

Sanders	Smith (NJ)	Thune
Sandlin	Smith (OR)	Traficant
Sanford	Smith (TX)	Upton
Saxton	Smith, Linda	Visclosky
Scarborough	Snowbarger	Walsh
Schaefer, Dan	Solomon	Wamp
Schaffer, Bob	Souder	Watkins
Scott	Spence	Watts (OK)
Sensenbrenner	Stearns	Weldon (FL)
Sessions	Stokes	Weldon (PA)
Shaw	Stump	Weller
Shays	Sununu	Wexler
Shimkus	Talent	White
Shuster	Tanner	Whitfield
Sisisky	Tauzin	Wicker
Skaggs	Taylor (MS)	Wise
Skeen	Taylor (NC)	Wolf
Skelton	Thomas	Young (AK)
Smith (MI)	Thornberry	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Archer	Meek	Roukema
DeGette	Nadler	Schiff
Foglietta	Norwood	Tiahrt
Gonzalez	Pallone	Yates
Gutierrez	Price (NC)	

□ 1509

Messrs. LEWIS of Kentucky, WHITE, SANFORD, KINGSTON, and BAESLER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. JOHN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GREEN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. DANNER, and Mr. SERRANO changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally in order that the House may receive a message.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY) assumed the chair.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 94. Joint Resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 105-282.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. EVANS

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. EVANS: At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 10. PREFERENCE IN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO CHINA TO BE PROVIDED TO COMPANIES ADHERING TO CODE OF CONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) PREFERENCE IN ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO CHINA TO BE PROVIDED TO ENTITIES ADHERING TO CODE OF CONDUCT.—

"(1) PROHIBITIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In determining, whether to guarantee, insure, extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit with respect to the export of goods or services destined for the People's Republic of China, the Board of Directors shall give preference to entities that the Board of Directors determines have established and are adhering to the code of conduct set forth in paragraph (2).

"(B) PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.—The Bank shall withdraw any guarantee, insurance, or credit that the Bank has provided, and shall withdraw from any participation in an extension of credit, to an entity with respect to the export of any good or service destined for the People's Republic of China if the Board of Directors determines that the entity is not adhering to the code of conduct set forth in paragraph (2).

"(2) CODE OF CONDUCT.—An entity shall do all of the following in all of its operations:

"(A) Provide a safe and healthy workplace.

"(B) Ensure fair employment, including

by—

"(i) avoiding child and forced labor, and discrimination based upon race, gender, national origin, or religious beliefs;

"(ii) respecting freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively;

"(iii) paying not less than the minimum wage required by law or the prevailing industry wage, whichever is higher; and

"(iv) providing all legally mandated benefits.

"(C) Obey all applicable environmental laws.

"(D) Comply with United States and local laws promoting good business practices, including laws prohibiting illicit payments and ensuring fair competition.

"(E) Maintain, through leadership at all levels, a corporate culture—

"(i) which respects free expression consistent with legitimate business concerns, and does not condone political coercion in the workplace;

"(ii) which encourages good corporate citizenship and makes a positive contribution to the communities in which the entity operates; and

"(iii) in which ethical conduct is recognized, valued, and exemplified by all employees.

"(F) Require similar behavior by partners, suppliers, and subcontractors under terms of contracts.

"(G) Implement and monitor compliance with the subparagraphs (A) through (F) through a program that is designed to prevent and detect noncompliance by any employee or supplier of the entity and that includes—

"(i) standards for ethical conduct of employees of the entity and of suppliers which refer to the subparagraphs;

"(ii) procedures for assignment of appropriately qualified personnel at the management level to monitor and enforce compliance;

"(iii) procedures for reporting noncompliance by employees and suppliers;

"(iv) procedures for selecting qualified individuals who are not employees of the entity or of suppliers to monitor compliance, and for assessing the effectiveness of such compliance monitoring;

"(v) procedures for disciplinary action in response to noncompliance;

"(vi) procedures designed to ensure that, in cases in which noncompliance is detected, reasonable steps are taken to correct the noncompliance and prevent similar noncompliance from occurring; and

"(vii) communication of all standards and procedures with respect to the code of conduct to every employee and supplier—

"(I) by requiring all management level employees and suppliers to participate in a training program; or

"(II) by disseminating information orally and in writing, through posting of an explanation of the standards and procedures in prominent places sufficient to inform all employees and suppliers, in the local languages spoken by employees and managers.

"(3) SMALL BUSINESS EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to an entity that is a small business (within the meaning of the Small Business Act.)"

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 2(b)(1)(A) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Bank shall include in the annual report a description of the actions the Bank has taken to comply with subsection (f) during the period covered by the report."

(c) RECEIPTS OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO BE PROVIDED WITH RESOURCES AND INFORMATION TO FURTHER ADHERENCE TO GLOBAL CODES OF CORPORATE CONDUCT.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States shall work with the Clearinghouse on Corporate Responsibility that is being developed by the Department of Commerce to ensure that recipients of assistance from the Export-Import Bank are made aware of, and have access to, resources and organizations that can assist the recipients in developing, implementing, and monitoring global codes of corporate conduct.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 255, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS] and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS].

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment to the Export-Import Bank reauthorization bill directs the Bank to provide a financial carrot for firms to adopt, adhere, and comply with their own business standards while operating in China. Under this proposal, priority for Export-Import Bank financing would be granted to firms who have pledged to avoid the use of child or prison labor, avoid discrimination based on religion, race, gender, and national origin, respect freedom of association and the right to organize, provide a safe and healthy workplace, obey applicable environmental laws, comply with U.S. and local laws in promoting good business practices, including laws prohibiting illicit payments, and assure that their business partners in China adhere to those same principles.

□ 1515

In order to qualify for this preference, firms must demonstrate that they are making a good faith effort to comply with these principles. The board of directors would evaluate a firm's qualifications based on guidelines outlined in this amendment.

Most companies are aware of these procedures because they are modeled after chapter 8 of the U.S. Federal Sentencing Guidelines relating to organizational defendants. Those guidelines were implemented in 1991 as an incentive for U.S. corporations to prevent and detect violations of U.S. laws within their organization. If a firm implements a compliance system to prevent

corporate crimes such as bribery or fraud, the firm can mitigate any fines incurred in court. As a result, these guidelines have been a powerful incentive for firms to establish ethics codes as well as compliance measures.

The amendment also directs the bank to work with the Commerce Department's Clearinghouse on Corporate Responsibility to ensure that the recipients of financing from the bank are aware of and have access to resources and organizations, such as Businesses for Social Responsibility, that assist businesses in developing, implementing and monitoring codes of conduct.

Good corporate citizenship is being embraced by more and more companies who are realizing that they do not have to sacrifice profits for principles. In fact, an article in the January issue of *WorldBusiness* notes that the conference board estimates that at least 95 percent of Fortune 500 companies now have such codes.

The time has come to strengthen our international trade and investment policies by fostering and rewarding the private sector's commitment to human and worker rights as well as environmental concerns. In the case of China, it is time to search for new avenues for promoting and fostering democracy and human rights. This amendment ensures that the constructive engagement with China works.

While critics of this amendment claim that this is an administrative burden on the bank, I believe placing priority on human rights and workers' rights is worth the effort. Additionally, in an era of tight budgets, should we not be very careful about spending taxpayers' dollars?

My amendment employs economic incentives to reward good corporate citizenship. No firms should be precluded from receiving financial assistance from the bank for activities in China. Rather, this amendment would ensure that the global corporate responsibility is a part of the strategy for improving and expanding global partnerships and opportunities. It is time that the U.S. invests in an international trade and investment policy that is both a competitive and a positive force abroad, not just a license to exploit workers and children.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I do rise in reluctant opposition to this, because I have a great deal of respect for the gentleman who has sponsored it, but I think we really need to understand what we are dealing with here. This is not just a labor vote per se or anything of that nature. We need to know who is opposed to this.

First of all, the State Department of the administration is opposed to this

amendment and they state that we encourage companies to adopt and implement voluntary codes of conduct for doing business around the world. In adopting these voluntary codes of conduct, U.S. companies can serve as models, encouraging similar behavior by their partners, suppliers and contractors.

A mandatory, and that is what we are dealing with here, code of conduct is impractical and unworkable. It would be virtually impossible for Ex-Im Bank to monitor compliance. In China alone, there are more than 20,000 United States-China joint ventures.

Mr. Chairman, we are talking about U.S. firms which might export to other countries who have adopted and adhered to a code of conduct for their international operations, as what would be in the amendment. That code would include workplace safety, workers' union and collective bargaining rights, environmental protection, no political coercion of workers, community service, good ethical practices, et cetera. These are standards which are not even public all through America, much less in a lot of countries with which we deal. We basically eliminate a substantial percentage of the present work which goes on in the Ex-Im Bank.

At the same time, I think that we are the leaders through the Ex-Im Bank in having a lot of these practices put in place in some of these other countries for which we deserve credit, but on a voluntary basis, not on a mandatory basis. It imposes extraterritorial enforcement of U.S. labor and environmental laws, which is a substantive question that needs to be raised from a legal point of view. It would impose corporate enforcement requirements that would conflict with local laws. It imposes standards on non-U.S. firms which supply and contract with U.S. firms, and makes U.S. firms liable for contractor/supplier conduct.

As I said, I respect what the gentleman is trying to do and I respect the gentleman, but I believe this amendment is out of place. We are not making foreign policy here.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, is it my understanding that I have the right to close on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] has the right to close.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this particular amendment because there is no guidance given as to the nature of the preference that is required here. The amendment appears to reflect a fundamental misconception of the bank's approval process. There is

no ranking of transactions within which preferences would be invoked.

This would force Ex-Im Bank to breach its obligations under the full faith and credit of the United States, and would subject the United States Government to lawsuits. Requiring foreign importers to follow U.S. law in their employment practices and other corporate dealings constitutes an inappropriate extraterritorial extension of U.S. law. Requiring U.S. firms to act as if the U.S. laws applied in China, where clearly they do not, both encroaches on the legislative prerogatives of the foreign State and puts such U.S. companies at a severe disadvantage.

The amendment places impossible administrative burdens on the bank, as it is unable to monitor firms who adhere to such codes. This provision would reduce exports to China, thereby worsening the United States trade deficit with China overall.

This provision would result in a loss of trade-related jobs. I ask my colleagues in the House to stand opposed to this amendment and defeat it.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO].

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The arguments are interesting. First off, this gives preference and we are being told it would be too difficult for a U.S. agency, for the Export-Import Bank, with our tax dollars, to determine preference. Well, we do that in many other areas of Federal procurement. I do not think that would be too tough to deal with.

It would put U.S. firms at a severe disadvantage, a severe disadvantage if they avoided child-enforced labor. I do not believe that for a moment. I do not believe that there are any responsible U.S. firms sanctioning the use of child-enforced labor, or discrimination based on religion, race, gender and national origin. So I do not believe that should put our firms at a disadvantage.

These are big corporations. They are getting a very nice gift from the taxpayers through the Export-Import Bank, and we are saying, in return for that, here is a carrot. We will give preference to those firms that comply with this code, and that have an audit done independently and submit that audit to the Export-Import Bank. All the Export-Import Bank staff has to do is look at and verify that the independent audit was done. Yes, there will be a little expense in doing the audit, but nowhere near the subsidy that is being given to those firms by the U.S. taxpayers. It is just to ask some consideration for the use of our dollars by these huge corporations, that they follow some standards of basic international decency.

I heard it would worsen the trade deficit. It is not going to worsen the trade deficit. The trade deficit with China is going through the roof. The goods that are being produced in China that are driving the trade deficit through the

roof are in good part being produced by United States firms in China. It is not going to worsen the deficit in any manner.

There are other problems with our trade policy. The fact that there is no reciprocity, the fact that the Chinese levy a 40-percent tariff on our goods, when we add in the VAT, and we levy 4 percent on goods coming from China, those are the causes of the trade deficit. This would not worsen the trade deficit.

The United States needs to stand for something, and when these corporations are getting U.S. taxpayer dollars, we should stand for something. We are against child enforced labor. We do not want discrimination based on religion, race, gender, and national origin, particularly not promoted by United States firms getting subsidies to operate in China.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, we have one speaker remaining and we have the right to close, so I would yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS] has expired.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH], chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, first let me say I think the gentleman from Illinois has a very thoughtful series of concerns which are thoroughly valid. However, it would appear, based on administration judgment and those of an awful lot of other people on the trade front that the results of his approach will be counter-productive.

What we will have established if this amendment passes is a carrot-and-stick approach in which the carrots will be given to competitors of U.S. businesses and the stick will be given to the U.S. worker. The fact of the matter is, as we isolate problems in foreign societies, and they are in many countries on many different continents, if our firms cannot deal with imperfect buyers, foreign competitors will be happy to step in and deal with them themselves. Who then gets the carrot? The foreign companies. Who gets the stick? It is the American worker who will not have a job to export a given kind of good.

So I would simply say this is a good, thoughtful, decent perspective that the gentleman from Illinois has brought us, but by the same token, the end result is probably counter-productive.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS].

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

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, 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 CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 255, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS] will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 105-282.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as provided for in the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 10. COMMUNITY WORK REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF FIRMS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

Section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) COMMUNITY WORK REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF FIRMS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THE BANK.—

“(1) PROHIBITION.—The Bank shall not provide assistance to a firm during a fiscal year unless each member of the board of directors of the firm agrees to perform not less than 8 hours of work (other than political activities) during each month of the immediately succeeding fiscal year in the community in which the member resides.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an individual who is—

“(A) at least 62 years of age;

“(B) a person with disabilities;

“(C) working full time, attending school or vocational training, or otherwise complying with work requirements applicable under public assistance programs (as determined by the agencies or organizations responsible for administering such programs);

“(D) otherwise physically impaired, to the extent that the individual is unable to comply with paragraph (1), as certified by a doctor; or

“(E) the primary caregiver to a disabled individual or to a child who has not attained 6 years of age.

“(3) PERSON WITH DISABILITIES DEFINED.—

As used in paragraph (2)(B), the term ‘person with disabilities’ means a person who—

“(A) has a disability as defined in section 223 of the Social Security Act;

“(B) is determined, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which—

“(i) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;

“(ii) substantially impedes the ability of the person to live independently; and

“(iii) is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or

“(C) has a developmental disability as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

Such term shall not exclude persons who have the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.”.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 255, the gentleman from

Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise out of my respect for this institution to give it the opportunity to rebut an unfair accusation. There have people who argue that a double standard obtains, that when it comes to showing compassion for people who have not fared well in life for one reason or another, we have tended to be hard-hearted, but that when wealthy and powerful people come to our door, we are much more generous.

Recently this House voted to say that if one lives in public housing, if one is simply taking advantage of public housing because one cannot live anywhere else, one is paying what the law requires one to pay in rent, but because of the subsidy inherent in the rent one pays in public housing, if one does not have a job, we will require one to do 8 hours of community service. Even if one has to be taking care of someone who is ill or a child, one will still do 8 hours of community service per month.

Well, I did not agree with that principle, but I believe majority should rule and that is the principle the House has adopted. If one is getting the benefit of living in public housing and one is not otherwise employed, one has to do 8 hours of community service. And to show how conciliatory I am, I think the majority's principle ought to be applied generally.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me ask, if we had to choose between getting the guarantee of one's business from the Export-Import Bank to make a \$100 million sale, or the right to live in Cabrini Green, Chicago, which would one pick? My guess is most people would pick exporting with a guarantee.

I disregard that, however. I am willing to treat them equally. My amendment takes literally, word for word, the language from the bill imposing a community service requirement on people in public housing, and it applies that to members of boards of directors who are similarly situated if their corporation is getting something from the Export-Import Bank.

□ 1530

As I said, because of my respect for this institution, I would not want Members to be laboring under the view that when it comes to the poor we are hard-hearted and tough, but when it comes to the wealthy we roll over and say, here, what do you want? Therefore, I offer this amendment to make that no longer the case.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I will also be brief. I

have tried to point out throughout this discussion today that the Export-Import Bank has a very positive financial benefit, not just to members of board of directors or officers of corporations, but to many employees throughout the country, and even the revenues of the United States of America, due to the exports which we have.

The amendment, if it is to be treated seriously, in my judgment may be misplaced. If we are going to have the members of the board of directors do community work, why do we not have the stockholders do community work? They are the true beneficiaries of whatever this particular program may be, or even the workers, it may be argued, if we are going to extend it to this group.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASTLE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent to amend the amendment, if the gentleman would be supportive.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I do not translate that as support.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I apologize for taking the gentleman seriously.

Mr. CASTLE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, extending it even more, we could talk about farmers who receive agricultural subsidies, Medicare recipients. There are a whole group of people who for various reasons we have elected in Congress to be able to help in some way or another, all of which programs are judged on their merits.

For that reason, I would hope that this is an amendment which could be withdrawn. I think the gentleman does make a valid point. I would hope that the Eximbank is doing a better job of managing how its various loans are handled.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As I said, I would be prepared to go in to the stockholders as well, but obviously, what we have here is a view that when wealthy people are involved, we ought not to do anything but simply say, is that enough?

Yes, it is true that people who are engaged in exporting are decent people doing a good thing, and so are people who live in public housing. It does not mean that we think these are bad people when we impose this requirement. People who live in public housing are decent, hard-working people, on the whole, who are taking advantage of this program. Public housing, the construction of public housing, the payment of these funds, that has a positive effect on the community. So it is not a badge of dishonor, I hope, to live in public housing.

Similarly, the fact that people who are exporting are doing something good for the country does not take away the

fact that they are receiving a significant benefit. The ability to have your exports guaranteed to some extent by the Export-Import Bank is important.

I support the Export-Import Bank. I worked hard in terms of the Raytheon Corporation to help them get guarantees that helped them to win a \$1 billion contract. I was very glad. If in return some members of the board of directors would do 8 hours of public service, I think it would be a good thing.

Let me put it this way, we are simply asking people to give back who are able-bodied, younger or middle-aged, who have the capacity to give something back to the community. How this strikes anybody as unreasonable is beyond me. Now, of course, I am quoting the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO] with regard to public housing tenants.

I guess the question is, why is it good for the public housing goose and not for the export-import gander? Why do we say if you are poor, if you are down on your luck and you take advantage of a Federal program that we think is overall a good thing, we are going to make you give us 8 hours of community service, but if you are wealthy enough, respected in the community, and you are a member of the board of directors, you will be the beneficiary of this for nothing, with no competition?

Let us have one rule. If the House votes this down, when we get the bill back, and let me say this is very relevant, because the other body has rejected that 8 hours of community service in that public housing bill. Let me say to the Members, I hope people are prepared to have a certain degree of consistency. If we are going to reject this for people in the Export-Import Bank, let us not impose it on the people in public housing.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRADY].

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Chairman, what a silly amendment. People who live in public housing often complain they do so because they do not have a job, or the job that they have does not pay enough to live in housing like many others have the privilege to do. To punish them who are trying to get off of welfare and out of public housing by discouraging the very jobs that they need is silly.

Exports now and imports are creating about 40 percent of all new jobs in this country. In our area, in the Houston region, and where we have a lot of people in public housing, one out of every three new jobs is related to export-import, and they may more than domestic jobs. The Eximbank levels the playing field for American companies and American workers so people in every type of housing have an opportunity to go to work.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the failed premise of that last comment is that if we ask members of board of directors to do 8 hours of community service, they will reject the loan. I reject that. People who serve on the board of directors have a responsibility to the stockholders whom they represent, they have a fiduciary responsibility.

I reject the notion that they would be so mean-spirited and so unwilling to contribute that if they were told they had to do 8 hours of community service, they would refuse the loan.

I was disappointed, I must say to the gentleman. When he began, people who live in public housing, I thought he was going to say people who live in public housing should not throw stones. If he had, I think it would have been a better argument than the one he made.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I would say that the amendment should be defeated. I think it makes a point, but my judgment is that if we carry it out to its nth degree, as I pointed out when I first spoke, we would have a serious problem with how to deal with this, and to add in all the various people who might have to do community work would go too far.

I do not want to denigrate in any way those people who may be in public housing or on welfare who have some work requirements placed on them, which I have always hoped to be a constructive program in terms of helping them develop so they can enter into the workplace. I do not treat that as punitive, perhaps as the sponsor of this amendment would. I would encourage all of us to take the position that this is not something that should be attached to the Exim authorization, and I encourage its defeat.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

The amendment was rejected.

PRIVILEGED MOTION OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I offer a privileged motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. DELAURO moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 162, noes 257, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 471]

AYES—162

Abercrombie Gordon Neal
Ackerman Green Obey
Allen Gutierrez Olver
Andrews Hall (OH) Owens
Baldacci Harman Pascrell
Barrett (WI) Hastings (FL) Pastor
Becerra Hefner Payne
Berry Hilleary Pelosi
Bishop Hilliard Peterson (MN)
Blumenauer Hinchey Pomeroy
Bonior Hinojosa Poshard
Borski Hooley Price (NC)
Boucher Hoyer Rangel
Boyd Jackson (IL) Reyes
Brown (CA) Jackson-Lee Rivers
Brown (OH) (TX) Rodriguez
Capps Jefferson Rothman
Cardin John Roybal-Allard
Carson Johnson (WI) Rush
Clayton Johnson, E. B. Sanchez
Clement Kanjorski Sanders
Clyburn Kaptur Sawyer
Condit Kennedy (RI) Schumer
Conyers Kennelly Serrano
Coyne Kilpatrick Shadegg
Cramer Kind (WI) Sherman
Cummings LaFalce Skaggs
Danner Lamson Slaughter
Davis (FL) Lantos Smith, Adam
Davis (IL) Levin Snyder
DeFazio Lewis (GA) Spratt
DeGette Lowey Stabenow
DeLauro Luther Stark
Dellums Maloney (CT) Stenholm
Deutsch Maloney (NY) Strickland
Dicks Markey Stupak
Dingell Martinez Tanner
Dixon Matsui Tauscher
Doggett McCarthy (MO) Thompson
Edwards McCarthy (NY) Thurman
Engel McDermott Tierney
Ensign McGovern Torres
Eshoo McHale Towns
Etheridge McKinney Turner
Evans McNulty Velazquez
Farr Meehan Vento
Fattah Menendez Watt (NC)
Fazio Millender Waxman
Filner McDonald Wexler
Ford Miller (CA) Weygand
Frank (MA) Mink Wise
Frost Moakley Woolsey
Furse Mollohan Wynn
Gejdenson Moran (VA) Yates
Gephardt Murtha

NOES—257

Aderholt Chabot Franks (NJ)
Archer Chambliss Frelinghuysen
Armey Chenoweth Gallegly
Bachus Christensen Ganske
Baesler Clay Gekas
Baker Coble Gibbons
Ballenger Collins Gilchrist
Barcia Combest Gillmor
Barr Cook Gilman
Barrett (NE) Cooksey Goode
Bartlett Costello Goodlatte
Barton Cox Goodling
Bass Crane Goss
Bateman Crapo Graham
Bentsen Cubin Granger
Bereuter Cunningham Greenwood
Bilbray Davis (VA) Gutknecht
Bilirakis Deal Hall (TX)
Blagojevich DeLay Hamilton
Bliley Diaz-Balart Hansen
Blunt Dickey Hastert
Boehlert Dooley Hastings (WA)
Boehner Doolittle Hayworth
Bonilla Doyle Hefley
Bono Dreier Hergert
Boswell Duncan Hill
Brady Dunn Hobson
Brown (FL) Ehlers Hoekstra
Bryant Ehrlich Holden
Bunning Emerson Horn
Burton English Hostettler
Buyer Everett Houghton
Callahan Ewing Hulshof
Calvert Fawell Hunter
Camp Flake Hutchinson
Campbell Foley Hyde
Canady Forbes Inglis
Cannon Fowler Istook
Castle Fox Jenkins

Johnson (CT) Myrick Schaffer, Bob
Johnson, Sam Nethercutt Scott
Jones Neumann Sensenbrenner
Kasich Ney Shaw
Kelly Northup Shays
Kennedy (MA) Norwood Shimkus
Kildee Nussle Shuster
Kim Oberstar Sisisky
King (NY) Ortiz Skeen
Kingston Packard Skelton
Kleczka Pappas Smith (MI)
Klink Klink Smith (NJ)
Klug Paul Smith (OR)
Knollenberg Paxon Smith (TX)
Kolbe Pease Smith, Linda
Kucinich Peterson (PA) Snowbarger
LaHood Petri Solomon
Largent Pickering Souder
Latham Pickett Spence
Lazio Pitts Stearns
Leach Pombo Stokes
Lewis (CA) Porter Stump
Lewis (KY) Portman Sununu
Linder Pryce (OH) Talent
Lipinski Quinn Tauzin
Livingston Radanovich Taylor (MS)
LoBiondo Rahall Taylor (NC)
Lofgren Ramstad Thomas
Lucas Redmond Thornberry
Manton Regula Thune
Manzullo Riggs Tiahrt
Mascara Riley Traficant
McCollum Roemer Upton
McCrery Rogan Visclosky
McDade Rogers Walsh
McHugh Rohrabacher Wamp
McInnis Ros-Lehtinen Waters
McIntosh Roukema Watkins
McIntyre Royce Watts (OK)
McKeon Ryan Weldon (FL)
Meek Sabo Weldon (PA)
Metcalf Salmon Weller
Mica Sandlin White
Miller (FL) Sanford Whitfield
Minge Saxton Wolf
Moran (KS) Scarborough Young (AK)
Morella Schaefer, Dan

NOT VOTING—14

Berman Gonzalez Schiff
Burr LaTourette Sessions
Coburn Nadler Wicker
Delahunt Oxley Young (FL)
Foglietta Pallone

□ 1556

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

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. EVANS

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EVANS] on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 182, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 472]

AYES—241

Abercrombie Archer
Ackerman Bachus
Aderholt Baker
Allen Ballenger
Andrews Barr
Baesler Barrett (NE)
Baldacci Bartlett
Barcia Barton
Bass Bass
Bateman Bateman
Bentsen Bentsen
Bereuter Bereuter
Bilbray Bilbray
Bilirakis Bilirakis
Bliley Bliley
Blunt Blunt
Boehlert Boehlert
Boehner Boehner
Bonilla Bonilla
Bono Bono
Boswell Boswell
Brady Brady
Brown (FL) Brown (FL)
Bryant Bryant
Bunning Bunning
Burton Burr

Burton Jackson-Lee
Capps (TX) Payne
Cardin Jefferson Pelosi
Carson Jenkins Petri
Clay Johnson (WI) Pitts
Clayton Johnson, E. B. Pomeroy
Clement Jones Poshard
Clyburn Kanjorski Price (NC)
Coburn Kaptur Quinn
Condit Kennedy (MA) Rahall
Conyers Kennedy (RI) Rangel
Costello Kennelly Reyes
Cox Kildee Rivers
Coyne Kilpatrick Rodriguez
Cramer Kind (WI) Rohrabacher
Cummings King (NY) Ros-Lehtinen
Danner Kingston Rothman
Davis (IL) Kleczka Roybal-Allard
DeFazio DeFazio Royce
DeGette Kucinich Rush
Delahunt LaFalce Sabo
DeLauro Lampon Sanchez
Dellums Lantos Sanders
Deutsch Largent Sandlin
Diaz-Balart LaTourette Sanford
Dingell Levin Sanford
Dixon Lewis (GA) Sawyer
Doggett Lipinski Scarborough
Doyle LoBiondo Schumer
Eshoo Eshoo Scott
Etheridge Markey Serrano
Evans Martinez Sherman
Farr Farr Shimkus
Fattah Fattah Shuster
Fazio Fazio Sisisky
Filner Filner Skaggs
Forbes Forbes Skelton
Ford Ford Slaughter
Frank (MA) Frank (MA) Smith (MI)
Franks (NJ) Franks (NJ) Smith (NJ)
Furse Furse Spratt
Gephardt Ganske Stabenow
Gephardt Ganske Stark
Green Goodling Stearns
Gutierrez Gutierrez Thune
Hall (OH) Hall (OH) Tierney
Harman Harman Torres
Hastings (FL) Hastings (FL) Towns
Hayworth Hayworth Turner
Hefley Hefley Velazquez
Hefner Hefner Vento
Hilliard Hilliard Watt (NC)
Hinchey Hinchey Waxman
Hinojosa Hinojosa Wexler
Holden Holden Weygand
Hooley Hooley Ortiz
Horn Horn Owens
Hoyer Hoyer Pappas
Hunter Hunter Pascrell
Inglis Inglis Pastor
Jackson (IL) Jackson (IL) Paul

NOES—182

Archer Callahan
Armey Calvert
Bachus Camp
Baker Campbell
Ballenger Canady
Barr Cannon
Barrett (NE) Castle
Bartlett Chabot
Barton Barton Chambliss
Bass Bass Chenoweth
Bateman Bateman Christensen
Bentsen Bentsen Coble
Bereuter Bereuter Collins
Berry Berry Combest
Bilbray Bilbray Cook
Bilirakis Bilirakis Cooksey
Bliley Bliley Crane
Blunt Blunt Crapo
Boehlert Boehlert Cubin
Boehner Boehner Cunningham
Bonilla Bonilla Davis (FL)
Boyd Boyd Davis (VA)
Brady Brady Deal
Buyer Buyer DeLay

Dickey
Dicks
Dooley
Doolittle
Dreier
Dunn
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Flake
Foley
Fowler
Fox
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gekas
Gillmor
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham

Granger	McCollum	Roukema
Greenwood	McCrery	Ryun
Gutknecht	McDermott	Salmon
Hall (TX)	McKeon	Saxton
Hamilton	Metcalfe	Schaefer, Dan
Hansen	Mica	Schaffer, Bob
Hastert	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)	Shadegg
Herger	Morella	Shaw
Hill	Myrick	Shays
Hilleary	Nethercutt	Skeen
Hobson	Neumann	Smith (OR)
Hoekstra	Northup	Smith (TX)
Hostettler	Norwood	Smith, Adam
Houghton	Nussle	Snowbarger
Hulshof	Oxley	Snyder
Hutchinson	Packard	Solomon
Hyde	Parker	Spence
Istook	Paxon	Stenholm
John	Pease	Stump
Johnson (CT)	Peterson (MN)	Sununu
Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)	Tanner
Kasich	Pickering	Tauzin
Kelly	Pickett	Taylor (NC)
Kim	Pombo	Thomas
Klug	Porter	Thornberry
Knollenberg	Portman	Tiahrt
Kolbe	Pryce (OH)	Walsh
LaHood	Radanovitch	Watkins
Latham	Ramstad	Watts (OK)
Lazio	Redmond	Weldon (FL)
Leach	Regula	Weldon (PA)
Lewis (KY)	Riggs	White
Linder	Riley	Whitfield
Livingston	Roemer	Wicker
Lucas	Rogan	Young (AK)
Manzullo	Rogers	

NOT VOTING—10

Brown (CA)	Nadler	Stokes
Foglietta	Pallone	Young (FL)
Gonzalez	Schiff	
Lewis (CA)	Sessions	

□ 1613

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

Messrs. GILCHREST, QUINN, DAVIS of Illinois, and BONO changed their vote from "no" to "aye".

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 105-282.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. LAFALCE

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

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. LaFALCE:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 10. RENAMING OF BANK AS THE UNITED STATES EXPORT BANK.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945.—

(1) The first section of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'United States Export Bank Act of 1945'."

(2) The following provisions of such Act are amended by striking "Export-Import Bank of the United States" and inserting "United States Export Bank":

- (A) Section 2(a)(1) (12 U.S.C. 635(a)(1)).
- (B) Section 3(a) (12 U.S.C. 635a(a)).
- (C) Section 3(b) (12 U.S.C. 635a(b)).
- (D) Section 3(c)(1) (12 U.S.C. 635a(c)(1)).
- (E) Section 4 (12 U.S.C. 635b).
- (F) Section 5 (12 U.S.C. 635d).
- (G) Section 6(a) (12 U.S.C. 635e(a)).
- (H) Section 7 (12 U.S.C. 635f).
- (I) Section 8(a) (12 U.S.C. 635g(a)).
- (J) Section 9 (12 U.S.C. 635h).

(3) The following provisions of such Act are amended by striking "Export-Import Bank" any place its appears and inserting "United States Export Bank":

(A) Section 2(b)(1)(A) (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(A)).

(B) Section 3(c)(3) (12 U.S.C. 635a(c)(3)).

(b) DEEMING RULES.—Any reference in any law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Export-Import Bank of the United States is deemed to be a reference to the United States Export Bank, and any reference in any law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is deemed to be a reference to the United States Export Bank Act of 1945.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 255, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE].

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is very simple. It is to change the name of the bank so that we could help clarify the function and purpose of the bank.

The amendment would change the name of the bank to the United States Export Bank. It would eliminate the confusion that exists as to what the bank does. In fact, the bank imports nothing. In fact, the bank does not assist in the importation of anything. The bank has not imported anything or supported any imports since its very earliest days.

When it was named Eximbank at the time of its chartering, the bank sought to support trade with Russia, which at that time did not have hard currency. The bank then sought to arrange barter trade with Russia, and hence the name Export-Import Bank. That function, though, lasted only a few years. For approximately 60 years, since those early years, the only function of the Export-Import Bank of the United States has been to assist exporting by U.S. businesses.

My amendment would simply change the name to the United States Export Bank, a simple change that Eximbank supports and I believe the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee will support, also. This name change will clearly indicate that the Bank's purpose is to support U.S. exporters and workers whose jobs depend on exports.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE].

Mr. Chairman, I could not disagree with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE], who stated that this would be a better name because it would more clarify what the Export-Import Bank does.

In fact, I would think that if we want to clarify what the Export-Import

Bank does, it would be better to call it the American Import Bank or Subsidy of Foreign Imports into the United States Bank.

These businesses that are getting subsidized by our tax dollars, they are not saying, please subsidize my company so I can go over there and sell socks or refrigerators or some type of consumer items. That is a total myth that has been perpetuated in this argument, especially in arguments concerning trade with China.

What is happening instead are corporations, by and large, who want to set up manufacturing units overseas, especially in dictatorships, I might add, like Communist China and Vietnam and elsewhere, go to the Export-Import Bank and are receiving guaranteed loans and subsidies in order to set up a manufacturing unit, which will take advantage of people who have no right to set up unions, no right to protect their own interests, standards that are way below those of the United States.

So we subsidize them, creating a manufacturing unit by using taxpayer dollars. And then what happens? Those manufacturing units produce goods and services that are imported into the United States.

Yes, we should clarify that. We should clarify this so that American people know their tax dollars are being used to subsidize the competition for their own jobs in dictatorships overseas. And, yes, there are several companies that, yes, do indeed have their exports subsidized. That is in the aerospace industry. There are some situations where that exists. I acknowledge that. But that is not the majority of what is going on here.

Even with those loans to the aerospace industry, quite often demands are made in those other countries that we set up manufacturing units so that part of the airplanes that are being sold in those countries are produced in China and elsewhere. So what we end up doing is subsidizing the development of industries overseas with our tax dollars.

This has got to stop. If we want to clarify anything here, it should be the U.S. Government should not be subsidizing anybody who is setting up a manufacturing unit overseas, especially in dictatorships.

So let us clarify it, yes, and change the name to not the Export-Import Bank, but to the bank that subsidizes imports into the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I would merely make the comment that I think the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is confused between the functions and activities of this Bank and the OPIC, the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am not confused. And the fact is OPIC does offer private insurance for investment overseas. The Export-Import Bank is involved with these things as well.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH], chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, let me just say on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services that I consider this to be a very constructive amendment. The new name well-defines the institution that we are talking about that is the subject of legislation on the floor today.

I have some pains that the current name, which has such a fine general reputation, may go by the boards. But I think this is a very constructive and helpful amendment.

Finally, let me stress as carefully as I can that the currently named Export-Import Bank only subsidizes the sales of U.S. goods and services abroad. There is no mandate of the bank to construct any kind of American company on anybody else's shores. It is simply to support goods and services produced in the United States to be sold abroad.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] has 2¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS].

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

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

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATKINS].

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the LaFalce amendment.

I rise for two reasons. I am from a rural area of the heartland of America, and we have not utilized the Export-Import Bank very much. I think one of the major things is the confusing name. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] has a change here that might improve it.

I have talked to them at the Export-Import Bank on numerous occasions about trying to involve more of the smaller towns, smaller businesses and

industries across this country. I think a name change would help. I think named the United States Export Bank would better describe the purpose and activities of the bank.

Second, I am in support of it because the United States economic future is going to depend a great deal on our involvement in exporting. In fact, some economists have said that 90 percent of our future economic growth has got to come from export trade.

I think we need to do everything within our power to try to help our businesses and industries and agriculture be able to export more, and I think this would clarify and encourage economic enterprises to seek assistance. By changing the name, it would be less confusing to a lot of people out there in the business and agriculture world that want to participate in the global economy.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, do I have the right to close?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not on the committee. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] has the right to close.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I, of course, philosophically would believe that the Federal Government should not be involved in taking our taxpayers' dollars and using it for selected companies who are planning to do business overseas.

It is particularly repugnant, Mr. Chairman, for us to be loaning any money for people who want to invest in manufacturing units overseas who are receiving benefits from not the Export-Import Bank, but from OPIC and other government institutions.

I have two amendments that are coming up on Export-Import Bank, one which would prevent the Export-Import Bank from subsidizing the People's Liberation Army in China or any other government-owned entities and would not permit us to, basically, subsidize business in dictatorships.

But this idea that American business needs to have subsidies in big companies in order to sell their products overseas is a misnomer, and certainly we need to clarify that. In many, many cases, what we really are talking about is instead of subsidizing our exports, trying to make it possible facilitating exports. We are actually facilitating the building of manufacturing units which uses low-cost labor to ship things back into the United States.

That is why we have such a heinous situation with China. Because our people will go over to China, they will build a manufacturing unit there with subsidization from the Federal Government, the manufacturing unit will then use this basically slave labor over

there and import these goods at a 3- or 4-percent tariff. The goods over there, however, when we want to sell our goods directly in China, there is about a 30- or 40-percent tariff when we want to sell our goods over there.

The most important thing that we could be doing is not subsidizing big corporations to the Export-Import Bank, or OPIC, or whatever. Instead, what we should be doing is knocking down impediments to our people doing business, like, for example, trying to eliminate their tariffs.

So I would oppose this measure. I do believe it does not clarify anything.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA].

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I just want to clarify for the House and my colleagues that what we heard about Eximbank is not the case. It is not subsidizing any foreign manufacturing.

What it is doing is allowing U.S. companies, the working men and women of this country, to be employed to assist in financing the sale of U.S. goods overseas. Most of the Exim funds for United States goods that go into China are to assist with financing Boeing aircraft, who must compete with Airbus and other international competitors. Boeing employs thousands of U.S. workers in the United States with the aid of this Exim Program.

I think there is great confusion about what this program does. But in fact, Exim does not do the things that are alleged. It allows American men and women to get high paying jobs and to compete in the international market where we find the opportunities for tomorrow, and those are the facts. We can not relegate our next generation to minimum wage jobs—we must not back away from supporting U.S. small and large business in selling their goods in a tough international marketplace.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I remind all my colleagues that my amendment to change the name of the Bank to comport with reality; that is, the United States Export Bank, is supported by the Bank and is supported by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH], the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], chairman of the subcommittee, and I hope virtually by all the Members of this body.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 362, noes 56, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 473]

AYES—362

Abercrombie Eshoo Lazio
Ackerman Etheridge Leach
Allen Evans Levin
Archer Everett Lewis (CA)
Bachus Ewing Lewis (GA)
Baesler Farr Lewis (KY)
Baker Fattah Linder
Baldacci Fawell Lipinski
Ballenger Fazio Livingston
Barcia Filner LoBiondo
Barrett (NE) Flake Lofgren
Barrett (WI) Foglietta Lowey
Bartlett Foley Luther
Barton Forbes Maloney (CT)
Bass Ford Maloney (NY)
Bateman Fowler Manton
Becerra Fox Manzanillo
Bentsen Frank (MA) Markey
Bereuter Franks (NJ) Martinez
Berman Frelinghuysen Mascara
Billray Frost Matsui
Billirakis Furse McCarthy (MO)
Bishop Gallegly McCarthy (NY)
Blagojevich Gejdenson McCollum
Bliley Gekas McCreery
Blumenauer Gephardt McDade
Blunt Gibbons McDermott
Boehlert Gillmor McGovern
Boehner Gilman McHale
Bonilla Goodlatte McHugh
Bonior Goodling McIntyre
Borski Goss McKeon
Boswell Graham McNulty
Boucher Granger Meehan
Boyd Green Meek
Brady Greenwood Menendez
Brown (CA) Gutierrez Metcalf
Brown (FL) Gutknecht Mica
Brown (OH) Hall (OH) Millender-
Bryant Hamilton McDonald
Bunning Hansen Miller (CA)
Buyer Harman Miller (FL)
Calvert Hastings (FL) Minge
Camp Hastings (WA) Mollohan
Campbell Hayworth Moran (KS)
Canady Hefley Moran (VA)
Capps Hefner Morella
Cardin Herger Murtha
Carson Hill Myrick
Castle Hilliard Neal
Chambliss Hinchey Ney
Christensen Hinojosa Northup
Clay Hobson Norwood
Clayton Hoekstra Nussle
Clement Hooley Oberstar
Clyburn Horn Obey
Coburn Hostettler Olver
Collins Hoyer Ortiz
Combest Hulshof Owens
Condit Hunter Oxley
Conyers Hutchinson Pappas
Cook Hyde Parker
Cooksey Inglis Pascrell
Costello Istook Pastor
Coyne Jackson (IL) Payne
Cramer Jackson-Lee Pease
Crane (TX) Peterson (MN)
Crapo Jefferson Peterson (PA)
Cubin John Petri
Cummings Johnson (CT) Pickering
Danner Johnson (WI) Pickett
Davis (FL) Johnson, E. B. Pitts
Davis (IL) Jones Pomeroy
Deal Kaptur Porter
DeGette Kasich Portman
Delahunt Kelly Poshard
DeLauro Kennedy (MA) Price (NC)
Dellums Kennedy (RI) Pryce (OH)
Deutsch Kennelly Quinn
Diaz-Balart Kildee Rahall
Dickey Kilpatrick Ramstad
Dicks Kim Redmond
Dingell Kind (WI) Regula
Dixon King (NY) Reyes
Doggett Kleczka Riggs
Dooley Klink Riley
Doyle Klug Rivers
Dreier Knollenberg Rodriguez
Dunn Kolbe Roemer
Edwards Kucinich Rogers
Ehlers LaFalce Ros-Lehtinen
Ehrlich LaHood Rothman
Emerson Lampson Roukema
Engel Lantos Roybal-Allard
English Latham Rush
Ensign LaTourette Ryan

Sabo Smith (TX) Towns
Salmon Smith, Adam Turner
Sanchez Snowbarger Upton
Sanders Souder Velazquez
Sandlin Spence Visclosky
Sanford Spratt Walsh
Sawyer Stabenow Waters
Saxton Stark Watkins
Schumer Stenholm Watt (NC)
Scott Stokes Watts (OK)
Sensenbrenner Strickland Waxman
Serrano Stupak Weldon (FL)
Sessions Sununu Weldon (PA)
Shaw Talent Weller
Shays Tanner Wexler
Sherman Tauscher Weygand
Shimkus Tauzin White
Shuster Taylor (MS) Wicker
Sisisky Taylor (NC) Wise
Skaggs Thomas Wolf
Skeen Thompson Woolsey
Skelton Thornberry Wynn
Slaughter Thurman Yates
Smith (MI) Tiahrt Young (AK)
Smith (NJ) Tierney
Smith (OR) Torres

NOES—56

Aderholt Goode Pombo
Andrews Hall (TX) Radanovich
Armye Hastert Rogan
Barr Hilleary Rohrabacher
Berry Houghton Royce
Bono Jenkins Scarborough
Burr Johnson, Sam Schaefer, Dan
Burton Kanjorski Schaffer, Bob
Callahan Kingston Shadegg
Cannon Largent Snyder
Chabot McInnis Solomon
Coble McIntosh Stearns
Cox McKinney Stump
Davis (VA) Mink Thune
DeFazio Nethercutt Traficant
DeLay Neumann Vento
Doolittle Packard Wamp
Duncan Paul Whitfield
Ganske Paxon

NOT VOTING—15

Chenoweth Holden Pelosi
Cunningham Lucas Rangel
Gilchrest Moakley Schiff
Gonzalez Nadler Smith, Linda
Gordon Pallone Young (FL)

□ 1649

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

Mr. NUSSLE and Mr. RILEY 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. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I missed nine recorded votes while I was in New Jersey bringing my newborn daughter and wife home from the hospital today. If I had been present, my vote would have been cast as follows:

Rollcall vote 465, motion to adjourn, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 466, the Journal, I would have voted "no."

Rollcall vote 467, the rule for H.R. 2203 conference report, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 468, energy and water appropriations conference report, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 469, previous question for House Resolution 255, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 470, motion to rise, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 471, motion to rise, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 472, the Evans amendment to H.R. 1370, I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall vote 473, the LaFalce amendment to H.R. 1370, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) having assumed the chair, Mr. CALVERT, Chairman 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. 1370), to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, had come to no resolution thereon.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2378, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, September 29, 1997, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2378) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998 and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, September 29, 1997, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 29, 1997, at page H8137.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2378, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of the conference report on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government. This is a very good conference report and one which represents a great success on all sides. It provides \$12.7 billion for agencies that come under this Subcommittee's jurisdiction and, for the first time in 3 years, an increase in funding. I would point out that it is in strict compliance with the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement.

The actions taken by the conferees boost support for both drug and law enforcement programs. The bill puts us on track for a drug-free America by the