

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. ROHRABACHER], on which further proceedings were postponed on Tuesday, June 10, 1997.

### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] 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. ROHRABACHER:

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
Armey	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	Hergert	McHale	Quinn	Stump
Barton	Davis (VA)	Hill	McHugh	Radanovich	Sununu
Billray	Deal	Hilleary	McInnis	Ramstad	Talent
Blunt	DeFazio	Hinchey	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	Trafficant
Callahan	English	Jenkins	Neal	Salmon	Turner
Calvert	Ensign	Johnson, 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	Galeggly	Klecza	Pappas	Sessions	Wicker
Chambliss	Gibbons	Klug	Parker	Shadegg	Wolf
Chenoweth	Gilchrest	Largent	Paul	Shaw	Wynn
Christensen	Gillmor	Latham	Paxon	Shays	Young (AK)
Clement	Goode	LaTourette	Pease	Shimkus	Young (FL)
Coble	Goodlatte	Lazio			
Coburn	Goodling	Leach			
Collins	Gordon	Lewis (KY)			

### NOES—190

Gejdenson	Miller (FL)
Gekas	Minge
Gephardt	Mink
Gilman	Moakley
Goss	Moran (VA)
Graham	Morella
Hall (OH)	Murtha
Hamilton	Nadler
Harman	Oberstar
Hastings (FL)	Obey
Hefner	Olver
Hilliard	Ortiz
Hinojosa	Owens
Hoolley	Oxley
Horn	Pallone
Houghton	Pascarell
Hoyer	Pastor
Hyde	Payne
Jackson (IL)	Pickett
Jackson-Lee	Pomeroy
(TX)	Porter
Jefferson	Price (NC)
John	Rahall
Johnson (CT)	Rangel
Johnson (WI)	Regula
Johnson, E.B.	Reyes
Kanjorski	Rodriguez
Kennedy (MA)	Roemer
Kennedy (RI)	Rothman
Kennelly	Roukema
Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Kilpatrick	Rush
Kind (WI)	Sabo
King (NY)	Sanchez
Klink	Sandlin
Knollenberg	Sawyer
Kolbe	Scott
Kucinich	Serrano
LaFalce	Sherman
LaHood	Sisisky
Lampson	Skaggs
Lantos	Slaughter
Levin	Smith (MI)
Lewis (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (GA)	Smith (OR)
Lofgren	Smith, Adam
Lowey	Snyder
Maloney (CT)	Spratt
Maloney (NY)	Stabenow
Manton	Stokes
Martinez	Strickland
Matsui	Stupak
McCarthy (MO)	Tauscher
McCarthy (NY)	Taylor (NC)
McDade	Thompson
McDermott	Torres
McGovern	Towns
Meek	Velazquez
Menendez	Vento
Millender	Visclosky
McDonald	Waters

Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (PA)

Wexler  
Weygand  
White

Wise  
Woolsey  
Yates

## NOT VOTING—19

Boehner  
Crane  
Davis (IL)  
Doolittle  
Engel  
Farr  
Flake

Forbes  
Gonzalez  
Gutierrez  
Linder  
McNulty  
Molinari  
Mollohan

Schiff  
Schumer  
Smith (TX)  
Stenholm  
Walsh

□ 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 not 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 Teferri, 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 raved 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 short-sighted, 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.

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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 our 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.

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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.

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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
Armey	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
Billirakis	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	DeLauro	Frank (MA)
Boucher	Dellums	Franks (NJ)
Boyd	Deutsch	Frelinghuysen
Brown (CA)	Diaz-Balart	Frost
Brown (FL)		Furse

Gallegly	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
Hinchee	McHale	Saxton
Hinojosa	McHugh	Schumer
Holden	McInnis	Scott
Hoolley	McIntyre	Serrano
Horn	McKinney	Sherman
Houghton	McNulty	Shimkus
Hoyer	Meehan	Sisisky
Jackson (IL)	Meek	Skaggs
Jackson-Lee	Menendez	Skeen
(TX)	Metcalfe	Skelton
Jefferson	Millender	Slaughter
John	McDonald	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (CT)	Miller (CA)	Smith (OR)
Johnson (WI)	Mink	Smith, Adam
Johnson, E. B.	Moakley	Snyder
Kanjorski	Mollohan	Spratt
Kaptur	Moran (VA)	Stabenow
Kasich	Morella	Stark
Kelly	Murtha	Stokes
Kennedy (MA)	Nadler	Strickland
Kennedy (RI)	Neal	Stupak
Kennelly	Northup	Tauscher
Kildee	Oberstar	Taylor (NC)
Kilpatrick	Obey	Thomas
Kind (WI)	Olver	Thompson
King (NY)	Ortiz	Thurman
Klecza	Owens	Tierney
Klink	Oxley	Torres
Knollenberg	Packard	Turner
Kolbe	Pallone	Velazquez
Kucinich	Pappas	Vento
LaFalce	Pascarella	Visclosky
LaHood	Pastor	Walsh
Lampson	Payne	Waters
Lantos	Pelosi	Watt (NC)
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Watts (OK)
LaTourette	Pickett	Waxman
Lazio	Pitts	Weller
Leach	Pomeroy	Wexler
Levin	Porter	Weygand
Lewis (CA)	Poshard	Wise
Lewis (GA)	Price (NC)	Wolf
Linder	Quinn	Woolsey
Lipinski	Rahall	Wynn
Livingston	Rangel	Yates

## 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 reinvention 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 up 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 debate 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  
Combust  
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  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
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  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
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  
Metcalfe  
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  
Pascarella  
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	Trafficant
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
Ackerman	Burr	DeLauro
Aderholt	Burton	DeLay
Allen	Buyer	Dellums
Andrews	Callahan	Deutsch
Archer	Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Armey	Camp	Dickey
Bachus	Campbell	Dicks
Baessler	Canady	Dingell
Baker	Cannon	Dixon
Baldacci	Capps	Doggett
Ballenger	Cardin	Dooley
Barcia	Carson	Doolittle
Barr	Castle	Doyle
Barrett (NE)	Chabot	Dreier
Barrett (WI)	Chambliss	Duncan
Bartlett	Chenoweth	Dunn
Barton	Christensen	Edwards
Bass	Clay	Ehlers
Bateman	Clayton	Ehrlich
Becerra	Clement	Emerson
Bentsen	Clyburn	Engel
Bereuter	Coble	English
Berman	Coburn	Ensign
Berry	Collins	Eshoo
Bilbray	Combest	Etheridge
Bilirakis	Condit	Evans
Bishop	Conyers	Everett
Blagojevich	Cook	Ewing
Bliley	Cooksey	Fattah
Blumenauer	Costello	Fawell
Blunt	Cox	Fazio
Boehlert	Coyne	Filner
Boehner	Cramer	Foglietta
Bonilla	Crane	Foley
Bonior	Crapo	Ford
Bono	Cubin	Fowler
Borski	Cummings	Fox
Boswell	Cunningham	Frank (MA)
Boucher	Danner	Franks (NJ)
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Frelinghuysen
Brady	Davis (IL)	Frost
Brown (CA)	Davis (VA)	Furse
Brown (FL)	Deal	Gallegly
Brown (OH)	DeFazio	Ganske
Bryant	DeGette	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
		Hinojosa
		Hobson
		Hoekstra
		Holden
		Hooley
		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
		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
		Metcalfe
		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
		Pascarella
		Pastor
		Paul
		Paxon
		Payne
		Pease
		Peterson (MN)
		Peterson (PA)
		Petri
		Pickering
		Pickett
		Pitts
		Pombo
		Pomeroy
		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
		Sanford
		Sawyer
		Saxton
		Schaefer, Dan
		Schaffer, Bob
		Schumer
		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)
		Thomas
		Thompson
		Thornberry
		Thune
		Thurman
		Tiahrt
		Tierney
		Torres
		Towns
		Trafficant
		Turner
		Upton
		Velazquez
		Vento
		Walsh
		Wamp
		Waters
		Watkins
		Watt (NC)
		Watts (OK)
		Waxman
		Weldon (FL)
		Weldon (PA)
		Weller
		Wexler
		Weygand
		White
		Whitfield
		Wicker
		Wolf
		Woolsey
		Wynn
		Yates
		Young (AK)
		Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—12

Farr	Horn	Sandlin
Flake	Molinari	Schiff
Forbes	Pelosi	Visclosky
Hinchey	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	Boehlert	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	
Combest	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	
DeLaunt	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	
Gallegly	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	Metcalfe	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	Pascrell	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)	Hinojosa	Pombo
Chabot	Hoekstra	Rivers
Clay	Jackson (IL)	Rodriguez
Clement	Kanjorski	Rush
Coble	Kilpatrick	Sabo
Condit	Kind (WI)	Sanders
Conyers	Kingston	Sanford
Cummings	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 McNinnis  
 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  
 Pastor  
 Paxon  
 Pease  
 Pelosi  
 Peterson (MN)  
 Peterson (PA)  
 Pickering  
 Pickett  
 Pitts  
 Pombo  
 Porter  
 Portman  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Quinn  
 Radanovich  
 Rahall  
 Ramstad  
 Redmond  
 Regula  
 Reyes  
 Riggs  
 Riley  
 Rogan  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rothman  
 Roukema  
 Royce  
 Ryan  
 Salmon  
 Sanford  
 Saxton  
 Scarborough  
 Schaefer, Dan  
 Schaffer, Bob  
 Sessions  
 Shadegg  
 Shaw  
 Shays  
 Sherman  
 Shimkus  
 Sisisky  
 Skeen  
 Skelton  
 Smith (MI)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (OR)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith, Linda  
 Snowbarger  
 Snyder  
 Solomon  
 Souder  
 Spence  
 Spratt  
 Stabenow  
 Stearns  
 Strickland  
 Stump  
 Stupak  
 Sununu  
 Talent  
 Tauzin  
 Taylor (NC)  
 Thomas  
 Thornberry  
 Thune  
 Tiahrt  
 Traficant  
 Walsh  
 Wamp  
 Watkins  
 Watts (OK)  
 Weldon (FL)  
 Weldon (PA)  
 Weller  
 Wexler  
 White  
 Wicker  
 Wolf  
 Wynn  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (FL)

DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delahunt  
 DeLauro  
 DeLay  
 Dellums  
 Dicks  
 Dingell  
 Dixon  
 Doggett  
 Dooley  
 Eshoo  
 Evans  
 Fattah  
 Filner  
 Foglietta  
 Frank (MA)  
 Furse  
 Ganske  
 Gejdenson  
 Gonzalez  
 Goode  
 Hall (OH)  
 Hall (TX)  
 Hamilton  
 Harman  
 Hefner  
 Hilliard  
 Hinchey  
 Hoekstra  
 Hooley  
 Jackson (IL)  
 Jefferson  
 Kanjorski  
 Kennedy (MA)  
 Kennelly  
 Kildee  
 Kilpatrick  
 Kind (WI)  
 Kleczka

Archer  
 Farr

LaFalce  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lofgren  
 Lowey  
 Luther  
 Markey  
 Martinez  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (MO)  
 McDermott  
 McGovern  
 McHale  
 McIntyre  
 McKinney  
 Meehan  
 Millender-  
 McDonald  
 Miller (CA)  
 Minge  
 Mink  
 Moakley  
 Mollohan  
 Moran (VA)  
 Nadler  
 Neal  
 Neumann  
 Oberstar  
 Obey  
 Olver  
 Owens  
 Parker  
 Paul  
 Payne  
 Petri  
 Pomeroy  
 Poshard  
 Price (NC)  
 Rangel  
 Rivers  
 Rodriguez

## NOT VOTING—6

Flake  
 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
Armey	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  
 Herger  
 Hill  
 Hilleary  
 Hilliard  
 Hinchey  
 Hinojosa  
 Hobson  
 Hoekstra  
 Holden  
 Hooley  
 Horn  
 Hostettler  
 Houghton  
 Hoyer  
 Hulshof  
 Hunter  
 Hutchinson  
 Hyde  
 Inglis  
 Istook  
 Jackson (IL)  
 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

Maloney (CT)  
 Maloney (NY)  
 Manton  
 Manzullo  
 Markey  
 Maser  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy (MO)  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCallum  
 McCrery  
 McDade  
 McGovern  
 McHale  
 McHugh  
 McInnis  
 McIntosh  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 McNulty  
 Meehan  
 Menendez  
 Metcalf  
 Mica  
 Miller (CA)  
 Miller (FL)  
 Minge  
 Moakley  
 Molohan  
 Moran (KS)  
 Moran (VA)  
 Morella  
 Myrick  
 Nadler  
 Neal  
 Nethercutt  
 Neumann  
 Ney  
 Northup  
 Norwood  
 Nussle  
 Oberstar  
 Oliver  
 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)  
 Price (OH)  
 Quinn  
 Radanovich  
 Ramstad  
 Rangel  
 Redmond  
 Regula  
 Reyes  
 Riggs  
 Riley  
 Rivers  
 Rodriguez  
 Roemer  
 Rogan  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rothman  
 Roukema  
 Royce  
 Ryun  
 Sabo  
 Salmon  
 Sanchez  
 Sandlin  
 Sanford  
 Sawyer  
 Saxton  
 Scarborough  
 Schaefer, Dan  
 Schaffer, Bob  
 Schumer

Scott  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shadegg  
 Shaw  
 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)

## NOES—42

Barrett (WI)  
 Becerra  
 Berman  
 Bonior  
 Borski  
 Brown (CA)  
 Clay  
 Clayton  
 Dellums  
 Dingell  
 Dixon  
 Fattah  
 Foglietta  
 Hamilton  
 Hastings (FL)  
 Jackson-Lee  
 (TX)  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Martinez  
 McDermott  
 McKinney  
 Meek  
 Millender-  
 McDonald  
 Mink  
 Murtha  
 Obey  
 Owens  
 Payne  
 Rahall  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Rush  
 Sanders  
 Serrano  
 Snyder  
 Stokes  
 Tierney  
 Towns  
 Velazquez  
 Visclosky  
 Waters  
 Watt (NC)  
 Waxman  
 Woolsey

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Filner

## NOT VOTING—5

Farr  
 Flake  
 Forbes  
 Molinari  
 Schiff

□ 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.

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  
 Coble  
 Coburn  
 Collins  
 Combest  
 Condit  
 Conyers  
 Cook  
 Cooksey  
 Costello  
 Cox  
 Cramer  
 Crane  
 Crapo  
 Cubin  
 Cummings  
 Cunningham  
 Deal  
 DeLay  
 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  
 English  
 Ensign  
 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  
 Maser  
 McCarthy (MO)  
 McCarthy (NY)  
 McCollum  
 McCrery  
 McDade  
 McHale  
 McHugh  
 McInnis  
 McIntosh  
 McIntyre  
 McKeon  
 Metcalf  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Minge  
 Moran (KS)  
 Myrick  
 Neal  
 Nethercutt  
 Neumann  
 Ney  
 Northup  
 Norwood  
 Nussle  
 Obey  
 Ortiz  
 Oxley  
 Packard  
 Pallone  
 Pappas  
 Parker  
 Pascrell  
 Pastor  
 Paul  
 Paxon  
 Pease  
 Peterson (MN)  
 Peterson (PA)  
 Petri  
 Pickering  
 Pickett  
 Pitts  
 Pombo  
 Portman  
 Poshard  
 Price (NC)  
 Price (OH)  
 Quinn  
 Radanovich  
 Ramstad  
 Rangel  
 Redmond  
 Regula  
 Reyes  
 Riggs  
 Riley  
 Rivers  
 Rodriguez  
 Roemer  
 Rogan  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rothman  
 Roukema  
 Royce  
 Ryun  
 Sabo  
 Salmon  
 Sanchez  
 Sandlin  
 Sanford  
 Sawyer  
 Saxton  
 Scarborough  
 Schaefer, Dan  
 Schaffer, Bob  
 Schumer

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
Armey	Hamilton	Nadler
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Oberstar
Bentsen	Hilliard	Olver
Bereuter	Hinche	Owens
Berman	Hinojosa	Pallone
Blagojevich	Horn	Payne
Blumenauer	Houghton	Pelosi
Boehlert	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	Lowey	Spratt
Dellums	Manton	Stark
Deutsch	Markey	Stokes
Dicks	Martinez	Stupak
Dingell	Matsui	Thompson
Dixon	McDermott	Torres
Dole	McGovern	Towns
Engel	McKinney	Velazquez
Fattah	McNulty	Velosky
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	Schiff
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 Pomeroy  
 Bentsen Evans Klug  
 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 McGovern  
 Brown (FL) Gibbons McHale  
 Brown (OH) Gilchrest McHugh  
 Bryant Gillmor McInnis  
 Bunning Gilman McIntosh  
 Burr Gonzalez McIntyre  
 Burton Goode Metcalf  
 Buyer Goodlatte Miller  
 Callahan Goodling Martinez  
 Calvert Gordon Mascara  
 Camp Goss Matsui  
 Campbell Graham McCarthy (MO)  
 Canady Granger McCarthy (NY)  
 Cannon Green McCollum  
 Capps Greenwood McCrery  
 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) 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

Oliver Ortiz  
 Owens Rush  
 Oxley Ryun  
 Packard Sabo  
 Pallone Salmon  
 Pappas Sanchez  
 Parker Sanders  
 Pascrell Sandlin  
 Pastor Sanford  
 Paul Sawyer  
 Paxon Saxton  
 Payne Scarborough  
 Pease Schaefer, Dan  
 Pelosi Schaffer, Bob  
 Peterson (MN) Schumer  
 Peterson (PA) Scott  
 Petri Sensenbrenner  
 Pickett Sessions  
 Pitts Shadegg  
 Pombo Shaw  
 Pomeroy Shays  
 Porter Sherman  
 Portman Shimkus  
 Poshard Shuster  
 Price (NC) Sisisky  
 Pryce (OH) Skaggs  
 Quinn Skeen  
 Radanovich Skelton  
 Rahall Slaughter  
 Ramstad Smith (MI)  
 Rangel Smith (NJ)  
 Redmond Smith (OR)  
 Regula Smith (TX)  
 Reyes Smith, Adam  
 Riggs Smith, Linda  
 Riley Snowbarger  
 Rivers Snyder  
 Rodriguez Solomon  
 Roemer Souder  
 Rogan Spence  
 Rogers Spratt  
 Rohrabacher Stabenow  
 Ros-Lehtinen Stark  
 Rothman Stearns  
 Roukema Stenholm  
 Roybal-Allard Stokes  
 Strickland

## NOT VOTING—6

Cox Flake  
 Farr Forbes Molinari  
 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  
 Barton  
 Bass  
 Bateman  
 Bereuter  
 Bilbray  
 Bilirakis  
 Bliley  
 Blunt  
 Boehlert  
 Boehner  
 Bonilla  
 Bono  
 Brady  
 Bryant  
 Bunning  
 Burr  
 Burton  
 Buyer  
 Callahan  
 Calvert  
 Camp  
 Campbell  
 Canady  
 Cannon  
 Castle  
 Chabot  
 Chambliss  
 Chenoweth  
 Christensen  
 Coble  
 Coburn  
 Collins  
 Combest  
 Cook  
 Cooksey  
 Cox  
 Crane  
 Crapo  
 Cubin  
 Cunningham  
 Davis (VA)  
 Deal  
 DeLay  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dickey  
 Dicks  
 Doolittle  
 Dreier  
 Duncan  
 Dunn  
 Ehlers  
 Ehrlich  
 Emerson  
 English  
 Ensign  
 Everett  
 Ewing  
 Fawell  
 Foley  
 Fowler  
 Fox  
 Franks (NJ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gallegly  
 Ganske  
 Gekas  
 Gibbons  
 Gilchrest  
 Gillmor  
 Gilman  
 Goodlatte  
 Goodling

Goss  
 Graham  
 Granger  
 Greenwood  
 Gutknecht  
 Hall (TX)  
 Hansen  
 Hastert  
 Hastings (WA)  
 Hayworth  
 Hefley  
 Herger  
 Hill  
 Hilleary  
 Hobson  
 Hoekstra  
 Horn  
 Hostettler  
 Houghton  
 Hulshof  
 Hutchinson  
 Hyde  
 Inglis  
 Istook  
 Jenkins  
 Johnson (CT)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Kasich  
 Kelly  
 Kim  
 King (NY)  
 Kingston  
 Klug  
 Knollenberg  
 Kolbe  
 LaHood  
 Largent  
 Latham  
 LaTourette  
 Lazio  
 Leach  
 Lewis (CA)  
 Lewis (KY)  
 Linder  
 Livingston  
 LoBiondo  
 Lucas  
 Manzullo  
 McCollum  
 McCrery  
 McDade  
 McHugh  
 McInnis  
 McIntosh  
 McKeon  
 Metcalf  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Moran (KS)  
 Moran (VA)  
 Morella  
 Myrick  
 Nethercutt  
 Neumann  
 Ney  
 Northup  
 Norwood  
 Nussle  
 Oxley  
 Packard  
 Pappas  
 Parker

Paul  
 Paxon  
 Pease  
 Peterson (PA)  
 Petri  
 Pickering  
 Pitts  
 Pombo  
 Porter  
 Portman  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Quinn  
 Radanovich  
 Ramstad  
 Redmond  
 Regula  
 Riley  
 Rogan  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roukema  
 Royce  
 Ryan  
 Salmon  
 Sanford  
 Saxton  
 Scarborough  
 Schaefer, Dan  
 Schaffer, Bob  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shadegg  
 Shaw  
 Shays  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Skeen  
 Smith (MI)  
 Smith (OR)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith, Linda  
 Snowbarger  
 Solomon  
 Souder  
 Spence  
 Stearns  
 Stump  
 Sununu  
 Talent  
 Tauzin  
 Taylor (NC)  
 Thomas  
 Thornberry  
 Thune  
 Tiahrt  
 Traficant  
 Upton  
 Walsh  
 Wamp  
 Watkins  
 Watts (OK)  
 Weldon (FL)  
 Weldon (PA)  
 Weller  
 White  
 Whitfield  
 Wicker  
 Wolf  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (FL)

## 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	Weyand
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
Armey	Goodlatte	Pease
Baesler	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
Billakis	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	Cramer
Allen	Brown (CA)	Cummings
Andrews	Brown (FL)	Davis (FL)
Baldacci	Brown (OH)	Davis (IL)
Barrett (WI)	Capps	Davis (VA)
Becerra	Cardin	DeFazio
Bentsen	Carson	DeGette
Bereuter	Castle	DeLauro
Berman	Clay	Dellums
Bishop	Clayton	Deutsch
Blumenauer	Clement	Dicks
Bonior	Clyburn	Dingell
Borski	Conyers	Dixon
Boswell	Costello	Doggett
Boucher	Coyne	Dooley

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
Gilchrist	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	Weyand
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.  
GEJDENSON 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	Loftgren
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	Gilchrest	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	Metcalfe
Campbell	Gutierrez	Miller (CA)
Capps	Hall (OH)	McDonald
Cardin	Hall (TX)	Miller (FL)
Carson	Hamilton	Minge
Chabot	Harman	Mink
Chenoweth	Hefner	Moakley
Christensen	Hinchey	Mollohan
Clayton	Hinojosa	Moran (VA)
Clement	Holden	Morella
Clyburn	Hoolley	Murtha
Combest	Horn	Nadler
Condit	Houghton	Neal
Conyers	Hoyer	Nethercutt
Costello	Inglis	Neumann
Cox	Jackson (IL)	Ney
Coyne	Jackson-Lee	Northup
Cramer	(TX)	Oberstar
Crapo	John	Obey
Cubin	Johnson (CT)	Olver
Cummings	Johnson (WI)	Ortiz
Cunningham	Johnson, E. B.	Owens
Danner	Kanjorski	Oxley
Davis (FL)	Kaptur	Packard
Davis (IL)	Kasich	Pallone
Davis (VA)	Kennedy (MA)	Pascarelli
DeGette	Kennedy (RI)	Pastor
Delahunt	Kennelly	Pease
DeLauro	Kildee	Pelosi
Dellums	Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)
Deutsch	Kim	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Kind (WI)	Pickering
Dicks	King (NY)	Pickett
Dingell	Kleczka	Pomeroy
Dixon	Klink	Porter
Doggett	Kolbe	Portman
Dooley	Kucinich	Poshard
Doyle	LaFalce	Price (NC)
Dreier	LaHood	Quinn
Duncan	Lampson	Rahall
Edwards	Lantos	Ramstad
Engel	Latham	Rangel
Ensign	LaTourette	Regula
Eshoo	Lazio	Reyes
Etheridge	Leach	

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  
Hyde  
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."

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	Burton	Dellums	Johnson (CT)
Ackerman	Buyer	Deutsch	Johnson (WI)
Aderholt	Callahan	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E.B.
Allen	Calvert	Dickey	Johnson, Sam
Andrews	Camp	Dicks	Jones
Archer	Campbell	Dingell	Kanjorski
Bachus	Canady	Dixon	Kaptur
Baessler	Cannon	Doggett	Kasich
Baker	Capps	Dooley	Kelly
Baldacci	Cardin	Doolittle	Kennedy (MA)
Ballenger	Carson	Doyle	Kennedy (RI)
Barcia	Castle	Dreier	Kennelly
Barr	Chabot	Duncan	Kildee
Barrett (NE)	Chambliss	Dunn	Kilpatrick
Barrett (WI)	Chenoweth	Edwards	Kim
Bartlett	Christensen	Ehlers	Kind (WI)
Barton	Clay	Ehrlich	King (NY)
Bass	Clayton	Emerson	Kingston
Bateman	Clement	Engel	Klecza
Becerra	Clyburn	English	Klink
Bentsen	Coble	Ensign	Klug
Bereuter	Coburn	Eshoo	Knollenberg
Berry	Collins	Etheridge	Kolbe
Bilbray	Combest	Evans	Kucinich
Bilirakis	Condit	Everett	LaFalce
Bishop	Conyers	Ewing	LaHood
Blagojevich	Cook	Fattah	Lampson
Bliley	Cooksey	Fawell	Lantos
Blumenauer	Costello	Fazio	Largent
Blunt	Cox	Filner	Latham
Boehlert	Coyne	Foglietta	LaTourette
Boehner	Cramer	Foley	Lazio
Bonilla	Crane	Ford	Leach
Bonior	Crapo	Fowler	Levin
Bono	Cubin	Fox	Lewis (CA)
Borski	Cummings	Frank (MA)	Lewis (GA)
Boswell	Cunningham	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (KY)
Boucher	Danner	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Frost	Lipinski
Brady	Davis (IL)	Furse	Livingston
Brown (CA)	Davis (VA)	Gallegly	LoBiondo
Brown (FL)	Deal	Ganske	Lofgren
Brown (OH)	DeGette	Gedenson	Lowey
Bryant	Delahunt	Gekas	Lucas
Bunning	DeLauro	Gephardt	Rothman
Burr	DeLay	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  
Hinchey  
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  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
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  
Obey  
Oliver  
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  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Waters  
Watkins  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Weygand  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

DeFazio

NOT VOTING—8

Armey 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  
DeLaunt  
DeLauro  
Dellums  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Filner  
Foglietta  
Ford  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Furse

Gejdenson  
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  
Klecza  
Klink  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
Lewis (GA)  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Martinez  
Matsui  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHale  
McKinney  
Meehan  
Meek  
Miller-  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Moran (VA)  
Nadler

Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Owens  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Rangel  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabó  
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

NOES—287

Aderholt  
Andrews  
Archer  
Armey  
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  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons

Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gillman  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
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

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  
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  
Ryun  
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  
Traffant  
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.

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)
Arney	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
Bile	Fowler	Lewis (CA)
Blumenauer	Fox	Lewis (GA)
Blunt	Frank (MA)	Lewis (KY)
Boehlert	Franks (NJ)	Linder
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Lipinski
Bonilla	Frost	Livingston
Bonior	Furse	LoBiondo
Bono	Galleghy	Loftgren
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)
Callahan	Gordon	McCarthy (NY)
Calvert	Goss	McCollum
Camp	Graham	McCrery
Campbell	Granger	McDade
Canady	Green	McGovern
Cannon	Greenwood	McHale
Capps	Gutierrez	McHugh
Cardin	Gutknecht	McInnis
Carson	Hall (OH)	McIntosh
Castle	Hall (TX)	McIntyre
Chabot	Hansen	McKeon
Chambliss	Harman	McKinney
Chenoweth	Hastert	McNulty
Christensen	Hastings (FL)	Meehan
Clay	Hastings (WA)	Meek
Clayton	Hayworth	Menendez
Clement	Hefley	Metcalfe
Clyburn	Hefner	Mica
Coble	Herger	Millender-
Coburn	Hill	McDonald
Collins	Hilleary	Miller (CA)
Combest	Hilliard	Miller (FL)
Condit	Hinchey	Minge
Conyers	Hinojosa	Mink
Cook	Hobson	Moakley
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	Olver
DeGette	(TX)	Ortiz
Delahunt	Jefferson	Owens
DeLauro	Jenkins	Oxley
DeLay	John	Packard
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Pallone
Deutsch	Johnson (WI)	Pappas
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Parker
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	

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	Velaquez
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	Dunn
Ackerman	Camp	Edwards
Aderholt	Canady	Ehlers
Allen	Cannon	Ehrlich
Andrews	Cardin	Emerson
Archer	Castle	Engel
Armey	Chabot	English
Bachus	Chambliss	Ensign
Baesler	Chenoweth	Etheridge
Baker	Christensen	Evans
Baldacci	Clay	Everett
Ballenger	Clayton	Ewing
Barcia	Clyburn	Fattah
Barr	Coble	Fawell
Barrett (NE)	Coburn	Fazio
Barrett (WI)	Collins	Foley
Bartlett	Combest	Ford
Barton	Condit	Fowler
Bass	Cook	Fox
Bateman	Cooksey	Frank (MA)
Bentsen	Costello	Franks (NJ)
Bereuter	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Berry	Coyne	Frost
Bilbray	Cramer	Gallegly
Bilirakis	Crane	Ganske
Bishop	Crapo	Gejdenson
Blagojevich	Cubin	Gekas
Bliley	Cummings	Gephardt
Blumenauer	Cunningham	Gibbons
Blunt	Danner	Gilchrest
Boehlert	Davis (IL)	Gillmor
Boehner	Davis (VA)	Gilman
Bonilla	Deal	Gonzalez
Bono	DeFazio	Goode
Borski	DeGette	Goodlatte
Boswell	Delahunt	Gordon
Boucher	DeLauro	Goss
Boyd	DeLay	Graham
Brady	Deutsch	Granger
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Green
Brown (OH)	Dickey	Greenwood
Bryant	Dicks	Gutierrez
Bunning	Dixon	Gutknecht
Burr	Doolittle	Hall (OH)
Burton	Doyle	Hall (TX)
Buyer	Dreier	Hansen
Callahan	Duncan	Harman

Hastert	McCrery	Sandlin
Hastings (FL)	McDade	Sanford
Hastings (WA)	McGovern	Sawyer
Hayworth	McHale	Saxton
Hefley	McHugh	Scarborough
Hefner	McInnis	Schaefer, Dan
Hergert	McIntyre	Schaffer, Bob
Hill	McKeon	Schumer
Hilleary	McKinney	Sensenbrenner
Hinchee	McNulty	Serrano
Hinojosa	Meehan	Sessions
Hobson	Meek	Shadegg
Hoekstra	Menendez	Shaw
Holden	Metcalfe	Shays
Hooley	Mica	Sherman
Horn	Millender-	Shimkus
Hostettler	McDonald	Shuster
Houghton	Miller (FL)	Sisisky
Hoyer	Minge	Skeen
Hulshof	Mink	Skelton
Hunter	Moakley	Slaughter
Hutchinson	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Hyde	Moran (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Inglis	Morella	Smith (OR)
Istook	Murtha	Smith (TX)
Jackson-Lee	Myrick	Smith, Adam
(TX)	Nadler	Smith, Linda
Jefferson	Neal	Snowbarger
Jenkins	Nethercutt	Snyder
John	Neumann	Solomon
Johnson (CT)	Ney	Souder
Johnson, Sam	Northup	Spence
Jones	Norwood	Spratt
Kanjorski	Nussle	Stabenow
Kaptur	Oberstar	Stark
Kasich	Ortiz	Stearns
Kelly	Owens	Stenholm
Kennedy (MA)	Oxley	Stokes
Kennedy (RI)	Packard	Strickland
Kennelly	Pallone	Stump
Kildee	Pappas	Stupak
Kim	Parker	Sununu
Kind (WI)	Pascarell	Talent
King (NY)	Pastor	Tanner
Kingston	Paxon	Tauscher
Klecza	Pease	Tauzin
Klink	Pelosi	Taylor (MS)
Klug	Peterson (MN)	Taylor (NC)
Knollenberg	Peterson (PA)	Thomas
Kolbe	Petri	Thompson
Kucinich	Pickering	Thornberry
LaFalce	Pickett	Thune
LaHood	Pitts	Thurman
Lampson	Pombo	Tiahrt
Lantos	Pomeroy	Tierney
Largent	Porter	Torres
Latham	Portman	Towns
LaTourette	Poshard	Trafficant
Lazio	Price (NC)	Turner
Leach	Pryce (OH)	Upton
Levin	Quinn	Vento
Lewis (CA)	Radanovich	Visclosky
Lewis (GA)	Ramstad	Walsh
Lewis (KY)	Rangel	Wamp
Linder	Redmond	Watkins
Lipinski	Regula	Watts (OK)
Livingston	Reyes	Waxman
LoBiondo	Riggs	Weldon (FL)
Lofgren	Riley	Weldon (PA)
Lowey	Rodriguez	Weller
Lucas	Roemer	Wexler
Luther	Rogan	Weygand
Maloney (CT)	Rogers	White
Maloney (NY)	Rohrabacher	Whitfield
Manton	Ros-Lehtinen	Wicker
Manzullo	Rothman	Wise
Markey	Roukema	Wolf
Martinez	Royce	Woolsey
Mascara	Rush	Wynn
Matsui	Ryun	Yates
McCarthy (MO)	Sabo	Young (AK)
McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Young (FL)
McCollum	Sanchez	

NOES—38

Becerra	Eshoo
Berman	Filner
Bonior	Foglietta
Brown (CA)	Furse
Campbell	Hamilton
Capps	Hilliard
Carson	Jackson (IL)
Clement	Johnson (WI)
Conyers	Johnson, E. B.
Davis (FL)	Kilpatrick
Dellums	McDermott
Dingell	Miller (CA)
Dooley	Obey

NOT VOTING—9

Doggett	Forbes	Molinari
Farr	Goodling	Mollohan
Flake	McIntosh	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 country 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

Olver
Paul
Payne
Rahall
Rivers
Roybal-Allard
Sanders
Scott
Skaggs
Velazquez
Waters
Watt (NC)

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. 24]

**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
McCrery	Rahall	Talent
McDade	Redmond	Tauzin
McHugh	Regula	Taylor (MS)
McInnis	Riggs	Taylor (NC)
McIntosh	Riley	Thornberry
McIntyre	Roemer	Thune
McKeon	Rogan	Tiahrt
Metcalf	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
DeLauro	Kind (WI)	Sanchez
Delahunt	Klug	Sanders
DeLums	Kolbe	Sandlin
Deutsch	Lampson	Sawyer
Dicks	Lantos	Schumer
Dixon	Lazio	Scott
Doggett	Leach	Serrano
Dooley	Levin	Shays
Edwards	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Ehrlich	Lofgren	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
Baessler	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)
Biley	Fowler	Linder
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Blunt	Franks (NJ)	Livingston
Boehkert	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Boehner	Frost	Lofgren
Bonilla	Furse	Lowey
Bonior	Gallegly	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	McCrery
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	Hilleary	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	Pascarell
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	Shadegg	Tierney
Poshard	Shaw	Torres
Price (NC)	Shays	Towns
Pryce (OH)	Sherman	Traffant
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	Herger
Cannon	Emerson	Hill
Capps	Engel	Hilleary

Hiiliard	McIntosh	Sanford
Hinchey	McIntyre	Sawyer
Hinojosa	McKeon	Saxton
Hobson	McKinney	Scarborough
Hoekstra	McNulty	Schaefer, Dan
Holden	Meehan	Schaffer, Bob
Hooley	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)	Tauzin
Kucinich	Peterson (PA)	Taylor (MS)
LaFalce	Petri	Taylor (NC)
LaHood	Pickering	Thomas
Lampson	Pickett	Thompson
Lantos	Pitts	Thornberry
Largent	Pombo	Thune
Latham	Pomeroy	Thurman
LaTourette	Porter	Tiahrt
Lazio	Portman	Tierney
Leach	Poshard	Torres
Levin	Price (NC)	Towns
Lewis (CA)	Pryce (OH)	Traficant
Lewis (GA)	Quinn	Turner
Lewis (KY)	Radanovich	Upton
Linder	Rahall	Velazquez
Lipinski	Ramstad	Vento
Livingston	Rangel	Visclosky
LoBiondo	Redmond	Walsh
Loftgren	Regula	Wamp
Lowey	Reyes	Waters
Lucas	Riggs	Watkins
Luther	Riley	Watt (NC)
Maloney (CT)	Rivers	Watts (OK)
Maloney (NY)	Rodriguez	Waxman
Manton	Roemer	Weldon (FL)
Manzullo	Rogan	Weldon (PA)
Markey	Rogers	Weller
Martinez	Rohrabacher	Wexler
Mascara	Ros-Lehtinen	Weygand
Matsui	Rothman	White
McCarthy (MO)	Roukema	Whitfield
McCarthy (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Wicker
McCollum	Royce	Wise
McCrery	Rush	Wolf
McDade	Ryun	Woolsey
McDermott	Sabo	Wynn
McGovern	Salmon	Yates
McHale	Sanchez	Young (AK)
McHugh	Sanders	Young (FL)
McInnis	Sandlin	

#### NOT VOTING—11

Armey	Forbes	Pelosi
Dunn	Metcalfe	Schiff
Farr	Molinar	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 McInnis  
 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  
 Herger 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.—

(I) 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	Gutknecht
Ackerman	Coyne	Hall (OH)
Aderholt	Cramer	Hall (TX)
Allen	Crane	Hamilton
Andrews	Crapo	Hansen
Archer	Cubin	Harman
Army	Cummings	Hastert
Bachus	Cunningham	Hastings (FL)
Baessler	Davis (FL)	Hastings (WA)
Baker	Davis (IL)	Hayworth
Baldacci	Davis (VA)	Hefner
Ballenger	Deal	Herger
Barcia	DeFazio	Hill
Barr	DeGette	Hilleary
Barrett (NE)	Delahunt	Hilliard
Barrett (WI)	DeLauro	Hinchey
Bartlett	DeLay	Hinojosa
Barton	Dellums	Hobson
Bass	Deutsch	Hoekstra
Bateman	Diaz-Balart	Holden
Becerra	Dickey	Hooley
Bentsen	Dicks	Horn
Bereuter	Dingell	Hostettler
Berman	Dixon	Houghton
Berry	Doggett	Hoyer
Bilbray	Dooley	Hulshof
Bilirakis	Doolittle	Hunter
Bishop	Doyle	Hutchinson
Blagojevich	Dreier	Hyde
Bliley	Dunn	Inglis
Blumenauer	Edwards	Istook
Blunt	Ehlers	Jackson (IL)
Boehlert	Ehrlich	Jackson-Lee
Boehner	Engel	(TX)
Bonilla	English	Jefferson
Bonior	Ensign	Jenkins
Bono	Eshoo	John
Borski	Etheridge	Johnson (CT)
Boswell	Evans	Johnson (WI)
Boucher	Everett	Johnson, E. B.
Boyd	Ewing	Johnson, Sam
Brady	Fattah	Jones
Brown (CA)	Fawell	Kanjorski
Brown (FL)	Fazio	Kaptur
Brown (OH)	Filner	Kasich
Bryant	Foglietta	Kelly
Bunning	Foley	Kennedy (MA)
Burr	Ford	Kennedy (RI)
Burton	Fowler	Kennelly
Buyer	Fox	Kildee
Callahan	Frank (MA)	Kilpatrick
Calvert	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Camp	Frelinghuysen	Kind (WI)
Campbell	Frost	King (NY)
Canady	Furse	Kingston
Cannon	Gallely	Kleczka
Capps	Ganske	Klink
Cardin	Gejdenson	Klug
Carson	Gekas	Knollenberg
Castle	Gephardt	Kolbe
Chabot	Gibbons	Kucinich
Chambliss	Gilchrest	LaFalce
Chenoweth	Gillmor	LaHood
Christensen	Gilman	Lampson
Clay	Gonzalez	Lantos
Clayton	Goode	Largent
Clement	Goodlatte	Latham
Clyburn	Goodling	LaTourette
Coble	Gordon	Lazio
Coburn	Goss	Leach
Collins	Graham	Levin
Combest	Granger	Lewis (CA)
Cook	Green	Lewis (GA)
Cooksey	Greenwood	Lewis (KY)
Costello	Gutierrez	Linder

Lipinski	Pascrell	Skelton
Livingston	Pastor	Slaughter
LoBiondo	Paxon	Smith (MI)
Lofgren	Payne	Smith (NJ)
Lowey	Pease	Smith (OR)
Lucas	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Luther	Peterson (MN)	Smith, Adam
Maloney (CT)	Peterson (PA)	Smith, Linda
Maloney (NY)	Petri	Snowbarger
Manton	Pickering	Snyder
Manzullo	Pickett	Solomon
Markey	Pitts	Souder
Martinez	Pombo	Spence
Mascara	Pomeroy	Spratt
Matsui	Porter	Stabenow
McCarthy (MO)	Portman	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Poshard	Stearns
McCollum	Price (NC)	Stenholm
McCrery	Pryce (OH)	Stokes
McDade	Quinn	Strickland
McDermott	Rahall	Stump
McGovern	Ramstad	Stupak
McHale	Rangel	Sununu
McHugh	Redmond	Talent
McInnis	Regula	Tanner
McIntosh	Reyes	Tauscher
McIntyre	Riggs	Tauzin
McKeon	Riley	Taylor (MS)
McKinney	Rivers	Taylor (NC)
McNulty	Rodriguez	Thomas
Meehan	Roemer	Thompson
Meek	Rogan	Thornberry
Menendez	Rogers	Thune
Metcalf	Rohrabacher	Thurman
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiahrt
Millender-	Rothman	Tierney
McDonald	Roukema	Torres
Miller (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Towns
Miller (FL)	Royce	Trafficant
Minge	Rush	Turner
Mink	Ryun	Upton
Moakley	Salmon	Velazquez
Mollohan	Sanchez	Vento
Moran (KS)	Sanders	Visclosky
Moran (VA)	Sandlin	Walsh
Morella	Sanford	Wamp
Murtha	Sawyer	Waters
Myrick	Saxton	Watkins
Nadler	Scarborough	Watts (OK)
Neal	Schaefer, Dan	Waxman
Nethercutt	Schaffer, Bob	Weldon (FL)
Neumann	Schumer	Weldon (PA)
Ney	Scott	Weller
Northup	Sensenbrenner	Wexler
Norwood	Serrano	Weygand
Nussle	Sessions	White
Oberstar	Shadegg	Whitfield
Olver	Shaw	Wicker
Ortiz	Shays	Wise
Owens	Sherman	Wolf
Oxley	Shimkus	Woolsey
Packard	Shuster	Wynn
Pallone	Sisisky	Young (AK)
Pappas	Skaggs	Young (FL)
Parker	Skeen	

## NOES—10

Condit	Hefley	Watt (NC)
Conyers	Obey	Yates
Danner	Paul	
Duncan	Sabo	

## NOT VOTING—7

Emerson	Forbes	Schiff
Farr	Molinari	
Flake	Radanovich	

□ 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	Cannon	Edwards
Ackerman	Capps	Ehlers
Aderholt	Cardin	Ehrlich
Allen	Carson	Emerson
Andrews	Castle	Engel
Archer	Chabot	English
Armey	Chambliss	Ensign
Bachus	Chenoweth	Eshoo
Baessler	Christensen	Etheridge
Baker	Clay	Evans
Baldacci	Clayton	Everett
Ballenger	Clement	Ewing
Barcia	Clyburn	Fattah
Barr	Coble	Fawell
Barrett (NE)	Coburn	Fazio
Barrett (WI)	Collins	Filmer
Bartlett	Combest	Foglietta
Barton	Condit	Foley
Bass	Conyers	Ford
Bateman	Cook	Fowler
Becerra	Cooksey	Fox
Bentsen	Costello	Frank (MA)
Bereuter	Cox	Franks (NJ)
Berman	Coyne	Frelinghuysen
Berry	Cramer	Frost
Bilbray	Crane	Furse
Bilirakis	Crapo	Galleghy
Bishop	Cubin	Ganske
Blagojevich	Cummings	Gejdenson
Bliley	Cunningham	Gekas
Blumenauer	Danner	Gephardt
Blunt	Davis (FL)	Gibbons
Boehlert	Davis (IL)	Gilchrest
Boehner	Davis (VA)	Gillmor
Bonilla	Deal	Gilman
Bono	DeFazio	Gonzalez
Borski	DeGette	Goode
Boswell	Delahunt	Goodlatte
Boucher	DeLauro	Goodling
Boyd	DeLay	Gordon
Brady	Dellums	Goss
Brown (CA)	Deutsch	Graham
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Granger
Brown (OH)	Dickey	Green
Bryant	Dicks	Greenwood
Bunning	Dingell	Gutierrez
Burr	Dixon	Gutknecht
Burton	Doggett	Hall (OH)
Buyer	Dooley	Hall (TX)
Callahan	Doolittle	Hamilton
Calvert	Doyle	Hansen
Camp	Dreier	Harman
Campbell	Duncan	Hastert
Canady	Dunn	Hastings (FL)
		Hastings (WA)
		Hayworth
		Hefley
		Hefner
		Herger
		Hill
		Hilleary
		Hilliard
		Hinchey
		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
		LaFalce
		LaHood
		Lampson
		Lantos
		Largent
		Latham
		LaTourette
		Lazio
		Leach
		Levin
		Lewis (CA)
		Lewis (GA)
		Lewis (KY)
		Linder
		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
		Obey
		Olver
		Ortiz
		Owens
		Oxley
		Packard
		Pallone
		Pappas
		Parker
		Pascrell
		Pastor
		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
		Stark
		Stearns
		Stenholm
		Stokes
		Strickland
		Stump
		Stupak
		Sununu
		Talent
		Tanner
		Tauscher
		Tauzin
		Taylor (MS)
		Taylor (NC)
		Thomas
		Thompson
		Thornberry
		Thune
		Thurman
		Tiahrt
		Tierney
		Torres
		Towns
		Trafficant
		Turner
		Upton
		Velazquez
		Vento
		Visclosky
		Walsh
		Wamp
		Watkins
		Watt (NC)
		Watts (OK)
		Waxman
		Weldon (FL)
		Weldon (PA)
		Weller
		Wexler
		Weygand
		White
		Whitfield
		Wicker
		Wise
		Wolf
		Woolsey
		Wynn
		Yates
		Young (AK)
		Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—7

Bonior	Forbes	Waters
Farr	Molinari	
Flake	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
Armey	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	Hinchey
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	Gilchrest	Klecza
Christensen	Gillmor	Klug
Clement	Goode	Largent
Coble	Goodlatte	Latham
Coburn	Goodling	LaTourrette
Collins	Gordon	Leach
Combest	Graham	Lewis (KY)
Condit	Granger	Linder

Lipinski	Pelosi
Livingston	Peterson (PA)
LoBiondo	Petri
Lucas	Pickering
Luther	Pitts
Manzullo	Pombo
Markey	Portman
Mascara	Poshard
McCollum	Pryce (OH)
McCrery	Quinn
McHale	Radanovich
McHugh	Ramstad
McInnis	Redmond
McIntosh	Riggs
McIntyre	Riley
McKeon	Rivers
McKinney	Rogan
Meehan	Rogers
Metcalfe	Rohrabacher
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen
Miller (CA)	Royce
Miller (FL)	Ryun
Moran (KS)	Salmon
Myrick	Sanders
Neal	Sanford
Nethercutt	Saxton
Neumann	Scarborough
Ney	Schaefer, Dan
Northup	Schaffer, Bob
Norwood	Sensenbrenner
Nussle	Sessions
Oxley	Shadegg
Packard	Shaw
Pappas	Shimkus
Parker	Shuster
Paul	Skeen
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	Pascarell
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
Deutsch	Lewis (GA)	Sisisky
Dicks	Lofgren	Skaggs
Dingell	Lowe	Slaughter
Dixon	Maloney (CT)	Smith (MI)
Dooley	Maloney (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Doyle	Manton	Smith, Adam
Edwards	Martinez	Snyder
Ehrlich	Matsui	Stabenow
Engel	McCarthy (MO)	Stark
Eshoo	McCarthy (NY)	Stokes
Etheridge	McDade	Strickland
Evans	McDermott	Stupak
Fazio	McGovern	Tauscher
Filner	McNulty	Taylor (NC)
Foglietta	Meek	Thompson
Ford	Menendez	Torres
Frank (MA)	Millender-McDonald	Towns
Frelinghuysen	Minge	Velázquez
Frost	Mink	Vento
Furse	Moakley	Visclosky
Gejdenson		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	Baessler	Barrett (WI)
Aderholt	Baker	Bartlett
Allen	Baldacci	Barton
Andrews	Ballenger	Bass
Archer	Barcia	Bateman
Armey	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
Boehlert	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	Metcalf
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	Klecza	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	Tiahrt
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	Visclosky
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
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#### 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