

understand that the foreign aid budget is not much. It is only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the Federal budget. The truth of the matter is, they are incensed when they see monies that we give to foreign nations and have these foreign nations then turn around and vote against us consistently in the U.N., vote against American foreign policy, whether it is a Democratic President or a Republican President. The American people resent that. They resent greatly, when they see IMF funding and other international organizations giving American taxpayer dollars to Russia. They see it going in the front door and going out the back door even faster. The American people resent that.

Of course, that is why I have to again commend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the other Members for the reforms they are writing in to this legislation. It goes a long way in holding the IMF accountable not only for our policy but also so that we can see where our tax dollars go.

□ 1300

Finally, let me just say about the rule itself, every Member should come over and they should vote for this rule. This rule is not restrictive in any way. There were 40 amendments filed and I have a list of them right here. Only 10 of these amendments are germane to the issues and are allowed under the rules of the House.

Any Member that has done his due diligence will have his amendment time on the floor. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) can negotiate with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and they can determine how much time might be allowed on a particular amendment. With only 10 amendments that are made in order over a five-hour period, every Member should have the opportunity to work their will.

Mr. Speaker, let me commend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and their staffs for an excellent piece of legislation. Let us come over here and pass the rule and get on with it, because we have very important legislation to deal with in the next 13 days.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 188, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

YEAS—229

Aderholt	Gilman	Oxley
Archer	Goode	Packard
Army	Goodlatte	Pappas
Bachus	Goodling	Parker
Baker	Graham	Paxon
Ballenger	Granger	Pease
Barcia	Greenwood	Peterson (MN)
Barr	Gutknecht	Peterson (PA)
Barrett (NE)	Hall (TX)	Petri
Bartlett	Hansen	Pickering
Barton	Hastert	Pitts
Bass	Hastings (WA)	Pombo
Bateman	Hayworth	Porter
Bilbray	Hefley	Portman
Bilirakis	Herger	Quinn
Bishop	Hill	Radanovich
Bliley	Hilleary	Rahall
Blunt	Hobson	Redmond
Boehert	Hoekstra	Regula
Boehner	Holden	Riley
Bonilla	Horn	Rogan
Bono	Hostettler	Rogers
Bryant	Houghton	Rohrabacher
Bunning	Hulshof	Ros-Lehtinen
Burr	Hunter	Royce
Burton	Hutchinson	Ryun
Buyer	Hyde	Salmon
Callahan	Inglis	Sanford
Calvert	Istook	Saxton
Camp	Jenkins	Schaefer, Dan
Canady	Johnson (CT)	Schaffer, Bob
Cannon	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Jones	Sessions
Chambliss	Kasich	Shadegg
Chenoweth	Kelly	Shaw
Christensen	Kildee	Shays
Coble	Kim	Shimkus
Coburn	King (NY)	Shuster
Collins	Kingston	Skeen
Combest	Knollenberg	Smith (MI)
Cook	Kucinich	Smith (NJ)
Cooksey	LaHood	Smith (OR)
Cox	Largent	Smith (TX)
Crane	Latham	Smith, Linda
Crapo	LaTourette	Snowbarger
Cubin	Lazio	Solomon
Davis (VA)	Leach	Souder
Deal	Lewis (CA)	Spence
DeLay	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Diaz-Balart	Linder	Stump
Dickey	Livingston	Stupak
Doolittle	LoBiondo	Sununu
Doyle	Lucas	Talent
Dreier	Manton	Tauzin
Duncan	Manzullo	Taylor (MS)
Dunn	Mascara	Taylor (NC)
Ehlers	McCollum	Thomas
Ehrlich	McCrery	Thornberry
Emerson	McDade	Thune
English	McHugh	Tiahrt
Ensign	McInnis	Traficant
Everett	McIntosh	Upton
Ewing	McIntyre	Walsh
Fawell	McKeon	Wamp
Foley	Metcalf	Watkins
Forbes	Mica	Watts (OK)
Fossella	Miller (FL)	Weldon (FL)
Fowler	Mollohan	Weldon (PA)
Fox	Moran (KS)	Weller
Franks (NJ)	Myrick	White
Frelinghuysen	Nethercutt	Wicker
Galleghy	Neumann	Wilson
Ganske	Ney	Wolf
Gekas	Northup	Young (AK)
Gibbons	Norwood	Young (FL)
Gilchrest	Nussle	
Gillmor	Oberstar	

NAYS—188

Abercrombie	Bonior	Clayton
Ackerman	Borski	Clement
Allen	Boswell	Clyburn
Andrews	Boucher	Condit
Baesler	Boyd	Conyers
Baldacci	Brady (PA)	Costello
Barrett (WI)	Brown (FL)	Coyne
Bentsen	Brown (OH)	Cramer
Bereuter	Campbell	Cummings
Berman	Cardin	Danner
Berry	Carson	Davis (FL)
Blagojevich	Castle	Davis (IL)
Blumenauer	Clay	DeFazio

DeGette	Klug	Rangel
Delahunt	Kolbe	Reyes
DeLauro	LaFalce	Rivers
Deutsch	Lampson	Rodriguez
Dicks	Lantos	Roemer
Dingell	Lee	Rothman
Dixon	Levin	Roukema
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Dooley	Lipinski	Rush
Edwards	Lofgren	Sabo
Engel	Lowey	Sanchez
Eshoo	Luther	Sanders
Etheridge	Maloney (CT)	Sandlin
Evans	Maloney (NY)	Sawyer
Farr	Markey	Scott
Fattah	Martinez	Serrano
Fazio	Matsui	Sherman
Filner	McCarthy (MO)	Sisisky
Ford	McCarthy (NY)	Skaggs
Frank (MA)	McDermott	Skelton
Frost	McGovern	Slaughter
Furse	McHale	Smith, Adam
Gejdenson	McKinney	Snyder
Gephardt	McNulty	Spratt
Gordon	Meehan	Stabenow
Green	Meek (FL)	Stark
Hall (OH)	Meeks (NY)	Stenholm
Hamilton	Menendez	Stokes
Harman	Millender-McDonald	Strickland
Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)	Tanner
Hefner	Minge	Tauscher
Hinchey	Moakley	Thompson
Hinojosa	Moran (VA)	Thurman
Hooley	Morella	Tierney
Hoyer	Murtha	Torres
Jackson (IL)	Nadler	Towns
Jackson-Lee	Neal	Turner
(TX)	Obey	Velazquez
Jefferson	Olver	Vento
John	Ortiz	Visclosky
Johnson (WI)	Owens	Waters
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Watt (NC)
Kanjorski	Pascrell	Waxman
Kaptur	Pastor	Wexler
Kennedy (MA)	Payne	Weygand
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi	Wise
Kennelly	Pickett	Woolsey
Kilpatrick	Pomeroy	Wynn
Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Yates
Klecza	Ramstad	
Klink		

NOT VOTING—17

Becerra	Goss	Pryce (OH)
Brady (TX)	Gutierrez	Riggs
Brown (CA)	Hilliard	Scarborough
Capps	Mink	Schumer
Cunningham	Paul	Whitfield
Gonzalez	Poshard	

□ 1321

Mr. HOYER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. MASCARA, GREENWOOD, LAZIO of New York, and STUPAK, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Messrs. UPTON, HORN, and BOEHLERT changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 446, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 4569) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 542 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill, H.R. 4569.

□ 1323

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4569) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

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

I am pleased to open general debate today on H.R. 4569, the fiscal year 1999 Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs appropriations bill.

This will be the last appropriation bill, Mr. Chairman, for two distinguished members of our subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations. I am speaking of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TORRES), who are leaving after this session of Congress and going on to retirement.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but point out that these two Members have not only served with distinction on this subcommittee, but with the entire Congress throughout their careers.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), for example, has been a member of this subcommittee since its inception. He was here when they debated the Marshall Plan, and he has made a tremendous contribution to this committee and to the people of the United States and, indeed, the world, with the many contributions he has made. So I am sure that my colleagues join with me in expressing our best ever to these two gentlemen who are

retiring and will congratulate them for their tremendous contributions.

I want to begin, Mr. Chairman, with some basic figures. This bill is \$3.5 billion below the subcommittee's allocation of \$12.4 billion in budget authority and within our outlay allocation. We also have brought a bill that is \$315 million below last year's level and \$1.1 billion below what the President has requested to run foreign operations for the fiscal year 1999.

There are some who might rightfully argue this is not a sufficient amount of money for the President, and I regret that. However, I do not determine the amount of money that will be made available. This is done by other authorities, and they have allocated a designated amount. But it is a responsible bill with the amount of monies we had to work with, and I regret that we cannot fulfill the President's request for all the monies he wants for all of the programs he wants. But the President and the executive branch of government ought to be happy that this subcommittee has not tried to tie their hands, have not dictated to them how every penny will be spent.

There is not one dime in this bill earmarked, and I think that is a compliment to the committee and to the full committee, and I think it is the right way to go in making certain we give the executive branch the constitutional authority they need by not telling them how every penny will be spent.

For the first time in history, Mr. Chairman, we are reducing aid to Israel. Many would say, why are we doing that? We are doing that because Prime Minister Netanyahu informed us here in this body that the economy of Israel is such that it is time to look at responsible fiscal policy and recognize that the United States is not in an entitlement position for Israel. The government has cooperated, the government of Israel has cooperated in this first-time ever reduction in economic support to Israel. So it does include the first reduction to Israel, and I am happy to have received the cooperation of so many people, both in the Congress and the Israeli government, in making certain that we handle foreign operations in a very fiscally responsible manner.

I might also point out, Mr. Chairman, that the appropriation is less than 1 percent of the total amount of money we will appropriate for 1999. Many people in this country think maybe we spend 20 percent of our money on foreign aid, but that is not the case. Next year it will be somewhere below 1 percent. So we are not spending a lot of money for foreign aid, but we are doing it in a very, very responsible manner.

Also Members will note that we have not included the President's request for the full \$18 billion for the IMF. We have included the \$3.5 billion. We have also included some reform measures that we and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services felt were necessary, a message being sent to the

International Monetary Fund that business can no longer be transacted as it has been in the past.

□ 1330

And they are going to have to be more accountable. They are going to have to be more transparent. But we have denied the President's request for the additional \$13.5 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

Now, I do not have to remind Members that the United States is facing a series of profound policy changes at this time. The economies of Asia and Russia are in disarray and, as we have seen in the last couple of days, the economy in South America, with Brazil and Peru and others, is beginning to have some problems. And we are going to have to be a participant in the salvation of this economy, a participant that will allow them to keep their dollar afloat and to act in a responsible manner. But without giving them indication that there have to be some changes in their fiscal policies, they are not going to have a sufficient amount of money in which to do it.

We do not dictate, as I said, to the Secretary of State what she should do. We did not tell the President exactly what he should do with every penny. We give him as much latitude as we possibly can. There are some areas we have taken extreme disagreement with. For instance, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and I are firmly convinced that we ought to move beyond the current policy of the Korean Energy Development Corporation, KEDO.

I have said from the beginning that KEDO is an irresponsible policy that we never should have entered into in the first place. But the administration chose to do it, and we have funded it for the last 4 or 5 years, but it is time to take a serious look at KEDO, especially in light of the fact they are now shooting missiles over Japan and indications are that they have missiles that very possibly could reach Alaska.

With respect to some of the problems taking place in the Caucasus, we want to help Armenia, we want to help Georgia, but we recognize there is a policy in effect, called the section 907 policy, that is causing tremendous problems to Azerbaijan and to people in America who are trying to do business in Azerbaijan. And I am happy that the chairman of our committee offered an amendment in full committee which passed with a pretty good vote which lifted the 907 restrictions.

So we have a good bill. And I know that many Members had many amendments they wanted to offer today, but I am pleased that the Committee on Rules gave us a rule which I think is fair, to pass a bill that I think is fiscally responsible.

Mr. Chairman, I submit for the RECORD documentary materials regarding this bill.