

Costello	Kennedy	Pickett
Coyne	Kennelly	Pickle
Cramer	Kildee	Pomeroy
Crane	Kiecza	Porter
Darden	Kleczka	Price (NC)
de la Garza	Klein	Ravenel
de Lugo (VI)	Klink	Reed
Deal	Klug	Regula
DeLauro	Knollenberg	Reynolds
Dellums	Kopetski	Richardson
Derrick	Kreidler	Ridge
Deutsch	LaFalce	Roberts
Dicks	Lambert	Rose
Dingell	Lancaster	Rostenkowski
Dixon	Lantos	Rowland
Dooley	Laughlin	Roybal-Allard
Dreier	Leach	Royce
Dunn	Lehman	Rush
Edwards (CA)	Levin	Sabo
Edwards (TX)	Levy	Sanders
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Sangmeister
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Sarpalius
English (AZ)	Lightfoot	Sawyer
English (OK)	Linder	Schenk
Eshoo	Lipinski	Schiff
Evans	Livingston	Schroeder
Ewing	Lloyd	Schumer
Faleomavaega (AS)	Long	Scott
Farr	Lowe	Serrano
Fawell	Machtley	Sharp
Fazio	Maloney	Shaw
Filner	Mann	Shays
Fingerhut	Manton	Shepherd
Fish	Manzullo	Sisisky
Flake	Margolies-Mezvinsky	Sisk
Foglietta	Markey	Slattery
Ford (MI)	Martinez	Slaughter
Fowler	Matsui	Smith (IA)
Frank (MA)	Mazzoli	Smith (MI)
Franks (NJ)	McCloskey	Smith (NJ)
Frost	McCollum	Smith (OR)
Furse	McCrery	Spence
Gallo	McCurdy	Spratt
Gejdenson	McDade	Stark
Gephardt	McDermott	Stenholm
Geran	McHale	Stokes
Gibbons	McKeon	Strickland
Gilchrist	McKinney	Studds
Gillmor	McMillan	Stupak
Gilman	McNulty	Sweet
Gingrich	Meehan	Swift
Glickman	Meek	Synar
Gonzalez	Menendez	Talent
Goodlatte	Meyers	Taylor (MS)
Gooding	Michel	Tejeda
Gordon	Miller (CA)	Thomas (CA)
Greenwood	Mineta	Thompson
Gunderson	Minge	Thornton
Gutierrez	Mink	Torkildsen
Hall (OH)	Moakley	Torres
Hamburg	Molinari	Torrice
Hamilton	Mollohan	Towns
Harman	Montgomery	Tucker
Hastert	Moran	Underwood (GU)
Hastings	Morella	Unsoeld
Hayes	Murtha	Upton
Hefner	Myers	Velazquez
Hilliard	Nadler	Vento
Hinche	Natcher	Visclosky
Hoagland	Neal (MA)	Volkmer
Hobson	Neal (NC)	Washington
Hochbrueckner	Norton (DC)	Watt
Hoekstra	Oberstar	Waxman
Holden	Obey	Weldon
Horn	Olver	Wheat
Houghton	Ortiz	Whitten
Hoyer	Orton	Williams
Hughes	Owens	Wilson
Hutto	Oxley	Wise
Hyde	Pallone	Wolf
Istook	Parker	Woolsey
Jefferson	Pastor	Wyden
Johnson (CT)	Paxon	Wynn
Johnson (GA)	Payne (NJ)	Yates
Johnson (SD)	Payne (VA)	Young (AK)
Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi	Zeliff
Johnston	Penny	
Kanjorski	Peterson (FL)	
Kaptur	Peterson (MN)	

NOT VOTING—4

Durbin	McHugh	Barcelo (PR)
Henry	Romero	

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

¶69.15 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. BURTON:

Page 48, after line 25, add the following: SEC. 319. PROHIBITION OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO INDIA UNLESS CERTAIN SPECIAL OR PREVENTIVE DETENTION LAWS REPEALED.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) each year, in both Jammu and Kashmir and the Punjab, the Government of India detains thousands of persons under special or preventive detention laws without informing them of the charges against them;

(2) most of these detainees are political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience;

(3) they are often detained for several months and sometimes even more than a year;

(4) detainees are not permitted any contact with lawyers or family members unless they are remanded to judicial custody and transferred to prison, and only then if the family on its own is able to locate the detainee;

(5) in most cases, these persons are detained under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987, the National Security Act of 1980, and the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978;

(6) the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987 authorizes administrative detention without formal charge or trial for up to 1 year for investigation of suspected "terrorist" or broadly defined "disruptive" activities;

(7) the 1-year period of permissible detention before trial violates Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which India is a party;

(8) Article 9 of such International Covenant provides, "Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release.;"

(9) under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987, all proceedings before a designate court must be conducted in secret "at any place other than . . . [the court's] . . . ordinary place of sitting";

(10) section 16(2) of such Act permits the designated court to keep the "identity and address of any witness secret";

(11) under such Act, a confession to a senior police officer can be admitted as evidence if there is reason to believe it was made voluntarily;

(12) such Act amends India's criminal code, which prohibits such confessions, and substantially increases the risk of torture;

(13) such Act reverses the presumption of innocence, placing the burden on the accused to prove that he or she is not guilty;

(14) the National Security Act of 1980 permits the detention of persons without charge or trial for up to 1 year in order to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the state, the maintenance of public order, the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, or relations with a foreign power;

(15) such Act was amended to permit 2 years detention in the Punjab;

(16) under such Act, India may detain any person engaged in behavior "prejudicial to the defense of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India";

(17) the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978 empowers India to detain persons without trial for up to 1 year for a broad range of activities, including "promoting, propagating, or attempting to create, feel-

ings of enmity or hatred or disharmony on grounds of religion, race, community, or region";

(18) the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act of 1983 and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act of 1990 empower Indian security forces to search homes without warrant, to make arrests without warrant, to destroy the "hideouts" of suspected terrorists, and to shoot to kill with immunity from persecution;

(19) Indian security forces routinely employ methods of torture, beatings, and threats to induce detainees to sign statements of confession and to identify suspected militants;

(20) the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987, the National Security Act of 1980, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978, the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act of 1983, and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act of 1990 facilitate human rights abuses by suspending ordinary safeguards against arbitrary arrest, incommunicado detention, and torture; and

(21) these 5 laws are incompatible with the principles of a modern democracy.

(b) PROHIBITION OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall report to the Congress whether the Government of India has repealed all of the laws specified in paragraph (4).

(2) PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE.—If the President reports to Congress, either pursuant to paragraph (1) or at any other time, that the Government of India has not repealed all of the laws specified in paragraph (4), the President may not provide assistance for India under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance).

(3) RESUMPTION OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance terminated pursuant to paragraph (2) may be resumed only if the President reports to Congress that the Government of India has repealed all of the laws specified in paragraph (4).

(4) SPECIAL AND PREVENTIVE DETENTION LAWS.—The laws referred to in this paragraph are the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1987, the National Security Act of 1980, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act of 1978, the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act of 1983, and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act of 1990.

It was decided in the { Yeas 201 negative } Nays 233

¶69.16 [Roll No. 230] AYES—201

Abercrombie	Calvert	Dreier
Allard	Camp	Duncan
Andrews (TX)	Canady	Dunn
Applegate	Chapman	Emerson
Archer	Coble	English (AZ)
Bachus (AL)	Collins (GA)	English (OK)
Baker (CA)	Combest	Eshoo
Baker (LA)	Condit	Everett
Ballenger	Costello	Ewing
Barlow	Cox	Farr
Barrett (NE)	Crane	Fawell
Barton	Crapo	Fazio
Becerra	Cunningham	Fields (LA)
Bevill	Danner	Fields (TX)
Bilirakis	Deal	Fish
Boehner	DeFazio	Flake
Bonilla	DeLauro	Franks (CT)
Bonior	DeLay	Furse
Brewster	Diaz-Balart	Galleghy
Brooks	Dickey	Gallo
Bunning	Dooley	Gejdenson
Burton	Doolittle	Gekas
Byrne	Dornan	Geran

Gillmor	Livingston	Sensenbrenner	Oberstar	Rowland	Swift
Glickman	Lloyd	Shepherd	Obey	Roybal-Allard	Synar
Goodlatte	Machtley	Shuster	Olver	Rush	Talent
Gordon	McHugh	Skeen	Ortiz	Sabo	Tejeda
Goss	McInnis	Skelton	Owens	Sanders	Thompson
Grams	McKeon	Slattery	Oxley	Santorum	Thornton
Grandy	Mfume	Slaughter	Pallone	Sarpalius	Torkildsen
Greenwood	Michel	Smith (NJ)	Pastor	Sawyer	Towns
Hall (TX)	Miller (CA)	Smith (OR)	Payne (NJ)	Schenk	Tucker
Hancock	Miller (FL)	Smith (TX)	Penny	Schroeder	Unsoeld
Hansen	Minge	Snowe	Peterson (FL)	Scott	Vento
Hastert	Montgomery	Solomon	Petri	Serrano	Visclosky
Hefley	Moorhead	Spence	Pickett	Sharp	Walsh
Hefner	Moran	Stark	Pomeroy	Shaw	Washington
Herger	Murphy	Strickland	Porter	Shays	Waters
Hinchey	Nussle	Stump	Portman	Sisisky	Waxman
Hobson	Orton	Stupak	Price (NC)	Skaggs	Wheat
Hoekstra	Packard	Sundquist	Rahall	Smith (IA)	Whitten
Hoke	Parker	Tanner	Rangel	Smith (MI)	Wise
Horn	Paxon	Tauzin	Reed	Spratt	Woolsey
Huffington	Payne (VA)	Taylor (MS)	Reynolds	Stearns	Wynn
Hunter	Pelosi	Taylor (NC)	Richardson	Stenholm	Yates
Hutchinson	Peterson (MN)	Thomas (CA)	Ridge	Stokes	Young (AK)
Hyde	Pickle	Thomas (WY)	Roemer	Studds	
Inglis	Pombo	Thurman	Rostenkowski	Swett	
Inhofe	Poshard	Torres			
Istook	Pryce (OH)	Torricelli			
Jacobs	Quillen	Traficant			
Johnson (GA)	Quinn	Underwood (GU)	Bentley	Romero-Barcelo	
Johnson, Sam	Ramstad	Upton	Henry	(PR)	
Kasich	Ravenel	Valentine	Meek	Schumer	
Kennelly	Regula	Velazquez			
King	Roberts	Volkmer			
Klug	Rogers	Vucanovich			
Kolbe	Rohrabacher	Walker			
Kyl	Ros-Lehtinen	Watt			
LaFalce	Rose	Weldon			
LaRocco	Roth	Williams			
Laughlin	Roukema	Wilson			
Lehman	Royce	Wolf			
Lewis (FL)	Sangmeister	Wyden			
Lewis (GA)	Saxton	Young (FL)			
Lightfoot	Schaefer	Zeliff			
Lipinski	Schiff	Zimmer			

NOES—233

Ackerman	Dixon	Klein
Andrews (ME)	Durbin	Klink
Andrews (NJ)	Edwards (CA)	Knollenberg
Armey	Edwards (TX)	Kopetski
Bacchus (FL)	Engel	Kreidler
Baesler	Evans	Lambert
Barca	Faleomavaega	Lancaster
Barcia	(AS)	Lantos
Barrett (WI)	Filner	Lazio
Bartlett	Fingerhut	Leach
Bateman	Foglietta	Levin
Beilenson	Ford (MI)	Levy
Bereuter	Ford (TN)	Lewis (CA)
Berman	Fowler	Linder
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	Long
Bishop	Franks (NJ)	Lowey
Blackwell	Frost	Maloney
Bliley	Gephardt	Mann
Blute	Gibbons	Manton
Boehlert	Gilchrest	Manzullo
Borski	Gilman	Margolies-
Boucher	Gingrich	Mezvinsky
Browder	Gonzalez	Markey
Brown (CA)	Goodling	Martinez
Brown (FL)	Green	Matsui
Brown (OH)	Gunderson	Mazzoli
Bryant	Gutierrez	McCandless
Buyer	Hall (OH)	McCloskey
Callahan	Hamburg	McCollum
Cantwell	Hamilton	McCrary
Cardin	Harman	McCurdy
Carr	Hastings	McDade
Castle	Hayes	McDermott
Clay	Hilliard	McHale
Clayton	Hoagland	McKinney
Clement	Hochbrueckner	McMillan
Clinger	Holden	McNulty
Clyburn	Houghton	Meehan
Coleman	Hoyer	Menendez
Collins (IL)	Hughes	Meyers
Collins (MI)	Hutto	Mica
Conyers	Inslee	Mineta
Cooper	Jefferson	Mink
Coppersmith	Johnson (CT)	Moakley
Coyne	Johnson (SD)	Molinari
Cramer	Johnson, E. B.	Mollohan
Darden	Johnston	Morella
de la Garza	Kanjorski	Murtha
de Lugo (VI)	Kaptur	Myers
Dellums	Kennedy	Nadler
Derrick	Kildee	Natcher
Deutsch	Kim	Neal (MA)
Dicks	Kingston	Neal (NC)
Dingell	Kleczka	Norton (DC)

Oberstar	Rowland	Swift
Obey	Roybal-Allard	Synar
Olver	Rush	Talent
Ortiz	Sabo	Tejeda
Owens	Sanders	Thompson
Oxley	Santorum	Thornton
Pallone	Sarpalius	Torkildsen
Pastor	Sawyer	Towns
Payne (NJ)	Schenk	Tucker
Penny	Schroeder	Unsoeld
Peterson (FL)	Scott	Vento
Petri	Serrano	Visclosky
Pickett	Sharp	Walsh
Pomeroy	Shaw	Washington
Porter	Shays	Waters
Portman	Sisisky	Waxman
Price (NC)	Skaggs	Wheat
Rahall	Smith (IA)	Whitten
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Wise
Reed	Spratt	Woolsey
Reynolds	Stearns	Wynn
Richardson	Stenholm	Yates
Ridge	Stokes	Young (AK)
Roemer	Studds	
Rostenkowski	Swett	

NOT VOTING—5

Bentley	Romero-Barcelo
Henry	(PR)
Meek	Schumer

So the amendment was not agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCNULTY, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. MCDERMOTT, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 197, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

Mr. KOLBE demanded a separate vote on the amendment on page 7, after line 25 (the GILMAN amendment, as amended).

The following remaining amendments, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union were then agreed to:

Page 11, after line 24, insert the following:

(f) REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS.—The amount appropriated for fiscal year 1994 pursuant to the authorizations of appropriation in this title may not exceed the amount which is \$360,000,000 less than the sum of the specified authorization amounts for that fiscal year.

Page 40, after line 6, insert the following new paragraph:

(2) CONGRESSIONAL POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) the President should encourage those independent states of the former Soviet Union capable of providing eventual reimbursement to the United States for assistance provided to such states under chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to enter into negotiations with the United States to reach agreements outlining such eventual reimbursement; and

(B) at least \$744,115,000 of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 1201(a)(8) of this Act for assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union for fiscal year 1994 should be obligated only under the terms of agreements providing for eventual reimbursement of such assistance.

Page 40, line 6, strike “(2)” and insert “(3)”.

Page 40, line 23, strike “(3)” and insert “(4)”.

Page 41, line 9, strike “(2)” and insert “(3)”.

Page 41, line 16, strike “(4)” and insert “(5)”.

Page 70, after line 17, add the following:

SEC. 510. PROHIBITION ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT CONSISTENTLY OPPOSE THE UNITED STATES POSITION IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Security assistance may not be provided to a country that consistently opposed the United States position in the United Nations General Assembly during the most recent session of the General Assembly.

(b) CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.—If—

(1) the Secretary of State determines that, since the beginning of the most recent session of the General Assembly, there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of a country to which the prohibition in subsection (a) applies, and

(2) the Secretary believes that because of that change the government of that country will no longer consistently oppose the United States position in the General Assembly,

the Secretary may submit to the Congress a request that the Congress enact an exemption from that prohibition for that country. Any such exemption shall be effective only until submission of the next report under section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991. Any request for such an exemption shall be accompanied by a discussion of the basis for the Secretary's determination and belief.

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirement of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines and reports to the Congress that despite the United Nations voting pattern of a particular country, the provision of security assistance to that country is necessary to promote United States foreign policy objectives.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term “consistently opposed the United States position” means that the country's votes in the United Nations General Assembly coincided with the United States position less than 25 percent of the time, using for this purpose the overall percentage-of-voting coincidences set forth in the annual report submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991;

(2) the term “most recent session of the General Assembly” means the most recently completed plenary session of the General Assembly for which overall percentage-of-voting coincidences is set forth in the most recent report submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991; and

(3) the term “security assistance” means assistance under—

(A) chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund),

(B) chapter 5 of part II of that Act (relating to international military education and training), or

(C) the “Foreign Military Financing Program” account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act,

except that the term does not include narcotics-related assistance.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect upon submission to the Congress of the report pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, that is required to be submitted by March 31, 1994.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to the following amendment, as amended, on which a separate vote had been demanded?

Page 7, after line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 103. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE REFORM.

(a) BASIC OBJECTIVES.—Section 102 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 102. BASIC OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND UNITED STATES DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION POLICY.

“(a) FOUR BASIC OBJECTIVES.—The primary purpose of United States economic assistance is the promotion of broad based, sustainable, participatory development, with particular focus on the poor. In pursuit of that purpose, economic assistance programs to the extent specified in this Act, and United States economic cooperation policy generally, shall have the following four basic objectives, which are interrelated and mutually reinforcing:

“(1) SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.—Promotion of broad based economic growth.

“(2) SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.—Improvement of resource management designed to bring about environmentally and economically sustainable patterns of development.

“(3) POVERTY ALLEVIATION.—Alleviation of the worst manifestations of poverty through the development of human resource capacity.

“(4) DEMOCRACY.—Promotion of democracy, respect for human rights, and social and economic pluralism.

“(b) SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.—

“(1) RATIONALE.—Broad based, sustainable economic growth is in the interest of the United States because it permits countries to progress toward economic self-reliance, to improve the living standards of their citizens, and to increase international markets for trade and investment. Market-oriented economic growth establishes the basis for sustainable development and reinforces democratic ideals and practices. Successful long-term development cannot occur without broad based, sustainable economic growth that enables the poor to increase their incomes and access to productive resources and services so that they can satisfy their basic needs and lead lives of decency, dignity, and hope.

“(2) ELABORATION ON OBJECTIVE.—(A) Implementation of the objective of promoting broad based economic growth should recognize that economic, social, political, and environmental conditions vary among countries. While taking account of such differences, the economic assistance programs carried out in furtherance of the four basic objectives set forth in this section shall emphasize the following principles:

“(i) Security of economic rights for all citizens without regard to sex, race, religion, language, or social status, including the right to own property, the right to fair return from one’s labor, and the right to engage in productive use of available assets.

“(ii) Economic policies based on free market principles as a means for establishing prices and for allocating goods and services.

“(iii) Economic reforms that benefit or are sensitive to and minimize adverse impact on the poor.

“(iv) Market base reforms—deregulation, privatization, labor market reform, reduction in barriers to the free flow of trade and investment—which increase the opportunity for all, especially the poor, to participate in economic activity.

“(v) Government policies protecting economic rights, fair and open markets, and the fulfillment of basic human needs.

“(vi) Adherence by governments to international economic agreements, particularly those relating to free and fair trade practices and to respect for worker rights.

“(B) A primary test of the effectiveness of economic assistance programs designed to promote broad based economic growth is the

extent to which the poor and disenfranchised can participate in and benefit from these programs and are thereby brought into the development process.

“(c) SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) RATIONALE.—The economic and social well-being and the security of the United States and other countries are affected by how the world’s environment and physical resource base are managed. Consumption patterns, systems of industrial and agricultural production, demographic trends, and the manner of use of natural resources all impact on the opportunities for long-term development and growth and survival for all countries. Both developed and developing countries share responsibility for the rational and sustainable management of natural resources. Responsible management of physical resources is necessary to insure the availability of resources for future generations and to assure that the burdens of improved resource management do not fall disproportionately on the poor.

“(2) ELABORATION OF OBJECTIVE.—(A) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Economic assistance programs authorized by this title should assist countries to adopt policies and programs that promote ecologically sound patterns of growth. Improved resource management tailored to the conditions and capabilities of the particular developing countries should be an integral part of all planning, programming, and reporting activities with respect to economic assistance.

“(B) Sustainable resource management should be promoted through research and through the establishment and implementation of public policies and programs that provide incentives for better long-term management of resources and private and public investment toward resource-conserving technologies of production in energy, agricultural, and industrial production. To achieve this objective will entail, among other things—

“(i) more efficient and resource-conserving systems of sustainable agricultural production, with special emphasis on rain-fed agriculture, maintenance of soil structure and fertility, and minimization of soil erosion and soil and water contamination;

“(ii) adoption of appropriate use of fertilizer and pesticides;

“(iii) greater attention to forestry management for sustainable yields, agroforestry, reforestation, and watershed conservation, including better resource monitoring and assessment systems;

“(iv) improved water use management, including watershed protection, sustainable and efficient irrigation projects, and efforts to reduce costs and improve delivery of potable water and sanitation systems for both urban and rural areas;

“(v) more systematic collection, preservation, and sharing of original and evolved plant and animal genetic material, including preservation of ecosystems and natural habitats;

“(vi) attention to more efficient management of existing energy systems, to the promotion of increased use of least-cost energy resource planning procedures, and to the development of economically viable and more efficient systems of energy production and consumption that seek to maximize resource conservation;

“(vii) attention to resource conserving systems of urban development and industrialization that make efficient use of energy and natural resources, minimize the adverse effects of air and water pollution, facilitate safe waste disposal, including toxic wastes, and provide for improved environmental

health and safety of the urban and surrounding rural populations;

“(viii) efforts to analyze and to reduce man-made contributions to changes in the global climate, including factors that may be contributing to global warming in the Earth’s atmosphere; and

“(ix) greater attention to the relationships among demographic pressures, poverty, and environmental degradation.

“(C) Growth that is not environmentally sustainable cannot be economically sustainable in the long run. Improved resource management is a critical element of a balanced pattern of development.

“(d) POVERTY ALLEVIATION.—

“(1) RATIONALE.—It is in the interest of the United States to assist developing countries to achieve patterns of growth and development that will measurably and sustainably alleviate the worst manifestations of poverty in rural and urban areas and allow all people, especially those with low incomes, to lead economically and socially productive lives. As a people endowed with a spirit of humanitarian generosity, United States citizens have long demonstrated a moral imperative to help those in need. Further, peace and stability in the world cannot be achieved without economic development that also alleviates the worst manifestations of poverty.

“(2) ELABORATION OF OBJECTIVE.—(A) Broad based economic growth is necessary for the alleviation of the worst manifestations of poverty. Conversely, neither growth nor the alleviation of poverty can be sustained unless all people, especially the poor, have the basic assets and capabilities that foster the exercise of choice and participation in the economic, social, and political life of the country. Women, female children, and children of poor people have been especially disadvantaged in their access to these assets. Governments, together with nongovernmental organizations and international and multilateral organizations, should give special attention to alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty among these groups. Long-term poverty alleviation depends on patterns of broad based economic growth and the productivity generated by investments in the expansion of human well-being, capacity, and choice.

“(B) To achieve the objective of alleviating the worst manifestations of poverty will entail, among other things—

“(i) the expansion of education to all segments of the society, with particular attention to universal access to basic education, to sustainable improvement in the quality and diversity of educational opportunity, and to female education at all age levels;

“(ii) improvement in coverage, quality, and sustainability of health services, with special emphasis on universal access to primary health care, epidemiological detection and prevention programs, and sustainable systems of health care for mothers and children;

“(iii) a consistent program of support for systematic expansion of voluntary family planning services, with special emphasis on the role of the private voluntary and commercial sectors as providers of such services and on the development of more effective, acceptable family planning technologies appropriate to the conditions of developing countries;

“(iv) support for activities that enhance secure access of all to adequate food and nutrition derived from sustainable agricultural production, including the effectiveness and development contribution of food assistance made available under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and other food assistance programs; and

“(v) support for activities that enhance universal access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and basic shelter necessary for health.

“(e) DEMOCRACY.—

“(1) RATIONALE.—The promotion of democracy throughout the world is in the basic interest of the United States. Democratic development, political pluralism, and respect for internationally recognized human rights are intrinsically linked to economic and social progress. Democracy can only be sustained in a society in which the legitimacy of the government rests firmly on the expressed consent of the governed; the rights of all citizens, including minorities, are respected and protected; and there is effective civilian control over the military and security forces. It is in the interest of the United States and in keeping with our democratic traditions to support democratic aspirations and values, foster the spread of democratic institutions, and encourage universal respect for civil and political liberties.

“(2) ELABORATION ON OBJECTIVE.—(A) Furtherance of the basic objective of democracy requires that the United States promote—

“(i) the ability of all citizens of a country to organize and associate freely and independently of the government;

“(ii) the ability of all citizens to freely choose their government, to hold that government accountable, and to participate in political life;

“(iii) increased respect for internationally recognized human rights and the rule of law;

“(iv) respect for the diversity among the citizens of a country; and

“(v) acceptance of and respect for civilian authority by all elements of society.

“(B) An essential ingredient of development is the growth of indigenous nongovernmental organizations that are committed to democratic values and active in the promotion of democracy. United States efforts to foster democratic pluralism and build democratic institutions are most likely to create enduring bonds of democratic cooperation when United States nongovernmental organizations are involved in strengthening the capacity of nongovernmental organizations in other countries.

“(C) Democracy requires honest and open participatory government. United States assistance should help governments to establish processes of accountability and transparency to eliminate corruption and abuses of power and assist nongovernmental organizations to develop the capability to monitor the government’s performance.

“(D) With regard to economic assistance under this Act or the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 for countries that are in transition from communism to democracy, it shall be the policy of the United States, to the extent feasible, to provide assistance directly to democratically elected governments of states whose incorporation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has never been recognized by the United States: *Provided*, That economic assistance to Yugoslavia otherwise authorized by law shall not be prohibited as a consequence of this provision. As used in this subparagraph, the term ‘democratically elected’ means elected through open, free, and fair elections. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude assistance to agencies of such federal governments that promote democratic reforms, human rights, the rule of law, and/or market oriented reforms, provided that funds are not provided directly to any such agency.

“(f) EFFECTIVE USES OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.—Assistance furnished under this title should be concentrated in countries that will make the most effective use of that assistance in promoting the four basic objectives set forth in subsection (a).

“(2) ASSISTANCE WITHIN COUNTRIES.—Activities should be undertaken in regions of recipient countries that offer potential for suc-

cessful development and should not be undertaken if the relevant sector or national economic policies of the country are clearly unfavorable to the sustainability or broadest possible impact of the assisted program or project.

“(3) TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.—Assistance should focus on those types of activities that the United States can provide most effectively.”

(b) REPEAL OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES—Effective October 1, 1995, sections 103 through 107 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McNULTY, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. KOLBE objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared	{	Yeas	426
		Nays	0

¶69.17 [Roll No. 231]
YEAS—426

Abercrombie	Coleman	Furse
Ackerman	Collins (GA)	Galleghy
Allard	Collins (IL)	Gallo
Andrews (ME)	Collins (MI)	Gejdenson
Andrews (NJ)	Combest	Gekas
Andrews (TX)	Condit	Gephardt
Applegate	Conyers	Gibbons
Archer	Cooper	Gilchrest
Army	Coppersmith	Gillmor
Bacchus (FL)	Costello	Gilman
Bacchus (AL)	Cox	Gingrich
Baessler	Coyne	Glickman
Baker (CA)	Cramer	Gonzalez
Baker (LA)	Crane	Goodlatte
Ballenger	Crapo	Goodling
Barca	Cunningham	Gordon
Barlow	Danner	Goss
Barrett (NE)	Darden	Grams
Barrett (WI)	de la Garza	Grandy
Bartlett	Deal	Green
Barton	DeFazio	Greenwood
Bateman	DeLauro	Gunderson
Becerra	DeLay	Gutierrez
Beilenson	Dellums	Hall (OH)
Bentley	Derrick	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	Deutsch	Hamburg
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hamilton
Bevill	Dickey	Hancock
Bilbray	Dicks	Hansen
Bilirakis	Dingell	Harman
Bishop	Dixon	Hastert
Blackwell	Dooley	Hastings
Bliley	Doolittle	Hayes
Blute	Dornan	Hefley
Boehlert	Dreier	Hefner
Boehner	Duncan	Heger
Bonilla	Dunn	Hilliard
Bonior	Durbin	Hinchey
Borski	Edwards (CA)	Hoagland
Boucher	Edwards (TX)	Hobson
Brewster	Emerson	Hochbrueckner
Brooks	Engel	Hoekstra
Browder	English (AZ)	Hoke
Brown (CA)	English (OK)	Holden
Brown (FL)	Eshoo	Horn
Brown (OH)	Evans	Houghton
Bryant	Everett	Hoyer
Bunning	Ewing	Huffington
Burton	Farr	Hughes
Buyer	Fawell	Hunter
Byrne	Fazio	Hutchinson
Callahan	Fields (LA)	Hutto
Calvert	Fields (TX)	Hyde
Camp	Filner	Inglis
Canady	Fingerhut	Inhofe
Cantwell	Fish	Inslee
Cardin	Flake	Istook
Castle	Foglietta	Jacobs
Chapman	Ford (MI)	Jefferson
Clay	Ford (TN)	Johnson (CT)
Clayton	Fowler	Johnson (GA)
Clement	Frank (MA)	Johnson (SD)
Clinger	Franks (CT)	Johnson, E. B.
Clyburn	Franks (NJ)	Johnson, Sam
Coble	Frost	Johnston

Kanjorski	Montgomery	Shaw
Kaptur	Moorhead	Shays
Kasich	Moran	Shepherd
Kennedy	Morella	Shuster
Kennelly	Murphy	Sisisky
Kildee	Murtha	Skaggs
Kim	Myers	Skeen
King	Nadler	Skelton
Kingston	Natcher	Slattery
Klein	Neal (MA)	Slaughter
Klink	Neal (NC)	Smith (IA)
Klug	Nussle	Smith (MI)
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Smith (NJ)
Kolbe	Obey	Smith (OR)
Kopetski	Olver	Smith (TX)
Kreidler	Ortiz	Snowe
Kyl	Orton	Solomon
LaFalce	Owens	Spence
Lambert	Oxley	Spratt
Lancaster	Packard	Stark
Lantos	Pallone	Stearns
LaRocco	Parker	Stenholm
Laughlin	Pastor	Stokes
Lazio	Paxon	Strickland
Leach	Payne (NJ)	Studds
Lehman	Payne (VA)	Stump
Levin	Penny	Stupak
Levy	Peterson (FL)	Sundquist
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (MN)	Swett
Lewis (FL)	Petri	Swift
Lewis (GA)	Pickett	Synar
Lightfoot	Pickle	Talent
Linder	Pombo	Tanner
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Tauzin
Livingston	Porter	Taylor (MS)
Lloyd	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Long	Poshard	Tejeda
Lowey	Price (NC)	Thomas (CA)
Machtley	Pryce (OH)	Thomas (WY)
Maloney	Quillen	Thompson
Mann	Quinn	Thornton
Manton	Rahall	Thurman
Manzullo	Ramstad	Torkildsen
Margolies-	Rangel	Torres
Mezvinsky	Ravenel	Torricelli
Markey	Reed	Towns
Martinez	Regula	Traficant
Matsui	Reynolds	Tucker
Mazzoli	Richardson	Unsoeld
McCandless	Ridge	Upton
McCloskey	Roberts	Valentine
McCollum	Roemer	Velazquez
McCrery	Rogers	Vento
McCurdy	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
McDade	Ros-Lehtinen	Volkmmer
McDermott	Rose	Vucanovich
McHale	Rostenkowski	Walker
McHugh	Roth	Walsh
McInnis	Roukema	Washington
McKeon	Rowland	Waters
McKinney	Royal-Allard	Watt
McMillan	Royce	Waxman
McNulty	Rush	Weldon
Meehan	Sabo	Wheat
Meek	Sanders	Williams
Menendez	Sangmeister	Wilson
Meyers	Santorum	Wise
Mfume	Sarpalius	Wolf
Mica	Sawyer	Woolsey
Michel	Saxton	Wyden
Miller (CA)	Schaefer	Wynn
Miller (FL)	Schenk	Yates
Mineta	Schiff	Young (AK)
Minge	Schroeder	Young (FL)
Mink	Scott	Zeliff
Moakley	Sensenbrenner	Zimmer
Molinari	Serrano	
Mollohan	Sharp	

NOT VOTING—8

Barcia	Henry	Schumer
Carr	Klecza	Whitten
Geren	Pelosi	

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

Mr. GOODLING moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question being put, *viva voce*, Will the House recommit said bill?