

ons proliferation from Russia and the countries of the former Soviet Union. But the Congress has failed to finance the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI), which is designed to prevent weapons of mass destruction and weapons technologies from falling into the wrong hands and weapons scientists from offering their talents to countries, or even terrorists, seeking these weapons. The bill also curtails ETRI programs that help Russia and other New Independent States strengthen export controls to avoid illicit trafficking in sensitive materials through their borders and airports. The ETRI will also help facilitate withdrawal of Russian forces and equipment from countries such as Georgia and Moldova; it will create peaceful research opportunities for thousands of former Soviet weapons scientists. We also cannot afford to underfund programs that support democracy and small scale enterprises in Russia and other New Independent States because these are the very kinds of initiatives needed to complete their transformation away from communism and authoritarianism.

A generation from now, no one is going to say we did too much to help the nations of the former Soviet Union safeguard their nuclear technology and expertise. If the funding cuts in this bill were to become law, future generations would certainly say we did too little and that we imperiled our future in the process.

My Administration has also sought to promote economic progress and political change in developing countries, because America benefits when these countries become our partners in security and trade. At the Cologne Summit, we led a historic effort to enable the world's poorest and most heavily indebted countries to finance health, education, and opportunity programs. The Congress fails to fund the U.S. contribution. The bill also severely underfunds Multilateral Development Banks, providing the lowest level of financing since 1987, with cuts of 37 percent from our request. This will virtually double U.S. arrears to these banks and seriously undermine our capacity to promote economic reform and growth in Latin America, Asia, and especially Africa. These markets are critical to American jobs and opportunities.

Across the board, my Administration requested the funding necessary to assure American leadership on matters vital to the interests and values of our citizens. In area after area, from fighting terrorism and international crime to promoting nuclear stability on the Korean peninsula, from helping refugees and disaster victims to meetings its own goal of a 10,000-member Peace Corps, the Congress has failed to fund adequately these requests.

Several policy matters addressed in the bill are also problematic. One provision would hamper the Export-Import Bank's ability to be responsive to American exporters by requiring that

the Congress be notified of dozens of additional kinds of transactions before the Bank can offer financing. Another provision would allow the Export-Import Bank to operate without a quorum until March 2000. I have nominated two individuals to the Bank's Board, and they should be confirmed.

A third provision could be read to prevent the United States from engaging in diplomatic efforts to promote a cost-effective, global solution to climate change. A fourth provision places restrictions on assistance to Indonesia that could harm our ability to influence the objectives we share with the Congress: ensuring that Indonesia honors the referendum in East Timor and that security is restored there, while encouraging democracy and economic reform in Indonesia. Finally, this bill contains several sections that, if treated as mandatory, would encroach on the President's sole constitutional authority to conduct diplomatic negotiations.

In sum, this appropriations bill undermines important American interests and ignores the lessons that have been at the core of our bipartisan foreign policy for the last half century. Like the Senate's recent vote to defeat the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, this bill reflects an inexcusable and potentially dangerous complacency about the opportunities and risks America faces in the world today. I therefore am returning this bill without my approval.

I look forward to working with the Congress to craft an appropriations bill that I can support, one that maintains our commitment to protecting the Social Security surplus, properly addressing our shared goal of an America that is strong at home and strong abroad, respected not only for our leadership, but for the vision and commitment that real leadership entails. The American people deserve a foreign policy worthy of our great country, and I will fight to ensure that they continue to have one.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 18, 1999.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, by unanimous consent, ordered that the veto message, together with the accompanying bill, be printed (H. Doc. 106-145) and spread upon the pages of the Journal of the House.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that the veto message and accompanying bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the house agree to said motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, announced that the yeas had it. So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said motion was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶115.22 FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, an-

nounced that the Senate had passed an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3064. An Act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 3064) "An Act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KYL, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. INOUE, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

¶115.23 UNFINISHED BUSINESS— APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GIBBONS, pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, announced the unfinished business to be the question on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal of Thursday, October 14, 1999.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

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

Mr. ISTOOK demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

It was decided in the affirmative	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Yeas</td> <td>357</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nays</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Answered present</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	Yeas	357	Nays	49	Answered present	1
		Yeas	357				
		Nays	49				
Answered present	1						

¶115.24 [Roll No. 505] YEAS—357

Abercrombie	Boehner	Cubin
Ackerman	Bonilla	Cummings
Aderholt	Bonior	Cunningham
Allen	Bono	Danner
Andrews	Boswell	Davis (FL)
Archer	Boucher	Davis (IL)
Armey	Boyd	Davis (VA)
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Deal
Baker	Brown (OH)	DeGette
Baldacci	Bryant	Delahunt
Baldwin	Burr	DeLauro
Ballenger	Burton	DeLay
Barcia	Callahan	DeMint
Barr	Calvert	Deutsch
Barrett (NE)	Campbell	Diaz-Balart
Barrett (WI)	Canady	Dicks
Bartlett	Cannon	Dingell
Barton	Capps	Dixon
Bass	Capuano	Doggett
Bateman	Cardin	Dooley
Becerra	Castle	Doolittle
Bentsen	Chabot	Doyle
Bereuter	Chambliss	Dreier
Berkley	Chenoweth-Hage	Duncan
Berman	Clayton	Dunn
Berry	Clement	Edwards
Biggert	Coble	Ehlers
Bilbray	Combest	Ehrlich
Bilirakis	Condit	Emerson
Bishop	Conyers	Engel
Blagojevich	Cook	Eshoo
Biley	Cox	Etheridge
Blumenauer	Coyne	Everett
Blunt	Cramer	Ewing
Boehlert	Crowley	Fletcher