

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

## NOT VOTING—13

Bonilla	Frank (MA)	Schiff
Coburn	Gonzalez	Serrano
Emerson	Hastings (FL)	Yates
Flake	Lewis (GA)	
Foglietta	Lowey	

□ 2215

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I understand that earlier this evening this House voice voted an agreement to acquiesce to funding for the NEA, to the Senate's position on NEA.

Is there any method that Members that do not want to acquiesce to the Senate's funding levels of NEA could bring up another vote to have a recorded vote before this House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would inform the gentleman from Florida that the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

There may be other options available to the gentleman from Florida at some later point, but the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I understand also that there was a voice vote designating the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building earlier this evening, also by voice vote.

Is there a possibility that Members that want a recorded vote on the Ronald H. Brown Federal Building also would have the opportunity to vote on that issue?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Again, the Chair would state to the gentleman from Florida the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during rollcalls 416, 417, and 418 earlier today because of a mechanical failure of my airplane from San Francisco to Washington, DC. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these bills.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I was also, unfortunately, on the 8 a.m. flight on United from San Francisco to Washington that never did take off. So I was unavoidably detained. I also missed rollcalls 416, 417, and 418. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these bills.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 423, 424, and 425, I was unable to vote because I was called home to attend to a sick daughter. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each vote.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIAZ-BALART addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

## INHUMANE INCARCERATION OF JENNIFER DAVIS IN PERU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ewing) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this special order time to alert my colleagues and the country to the plight of a 20-year-old young lady from my district who has been incarcerated in inhumane conditions in Peru for one year this Thursday. One year after her arrest on September 25, 1996, Jennifer Davis has been denied due process of law, including a trial and sentencing, and she still has no idea when to expect a trial.

Jennifer was arrested 1 year ago when she foolishly agreed to serve as a "mule" in an increasingly common practice in Latin America in which gullible Americans are used to transport drugs into the United States in exchange for a free vacation and payment. In Jennifer's case, she was offered a free trip to Peru and \$5,000 in exchange for carrying 3.3 kilograms of cocaine.

I want to say at the outset that in no way do I condone or apologize for what Jennifer Davis did. As a Member of Congress, I have repeatedly stressed my belief that the abuse of drugs is one of the most pressing issues facing our country and it is one of the biggest problems facing young people of our country.

What Jennifer did was inexcusable and she must be punished for her acts. Jennifer was 19 when she was arrested. She had never been in trouble with the law before and I believe her mistake was one of youthful indiscretion and poor judgment. She is not a professional drug runner but a teenage kid who made a big mistake.

I have met with her parents and they are good, Christian people who have no tolerance for drugs or breaking the law. Jennifer immediately admitted

her guilt to the police at the time of her arrest and offered to atone for her mistake by cooperating fully with the authorities. She has repeatedly admitted that she is guilty and has turned in several professional drug traffickers from Peru who arranged for this crime. At every opportunity over the past year, Jennifer has fully cooperated and has helped to lock up professional drug runners.

Her willingness to cooperate and admit her guilt has gotten Jennifer nowhere. A year after her arrest, she sits in a jail with no trial or sentence. In fact, Jennifer has been punished because of her cooperation. Her trial has been repeatedly delayed because under the strange legal system in Peru her case is tied to the provisional drug runners who she turned in. They have repeatedly delayed Jennifer's trial. And if any of them appeal their sentence under this strange system, Jennifer's case will go through appeal, too, this despite her willingness to admit her guilt.

The Government of Peru offers weak and unconvincing excuses for this delay. We have repeatedly found out that the officer who arrested Jennifer was later arrested himself for drug trafficking. He has already had a trial, has been sentenced, served 6 months, and is already out on the streets, all this while Jennifer sits in jail awaiting a sentence. It is clear to me that someone in high places in Peru wants inaction. One year without a sentence is completely inexcusable.

I again call on the Government of Peru to move forward with this case. It is time that people in high places in Peru give action to this young lady. The conditions which Jennifer is being held in is inexcusable. The prison was built to hold 300 but has 700 women in it. There is no running water, inadequate nourishment, including no fruits or vegetables, disease is rampant and health care inadequate. Sick animals, roaches, and rats abound in the prison.

Jennifer has lost over 20 pounds during the years she has been held. The prison conditions violate dozens of internationally recognized standards for the treatment of prisoners, standards to which the government of Peru has agreed to comply.

I have tried to convey my concerns with the Peruvian ambassador to the United States, Mr. Luna. He has refused to meet with me and other Members of Congress to discuss the case. I am inserting in the RECORD a copy of a letter I received from the ambassador in which he refused our request to meet with him.

□ 2230

This issue has attracted attention in this Congress, but unfortunately the Government of Peru does not seem to care one iota about due process of law. Both the House and the Senate have passed sense of Congress resolutions calling for the Government of Peru to

respect due process of law. The House Appropriations Committee has adopted language raising concerns about the matter, and the full Senate has adopted an amendment cutting foreign aid to Peru. The American people are beginning to question why this country should continue to send about \$100 million in aid to Peru every year when the country has no respect for our laws. I will continue to raise a question in Congress and remind my colleagues that Ambassador Luna could not care less about the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, on this 1-year anniversary of Jennifer Davis's arrest, I call on the Government of Peru to start treating prisoners like humans and start respecting the right to due process of law. I call on the United States Secretary of State to personally bring this important matter to the highest officials in Peru.

EMBASSY OF PERU,  
Washington, DC, June 17, 1997.

Mr. THOMAS W. EWING,  
Member of Congress, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EWING: I refer to your letter requesting a meeting for June 19th in order to discuss the cases of Ms. Jennifer Davis and Ms. Krista Barnes, two American citizens who were detained in Peru with 6.4 Kgs. of cocaine.

Although I appreciate your kind invitation, I must remind you that this is an internal domestic matter that involves the Peruvian Judicial branch which is separate and independent from the Executive branch. Therefore, as the representative of the Head of State, and the Executive in particular, I am not authorized to discuss the issue with foreign authorities. All information I have about these cases has been provided to you and some of your colleagues in a letter dated June 9th.

Finally, I understand that on May 1st, you and the Congressional Caucus on Human Rights organized an informal conversation about prison conditions and the judicial system in Peru. This Embassy attended the meeting and presented an informal paper on the issue.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARDO V. LUNA,  
Ambassador.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 16, 1997.

Ambassador RICARDO LUNA,  
Embassy of Peru,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: We are writing to respectfully request a meeting with you so that we may personally discuss the matter of two Americans being held at the Santa Monica de Chorillos women's prison in Peru, Ms. Jennifer Davis and Ms. Krista Barnes.

We have arranged our schedules to accommodate a meeting with you at 3:15 p.m. on Thursday, June 19 in the office of Rep. Ewing, 2417 Rayburn Building. We hope this time is convenient for you. Please let us know as soon as possible whether you will be able to participate in this meeting by contacting Eric Nicoll in the office of Rep. Ewing at 225-2371.

Other members of Congress have expressed an interest in this case and may participate in this meeting. We will provide you with a list of attendees prior to the meeting. Thank you very much for your continued attention

to this matter and we look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS W. EWING,  
Member of Congress.  
RICHARD DURBIN,  
U.S. Senator.  
HENRY J. HYDE,  
Member of Congress.

#### HOUSTON NEEDS NONSTOP SERVICE TO TOKYO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, the United States is currently negotiating a new bilateral aviation agreement with Japan. It is vitally important that the United States press for the broadest possible agreement that would open up nonstop service to Tokyo from Houston, TX. Priority must be given first to providing service to those major U.S. cities, including Houston, that have no nonstop service to Tokyo at all currently.

There is ample traffic to support daily nonstop service between Houston and Tokyo. In addition, more competition is needed between new United States gateways and Japan rather than additional increased service from existing United States-Japan service points.

Why does Houston deserve nonstop service? Houston is the fourth largest city in the Nation and is a huge market which is currently unserved by nonstop service to Japan. The addition of nonstop air service will result in substantial economic benefit to Houston as it would increase annual output by over \$800 million, provide over 5,600 new jobs, and increase incomes in Houston by \$170 million.

Here are more facts to back up this argument. Houston is the largest city in the United States without nonstop service to Tokyo. Houston is also the second largest United States metropolitan area in terms of Asian population that does not have single plane service to Asia. Houston is the second largest international traffic gateway without single plane service to Asia.

Two hundred seventy-three Houston firms currently trade goods and services with Japan. Nearly 540 other Houston companies do business with East Asia as a whole, including Japan. Japanese companies have almost 90 subsidiaries in Houston as well as the largest concentration of Japanese specialty chemical companies outside of Japan. That is also in Houston. Houston is the Nation's second leading city for international business.

I am proud to have joined the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER], the chairman, and my other Houston colleagues in a letter to the President earlier this year on this issue. As negotiations continue with Japan, consideration should be given to the fact that new service between unserved United