

What we are saying, Mr. Speaker, is that this visit, this state visit by President Aliyev now could serve to encourage Azerbaijan to further harden its negotiating stance in negotiating a peaceful settlement of the Karabagh conflict.

This encouragement is particularly dangerous given President Aliyev's pattern of unacceptable behavior including his use of oil as a weapon against Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh, his blockades of Armenia and Karabagh, his rapidly expanding military capabilities, his threats of force and intimidation tactics and his refusal to negotiate directly with the democratically elected representatives of Nagorno-Karabagh.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say, in conclusion, that I would urge my colleagues to join the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] and me in letting President Clinton know of our concerns about his upcoming meeting with President Aliyev and to push our State Department toward a fair solution to the very difficult Nagorno-Karabagh conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I was in Armenia and in Nagorno-Karabagh earlier this year and believe me, there are no countries and no people that are more supportive of the United States and love and see the United States as such a great example of democracy and a market economy.

□ 1545

Armenia and Karabagh are Democratic nations. They are capitalistic nations. They really honestly believe that we are on their side. And we should be. Because they are on the side of what is right. They simply want to retain their own independence, their own freedom and exercise their own self-determination.

I think the U.S. policy should at least be neutral in this conflict. Unfortunately, there are many indications that it is not, and particularly our concern and my concern is that President Aliyev's visit is going to give the impression once again that the United States and our State Department tilt towards Azerbaijan.

But we will continue our efforts to raise the issue and to make sure that the United States takes a neutral position with regard to negotiations over Karabagh and, hopefully, we will be heard at the White House and in the State Department, if not now at some point in the future.

THE SPACE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to talk about our Nation's space program. I rose earlier in a special order with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] to talk

about our Republican tax package and how it was going to help working families, and I talked at great length about a particular working family in my congressional district that was going to be helped tremendously by our tax package.

It was going to help them in many, many different ways. The \$500 per child tax credit was going to help them, because they had three kids, and it was going to give them an extra \$1,500 a year. But probably also, more importantly, the education tax credits were going to help them to be better able to send their kids to college.

This is the Auger family I was talking about, and they had one young man 15 years old, their oldest son, college material, and they were looking at some very, very serious financial strain. They had a family income of about a little less than \$40,000 a year, but trying to raise three kids and send them to college was a real strain.

I was pleased to get up and to be able to talk about them, but I did want to talk a little more about our Nation's space program. I represent an area of our country that most people have heard a great deal about. We call it in the Space Coast of Florida. It is where Cape Canaveral and Kennedy Space Center is located.

We have a lot of men and women in our community that work in our Nation's space program, and I wanted to rise today and salute them and talk about the role that they have played in really forming a whole part of our American fabric.

We are a great Nation, extending from the bustling cities of our Northeast to the beautiful beaches of Southern California, from the beautiful northern Pacific coast to our sunny beaches in Florida.

There is a lot that goes into making up America and what makes this Nation the great Nation that it is, and a big part of it, in our modern era, is our Nation's space program, and it is something that all Americans, I believe, are very proud of.

What we have today was really built on a lot of the hard work of the people that began the program, the early pioneers, so to speak, in our Nation's space program. One important point I want to make is these people were risk-takers. We all know some of the hardships and, indeed, that actually people have lost their lives in our Nation's space program. So going up in space and exploring space has its risks. But I believe it is well worth the price.

I think there is something that beats in the hearts of every human being, not just Americans but all people all over the world, but particularly Americans, because we are a nation of pioneers. We all, except for our native Americans, we were all raised with the knowledge that our parents came to this country. They were either brought as slaves or their ancestors came from Europe or from Asia.

We are a nation of pioneers, people who ventured out into the unknown,

and that desire that beats in the hearts of all people, and particularly all Americans, I think, is encapsulated in our space program and what our space program is.

We have had tremendous successes. Of course, we began with the Mercury program and the early astronauts, one of whom is a Senator in the other body to this day, and then it continued with the Gemini program, and, of course, on to the Apollo program, something that all schoolchildren today learn about, how the United States took part in the great space race with the Russians and we were able to succeed and win and get to the moon first.

But now we are in a new era, a new era of space exploration, and I wanted to talk a little about that. I have some really wonderful photographs I wanted to show. This, of course, is a photo of our space shuttle, the current reusable launch vehicle that we use to bring men and women up into space.

It has been a tremendously successful program. For those who have never seen one take off, I would highly encourage all Americans to try to get down there to the Kennedy Space Center area for a launch. You cannot get any closer than 3 miles, but even at 3 miles away, when this thing takes off, your shirt actually shakes from the power of the thing taking off.

It is 11 million pounds of thrust putting this thing into orbit, and what is amazing about it, it is the only reusable launch vehicle. It comes back, lands on a runway, and then can be reconfigured and restacked and cycled again, and they go up and they come back. What is truly amazing about this program is not only the amazing technology of the program, but that this is actually 25-year-old technology.

What I think is very, very exciting is a program that we are working on today in NASA, which is the new reusable launch vehicle. And I wanted to take a little time to talk about this program, because it is really in its infancy, but this artist's rendering of what it will look like, I think, encapsulates it very nicely.

This shows the new replacements for the shuttle that we are currently doing the early design work and engineering on, and it shows, obviously somewhere over our desert West, maybe California or Arizona, hypothetically coming in for a landing. Because it would take off going straight up, the vehicle would then land on a runway like our current shuttle does.

The important thing about this is that the whole idea with the new reusable launch vehicle to replace the space shuttle is to reduce the costs of putting payloads into orbit. Even though the shuttle program is a tremendous success, it is still costly to go up into space. It actually comes down to about, I believe it is \$10,000 a pound for each pound that we put up into orbit. That is a considerable cost.

So our idea here in the Congress and the Senate, and the President supports

this program, is to come up with new technologies and new designs for a new vehicle to replace our Nation's space shuttle that, hopefully, we can deploy sometime in the next decade and, most importantly, that it would reduce the cost of getting payloads into orbit by a factor of ten, reducing the costs from \$10,000 per pound down to \$1,000 per pound.

This could create a tremendous revolution in space travel. It would allow us to put satellites in orbit more cheaply. It would also allow us to put men and women in orbit at a lower cost.

I want to talk a little about that, because we have another very exciting program that is well ahead of this program. This program will be on line, hopefully, sometime later in the next decade. We have a program called the international space station that I wanted to talk about and share with those listening.

This is an artist's rendering of the future international space station. This is a tremendously exciting program. Most people are aware of the Russian space station that is up there right now, it is called the Mir. It has been up there for many years. There have been recently some serious problems with the Mir, and it is probably ready for retirement now, but it most certainly will be ready for retirement soon.

What we have in the international space station is an effort to have our international partners, the Europeans, the Japanese, the Canadians, and as well the Russians, come together and form a consortium to truly build a true international space station that would have people from different countries participating in.

This program is so exciting for so many reasons, and I wanted to talk about that a little bit. One of the biggest reasons, I think, why it is so exciting is the tremendous amount of research that will be possible on the space station.

I am a physician. Prior to being elected to the Congress, I practiced medicine, and I was able to see on a daily basis the spin-off benefits of our space program in terms of helping people on earth. I took care of a lot of heart patients, people with cardiac conditions, for example, and the technologies that we use in things like pacemakers, in imaging technologies, like used in the cardiac catheterization lab, as well as imaging technologies like MRI scanning and CAT scanning, these are all spin-off benefits of our space program.

There have been a tremendous number of other spin-off benefits, such as breakthroughs in material science. What is very, very exciting for me as a physician about the kinds of research that can be done on the space station is the tremendous breakthroughs that are a potential to be made in the area of pharmaceuticals.

Because so many of the new drugs that they want to design and develop,

there are problems with trying to work with them in the gravitational environment here on earth. But because of the weightlessness of the space station, they will be able to do tremendous amounts of additional research in this area, particularly in the area of crystal growth and understanding molecular structures better. So this has the potential of tremendous benefits for people all over the world.

This shows the space station orbiting, and it is going to be orbiting at about 200 miles above the surface of the Earth. And I believe it is showing the space station orbiting over Greenland, I believe is what that is supposed to be.

We can see those solar panels here. They will be generating the electricity to run the environmental systems that provide oxygen and clean the carbon dioxide out of the system, but as well provide the lighting and the cooling and the heating systems. But additionally, these solar panels will generate the electricity for the labs that will actually do the scientific research.

□ 1600

You can see here, this module right here shows the European research area, and this module over here shows the Japanese research area. You cannot really see it very well, but the U.S. module is back in here where the U.S. scientists will be doing their research.

As somebody who has followed the shuttle program very closely and the tremendous amounts of scientific research that have come out of the shuttle programs, what amazes me is the amount of breakthroughs they have made in science and our understanding of technology. But the shuttle was only up there for 2 weeks. But in this program, the astronauts doing the research will be able to be up there for months and months at a time.

Indeed, this is projected to be orbiting above the Earth for more than a decade, a decade and a half, possibly longer. So this is one of the ways we are heading in our space program, a co-operative effort. There are some problems that lie ahead with the space station program. In particular, I want to talk a little bit about the Russians.

One of the critical partners in the program are the Russians. And they have not been paying for their components that go into the Space Station. I have been asking the administration, particularly the Vice President, to do their best to try to work with the Russians. I went over to Russia in February of this year to meet with the Russians and talk with them about the importance of them having the financial resources to continue to invest to make sure that our space station program is a success.

But to just get back to the next replacement to the space shuttle, the reusable launch vehicle, or RLV, as it is shown, or X-33 shown in this picture, someday the shuttle program will be phased out in the future and, hopefully, this will be replacing the shuttle and,

importantly, will be dramatically reducing the cost of getting payloads into orbit. And that will have a tremendous number of additional spin-off benefits. I want to talk a little bit about that.

Why do we want to reduce the cost of getting payloads into orbit? Well, there are a lot of reasons. One of them is to be able to better service the space station. But there are a lot of new, exciting technologies that are coming forward that could have tremendous benefits for people on Earth, and one of them is in the area of power generation. And I wanted to just talk a little bit about that.

We all know we are very, very dependent in our modern society on electricity. Electricity is critical for not only our lighting and heating and running air conditioning systems, but, as well, it is critical for industry. Every business runs on electricity. We all know that there are basically three sources of electricity. Hydroelectric power, of course, is a clean and non-polluting way to get electricity. But we rely predominantly on power generation from burning fossil fuels and from nuclear power.

There are two major concerns that are involved with both of those power sources. One of them is greenhouse gases and burning fossil fuels and burning oil and burning coal, it puts a lot of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. And the potential long-term consequences of that are of concern to everybody, the impact on the environment, the possibility that it could cause temperatures on Earth to rise slowly over time exists.

And then, of course, with nuclear power, there is the concern about what do we do with the spent nuclear fuel. After the fuel has burned and generated electricity in the nuclear power plant, what do you do with that nuclear waste? Nobody wants it in their backyard. Well, there is another solution available and that, of course, is solar power. But solar power has had its problems. One of the problems with it is just weather. If we put solar panels on our roof, we can generate a lot of electricity, but not on cloudy days.

Another problem area is we cannot generate electricity at night with solar power. Well, it turns out that the technology is available to us today to put solar collectors up in space and to generate electric power up there and to transmit that electric power to Earth, using microwaves, and then collecting those microwaves on the surface of the Earth using a special type of antenna called a rectifying antenna, or rectenna, and then converting it back to electricity.

One of the first concerns everybody is worried about when they hear about this is, are not those microwaves going to be dangerous? Well, it actually turns out they will have only 25 percent of the energy of sunlight. So actually a

bird could fly right through the microwave beams and it would have absolutely no effect on them. So they are very environmentally friendly.

It turns out that one of the problems with putting solar collectors in orbit is gradually over time they will tend to descend down into the atmosphere, so you have to keep reboosting them. But an efficient way to do it would be to actually put the solar collectors on the Moon.

In this photo that I show here, it shows people, men and women, working on the Moon, possibly in some kind of a base that would be doing something like collecting solar power. And there are scientists in this country today who believe that not only is the technology here and available now but that if we are willing to make the investment, that we could actually produce electricity for less money than what it costs. Indeed, some argue that it could be as cheaply as 3 cents a kilowatt.

This is why we need to develop a replacement for the shuttle that reduces the cost of getting payloads into orbit, and this is why we need to learn by working in space and our space station about what are the problems associated with long-term exposure in space and what is it like to have to be able to construct something large like that in space; because the technology and the science will help us to possibly be able to move on to something like this, actually generating power in space and the potential benefits that this could have for all of mankind to be able to produce more cheaply not only for the United States but possibly for all people all over the world and produce it without any pollution.

But there is another aspect to space exploration that I want to talk about, and it is not just the practical side. I have spent a lot of time this afternoon talking about the practical applications of space exploration, the practical benefits of going up in terms of breakthroughs in medical science and engineering and our understanding of technology. But there is just more to it than that. There is a desire, and I talked about this earlier in my comments, there is a desire that is burning in the heart of all people to explore and find out new things, to go places where you have never been before.

I want to talk a little bit about the possibility of going to Mars. We have heard a lot recently about Mars in the news, the Mars Pathfinder mission and the tremendous success that was and how important that was for a better understanding of Mars. We have learned a great deal, for example, that Mars indeed may have once had an atmosphere much more like Earth's and that there may have been abundant amounts of water. And one of the big questions, of course, has life evolved on Mars in some form, some microscopic form? Some day we may be able to go to Mars.

I wanted to show one more diagram. This artist's rendering shows what it

would be like to possibly send a man to the Moon. And this involves using new technologies that are being researched right now at NASA. This would be a habitation module. This right here would possibly be a module where you would actually grow possibly plants in a controlled atmosphere; because the atmosphere out here is mostly carbon dioxide but you could create an environment inside a plastic shell like this where you would put oxygen and you would possibly be able to grow plants to be able to feed the men and women that would be working in this environment. And this, of course, shows what would be their return vehicle. Is this practical? Can we do it?

Well, there are some people who argue that it would be just too expensive. There are some people who have argued that a trip to Mars could cost as much as \$500 billion and, therefore, it is just too prohibitively expensive.

Well, recent research has shown that it may be possible to do it for substantially less, possibly as little as one-tenth that cost. And this is why it is so important, I believe, for the cooperative effort like we are seeing with the international space station. If our international partners can come together and people like the Europeans, the Japanese, the United States, the Russians, work together successfully on the space station program, it may indeed be possible then afterwards for us to come together as a people from all over the world and cooperatively fund something like this so that we could be able to send a manned expedition to Mars.

We just do not know what we will find out, what we will discover. The Mars Pathfinder sent an unmanned rover vehicle to Mars, and we are discovering a lot from that. But imagine the tremendous amount of discoveries that we could make if we were able to send men and women to Mars driving around in a vehicle like that, people who could actually get out and look at the rocks and dig for things and try to discover. We have no idea what science and technology breakthroughs could come from this and what we could learn as a people by exploring Mars and sending men and women to Mars.

I do not believe that is where it will end. I believe Mars may just be one more step. We went to the Moon. Some day we may go on to Mars. Some day we may go beyond our own solar system. We may be able to find other planets that potentially could be colonized by men and women.

And it all began back in the 1960's. It began with a challenge, a challenge made really by an American President, John F. Kennedy. And I wanted to just dwell on something that he said that I think is very important. He said that we go to the Moon not because it is easy, but because it is hard. He accepted the challenge and knew it was going to be difficult, but he also knew that if we applied ourselves and God's will was with us and good fortune, that we

would be able to succeed. But he knew that there were going to be risks.

□ 1615

Mr. Speaker, today we are at that same kind of a threshold. We are on the verge of getting our international space station up and running. We are on the verge of a newer, less expensive, more efficient replacement vehicle for the shuttle. There is the possibility of returning to the Moon, of going on to Mars. But yet there are always people in this body rising up and saying, "No, no, no, we shouldn't do it, we should spend money elsewhere on something else." There were people back then during the Jefferson administration who were saying the same exact thing: "Let's not do it."

I want to talk about one other aspect of that book that I found fascinating. Not only were there Congressmen who did not want to fund the program, that did not think we should be going forth into the unknown, but the program ran over budget. When it ran over budget, there were those who were harshly critical of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Such is the case today. Every time any one of these space programs run even this much over budget, there are people who come forward and say, "No, no, no, we need to end the program, it's not worth the cost, we need to turn back from the future." That is really what this is about, the future. It is about our kids.

I talked earlier this afternoon about an amazing thing that teachers tell me in my congressional district, that when they want to motivate children to learn science and math, the thing that motivates them the most is to talk about our space program and to talk about how knowledge of science and math can be applied in the space program. It opens their eyes and it motivates them to get involved and be educated more in those areas. Those are crucial areas. Not every one of those kids who gets motivated is going to end up working in the space program, but we all know that many of them will be working in areas where science, engineering, math, and technology are critical for the United States to be able to continue to maintain and be the world's leader. I believe it is critical for us to continue to try to make these investments in the future. That is what it is really about when we talk about space and exploring space. It is about our kids, it is about the future.

Are we going to turn our backs on the future? Are we going to turn our back on exploration? The history books are filled with the stories of nations and peoples who turned their backs on the future, who stopped exploring and stopped looking into the unknown. Those nations no longer continue to thrive and grow. I do not believe that will ever happen to the United States. I believe there will always be a majority in this body that will continue to support our space program and supporting the future. That is to so great

a degree what our space program is about, looking on ahead into the future, taking the risks and willing to look on into the unknown.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 198

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 198.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BLUMENAUER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of the death of a family friend.

Mr. MARTINEZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of official business.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of constituent business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BONIOR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. VENTO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DICKEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DICKEY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LATOURETTE.

Mr. COBLE.

Mr. HORN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. WEYGAND.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. THOMPSON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON of Florida) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado.

Mr. MCINNIS.

Mr. FARR of California.

Mr. GOODLATTE.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. MENENDEZ.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the OAS-CIAV Mission in Nicaragua; to the Committee on International Relations.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 9, 1997:

H.R. 173. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize donation of Federal law enforcement canines that are no longer needed for official purposes to individuals with experience handling canines in the performance of law enforcement duties.

H.R. 649. An act to amend sections of the Department of Energy Organization Act that are obsolete or inconsistent with other statutes and to repeal a related section of the Federal Administration Act of 1974.

On July 14, 1997:

H.R. 1901. An act to clarify that the protections of the Federal Tort Claims Act apply to the members and personnel of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission.

H.R. 709. An act to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1226. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent the unauthorized inspection of tax returns or tax return information.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 28, 1997, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4346. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed

lease of defense articles to Turkey (Transmittal No. 22-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4347. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Greece (Transmittal No. 23-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4348. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Turkey (Transmittal No. 21-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4349. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Turkey (Transmittal No. 20-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4350. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Greece (Transmittal No. 15-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4351. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Greece (Transmittal No. 14-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4352. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Greece (Transmittal No. 13-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4353. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Greece (Transmittal No. 12-97), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

4354. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 97-29), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

4355. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 97-28), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

4356. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 97-26), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

4357. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Turkey for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 97-31), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.