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of Peru should respect the rights of prisoners to timely legal procedures, including the rights of all United States citizens held in prisons in Peru.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF
MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title XVII, insert the following:

SEC. 1717. SPECIAL ENVOYS FOR MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

The President shall instruct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to support in the Security Council, the General Assembly, and other United Nations bodies, resolutions and other efforts to—

(1) appoint special envoys for conflict prevention to organize and conduct, in cooperation with appropriate multilateral institutions, mutual disarmament talks in every region of the world in which all nations would participate, and to report to international financial institutions on the degree of cooperation of governments with these talks;

(2) commit each member state to agree to meet with its regional special envoy within 3 months of appointment to deliver and discuss its proposal for regional (and, where appropriate, international) confidence-building measures, including mutual reductions in the size, proximity, and technological sophistication of its and other nations' armed forces, that would lead to significant cuts in threat levels and military spending; and

(3) commit each member state to agree to continue meeting with the special envoy and such regional bodies and states as the special envoy shall suggest to complete negotiations on such confidence-building measures, with the goal of making significant cuts in military spending by the year 2000.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. KIM OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF NUCLEAR WASTE FROM TAIWAN TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Republic of China on Taiwan (Taiwan) is considering transferring low-level

nuclear waste to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and paying North Korea an amount in excess of \$220,000,000 to accept the nuclear waste.

(2) The transfer of nuclear waste across international boundaries creates worldwide environmental safety concerns.

(3) North Korea rejected the request of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect 2 nuclear facilities at Yongbyon in March 1993, in violation of Article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which North Korea is a signatory.

(4) North Korea has historically been unwilling to allow any third party investigators to inspect its nuclear waste storage facilities.

(5) The failure of North Korea to store nuclear waste safely raises environmental concerns on the Korean peninsula.

(6) The United States has in excess of 37,000 military personnel, plus their families, on the Korean peninsula.

(7) The current North Korean regime has been linked to numerous terrorist activities, including the bombing in 1987 of a Korean Airline aircraft, and the bombing in 1983 in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 4 South Korean Government and 13 diplomatic officials.

(8) North Korea continues to be listed by the United States Department of State as a state supporting international terrorism.

(9) The several hundred million dollars of hard currency generated by this transaction could be used by the militarist regime in North Korea to continue their reign of terror over their own people and the sovereign nations of the Pacific Rim.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of Taiwan should refrain from issuing an export license for the transfer of nuclear waste to North Korea until all parties on the Korean peninsula can be assured that—

(1) North Korea can safely handle this nuclear waste;

(2) North Korea will submit to independent third party inspection of their nuclear storage facilities; and

(3) North Korea indicates a willingness to comply with the commitments it made in the "Agreed Framework", entered into in 1994 between North Korea, South Korea, Japan, and the United States, relating to nuclear materials and facilities in North Korea, and meet International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards with respect to North Korea's nuclear program.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING PRIME MINISTER GUJRAL OF INDIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Prime Minister Gujral of India has recently received a vote of confidence from the Indian parliament.

(2) Prime Minister Gujral is committed to strengthening ties between the United States and India through the continuation of free market reforms and initiatives.

(3) The Gujral government is on the verge of passing a budget package that will carry forward economic reforms initiated in 1991 that have opened India to foreign investment and trade.

(4) Prime Minister Gujral has made it a priority to improve relations with Pakistan and has recently met with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, to better relations between the two countries.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Clinton Administra-

tion should support and work closely with Indian Prime Minister Gujral in strengthening relations between the United States and India and improving relations in the South Asia region.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF BELARUS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should strongly urge the Government of President Aleksandr Lukashenka of the Republic of Belarus to defend the sovereignty of Belarus, maintain its independence from the Russian Federation, abide by the provisions of the Helsinki Accords and the constitution of the Republic of Belarus and guarantee freedom of the press, allow for the flowering of the Belarusian language and culture, and enforce the separation of powers.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. ROHRBACHER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE ACCESSION OF TAIWAN TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The people of the United States and the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan have long enjoyed extensive ties.

(2) Taiwan is currently the 8th largest trading partner of the United States, and exports from the United States to Taiwan total more than \$18,000,000 annually, substantially more than the United States exports to the People's Republic of China.

(3) The executive branch has committed publicly to support Taiwan's bid to join the World Trade Organization and has declared that the United States will not oppose this bid solely on the grounds that the People's Republic of China, which also seeks membership in the World Trade Organization, is not yet eligible because of its unacceptable trade practices.

(4) The United States and Taiwan have concluded discussions on a variety of outstanding trade issues that remain unresolved with the People's Republic of China and that are necessary for the United States to support Taiwan's membership in the World Trade Organization.

(5) The reversion of control over Hong Kong—a member of the World Trade Organization—to the People's Republic of China, scheduled by treaty to occur on July 1, 1997, will, in many respects, afford to the People's Republic of China the practical benefit of membership in the World Trade Organization for the substantial portion of its trade in goods—despite the fact that the trade practices of the People's Republic of China currently fall far short of what the United States expects for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(6) The executive branch has announced its interest in the admission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization; the fundamental sense of fairness of the people of the United States warrants the United States Government's support for Taiwan's relatively more meritorious application for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(7) It is in the economic interest of United States consumers and exporters for Taiwan to complete the requirements for accession to the World Trade Organization at the earliest possible moment.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—The Congress favors public support by officials of the Department of State for the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. VENTO OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title XVII insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. REPORTS AND POLICY CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN LAOS.

Within 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the allegations of persecution and abuse of the Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos. The report shall include:

(1) A full investigation, including full documentation of individual cases of persecution, of the Lao Government's treatment of Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos.

(2) The steps the State Department will take to continue to monitor any systematic human rights violations by the Government of Laos.

(3) The actions which the State Department will take to ensure the cessation of human rights violations.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 OFFERED BY MR. MENENDEZ

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE . WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE NUCLEAR FUEL TO CUBA

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(y)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President shall withhold from amounts made available under this Act or any other Act and allocated for a country for a fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate value of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by that country, or any entity of that country, to Cuba during the preceding fiscal year.

“(2) The requirement to withhold assistance for a country for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall not apply if Cuba—

“(A) has ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483) or the Treaty of Tlatelco, and Cuba is in compliance with the requirements of either such Treaty;

“(B) has negotiated and is in compliance with full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency not later than two years after ratification by Cuba of such Treaty; and

“(C) incorporates and is in compliance with internationally accepted nuclear safety standards.

“(3) The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress each year a report containing a description of the amount of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by any country, or any entity of a country, to Cuba during the preceding year, including the terms of each transfer of such fuel, assistance, or credits.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 620(y) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to assistance provided in fiscal years beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MENENDEZ

At the end of bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE . AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY ACT OF 1996 AND THE CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1992

Not less than \$2,000,000 shall be made available under Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346; relating to economic support fund), for fiscal years 1998 to 1999 to carry out the programs and activities under the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et. seq.) and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 2001 et. seq.)

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 OFFERED BY MR. GEJDNENSON OF CONNECTICUT

Add the following new title to the end of the bill (and adjust the table of contents accordingly)

Title

It is the sense of Congress and the President of the United States should attempt to achieve the foreign policy goal of an international arms sales code of conduct with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries. The purpose of this goal shall be to achieve an agreement on restricting or prohibiting arms transfers to countries that:

- (1) Do not respect democratic processes and the rule of law;
- (2) Do not adhere to internationally-recognized norms on human rights; or
- (3) Are engaged in acts of armed aggression.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1757 Offered by Mr. Traficant of Ohio

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 2001. BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS.

(A) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that is expending the funds the entity will consistent with International Trade Agreements implemented in U.S. Law, comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE REQUIREMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROBATION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label hearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or sub-contract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 292, noes 135, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

AYES—292

Abercrombie	Evans	Levin
Ackerman	Ewing	Lewis (GA)
Allen	Fattah	Linder
Andrews	Fawell	Lipinski
Bachus	Fazio	Livingston
Baesler	Filner	LoBiondo
Baldacci	Foglietta	Logren
Barcia	Foley	Lowey
Barrett (WI)	Ford	Luther
Bass	Fowler	Maloney (CT)
Becerra	Fox	Maloney (NY)
Bentsen	Frank (MA)	Manton
Bereuter	Franks (NJ)	Manzullo
Berman	Frelinghuysen	Markey
Berry	Frost	Mascara
Bilirakis	Furse	Matsui
Bishop	Ganske	McCarthy (MO)
Blagojevich	Gejdenson	McCarthy (NY)
Blumenauer	Gephardt	McCollum
Boehlert	Gibbons	McDermott
Bonior	Gilchrist	McGovern
Borski	Gillmor	McHale
Boswell	Gilman	McHugh
Boucher	Gonzalez	McInnis
Boyd	Goodlatte	McIntyre
Brown (OH)	Goodling	McKinney
Bryant	Gordon	McNulty
Bunning	Goss	Meehan
Callahan	Green	Menendez
Calvert	Greenwood	Metcalf
Campbell	Gutierrez	Millerder-
Capps	Hall (OH)	McDonald
Cardin	Hall (TX)	Miller (CA)
Carson	Hamilton	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Harman	Minge
Chenoweth	Hefner	Mink
Christensen	Hinches	Moakley
Clayton	Hinojosa	Mollohan
Clement	Holden	Moran (VA)
Clyburn	Hooley	Morella
Combest	Horn	Murtha
Condit	Houghton	Nadler
Conyers	Hoyer	Neal
Costello	Inglis	Nethercutt
Cox	Jackson (IL)	Neumann
Coyne	Jackson-Lee	Ney
Cramer	(TX)	Northup
Crapo	John	Oberstar
Cubin	Johnson (CT)	Obey
Cummings	Johnson (WI)	Olver
Cunningham	Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz
Danner	Kanjorski	Owens
Davis (FL)	Kaptur	Oxley
Davis (IL)	Kasich	Packard
Davis (VA)	Kennedy (MA)	Pallone
DeGette	Kennedy (RI)	Pascrell
Delahunt	Kennelly	Pastor
DeLauro	Kildee	Pease
Dellums	Kilpatrick	Pelosi
Deutsch	Kim	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Kind (WI)	Petri
Dicks	King (NY)	Pickering
Dingell	Kleczka	Pickett
Dixon	Klink	Pomeroy
Doggett	Kolbe	Porter
Dooley	Kucinich	Portman
Doyle	LaFalce	Poshard
Dreier	LaHood	Price (NC)
Duncan	Lampson	Quinn
Edwards	Lantos	Rahall
Engel	Latham	Ramstad
Ensign	LaTourette	Rangel
Eshoo	Lazio	Regula
Etheridge	Leach	Reyes

Riggs Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sisisky

Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Sununu
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thune

Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Wexler
Weygand
White
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)

NOES—135

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bilbray
Bliley
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chambliss
Clay
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Cook
Cooksey
Crane
Deal
DeLay
Dickey
Doolittle
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Gallegly

Gekas
Goode
Graham
Granger
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyer
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kelly
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Largent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lucas
McCrery
McDade
McIntosh
McKeon
Meek
Mica
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Norwood
Nussle

Pappas
Parker
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Peterson (PA)
Pitts
Pombo
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Redmond
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ryun
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Skaggs
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stump
Talent
Thompson
Thornberry
Tiaht
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Young (AK)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio
NOT VOTING—6

Farr
Flake

Forbes
Martinez

Molinari
Schiff

□ 1514

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania and Mr. HILLEARY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. WISE, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Messrs. MCCOLLUM, KIM, PICKERING, and BARTLETT of Maryland changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendments were agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1515

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Chair direct the Sergeant at Arms to lock the doors in order to keep the Members in the Chamber so we can finish voting here in 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot order that at this point.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

In Title 17, add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 425, noes 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

AYES—425

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

Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay

Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons

Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kucinski
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowe
Lucas
Luther

Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McDonald
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman

Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiaht
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Porter
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
White
Wynn
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—8

Armye Flake Schiff
 Berman Forbes Thomas
 Farr Molinari

□ 1523

Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. CLAYTON and Mr. CLAY changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. LEWIS of California. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, is the next vote on an amendment which was offered by my distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. SERRANO?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SERRANO:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. REPORT CONCERNING OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each subsequent 3 months thereafter, the Secretary of State, after consultations with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the Congress a report listing all complaints by the Government of Cuba to departments and agencies of the United States Government concerning actions taken by United States persons or the Government of the United States.

(b) UNITED STATES PERSON DEFINED.—As used in this section the term "United States person" means any—

- (1) United States citizen or national;
- (2) permanent resident alien; or
- (3) juridical person organized under the laws of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 141, noes 287, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

AYES—141

Abercrombie
 Ackerman
 Allen
 Baesler
 Baldacci
 Barrett (WI)
 Becerra
 Berry
 Bishop
 Blumenauer
 Bonior
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Brown (CA)
 Brown (OH)
 Capps
 Carson
 Clay
 Clayton
 Clement
 Clyburn
 Condit
 Conyers
 Costello
 Coyne
 Cummings
 Davis (IL)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Dellums
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Dixon
 Doggett
 Dooley
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Evans
 Fattah
 Fazio
 Filner
 Foglietta
 Ford
 Frank (MA)
 Frost
 Furse
 Gajdenson
 Gonzalez
 Hall (OH)
 Hall (TX)
 Hamilton
 Harman
 Hastings (FL)
 Hefner
 Hilliard
 Hinchey
 Hooley
 Hoyer
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson-Lee
 (TX)
 Jefferson
 John
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kanjorski
 Kennelly
 Kilpatrick
 Kleczka
 Klink
 Kucinich
 LaFalce
 Lantos
 Lewis (GA)
 Lofgren
 Lowey
 Luter
 Maloney (NY)
 Markey
 Martinez
 Matsui
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHale
 McKinney
 Meehan
 Meek
 Millender-
 McDonald
 Miller (CA)
 Minge
 Mink
 Moakley
 Moran (VA)
 Nadler
 Neal
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Owens
 Pastor
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Poshard
 Price (NC)
 Rangel
 Rivers
 Rodriguez
 Roemer
 Roybal-Allard
 Rush
 Sabo
 Sanchez
 Sanders
 Sawyer
 Schumer
 Scott
 Serrano
 Skaggs
 Slaughter
 Snyder
 Stabenow
 Stark
 Stenholm
 Stokes
 Tauscher
 Taylor (MS)
 Thompson
 Tierney
 Torres
 Towns
 Turner
 Velazquez
 Vento
 Visclosky
 Waters
 Watt (NC)
 Waxman
 Weygand
 Woolsey
 Wynn
 Yates

Kim
 Kind (WI)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Klug
 Knollenberg
 Kolbe
 LaHood
 Lampson
 Largent
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Lazio
 Leach
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (KY)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 Livingston
 LoBiondo
 Lucas
 Maloney (CT)
 Manton
 Manzullo
 Mascara
 McCarthy (MO)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCrery
 McDade
 McHugh
 McInnis
 McIntosh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McNulty
 Menendez
 Metcalf
 Ryon
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Mollohan
 Moran (KS)
 Morella
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nethercutt
 Neumann
 Ney
 Northup
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pallone
 Pappas
 Parker
 Pascrell
 Paul
 Paxon
 Pease
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pickett
 Pitts
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Porter
 Portman
 Pryce (OH)
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Ramstad
 Redmond
 Regula
 Reyes
 Riggs
 Riley
 Rogan
 Rogers
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rothman
 Roukema
 Ryan
 Salmon
 Sandlin
 Sanford
 Saxton
 Scarborough
 Schaefer, Dan
 Schaffer, Bob
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Sisisky
 Skeen
 Skelton
 Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (OR)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith, Adam
 Smith, Linda
 Snowbarger
 Solomon
 Souder
 Spence
 Spratt
 Stearns
 Strickland
 Stump
 Stupak
 Sununu
 Talent
 Tanner
 Tauzin
 Taylor (NC)
 Thomas
 Thornberry
 Thune
 Thurman
 Tiahrt
 Traficant
 Upton
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Watkins
 Watts (OK)
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wexler
 White
 Whitfield
 Wicker
 Wise
 Wolf
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Farr
 Flake
 Forbes
 Molinari
 Royce
 Schiff

□ 1535

Messrs. TAYLOR of North Carolina, MCINTYRE, and SPRATT changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following noncontroversial amendments be considered en bloc:

The Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Ukraine;

the Lazio of New York amendment regarding child and spousal support obligations;

the Scarborough amendment regarding Sudan;

the Nethercutt amendment regarding release of hostages in India;

the Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania in NATO;

the Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya; and

the Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

NOES—287

Aderholt
 Andrews
 Archer
 Armye
 Bachus
 Baker
 Ballenger
 Barcia
 Barr
 Barrett (NE)
 Bartlett
 Barton
 Bass
 Bateman
 Bentsen
 Bereuter
 Berman
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Blagojevich
 Bliley
 Blunt
 Boehlert
 Boehner
 Bonilla
 Bono
 Borski
 Boyd
 Brady
 Brown (FL)
 Bryant
 Bunning
 Burr
 Burton
 Buyer
 Callahan
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Canady
 Cannon
 Cardin
 Castle
 Chabot
 Chambliss
 Chenoweth
 Christensen
 Coble
 Coburn
 Collins
 Combest
 Cook
 Cooksey
 Cox
 Cramer
 Crane
 Crapo
 Cubin
 Cunningham
 Danner
 Davis (FL)
 Davis (VA)
 Deal
 DeLay
 Deutsch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dickey
 Doolittle
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Edwards
 Ehlers
 Ehrlich
 Emerson
 Engel
 English
 Ensign
 Everett
 Ewing
 Fawell
 Foley
 Fowler
 Fox
 Franks (NJ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Galleghy
 Ganske
 Gekas
 Gephardt
 Gibbons
 Gilchrest
 Gillmor
 Gilman
 Goode
 Goodlatte
 Cook
 Gordon
 Goss
 Graham
 Granger
 Green
 Greenwood
 Gutierrez
 Gutknecht
 Hansen
 Hastert
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Hefley
 Heger
 Hill
 Hilleary
 Hinojosa
 Hobson
 Hoekstra
 Holden
 Horn
 Hostettler
 Houghton
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Hutchinson
 Hyde
 Inglis
 Istook
 Jenkins
 Johnson (CT)
 Johnson (WI)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Kasich
 Kelly
 Kennedy (MA)
 Kennedy (RI)
 Kildee

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania:

At the end of title XVII insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government and nation of Ukraine are to be commended for their decision to relinquish the nuclear weapons in the possession of Ukraine after the demise of the former Soviet Union;

(2) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for its recent announcement that Ukrainian enterprises will not participate in the construction of nuclear reactors in Iran;

(3) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for taking a positive and cooperative position with regard to the admission into the NATO alliance of new member-states in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly Ukraine's willingness to negotiate a bilateral charter with that alliance;

(4) the Government of Ukraine is to be commended for its efforts to ensure that the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States organization does not serve as a means to reintegrate the independent states of the former Soviet Union into a new political entity under Russian leadership and occupying the territory that comprised the former Soviet Union;

(5) the Government of Ukraine should immediately move to ensure that United States investors who have been subjected to extortion, fraud, or other criminal activity, or to inappropriate, corrupt activities carried out by officials or representatives of the Ukrainian Government, are provided with full restitution or compensation for their losses;

(6) the nation and Government of Ukraine are to be commended for the adoption of a democratic constitution, the conduct of free and fair elections, and the peaceful transfer of executive power since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991; and

(7) the President should respond positively to any request made by the government of Ukraine for United States government agencies assistance and involvement in the implementation of additional programs to fight corruption in Ukraine and to ensure that American investors in that country are not subjected to unfair, inappropriate, or criminal practices on the part of officials of the Government of Ukraine or any citizens of Ukraine.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR UKRAINE.—It is further the sense of the Congress that the President should ensure that Ukraine receives assistance for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for political and economic reforms at a level equal to that allocated to Ukraine for fiscal year 1997.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 415, noes 12, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

AYES—415

Abercrombie	Dicks	Jones
Ackerman	Dingell	Kaptur
Aderholt	Dixon	Kasich
Allen	Doggett	Kelly
Andrews	Dooley	Kennedy (MA)
Archer	Doolittle	Kennedy (RI)
Armye	Doyle	Kennelly
Bachus	Dreier	Kildee
Baesler	Duncan	Kilpatrick
Baker	Dunn	Kim
Baldacci	Edwards	Kind (WI)
Ballenger	Ehlers	King (NY)
Barcia	Ehrlich	Kingston
Barr	Emerson	Klecza
Barrett (NE)	Engel	Klink
Barrett (WI)	English	Klug
Bartlett	Ensign	Knollenberg
Barton	Eshoo	Kolbe
Bass	Etheridge	Kucinich
Bateman	Evans	LaFalce
Bentsen	Everett	LaHood
Bereuter	Ewing	Lampson
Berman	Fattah	Lantos
Berry	Fawell	Largent
Bilbray	Fazio	Latham
Bilirakis	Foglietta	LaTourette
Bishop	Foley	Lazio
Blagojevich	Ford	Leach
Billey	Fowler	Levin
Blumenauer	Fox	Lewis (CA)
Blunt	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Boehlert	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (KY)
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Bonilla	Frost	Lipinski
Bonior	Furse	Livingston
Bono	Gallegly	LoBiondo
Borski	Ganske	Loftgren
Boswell	Gejdenson	Lowey
Boucher	Gekas	Lucas
Boyd	Gephardt	Luther
Brady	Gibbons	Maloney (CT)
Brown (CA)	Gilchrest	Maloney (NY)
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	Manton
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Manzullo
Bryant	Gonzalez	Markey
Bunning	Goode	Martinez
Burr	Goodlatte	Mascara
Burton	Goodling	Matsui
Callahan	Gordon	McCarthy (MO)
Calvert	Goss	McCarthy (NY)
Camp	Graham	McCollum
Campbell	Granger	McCrery
Canady	Green	McDade
Cannon	Greenwood	McGovern
Capps	Gutierrez	McHale
Cardin	Gutknecht	McHugh
Carson	Hall (OH)	McInnis
Castle	Hall (TX)	McIntosh
Chabot	Hansen	McIntyre
Chambliss	Harman	McKeon
Chenoweth	Hastert	McKinney
Christensen	Hastings (FL)	McNulty
Clay	Hastings (WA)	Meahan
Clayton	Hayworth	Meek
Clement	Hefley	Menendez
Clyburn	Hefner	Metcalfe
Coble	Herger	Mica
Coburn	Hill	Millender-
Collins	Hilleary	McDonald
Combest	Hilliard	Miller (CA)
Condit	Hinche	Miller (FL)
Conyers	Hinojosa	Minge
Cook	Hobson	Mink
Cooksey	Hoekstra	Moakley
Costello	Holden	Moran (KS)
Cox	Hookey	Moran (VA)
Coyne	Horn	Morella
Cramer	Hostettler	Murtha
Crane	Houghton	Myrick
Crapo	Hoyer	Nadler
Cubin	Hulshof	Neal
Cummings	Hunter	Nethercett
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Neumann
Danner	Hyde	Ney
Davis (FL)	Inglis	Northup
Davis (IL)	Istook	Norwood
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Nussle
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Oberstar
DeGette	(TX)	Olver
Delahunt	Jefferson	Ortiz
DeLauro	Jenkins	Owens
DeLay	John	Oxley
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Packard
Deutsch	Johnson (WI)	Pallone
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Pappas
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Parker

Pascrell	Sanford	Talent
Paxon	Sawyer	Tanner
Payne	Saxton	Tauscher
Pelosi	Scarborough	Tauzin
Peterson (PA)	Schaefer, Dan	Taylor (MS)
Petri	Schaffer, Bob	Taylor (NC)
Pickering	Schumer	Thomas
Pickett	Scott	Thompson
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Thornberry
Pombo	Serrano	Thune
Pomeroy	Sessions	Thurman
Porter	Shadeegg	Tiahrt
Portman	Shaw	Tierney
Poshard	Shays	Torres
Price (NC)	Sherman	Towns
Pryce (OH)	Shimkus	Traficant
Quinn	Shuster	Turner
Radanovich	Sisisky	Upton
Ramstad	Skaggs	Velazquez
Rangel	Skeen	Vento
Redmond	Skelton	Visclosky
Regula	Slaughter	Walsh
Reyes	Smith (MI)	Wamp
Riggs	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Riley	Smith (OR)	Watkins
Rivers	Smith (TX)	Watt (NC)
Rodriguez	Smith, Adam	Watts (OK)
Roemer	Smith, Linda	Waxman
Rogan	Snowbarger	Weldon (FL)
Rogers	Snyder	Weldon (PA)
Rohrabacher	Solomon	Weller
Ros-Lehtinen	Souder	Wexler
Rothman	Spence	Weygand
Roukema	Spratt	White
Roybal-Allard	Stabenow	Whitfield
Royce	Stark	Wicker
Rush	Stearns	Wise
Ryun	Stenholm	Wolf
Sabo	Stokes	Woolsey
Salmon	Strickland	Wynn
Sanchez	Stump	Yates
Sanders	Stupak	Young (AK)
Sandlin	Sununu	Young (FL)

NOES—12

Becerra	Hamilton	Pastor
Buyer	Kanjorski	Paul
DeFazio	McDermott	Pease
Filner	Obey	Rahall

NOT VOTING—7

Farr	Molinari	Schiff
Flake	Mollohan	
Forbes	Peterson (MN)	

□ 1544

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1545

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAZIO of New York:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH CHILD AND SPOUSAL SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS BY UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all United Nations staff, including diplomats, should comply with binding United States Federal, State, and local court orders regarding child and spousal support obligations;

(2) the internal regulations of the United Nations allows—

(A) the United Nations to release staff salary information to the courts in spousal and child support cases;

(B) the Secretary General to authorize deduction of dependency related allowances from staff salary;

(C) the United Nations to cooperate with appropriate authorities to facilitate proper legal or judicial resolution of the family's claim.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—The Secretary of State should urge the United Nations to fully comply with regulations regarding compliance with child and spousal support obligations by United Nations personnel, in a timely manner and to the fullest extent possible.

(c) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF ARREARAGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, of funds appropriated for the payment of United States arrearages to the United Nations out of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act, \$10,000,000 shall not be available until the Secretary of State certifies that—

(1) the United Nations is actively enforcing child and spousal support payments in compliance with Federal, State, and local court orders; and

(2) the United Nations is actively reforming its pension policy, making the United Nations pension fund subject to Federal, State, or local court orders of spousal or child support.

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a five-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 387, noes 38, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 193]

AYES—387

Abercrombie Calvert
Ackerman Camp
Aderholt Canady
Allen Cannon
Andrews Cardin
Archer Castle
Armey Chabot
Bachus Chambliss
Baesler Chenoweth
Baker Christensen
Baldacci Clay
Ballenger Clayton
Barcia Clyburn
Barr Coble
Barrett (NE) Coburn
Barrett (WI) Collins
Bartlett Combust
Barton Condit
Bass Cook
Bateman Cooksey
Bentsen Costello
Bereuter Cox
Berry Coyne
Bilbray Cramer
Bilirakis Crane
Bishop Crapo
Blagojevich Cubin
Bliley Cummings
Blumenauer Cunningham
Blunt Danner
Boehrlert Davis (IL)
Boehner Davis (VA)
Bonilla Deal
Bono DeFazio
Borski DeGette
Boswell Delahunt
Boucher DeLauro
Boyd DeLay
Brady Deutsch
Brown (FL) Diaz-Balart
Brown (OH) Dickey
Bryant Dicks
Bunning Dixon
Burr Doolittle
Burton Doyle
Buyer Dreier
Callahan Duncan

Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleccka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markley
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum

Becerra
Berman
Bonior
Brown (CA)
Campbell
Capps
Carson
Clement
Conyers
Davis (FL)
Dellums
Dingell
Dooley

NOES—38

McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez

Eshoo
Filner
Foglietta
Furse
Hamilton
Hilliard
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kilpatrick
McDermott
Miller (CA)
Obey

NOT VOTING—9
Doggett
Farr
Flake
Forbes
Goodling
McIntosh
Molinari
Mollohan
Schiff

□ 1752

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. TIAHRT. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TIAHRT. Would it be in order for us to reconsider the Frank Sinatra congressional award, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a proper parliamentary inquiry.

The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Insert at the end of the bill the following new title:

TITLE . UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FORCED ABORTION AND FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION

SEC. . FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION.

Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87-195, is amended by the addition of the following subject.

“(h) RESTRICTION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR ACTIVELY PROMOTE ABORTIONS.—

“(1) PERFORMANCE OF ABORTIONS.—

“(a) Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, non-governmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, perform abortions in any foreign country, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term or in cases of forcible rape or incest.

“(b) Paragraph (a) may not be construed to apply to the treatment of injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortions or to assistance provided directly to the government of a country.

“(2) LOBBYING ACTIVITIES.—

“(a) Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds appropriated for population planning activities or other population assistance may be made available for any foreign private, non-governmental, or multilateral organization until the organization certifies that it will not, during the period for which the funds are made available, violate the laws of any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited, or engage in any activity or effort to alter the laws or governmental policies of any foreign county concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated or prohibited.

“(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to activities in opposition to coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

“(3) The prohibitions of this subsection apply to funds made available to a foreign

organization either directly or as a subcontractor or sub-grantee, and the required certifications apply to activities in which the organization engages either directly or through a subcontractor or sub-grantee.”

SEC. . FORCED ABORTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87-195, is amended by the addition of the following new subsection:

“(i) LIMITATION RELATING TO FORCED ABORTIONS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—Notwithstanding section 614 of this Act or any other provision of law, no funds may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that (1) UNFPA has terminated all activities in the People's Republic of China, and the United States has received assurances that UNFPA will conduct no such activities during the fiscal year for which the funds are to be made available; or (2) during the 12 months preceding such certification there have been no abortions as the result of coercion associated with the family planning policies of the national government or other governmental entities within the People's Republic of China. As used in this section the term “coercion” includes physical duress or abuse, destruction or confiscation of property, loss of means of livelihood, or severe psychological pressure.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes 193, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

AYES—234

Aderholt	Coburn	Goodlatte
Archer	Collins	Goodling
Army	Combest	Goss
Bachus	Cook	Graham
Baker	Cooksey	Granger
Ballenger	Costello	Gutknecht
Barcia	Cox	Hall (OH)
Barr	Cramer	Hall (TX)
Barrett (NE)	Crane	Hamilton
Bartlett	Crapo	Hansen
Barton	Cubin	Hastert
Bateman	Cunningham	Hastings (WA)
Bereuter	Danner	Hayworth
Berry	Deal	Hefley
Billirakis	DeLay	Herger
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Blunt	Dickey	Hilleary
Boehner	Dingell	Hoekstra
Bonilla	Doolittle	Holden
Bonior	Doyle	Hostettler
Bono	Dreier	Hulshof
Borski	Duncan	Hunter
Brady	Dunn	Hutchinson
Bryant	Ehlers	Hyde
Bunning	Emerson	Inglis
Burr	English	Istook
Burton	Ensign	Jenkins
Buyer	Everett	John
Callahan	Ewing	Johnson, Sam
Calvert	Foley	Jones
Camp	Fowler	Kanjorski
Canady	Fox	Kaptur
Cannon	Galleghy	Kasich
Chabot	Ganske	Kildee
Chambliss	Gekas	Kim
Chenoweth	Gibbons	King (NY)
Christensen	Gillmor	Kingston
Coble	Goode	Kleckza

Klink	Obey	Shaw
Knollenberg	Ortiz	Shimkus
Kucinich	Oxley	Shuster
LaFalce	Packard	Skeen
LaHood	Pappas	Skelton
Largent	Parker	Smith (MI)
Latham	Paul	Smith (NJ)
LaTourette	Paxon	Smith (OR)
Lewis (CA)	Pease	Smith (TX)
Lewis (KY)	Peterson (MN)	Smith, Linda
Linder	Peterson (PA)	Snowbarger
Lipinski	Petri	Solomon
Livingston	Pickering	Souder
LoBiondo	Pitts	Spence
Lucas	Pombo	Stearns
Manton	Portman	Stenholm
Manzullo	Poshard	Stump
Mascara	Quinn	Stupak
McCollum	Radanovich	Sununu
McCreery	Rahall	Talent
McDade	Redmond	Tauzin
McHugh	Regula	Taylor (MS)
McInnis	Riggs	Taylor (NC)
McIntosh	Riley	Thornberry
McIntyre	Roemer	Thune
McKeon	Rogan	Tiahrt
Metcalfe	Rogers	Trafigant
Mica	Rohrabacher	Walsh
Miller (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wamp
Moakley	Royce	Watkins
Moran (KS)	Ryun	Watts (OK)
Murtha	Salmon	Weldon (FL)
Myrick	Sanford	Weldon (PA)
Nethercutt	Saxton	Weller
Neumann	Scarborough	Weygand
Ney	Schaefer, Dan	Whitfield
Northup	Schaffer, Bob	Wicker
Norwood	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Nussle	Sessions	Young (AK)
Oberstar	Shadegg	Young (FL)

NOES—193

Abercrombie	Filner	McCarthy (MO)
Ackerman	Foglietta	McCarthy (NY)
Allen	Ford	McDermott
Andrews	Frank (MA)	McGovern
Baesler	Franks (NJ)	McHale
Baldacci	Frelinghuysen	McKinney
Barrett (WI)	Frost	McNulty
Bass	Furse	Meehan
Becerra	Gejdenson	Meek
Bentsen	Gephardt	Menendez
Berman	Gilchrest	Millender-
Bilbray	Gilman	McDonald
Bishop	Gonzalez	Miller (CA)
Blagojevich	Gordon	Minge
Blumenauer	Green	Mink
Boehlert	Greenwood	Moran (VA)
Boswell	Gutierrez	Morella
Boucher	Harman	Nadler
Boyd	Hastings (FL)	Neal
Brown (CA)	Hefner	Olver
Brown (FL)	Hilliard	Owens
Brown (OH)	Hinchey	Pallone
Campbell	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Capps	Hobson	Pastor
Cardin	Hooley	Payne
Carson	Horn	Pickett
Castle	Houghton	Pomeroy
Clay	Hoyer	Porter
Clayton	Jackson (IL)	Price (NC)
Clement	Jackson-Lee	Pryce (OH)
Clyburn	(TX)	Ramstad
Condit	Jefferson	Rangel
Conyers	Johnson (CT)	Reyes
Coyne	Johnson (WI)	Rivers
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Rodriguez
Davis (FL)	Kelly	Rothman
Davis (IL)	Kennedy (MA)	Roukema
Davis (VA)	Kennedy (RI)	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Kennelly	Rush
DeGette	Kilpatrick	Sabo
DeLahunt	Kind (WI)	Sanchez
DeLauro	Klug	Sanders
Dellums	Kolbe	Sandlin
Deutsch	Lampson	Sawyer
Dicks	Lantos	Schumer
Dixon	Lazio	Scott
Doggett	Leach	Serrano
Dooley	Levin	Shays
Edwards	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Ehrlich	Logren	Sisisky
Engel	Lowey	Skaggs
Eshoo	Luther	Slaughter
Etheridge	Maloney (CT)	Smith, Adam
Evans	Maloney (NY)	Snyder
Fattah	Markey	Spratt
Fawell	Martinez	Stabenow
Fazio	Matsui	Stark

Stokes	Torres	Watt (NC)
Strickland	Towns	Waxman
Tanner	Turner	Wexler
Tauscher	Upton	White
Thomas	Velazquez	Wise
Thompson	Vento	Woolsey
Thurman	Visclosky	Wynn
Tierney	Waters	Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Farr	Molinari	Schiff
Flake	Mollohan	
Forbes	Pelosi	

□ 1602

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 1 minute.)

ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making an announcement about the supplemental appropriation bill, I want to ask the Committee on Rules members to cast their vote early on the next vote and then come up to the Committee on Rules so that we may have an emergency meeting on the supplemental appropriation bill.

I would also just say that I have suggested to the leadership that this bill has to be finished tonight and maybe, with the committees meeting in other buildings, that we ought to perhaps recess for 2 or 3 hours and come back here at about 8 or 9 and then finish the bill around midnight.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc:

Scarborough amendment regarding Sudan; Nethercutt amendment regarding release of hostages in India, Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania and NATO, Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya, Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILMAN: At end of Title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. . ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 481(e)(4), of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (a)(ii), inserting “or under chapter 5 of part II” after “(including chapter 4 of part II)”;

and (2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of this Act.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to assistance provided on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCARBOROUGH:

Page 185, after line 17, insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION AND SUPPORT OF TERRORISM BY SUDAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Continued disregard of the freedom of religion by Sudan is unacceptable.

(2) Continued support of terrorist activities by Sudan is of deepest concern and shall not be tolerated.

(b) FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH TERRORISTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the exception with respect to Sudan under section 2332(a) of title 18, United States Code (provided in regulations issued in August 1996 by the Office of Foreign Assets of the Treasury Department) shall cease to be effective on the date of the enactment of this Act. No such exception under such section may be issued with respect to Sudan until the President certifies to the Congress that Sudan is no longer sponsoring or supporting terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ACKERMAN (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on which amendment is the Chair asking for a recorded vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The chair just put the question on the Scarborough amendment. The Chair announced that the Gilman amendment was adopted by voice vote. This is a vote on the Scarborough amendment.

The Chair is responding during the vote since a rollcall is under way, as to the conduct of the current vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 12, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No 195]

AYES—410

Abercrombie	Dingell	Kasich
Ackerman	Dixon	Kelly
Aderholt	Doggett	Kennedy (MA)
Allen	Dooley	Kennedy (RI)
Andrews	Doolittle	Kennelly
Archer	Doyle	Kildee
Bachus	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Baesler	Duncan	Kim
Baker	Dunn	Kind (WI)
Baldacci	Edwards	King (NY)
Ballenger	Ehlers	Kingston
Barcia	Ehrlich	Kleczka
Barr	Emerson	Klink
Barrett (NE)	Engel	Klug
Barrett (WI)	English	Knollenberg
Bartlett	Ensign	Kolbe
Barton	Eshoo	LaHood
Bass	Etheridge	Lampson
Bateman	Evans	Lantos
Becerra	Everett	Largent
Bentsen	Ewing	Latham
Bereuter	Fattah	LaTourette
Berman	Fawell	Lazio
Berry	Fazio	Leach
Bilbray	Filner	Levin
Bilirakis	Foglietta	Lewis (CA)
Bishop	Foley	Lewis (GA)
Blagojevich	Ford	Lewis (KY)
Bliley	Fowler	Linder
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Blunt	Franks (NJ)	Livingston
Boehlert	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Boehner	Frost	Lofgren
Bonilla	Furse	Lowe
Bonior	Galleghy	Lucas
Bono	Ganske	Luther
Borski	Gejdenson	Maloney (CT)
Boswell	Gekas	Maloney (NY)
Boucher	Gephardt	Manton
Boyd	Gibbons	Manzullo
Brady	Gilchrest	Markey
Brown (CA)	Gillmor	Martinez
Brown (FL)	Gilman	Mascara
Brown (OH)	Gonzalez	Matsui
Bryant	Goode	McCarthy (MO)
Bunning	Goodlatte	McCarthy (NY)
Burr	Goodling	McCollum
Burton	Gordon	McCrary
Buyer	Goss	McDade
Callahan	Graham	McGovern
Calvert	Granger	McHale
Camp	Green	McHugh
Canady	Gutierrez	McInnis
Cannon	Gutknecht	McIntosh
Capps	Hall (OH)	McIntyre
Cardin	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Carson	Hamilton	McKinney
Castle	Hansen	McNulty
Chabot	Hastert	Meehan
Chambliss	Hastings (FL)	Meek
Chenoweth	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Christensen	Hayworth	Metcalf
Clay	Hefley	Mica
Clayton	Hefner	Millender-
Clement	Herger	McDonald
Clyburn	Hill	Miller (CA)
Coble	Hillery	Miller (FL)
Coburn	Hilliard	Minge
Collins	Hinojosa	Mink
Combest	Hobson	Moakley
Condit	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Cook	Holden	Moran (VA)
Cooksey	Hooley	Morella
Costello	Horn	Murtha
Cox	Hostettler	Myrick
Coyne	Houghton	Nadler
Cramer	Hoyer	Neal
Crane	Hulshof	Nethercutt
Crapo	Hunter	Neumann
Cubin	Hutchinson	Ney
Cummings	Hyde	Northup
Cunningham	Inglis	Norwood
Danner	Istook	Nussle
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Davis (VA)	(TX)	Olver
Deal	Jefferson	Ortiz
DeGette	Jenkins	Owens
Delahunt	John	Oxley
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Packard
DeLay	Johnson (WI)	Pallone
Dellums	Johnson, E. B.	Pappas
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Parker
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Pascrell
Dickey	Kanjorski	Pastor
Dicks	Kaptur	Paxon

Payne	Sanford	Talent
Pease	Sawyer	Tanner
Peterson (MN)	Saxton	Tauscher
Peterson (PA)	Scarborough	Tauzin
Petri	Schaefer, Dan	Taylor (MS)
Pickering	Schaffer, Bob	Thomas
Pickett	Schumer	Thompson
Pitts	Scott	Thornberry
Pombo	Sensenbrenner	Thune
Pomeroy	Serrano	Thurman
Porter	Sessions	Tiahrt
Portman	Shadeegg	Tierney
Poshard	Shaw	Torres
Price (NC)	Shays	Towns
Pryce (OH)	Sherman	Trafficant
Quinn	Shimkus	Turner
Radanovich	Shuster	Upton
Ramstad	Sisisky	Velazquez
Rangel	Skaggs	Vento
Redmond	Skeen	Visclosky
Regula	Skelton	Walsh
Reyes	Slaughter	Wamp
Riggs	Smith (MI)	Waters
Riley	Smith (NJ)	Watkins
Rivers	Smith (OR)	Watts (OK)
Rodriguez	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Roemer	Smith, Adam	Weldon (FL)
Rogan	Smith, Linda	Weldon (PA)
Rogers	Snowbarger	Weller
Rohrabacher	Snyder	Wexler
Ros-Lehtinen	Solomon	Weygand
Rothman	Souder	White
Roukema	Spence	Whitfield
Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Wicker
Royce	Stabenow	Wise
Rush	Stearns	Wolf
Ryun	Stenholm	Woolsey
Sabo	Stokes	Wynn
Salmon	Strickland	Yates
Sanchez	Stump	Young (FL)
Sanders	Stupak	
Sandlin	Sununu	

NOES—12

Campbell	Hinchey	Paul
Conyers	Kucinich	Rahall
DeFazio	LaFalce	Stark
Harman	McDermott	Watt (NC)

NOT VOTING—12

Armey	Fox	Pelosi
Farr	Greenwood	Schiff
Flake	Molinari	Taylor (NC)
Forbes	Mollohan	Young (AK)

□ 1612

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NETHERCUTT: At the end of title XVII insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE ABDUCTION AND DETAINMENT OF DONALD HUTCHINGS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Al-Faran, a militant organization that seeks to merge Kashmir with Pakistan, has waged a war against the Government of India.

(2) During the week of July 2, 1995, Al-Faran abducted Donald Hutchings of the State of Washington, and 4 Western Europeans in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

(3) Al-Faran has threatened to kill Donald Hutchings and the Western European hostages unless the Government of India agrees to release suspected guerrillas from its jails.

(4) Several militants have been captured by the Indian Government and have given conflicting and unconfirmed reports about the hostages.

(5) Donald Hutchings and the 4 Western European hostages have been held against their will by Al-Faran for nearly 2 years.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the militant organization Al-Faran should release, immediately, Donald Hutchings and 4 Western Europeans from captivity;

(2) Al-Faran and their supporters should cease and desist from all acts of hostage-taking and other violent acts within the State of Jammu and Kashmir, India;

(3) the State Department Rewards Program should be used to the greatest extent possible to solicit new information pertaining to hostages; and

(4) the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, India, and Pakistan should share and investigate all information relating to these hostages as quickly as possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NETHERCUTT].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 423, noes 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

AYES—423

Abercrombie	Cardin	English
Ackerman	Carson	Ensign
Aderholt	Castle	Eshoo
Allen	Chabot	Etheridge
Andrews	Chambliss	Evans
Archer	Chenoweth	Everett
Bachus	Christensen	Ewing
Baesler	Clay	Fattah
Baker	Clayton	Fawell
Baldacci	Clement	Fazio
Ballenger	Clyburn	Filner
Barcia	Coble	Foglietta
Barr	Coburn	Foley
Barrett (NE)	Collins	Ford
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Fowler
Bartlett	Condit	Fox
Barton	Conyers	Frank (MA)
Bass	Cook	Franks (NJ)
Bateman	Cooksey	Frelinghuysen
Becerra	Costello	Frost
Bentsen	Cox	Furse
Bereuter	Coyne	Gallegly
Berman	Cramer	Ganske
Berry	Crane	Gedjenson
Bilbray	Crapo	Gekas
Bilirakis	Cubin	Gephardt
Bishop	Cummings	Gibbons
Blagojevich	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Bliley	Danner	Gillmor
Blumenauer	Davis (FL)	Gilman
Blunt	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Boehlert	Davis (VA)	Goode
Boehner	Deal	Goodlatte
Bonilla	DeFazio	Goodling
Bonior	DeGette	Gordon
Bono	Delahunt	Goss
Borski	DeLauro	Graham
Boswell	DeLay	Granger
Boucher	Dellums	Green
Boyd	Deutsch	Greenwood
Brady	Diaz-Balart	Gutierrez
Brown (CA)	Dickey	Gutknecht
Brown (FL)	Dicks	Hall (OH)
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Hall (TX)
Bryant	Dixon	Hamilton
Bunning	Doggett	Hansen
Burr	Dooley	Harman
Burton	Doolittle	Hastert
Buyer	Doyle	Hastings (FL)
Callahan	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Calvert	Duncan	Hayworth
Camp	Edwards	Hefley
Campbell	Ehlers	Hefner
Canady	Ehrlich	Heger
Cannon	Emerson	Hill
Capps	Engel	Hilleary

Hiiliard	McIntosh	Sanford
Hinchee	McIntyre	Sawyer
Hinojosa	McKeon	Saxton
Hobson	McKinney	Scarborough
Hoekstra	McNulty	Schaefer, Dan
Holden	Meehan	Schaffer, Bob
Hoolley	Meek	Schumer
Horn	Menendez	Scott
Hostettler	Mica	Sensenbrenner
Houghton	Millender-	Serrano
Hoyer	McDonald	Sessions
Hulshof	Miller (CA)	Shadegg
Hunter	Miller (FL)	Shaw
Hutchinson	Minge	Shays
Hyde	Mink	Sherman
Inglis	Moakley	Shimkus
Istook	Moran (KS)	Shuster
Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Sisisky
Jackson-Lee	Morella	Skeen
(TX)	Murtha	Skelton
Jefferson	Myrick	Slaughter
Jenkins	Nadler	Smith (MI)
John	Neal	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (CT)	Nethercutt	Smith (OR)
Johnson (WI)	Neumann	Smith (TX)
Johnson, E. B.	Ney	Smith, Adam
Johnson, Sam	Northup	Smith, Linda
Jones	Norwood	Snowbarger
Kanjorski	Nussle	Snyder
Kaptur	Oberstar	Solomon
Kasich	Obey	Souder
Kelly	Olver	Spence
Kennedy (MA)	Ortiz	Spratt
Kennedy (RI)	Owens	Stabenow
Kennelly	Oxley	Stark
Kildee	Packard	Stearns
Kilpatrick	Pallone	Stenholm
Kim	Pappas	Stokes
Kind (WI)	Parker	Strickland
King (NY)	Pascrell	Stump
Kingston	Pastor	Stupak
Klecza	Paul	Sununu
Klink	Paxon	Talent
Klug	Payne	Tanner
Knollenberg	Pease	Tauscher
Kolbe	Peterson (MN)	Tauscher
Kucinich	Peterson (PA)	Tauzin
LaFalce	Petri	Taylor (MS)
LaHood	Pickering	Taylor (NC)
Lampson	Pickett	Thomas
Lantos	Pitts	Thompson
Largent	Pombo	Thornberry
Latham	Pomeroy	Thune
LaTourette	Porter	Thurman
Lazio	Portman	Tiahrt
Leahy	Poshard	Tierney
Leach	Price (NC)	Torres
Levin	Pryce (OH)	Towns
Lewis (CA)	Quinn	Trafigant
Lewis (GA)	Radanovich	Turner
Lewis (KY)	Rahall	Upton
Linder	Ramstad	Velazquez
Lipinski	Rangel	Vento
Livingston	Redmond	Visclosky
LoBiondo	Regula	Walsh
Loftgren	Reyes	Wamp
Lowey	Riggs	Waters
Lucas	Riley	Watkins
Luther	Rivers	Watt (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Rodriguez	Watts (OK)
Maloney (NY)	Roemer	Waxman
Manton	Rogan	Weldon (FL)
Manzullo	Rogers	Weldon (PA)
Markey	Rohrabacher	Weller
Martinez	Ros-Lehtinen	Wexler
Mascara	Rothman	Weygand
Matsui	Roukema	White
McCarthy (MO)	Roybal-Allard	Whitfield
McCarthy (NY)	Royce	Wicker
McCollum	Rush	Wise
McCrery	Ryun	Wolf
McDade	Sabo	Woolsey
McDermott	Salmon	Wynn
McGovern	Sanchez	Yates
McHale	Sanders	Young (AK)
McHugh	Sandlin	Young (FL)
McInnis		

NOT VOTING—11

Armye	Forbes	Pelosi
Dunn	Metcalfe	Schiff
Farr	Molinari	Skaggs
Flake	Mollohan	

□ 1621

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be considered en bloc:

Miller amendment, as amended by Diaz-Balart, regarding Cuban cigars; Fox of Pennsylvania amendment regarding Romania and NATO; Ney amendment regarding assistance to Libya; Rohrabacher amendment regarding Russian arms transfers to China; and the Paxon-Engel-Saxton amendment regarding Palestinian land sales.

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

Mr. SERRANO. I object, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will designate the next amendment.

The text of the amendment, as amended, is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California, as amended:

At the end of title XVII, insert the following section:

SEC. 1717. CUBAN CIGARS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should not prohibit the importation into the United States, or the sale or distribution in the United States, of cigars that are the product of Cuba, at such time as the government of Cuba has (1) freed all political prisoners, (2) legalized all political activity, and (3) agreed to hold free and fair elections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], as amended.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 366, noes 59, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

AYES—366

Ackerman	Blunt	Chenoweth
Aderholt	Boehlert	Christensen
Allen	Boehner	Clement
Andrews	Bonilla	Clyburn
Archer	Bonior	Coble
Armey	Bono	Coburn
Bachus	Borski	Collins
Baesler	Boswell	Combest
Baker	Boucher	Condit
Baldacci	Boyd	Cook
Ballenger	Brady	Cooksey
Barcia	Brown (FL)	Costello
Barr	Brown (OH)	Cox
Barrett (NE)	Bryant	Cramer
Barrett (WI)	Bunning	Crane
Bartlett	Burr	Crapo
Barton	Burton	Cubin
Bass	Buyer	Cummings
Bateman	Callahan	Cunningham
Bentsen	Calvert	Danner
Bereuter	Camp	Davis (FL)
Berman	Campbell	Davis (VA)
Berry	Canady	Deal
Bilbray	Cannon	DeLauro
Bilirakis	Capps	DeLay
Bishop	Cardin	Deutsch
Blagojevich	Carson	Diaz-Balart
Bliley	Chabot	Dickey
Blumenauer	Chambliss	Dicks

Dingell King (NY)
 Dixon Kingston
 Doggett Klink
 Doolittle Klug
 Doyle Knollenberg
 Dreier Kolbe
 Duncan LaFalce
 Dunn LaHood
 Edwards Lampson
 Ehrlich Lantos
 Engel Largent
 English Latham
 Ensign LaTourette
 Eshoo Lazio
 Etheridge Leach
 Evans Levin
 Everett Lewis (CA)
 Ewing Lewis (KY)
 Fawell Linder
 Fazio Lipinski
 Filner Livingston
 Foley LoBiondo
 Ford Lofgren
 Fowler Lowey
 Fox Luther
 Frank (MA) Maloney (CT)
 Franks (NJ) Maloney (NY)
 Frelinghuysen Manton
 Frost Manzullo
 Gallegly Markey
 Ganske Martinez
 Gejdenson Mascara
 Gekas Matsui
 Gephardt McCarthy (MO)
 Gibbons McCarthy (NY)
 Gilchrest McCollum
 Gillmor McCrery
 Gilman McDade
 Gonzalez McDermott
 Goode McHugh
 Goodlatte McClinnis
 Goodling McIntosh
 Gordon McIntyre
 Goss McKeon
 Graham McNulty
 Granger Menendez
 Green Metcalf
 Greenwood Mica
 Gutierrez Millender-
 Gutknecht McDonald
 Hall (OH) Miller (CA)
 Hall (TX) Miller (FL)
 Hamilton Moran (KS)
 Hansen Moran (VA)
 Harman Morella
 Hastert Myrick
 Hastings (FL) Neal
 Hastings (WA) Neumann
 Hayworth Ney
 Hefley Northup
 Hefner Norwood
 Hergert Nussle
 Hill Oberstar
 Hilleary Obey
 Hinojosa Olver
 Hobson Ortiz
 Hoekstra Owens
 Hooley Oxley
 Horn Packard
 Hostettler Pallone
 Houghton Pappas
 Hoyer Parker
 Hulshof Pascrell
 Hutchinson Pastor
 Hyde Paul
 Inglis Paxon
 Istook Pease
 Jackson-Lee Pelosi
 (TX) Peterson (MN)
 Jenkins Peterson (PA)
 John Petri
 Johnson (CT) Pickering
 Johnson (WI) Pickett
 Johnson, Sam Pitts
 Jones Pombo
 Kaptur Pomeroy
 Kasich Porter
 Kelly Portman
 Kennedy (MA) Poshard
 Kennedy (RI) Price (NC)
 Kennelly Pryce (OH)
 Kildee Quinn
 Kim Radanovich
 Kind (WI) Rahall

NOES—59

Abercrombie Castle
 Becerra Clay
 Brown (CA) Clayton
 Conyers
 Coyne
 Davis (IL)

DeFazio Kleczka
 DeGette Kucinich
 Delahunt Lewis (GA)
 Dellums Lucas
 Dooley McGovern
 Ehlers McHale
 Fattah McKinney
 Foglietta Meek
 Furse Minge
 Hilliard Mink
 Hinchey Moakley
 Holden Murtha
 Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Jefferson Nethercutt
 Johnson, E. B. Payne
 Kanjorski Rangel
 Kilpatrick Roybal-Allard

NOT VOTING—9

Emerson Forbes
 Farr Hunter
 Flake Meehan

□ 1629

Mr. MOAKLEY changed his vote from "aye" to "no."
 So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1630

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.
 The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania:

At the end of the bill, add the following:
 SEC. . DESIGNATION OF ROMANIA AS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER NATO PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.—

(1) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) Romania has made tremendous progress toward meeting the criteria for accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by establishing a mature and functioning democracy, a free market economy, civilian control of the armed forces, respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights and civil liberties, and by implementing a strong economic reform;

(B) Romania has further exhibited its strong commitment to contribute to the stability, reconciliation, and cooperation among the nations of the region by the very significant signing of the basic political bilateral Treaty with Hungary and recent initialing of a similar document with Ukraine;

(C) Romania has already demonstrated its willingness and ability to contribute as a future NATO ally to strengthening the military capabilities and strategic cohesiveness of the Alliance by joining, first among Central and Eastern European countries, the Partnership for Peace Program and by actively participating alongside NATO allies in Bosnia, Angola, Somalia, and Albania;

(D) due to its size, geo-strategic location, economic and military potential, and huge popular support for NATO integration, Romania is of immense and key strategic importance to European stability; and

(E) Romania qualifies under section 203 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 to receive assistance in making the transition to a full NATO membership and should be invited to start accession negotiations at the earliest stage.

(2) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994, designate Romania as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 417, noes 10, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

AYES—417

Abercrombie Cox
 Ackerman Coyne
 Aderholt Cramer
 Allen Crane
 Andrews Crapo
 Archer Cubin
 Army Cummings
 Bachus Cunningham
 Baesler Davis (FL)
 Baker Davis (IL)
 Baldacci Davis (VA)
 Ballenger Deal
 Barcia DeFazio
 Barr DeGette
 Barrett (NE) Delahunt
 Barrett (WI) DeLauro
 Bartlett DeLay
 Barton Dellums
 Bass Deutsch
 Bateman Diaz-Balart
 Becerra Dickey
 Bentsen Dicks
 Bereuter Dingell
 Berman Dixon
 Berry Doggett
 Bilbray Dooley
 Bilirakis Doolittle
 Bishop Doyle
 Blagojevich Dreier
 Bliley Dunn
 Blumenauer Edwards
 Blunt Ehlers
 Boehlert Ehrlich
 Boehner Engel
 Bonilla English
 Bonior Ensign
 Bono Eshoo
 Borski Etheridge
 Boswell Evans
 Boucher Everett
 Boyd Ewing
 Brady Fattah
 Brown (CA) Fawell
 Brown (FL) Fazio
 Brown (OH) Filner
 Bryant Foglietta
 Bunning Foley
 Burr Ford
 Burton Fowler
 Buyer Fox
 Callahan Frank (MA)
 Calvert Franks (NJ)
 Camp Frelinghuysen
 Campbell Frost
 Canady Furse
 Cannon Gallegly
 Capps Ganske
 Cardin Gejdenson
 Carson Gekas
 Castle Gephardt
 Chabot Gibbons
 Chambliss Gilchrest
 Chenoweth Gillmor
 Christensen Gilman
 Clay Gonzalez
 Clayton Goode
 Clement Goodlatte
 Clyburn Goodling
 Coble Gordon
 Coburn Goss
 Collins Graham
 Combest Granger
 Cook Green
 Cooksey Greenwood
 Costello Gutierrez

Gutknecht
 Hall (OH)
 Hall (TX)
 Hamilton
 Hansen
 Harman
 Hastert
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Hefner
 Hergert
 Herger
 Hill
 Hilleary
 Hilliard
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hobson
 Hoekstra
 Holden
 Hooley
 Horn
 Hostettler
 Houghton
 Hoyer
 Hulshof
 Hulshof
 Hutchinson
 Hyde
 Inglis
 Istook
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson-Lee
 (TX)
 Jefferson
 Jenkins
 John
 Johnson (CT)
 Johnson (WI)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Kasich
 Kelly
 Kennedy (MA)
 Kennedy (RI)
 Kennelly
 Kildee
 Kim
 Kind (WI)

Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker

Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Talent
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaefer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen

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

NOES—10

Condit
Conyers
Danner
Duncan

Hefley
Obey
Paul
Sabo

Watt (NC)
Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Emerson
Farr
Flake

Forbes
Molinari
Radanovich

Schiff

□ 1639

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NEY:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO ANY COUNTRY THAT ASSISTS LIBYA IN CIRCUMVENTING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available in this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall be made available for assistance to any government if the President determines that such country has assisted the Government of Libya in violating sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 748 (1992).

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply if the President determines that making such funds available is important to the national security interest of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NEY].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 427, noes 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 199]

AYES—427

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Capps
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Filner
Foglietta
Foley
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)

Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo

NOT VOTING—7

Bonior
Farr
Flake

Forbes
Molinari
Schiff

□ 1648

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will designate the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROHRBACHER:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. ASSISTANCE FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

None of the funds made available to carry out chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.) for fiscal years, 1998 and 1999 may be made available for the Russian Federation if the Russian Federation, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, transfers an SS-N-22 missile system to the People's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 244, noes 184, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

AYES—244

Abercrombie	Cook	Green
Aderholt	Cooksey	Greenwood
Archer	Costello	Gutierrez
Army	Cox	Gutknecht
Bachus	Cramer	Hall (TX)
Baker	Crane	Hansen
Ballenger	Crapo	Hastert
Barcia	Cubin	Hastings (WA)
Barr	Cunningham	Hayworth
Barrett (NE)	Danner	Hefley
Barrett (WI)	Davis (VA)	Herger
Bartlett	Deal	Hill
Barton	DeFazio	Hilleary
Bateman	DeLay	Hinchee
Bilbray	Diaz-Balart	Hobson
Blunt	Dickey	Hoekstra
Boehner	Doggett	Holden
Bonilla	Doolittle	Hostettler
Bono	Dreier	Houghton
Boyd	Duncan	Hulshof
Brady	Dunn	Hunter
Bryant	Ehlers	Hutchinson
Bunning	Emerson	Hyde
Burr	English	Inglis
Burton	Ensign	Istook
Buyer	Everett	Jefferson
Callahan	Ewing	Jenkins
Calvert	Fattah	Johnson (CT)
Camp	Fawell	Johnson, Sam
Campbell	Foley	Jones
Canady	Fowler	Kaptur
Cannon	Fox	Kasich
Cardin	Franks (NJ)	Kelly
Castle	Galleghy	Kildee
Chabot	Ganske	Kim
Chambliss	Gibbons	Kingston
Chenoweth	Gilchrist	Kleccka
Christensen	Gillmor	Klug
Clement	Goode	Largent
Coble	Goodlatte	Latham
Coburn	Goodling	LaTourette
Collins	Gordon	Leach
Combust	Graham	Lewis (KY)
Condit	Granger	Linder

Lipinski	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Livingston	Peterson (PA)	Smith, Linda
LoBiondo	Petri	Snowbarger
Lucas	Pickering	Solomon
Luther	Pitts	Souder
Manzullo	Pombo	Spence
Markey	Portman	Spratt
Mascara	Poshard	Stearns
McCollum	Pryce (OH)	Stenholm
McCrery	Quinn	Stump
McHale	Radanovich	Sununu
McHugh	Ramstad	Talent
McInnis	Redmond	Tanner
McIntosh	Riggs	Tauzin
McIntyre	Riley	Taylor (MS)
McKeon	Rivers	Thomas
McKinney	Rogan	Thornberry
Meehan	Rogers	Thune
Metcalf	Rohrabacher	Thurman
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiahrt
Miller (CA)	Royce	Tierney
Miller (FL)	Ryun	Traficant
Moran (KS)	Salmon	Turner
Myrick	Sanders	Upton
Neal	Sanford	Walsh
Nethercutt	Saxton	Wamp
Neumann	Scarborough	Watkins
Ney	Schaefer, Dan	Watts (OK)
Northup	Schaffer, Bob	Weldon (FL)
Norwood	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Nussle	Sessions	Whitfield
Oxley	Shadegg	Wicker
Packard	Shaw	Wolf
Pappas	Shimkus	Wynn
Parker	Shuster	Young (AK)
Paul	Skeen	Young (FL)
Paxon	Skelton	
Pease	Smith (OR)	

NOES—184

Ackerman	Gekas	Mollohan
Allen	Gephardt	Moran (VA)
Andrews	Gilman	Morella
Bailes	Gonzalez	Murtha
Baldacci	Goss	Nadler
Bass	Hall (OH)	Oberstar
Becerra	Hamilton	Obey
Bentsen	Harman	Olver
Bereuter	Hastings (FL)	Ortiz
Berman	Hefner	Owens
Berry	Hilliard	Pallone
Bilirakis	Hinojosa	Pascrell
Bishop	Hooley	Pastor
Blagojevich	Horn	Payne
Bliley	Hoyer	Peterson (MN)
Blumenauer	Jackson (IL)	Pickett
Boehlert	Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
Bonior	(TX)	Porter
Borski	John	Price (NC)
Boswell	Johnson (WI)	Rahall
Boucher	Johnson, E.B.	Rangel
Brown (CA)	Kanjorski	Regula
Brown (FL)	Kennedy (MA)	Reyes
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (RI)	Rodriguez
Capps	Kennelly	Roemer
Carson	Kilpatrick	Rothman
Clay	Kind (WI)	Roukema
Clayton	King (NY)	Roybal-Allard
Clyburn	Klink	Rush
Conyers	Knollenberg	Sabo
Coyne	Kolbe	Sanchez
Cummings	Kucinich	Sandlin
Davis (FL)	LaFalce	Sawyer
Davis (IL)	LaHood	Schumer
DeGette	Lampson	Scott
Delahunt	Lantos	Serrano
DeLauro	Levin	Shays
Dellums	Lewis (CA)	Sherman
Dicks	Lewis (GA)	Sisisky
Dingell	Lofgren	Skaggs
Dixon	Lowey	Slaughter
Dooley	Maloney (CT)	Smith (MI)
Doyle	Maloney (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Edwards	Manton	Smith, Adam
Ehrlich	Martinez	Snyder
Engel	Matsui	Stabenow
Eshoo	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Etheridge	McCarthy (NY)	Stokes
Evans	McDade	Strickland
Fazio	McDermott	Stupak
Filner	McGovern	Tauscher
Foglietta	McNulty	Taylor (NC)
Ford	Meek	Thompson
Frank (MA)	Menendez	Torres
Frelinghuysen	Millender-McDonald	Towns
Frost	Minge	Velázquez
Furse	Mink	Vento
Gejdenson	Moakley	Visclosky
		Waters

Watt (NC)	Wexler	Wise
Waxman	Weygand	Woolsey
Weldon (PA)	White	Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Farr	Forbes	Molinari
Flake	Lazio	Schiff

□ 1658

Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. PALLONE changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Clerk will report the last amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PAXON:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE XVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 1801. CONDEMNATION OF PALESTINIAN DEATH PENALTY FOR LAND SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In recent weeks, senior officials of the Palestinian Authority have announced that the death penalty will be imposed on anyone who sells land to a Jew, based on a now-repealed Jordanian law, even in Israel.

(2) Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat stated on May 21, 1997, "Our law is a Jordanian law that we inherited . . . and sets the death penalty for those who sell land to Israelis. . . . We are talking about a few traitors, and we shall implement against them what is written in the law books."

(3) Palestinian Authority Justice Minister Freih Abu Middein stated on May 5, 1997, "I warned the land dealers several times through the media not to play with fire. For us, whoever sells land to Jews and settlers is more dangerous than collaborators. Therefore, they must be put on trial and sentenced to death . . . They are traitors."

(4) Palestinian Authority Justice Minister Freih Abu Middein stated on May 28, 1997, "it is obligatory to forbid the sale of land in Ramle, Lod, the Negev, and everywhere else. . . . There are many [land dealers] who have fled from Palestine, but anyone who has broken this serious law, will remain a wanted fugitive by the Palestinian people, wherever he may go."

(5) Legislation implementing the death penalty was prepared for consideration by the Palestinian Legislative Council, but has not yet been considered.

(6) Since the pronouncement of senior Palestinian leaders, at least three Palestinians have been killed for selling land to Israelis, some after visits or other scrutiny by Palestinian security officials. There is further evidence that the killings were committed by Palestinian security officials.

(7) Three Palestinians were extrajudicially executed following their sale of land to Israelis.

(8) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the United States is a party, states, "sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of commission of the crime. . . . This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court."

(9) The United States has made a financial commitment to the Palestinian Authority with the understanding that the rule of law would prevail, that there would be no official sanction to extrajudicial killings or violations of human rights, and that basic principles of peaceful and normal relations would be upheld.

(10) Despite claims to the contrary, there is no law in Israel forbidding the sale of land to Arabs or people of other ethnicities or nationalities.

(b) DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.—The Congress declares the following:

(1) The Congress condemns in the strongest possible terms the abhorrent policy and practice of murdering Palestinians for sales of land to Jews. Such actions are violations of international law and the spirit of the Oslo agreements, casting strong doubt as to whether the Palestinians are in compliance with their commitments to Israel. The Congress finds the endorsement and encouragement of this practice by the most senior leadership of the Palestinian Authority to be reprehensible.

(2) The Congress demands that this practice of murder and racism be condemned and renounced by the Palestinian leadership and that it will end immediately. If it does not, the Congress should not permit the provision of direct aid to the Palestinian Authority when the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 is considered for reauthorization. The Congress urges the President to take this practice fully into account as he now determines whether the Palestinian Authority is in compliance with its commitments to Israel, which he must do in accordance with the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995.

(3) The Congress strongly urges the Palestinian Legislative Council to reject categorically legislation imposing the penalty of death on those who sell land to Israelis.

(c) TRANSMISSION OF COPIES.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate are directed to transmit copies of this section to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the United Nations Secretary General, the United States Ambassador to Israel, the Consul General of the United States in Jerusalem, Israel, the Rais of the Palestinian Authority, all members of Palestinian Legislative Council, and the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAXON].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 425, noes 0, answered "present" 3, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

AYES—425

Abercrombie	Bachus	Barrett (NE)
Ackerman	Baesler	Barrett (WI)
Aderholt	Baker	Bartlett
Allen	Baldacci	Barton
Andrews	Ballenger	Bass
Archer	Barcia	Bateman
Army	Barr	Becerra

Bentsen	Fattah	Lantos
Bereuter	Fawell	Largent
Berman	Fazio	Latham
Berry	Filner	LaTourette
Bilbray	Foglietta	Lazio
Bilirakis	Foley	Leach
Bishop	Ford	Levin
Blagojevich	Fowler	Lewis (CA)
Bliley	Fox	Lewis (GA)
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Lewis (KY)
Blunt	Franks (NJ)	Linder
Boehert	Frelinghuysen	Lipinski
Boehner	Frost	Livingston
Bonilla	Furse	LoBiondo
Bono	Gallegly	Lofgren
Borski	Ganske	Lowey
Boswell	Gejdenson	Lucas
Boucher	Gekas	Luther
Boyd	Gephardt	Maloney (CT)
Brady	Gibbons	Maloney (NY)
Brown (CA)	Gilchrest	Manton
Brown (FL)	Gillmor	Manzullo
Brown (OH)	Gilman	Markey
Bryant	Gonzalez	Martinez
Bunning	Goode	Mascara
Burr	Goodlatte	Matsui
Burton	Goodling	McCarthy (MO)
Buyer	Gordon	McCarthy (NY)
Callahan	Goss	McColum
Calvert	Graham	McCrery
Camp	Granger	McDade
Campbell	Green	McDermott
Canady	Greenwood	McGovern
Cannon	Gutierrez	McHale
Capps	Gutknecht	McHugh
Cardin	Hall (OH)	McInnis
Carson	Hall (TX)	McIntyre
Castle	Hamilton	McKeon
Chabot	Hansen	McKinney
Chambliss	Harman	McNulty
Chenoweth	Hastert	Meehan
Christensen	Hastings (FL)	Meek
Clay	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Clayton	Hayworth	Menclaf
Clement	Hefley	Mica
Clyburn	Hefner	Millender-
Coble	Herger	McDonald
Coburn	Hill	Miller (CA)
Collins	Hilleary	Miller (FL)
Combest	Hilliard	Minge
Condit	Hinchey	Mink
Conyers	Hinojosa	Moakley
Cook	Hobson	Mollohan
Cooksey	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Costello	Holden	Moran (VA)
Cox	Hooley	Morella
Coyne	Horn	Murtha
Cramer	Hostettler	Myrick
Crane	Houghton	Nadler
Crapo	Hoyer	Neal
Cubin	Hulshof	Nethercutt
Cummings	Hunter	Neumann
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Ney
Danner	Hyde	Northup
Davis (FL)	Inglis	Norwood
Davis (IL)	Istook	Nussle
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Obey
DeFazio	(TX)	Olver
DeGette	Jefferson	Ortiz
Delahunt	Jenkins	Owens
DeLauro	John	Oxley
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Packard
Dellums	Johnson (WI)	Pallone
Deutsch	Johnson, E. B.	Pappas
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Parker
Dickey	Jones	Pascrell
Dicks	Kanjorski	Pastor
Dingell	Kaptur	Paxon
Dixon	Kasich	Payne
Doggett	Kelly	Pease
Dooley	Kennedy (MA)	Pelosi
Doolittle	Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)
Doyle	Kennelly	Peterson (PA)
Dreier	Kildee	Petri
Duncan	Kilpatrick	Pickering
Dunn	Kim	Pickett
Edwards	Kind (WI)	Pitts
Ehlers	King (NY)	Pombo
Ehrlich	Kingston	Pomeroy
Emerson	Kleczka	Porter
Engel	Klink	Portman
English	Klug	Poshard
Ensign	Knollenberg	Price (NC)
Eshoo	Kolbe	Pryce (OH)
Etheridge	Kucinich	Quinn
Evans	LaFalce	Radanovich
Everett	LaHood	Ramstad
Ewing	Lampson	Rangel

Redmond	Sherman	Thornberry
Regula	Shimkus	Thune
Reyes	Shuster	Thurman
Riggs	Sisisky	Tiaht
Riley	Skaggs	Tierney
Rivers	Skeen	Torres
Rodriguez	Skelton	Towns
Roemer	Slaughter	Traficant
Rogan	Smith (MI)	Turner
Rogers	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Rohrabacher	Smith (OR)	Velazquez
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Vento
Rothman	Smith, Adam	Vislosky
Roukema	Smith, Linda	Walsh
Roybal-Allard	Snowbarger	Wamp
Royce	Snyder	Waters
Rush	Solomon	Watkins
Ryun	Souder	Watt (NC)
Sabo	Spence	Watts (OK)
Salmon	Spratt	Waxman
Sanchez	Stabenow	Weldon (FL)
Sanders	Stark	Weldon (PA)
Sandlin	Stearns	Weller
Sanford	Stenholm	Wexler
Sawyer	Stokes	Weygand
Saxton	Strickland	White
Scarborough	Stump	Whitfield
Schaefer, Dan	Stupak	Wicker
Schaffer, Bob	Sununu	Wise
Schumer	Talent	Wolf
Scott	Tanner	Woolsey
Sensenbrenner	Tauscher	Wynn
Serrano	Tauzin	Yates
Sessions	Taylor (MS)	Young (AK)
Shadegg	Taylor (NC)	Young (FL)
Shaw	Thomas	
Shays	Thompson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Bonior Paul Rahall

NOT VOTING—6

Farr Forbes Molinari
Flake McIntosh Schiff

□ 1706

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH RESPECT TO SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-128) on the resolution (H. Res. 165) waiving a requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 159, I call up the bill (H.R. 1758) to ensure that the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] proceeds in a manner consistent with United States interests, to strengthen relations between the United States and Russia, to