

week, he cannot be a credible peace partner. He cannot talk peace and give a green light to terrorism.

The Secretary of State is planning to visit the Middle East. The United States can be a force for peace in the region, but not if we overlook these acts of terrorism. Our Government must send a clear and unmistakable message to the PLO that they cannot continue along their current path and expect this Nation to look the other way.

Most of all, we must stand with Israel in support of her efforts to stop these vicious acts of terrorism. In supporting a safe and secure Israel, we will advance the cause of peace, for it is only when Israel's neighbors know that the United States stands unwaveringly behind Israel's right to security will they be willing to consider peaceful coexistence.

It is the right of every nation to provide security for its people. We exercised that right in condemning Timothy McVeigh, and we should support Israel's efforts to do the same.

WHO REALLY WANTS PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform my colleagues of yet another terrorist bombing in Jerusalem which has left six dead and scores wounded. This latest atrocity against unsuspecting and innocent civilians is an especially serious challenge to the peace process. The militant wing of Hamas took only moments to claim responsibility for today's atrocity, the very same Hamas whose leadership Palestinian Chairman Arafat publicly and warmly embraced this very week that our House delegation was in Israel to assess the status of the peace process.

Clearly there are reactionary forces seeking to destroy the peace process. But, Mr. Speaker, the question we must now ask, what kind of signal did Arafat send to the so-called extremists with his public embrace of Hamas? Was this yet another green light?

Mr. Speaker, it is time to ask the important question, who really wants peace in the Middle East, and who is merely paying lipservice to that goal?

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, this House has ignored a problem that the Speaker and the President shook hands on over 2 years ago, saying we were going to deal with the whole question of campaign finance.

The amount of money that was spent in the last campaign was absolutely

atrocious. It is a scandal how much money is raised and spent in campaigns. It will soon be possible only for those who are very rich or those who accept so much money that they cannot have independent judgment to come into the House of Representatives.

I sit on the Committee on Ways and Means. We passed a tax reform bill in this House giving the tobacco industry a \$50 billion tax break, at a time when they are seeking a settlement in many States in this Union for health-related problems that have been caused by the tobacco industry.

Mr. Speaker, the only way we can justify or we can explain a \$50 billion tax break is on the basis of the contributions made to campaigns in this House of Representatives. It is wrong and it must be addressed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 695

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 695.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Miller of California moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

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

Mr. MILLER of California. 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.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 53, nays 371, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

YEAS—53

Andrews
Bonior
Boswell
Brown (FL)
Clay
Conyers
Coyne
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutsch

Dingell
Doggett
Eshoo
Farr
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Hastings (FL)
Hefner

Jefferson
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Lewis (GA)
Lowey
Maloney (NY)
McDermott
McNulty
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Mink

Oberstar
Owens
Pallone
Payne
Pelosi

Slaughter
Smith, Adam
Stabenow
Stark
Torres

Towns
Waters
Wexler
Woolsey
Yates

NAYS—371

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
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
Borski
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (VA)
Deal
Delahunt
DeLay
Dellums
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan

Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fattah
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
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)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug

Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourrette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond

Regula	Sessions	Tauzin
Reyes	Shadegg	Taylor (MS)
Riggs	Shaw	Thomas
Riley	Shays	Thompson
Rivers	Sherman	Thornberry
Rodriguez	Shimkus	Thune
Roemer	Shuster	Thurman
Rogan	Sisisky	Tiahrt
Rogers	Skaggs	Tierney
Rohrabacher	Skeen	Trafigant
Ros-Lehtinen	Skelton	Turner
Rothman	Smith (MI)	Upton
Roukema	Smith (NJ)	Velazquez
Roybal-Allard	Smith (OR)	Vento
Royce	Smith (TX)	Visclosky
Rush	Smith, Linda	Walsh
Ryun	Snowbarger	Wamp
Sabo	Snyder	Watkins
Salmon	Solomon	Watt (NC)
Sanchez	Souder	Watts (OK)
Sanders	Spence	Waxman
Sandlin	Spratt	Weldon (FL)
Sanford	Stearns	Weller
Sawyer	Stenholm	Weygand
Saxton	Stokes	White
Scarborough	Strickland	Whitfield
Schaefer, Dan	Stump	Wicker
Schaffer, Bob	Stupak	Wise
Schumer	Sununu	Wolf
Scott	Talent	Wynn
Sensenbrenner	Tanner	Young (AK)
Serrano	Tauscher	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bono	Lazio	Schiff
Engel	Manton	Taylor (NC)
Gonzalez	McCollum	Weldon (PA)

□ 1110

Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. KASICH, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GEPHARDT and Mr. YATES changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent during rollcall vote 355. If present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 355.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 24, 1997, 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. 2159.

□ 1113

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. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday September 3, 1997, the bill had been read through page 94, line 3, and pending was the amendment numbered 38 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, no further amendment is in order except the pending amendment by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]; amendment numbered 1 in House Report 105-184, and the amendment to that amendment, each under the terms of the order of the House of Thursday, July 24, 1997; and the amendment numbered 40 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Is there further debate on the amendment numbered 38 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]?

□ 1115

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

To refresh the Members' memory, last night when we rose, we were debating the Burton amendment which would cut aid to India.

Mr. Chairman, every Member of the House supports the establishment and maintenance of democratic governments throughout the entire world. It is in our national interest and it is in the interest of the people of the world that stable democracies are nurtured and supported. India is the world's largest democracy. Outside of China, it is home to the largest potential free market in the entire world.

Why we would want to jeopardize our relations with India by passing an amendment to cut aid to that country by 25 percent is just beyond me. India is not perfect. Neither is the United States; there is no question about that. But it is also home to half of the poor of the world. Fifty percent of its children are malnourished. Do we want to turn our backs on these problems? Of course, we do not.

Among other things, our assistance program is targeted at economic reform and energy development. The tremendous potential for economic growth and trade with the United States is a key reason for our assistance program and why it should be continued.

Now, the United States is India's largest trading partner. If political disputes with China reduce our trade with that country, where can we turn for an equally large market in Asia? We can turn only to India.

I know human rights problems have existed in India in the past, but I know few countries of the world that have escaped such problems. India has established a national human rights commission, and police and other security force personnel have been successfully prosecuted for human rights violations. Local human rights groups monitor progress in this area and regularly publish their findings.

The United States is also encouraging talks between India and Pakistan to ease tensions between those two countries. It is hard for the U.S. to be an honest broker if we poke India in the eye by adopting this pending amendment.

The House has spoken on this issue before, including the consideration of the 1997 foreign operations bill, when it defeated a similar amendment by a vote of 296 to 127. I urge the House to do what it did last year and to reject this amendment which would cut aid to India.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD a letter from the Indian Ambassador and ask that it be inserted at this point:

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,
Washington, DC, July 11, 1997.

Hon. SONNY CALLAHAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CALLAHAN: Almost a year ago when I had just about started my assignment as Ambassador to this great country, I had occasion to write to you on an amendment moved by Congressman Dan Burton on the Foreign Operations Bill. This amendment was not approved by a vote of 296 to 127. It now appears that the House would be moved to consider a similar amendment to the Foreign Operations Bill for FY 1998.

First, I would like to say that my year in Washington has been a most interesting and rewarding experience, the highlight of which has been the encouragement and support that I have received from Members of Congress, like yourself. We have witnessed during this period a further upswing in Indo-US relations and in the growth of bilateral trade making US our largest trading partner as well as the foremost foreign investor in India.

US trade with India which was a mere \$500 million in 1991 is now around \$9.5 billion. Many US companies are considering further expansion of their operations in India. Enron which had to cross many hurdles to commence the \$1.2 billion Dabhol power project is so interested in the opportunities emerging in the Indian market that it has plans to invest an additional \$10 billion over the next decade. Many processed foods with American brand names have become very popular in the Indian market. Automobiles of US design are increasing their presence on Indian roads. Banks and financial institutions too are taking advantage of recently created business opportunities. In the insurance sector also, the door has been opened for starting joint ventures in the field of health insurance.

The coalition of parties ruling at the Centre have not only continued with economic reforms but expanded it into many more areas. Custom duties and other taxes have