

former U.S. government employees from participating in U.S. refugee programs. On average, an applicant must pay \$1,000 in bribes to gain access to these programs. In a country where the average Vietnamese's annual salary is \$250—impoverished former political prisoners and former U.S. government employees simply cannot afford these outrageous bribes to apply for these programs.

Corruption exists not only in the Vietnamese government but also undermines U.S. exchange programs as well. Our programs offer outstanding Vietnamese students the opportunity to study in the U.S. However, the Vietnamese government excludes those students whose parents are not members of the Communist cadre. Thus, many qualified Vietnamese students are denied the opportunity to study in U.S. exchange programs simply because their parents are not card-carrying members of the Communist party. This discrepancy is only one example of the apartheid system that the Vietnamese government has implemented to punish those who do not agree with their ideology.

On the issue of human rights, while Vietnam has released some political prisoners, many more remain imprisoned while the Communist government continues to arrest others for speaking out against the government. While the Vietnamese government may claim to make strides, I would like to share with you 2 prominent cases: Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, a prominent prisoner of conscience who was released in late 1998, remains under house arrest in Saigon; while Professor Doan Viet Hoat, a former prisoner of conscience who had been imprisoned for over 20 years for promoting democratic ideals, was forced to leave Vietnam as a condition of his release. The government of Vietnam does not tolerate liberties, such as the right to free speech, the right to freely practice one's religion, and the right to peacefully assemble. Reports reveal that the Vietnamese police have forced many religious groups to renounce their beliefs or face the threat of imprisonment. Furthermore, when I visited Vietnam in 1998, a Catholic priest told me that the Communist government did not allow him to wear vestments in public.

Even more egregious is the persecution of the Hmong, approximately 10,000 of them have had to flee their ancestral lands in the north, traveling 800 miles to the south central highlands in Dak Lak Province. Many have been arrested as "illegal migrants" or on charges of "illegal religion" as part of a government crackdown on Hmong Christians.

Mr. Speaker, in light of these offenses, I believe H.J. Res. 99 is an important bill that deserves the support of every Member, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Monday, July 24, 2000, the joint resolution is considered read for amendment and the previous question is ordered.

The question is on engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. 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 91, nays 332, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

YEAS—91

Aderholt	Green (WI)	Metcalfe
Andrews	Gutknecht	Paul
Baca	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Bachus	Hayes	Pombo
Barr	Hayworth	Riley
Bartlett	Hefley	Rivers
Bonilla	Hill (MT)	Rogan
Bonior	Hilleary	Rohrabacher
Brown (OH)	Holden	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton	Hunter	Royce
Buyer	Hyde	Sanchez
Canady	Jackson-Lee	Sanders
Chabot	(TX)	Saxton
Chenoweth-Hage	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough
Coble	Jones (NC)	Schaffer
Collins	Kaptur	Shadegg
Cook	Kasich	Sherwood
Cox	Kelly	Smith (NJ)
Davis (VA)	Kennedy	Souder
Deal	Kildee	Strickland
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Stump
Doolittle	Kucinich	Sweeney
Duncan	LaHood	Taylor (MS)
Ehrlich	Lazio	Taylor (NC)
Everett	Lewis (GA)	Walsh
Forbes	LoBiondo	Wamp
Fossella	Lofgren	Weldon (FL)
Goode	McIntyre	Weldon (PA)
Goodling	McKinney	Wolf
Graham	McNulty	Young (FL)
Green (TX)	Menendez	

NAYS—332

Abercrombie	Campbell	Emerson
Ackerman	Cannon	Engel
Allen	Capps	English
Archer	Capuano	Eshoo
Armey	Cardin	Etheridge
Baird	Carson	Evans
Baker	Castle	Farr
Baldacci	Chambliss	Fattah
Baldwin	Clayton	Filner
Ballenger	Clement	Fletcher
Barcia	Clyburn	Foley
Barrett (NE)	Coburn	Ford
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Fowler
Bass	Condit	Frank (MA)
Bateman	Conyers	Franks (NJ)
Becerra	Cooksey	Frelinghuysen
Bentsen	Costello	Frost
Bereuter	Coyne	Galleghy
Berkley	Cramer	Ganske
Berman	Crane	Gejdenson
Berry	Crowley	Gekas
Biggart	Cummings	Gephardt
Bilbray	Cunningham	Gibbons
Bilirakis	Danner	Gilchrest
Bishop	Davis (FL)	Gillmor
Blagojevich	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Bliley	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Blumenauer	DeGette	Gordon
Blunt	Delahunt	Goss
Boehlert	DeLauro	Greenwood
Boehner	DeLay	Gutierrez
Bono	DeMint	Hall (OH)
Borski	Deutsch	Hansen
Boswell	Dickey	Hastings (FL)
Boucher	Dicks	Hastings (WA)
Boyd	Dingell	Herger
Brady (PA)	Dixon	Hill (IN)
Brady (TX)	Doggett	Hilliard
Brown (FL)	Dooley	Hinchey
Bryant	Doyle	Hinojosa
Burr	Dreier	Hobson
Callahan	Dunn	Hoefel
Calvert	Edwards	Hoekstra
Camp	Ehlers	Holt

Hooley	Miller, George	Sensenbrenner
Horn	Minge	Serrano
Hostettler	Mink	Sessions
Houghton	Moakley	Shaw
Hoyer	Mollohan	Shays
Hulshof	Moore	Sherman
Hutchinson	Moran (KS)	Shimkus
Inslee	Moran (VA)	Shows
Isakson	Morella	Shuster
Istook	Murtha	Simpson
Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Sisisky
Jefferson	Nadler	Skeen
John	Napolitano	Skelton
Johnson (CT)	Neal	Slaughter
Johnson, E.B.	Nethercutt	Smith (MI)
Jones (OH)	Ney	Smith (TX)
Kanjorski	Northup	Snyder
Kilpatrick	Norwood	Spence
Kind (WI)	Nussle	Spratt
Kingston	Oberstar	Stabenow
Kleczka	Obey	Stark
Klink	Olver	Stearns
Knollenberg	Ortiz	Stenholm
Kolbe	Ose	Stupak
Kuykendall	Owens	Sununu
LaFalce	Oxley	Talent
Lampson	Packard	Tancredo
Lantos	Pallone	Tanner
Largent	Pascrell	Tauscher
Larson	Pastor	Tauzin
Latham	Payne	Terry
LaTourette	Pease	Thomas
Leach	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
Lee	Peterson (MN)	Thompson (MS)
Levin	Peterson (PA)	Thornberry
Lewis (CA)	Petri	Thune
Lewis (KY)	Phelps	Thurman
Linder	Pickering	Tiahrt
Lipinski	Pickett	Tierney
Lowe	Pomeroy	Toomey
Lucas (KY)	Porter	Towns
Lucas (OK)	Portman	Traficant
Luther	Price (NC)	Turner
Maloney (CT)	Pryce (OH)	Udall (CO)
Maloney (NY)	Quinn	Udall (NM)
Manzullo	Rahall	Upton
Markey	Ramstad	Velazquez
Martinez	Rangel	Vislosky
Mascara	Regula	Vitter
Matsui	Reyes	Walden
McCarthy (MO)	Reynolds	Waters
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Watkins
McCollum	Roemer	Watt (NC)
McCrery	Rogers	Watts (OK)
McDermott	Rothman	Waxman
McGovern	Roukema	Weiner
McHugh	Roybal-Allard	Weller
McInnis	Rush	Wexler
McKeon	Ryan (WI)	Weygand
Meehan	Ryun (KS)	Whitfield
Meek (FL)	Sabo	Wicker
Meeks (NY)	Salmon	Wilson
Mica	Sandin	Wise
Millender-	Sanford	Woolsey
McDonald	Sawyer	Wu
Miller (FL)	Schakowsky	Wynn
Miller, Gary	Scott	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—11

Barton	Gilman	Radanovich
Clay	Granger	Smith (WA)
Cubin	Jenkins	Vento
Ewing	McIntosh	

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Messrs. EHLERS, DEMINT, CROWLEY and Ms. BERKLEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. DUNCAN, SOUDER, WAMP, SHERWOOD, BACHUS, FOSSELLA, BONILLA, BARTLETT of Maryland, and JONES of North Carolina changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4942, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 563 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 563

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4942) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except against section 153. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII, pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate, and the amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each amendment printed in the Record may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee and shall be considered as read. Each amendment printed in the report may be offered only by a Member designated in the report and only at the appropriate point in the reading of the bill, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are waived. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which

I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 563 is a modified open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4942, the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2001.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill and provides for 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and the ranking minority member on the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule waives clause 2 of rule XXI, prohibiting unauthorized appropriations, legislative provisions or reappropriations in an appropriations bill, against provisions in the bill except as noted in the rule.

The rule makes in order only those amendments that have been preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and those amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report. All points of order are waived against the amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report.

These amendments shall be offered by the Member designated in the report and only at the appropriate point in the reading of the bill. The amendments in the report shall be decreed as read and shall be debatable for the time specified in the report to be equally divided between a proponent and an opponent. Finally, the amendments printed in the report shall not be subject to amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

The rule permits the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill, and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote. Finally, the rule provides a motion to recommit, with or without instructions, which is the right of the minority.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 563 is a modified open rule, similar to those considered for other general appropriations bills. Any Member who wishes to offer an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriations bill and has preprinted the amendment in the RECORD will have an opportunity to do so.

In order to better manage the debate, the Committee on Rules has structured the debate on four specific amendments. An amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Chairman ISTOOK) would reprogram funds from a survey of the District's tax policies to help fund Metrorail construction.

Another amendment, to be offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT), would prevent needle exchange programs from operating within 1,000 feet of schools, day care centers, playgrounds, public housing or other places where children play and spend time during the day.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) plans to offer an amendment

to prohibit the use of funds to finance needle exchange programs in the District. This language mirrors a provision in the D.C. appropriations bill that passed the House last year.

Finally, an amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY) would prohibit individuals under the age of 18 from possessing tobacco in the District. The amendment imposes the same restrictions on tobacco use by minors that are in force in most States, including Maryland and Virginia.

Under this rule, the House will have the opportunity to exercise its responsibility to address these important social issues facing the District. Rather than avoiding controversial issues like needle exchanges and tobacco use by minors, Members of this House will be accountable to their constituents and the people of the District. I am pleased that this open rule will bring these honest policy disputes out into the open so that Americans will know where their Representatives stand on these issues that affect them right in their towns and neighborhoods.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4942 appropriates a total of \$414 million in Federal funding support for the District. I applaud the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), the ranking Member, for their hard work to produce this solid legislation. This is a responsible bill that makes the Federal Government a partner in D.C. government and helps our Nation's Capital move closer to the success and independence that its residents deserve.

On a separate note, this is the last of 13 appropriations bills that must be considered each year. The Committee on Appropriations has once again performed admirably, working within the responsible budget limits while managing the available resources to best serve the American people. Congress is on track to have all spending bills complete before the end of the fiscal year, having again preserved the Social Security surplus, provided tax relief for working Americans, and maintain important funding priorities that millions of Americans depend on.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4942 was favorably reported out of the Committee on Appropriations, as was this fair rule by the Committee on Rules. I urge my colleagues to support the rule so we can proceed with general debate and consideration of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia finds itself last, but certainly not least, in the appropriations lineup for fiscal year 2001. This is the last of 13 appropriations bills, but it is the bill which accords the least amount of respect to the residents of this city.

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Year after year, the Republican majority has gone out of its way to turn