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SUBJECT: House-Passed FY90-91 State Authorization Bill,  
H.R. 1487

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101ST CONGRESS  
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT  
101-22

PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1487

APRIL 11, 1989.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Rules,  
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 126]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 126, by nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

The following are the amendments made in order under House Resolution 126 to be considered en bloc if offered by Representative Dymally of California or his designee.

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1487, AS REPORTED

Page 10, after line 20, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 106. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

Section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 269b) is amended by adding after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) Amounts authorized to be appropriated for a fiscal year for the Department of State or to the Secretary of State are authorized to be obligated in such fiscal year for contracts for periods not exceeding 12 months which are to be performed in 2 fiscal years.”.

Page 20, after line 5, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 133. FEES AND REIMBURSEMENTS.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended—

- (1) by redesignating section 44 as section 45; and
- (2) by inserting after section 43 the following new section:

29-008

"SEC. 44. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 funds received by the Department in connection with the use of Blair House (including fees for use of Blair House facilities and reimbursements and surcharges for services and goods provided) may be credited to the appropriate appropriation account of the Department and shall be available only for maintenance and other expenses of Blair House.

"(b) The authority of this section may be exercised only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts."

Page 20, after line 5, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 133. INTERNATIONAL CENTER.**

Section 4 of the International Center Act is amended by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

"(c) The Department of State is authorized to require the payment of a fee by other executive agencies of the United States for the lease or use of facilities located at the International Center and used for the purposes of security and maintenance. Any payments received for lease or use of such facilities shall be credited to the account entitled 'International Center, Washington, District of Columbia' and shall be available, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts, without fiscal year limitation, for operation and maintenance expenses of such facilities including administration, maintenance, utilities, repairs and alterations."

Page 20, after line 5, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 133. PILOT PROGRAM FOR CHILD CARE FACILITIES AT CERTAIN POSTS ABROAD.**

Section 31 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

"(e) For fiscal years 1990 and 1991, the Secretary of State is authorized to assist in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of non-Government operated child care facilities at posts abroad where the Secretary determines that due to extraordinary circumstances such facilities are necessary to the efficient operation of the post. Such assistance may include grants and subsidies to such a facility to offset in part the cost of such care. In making a determination that assistance under this subsection is necessary, the Secretary shall consider—

"(1) whether Foreign Service spouses are encouraged to work at the mission because—

"(A) the number of members of the mission is subject to a ceiling imposed by the receiving country; or

“(B) foreign nationals are not employed at the mission; and  
 “(2) whether local child care is available.”

Page 22, after line 3, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 144. MODIFICATION OF PREFERENCE FOR UNITED STATES CONTRACTORS IN DIPLOMATIC CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.**

(a) **MODIFICATION OF PREFERENCE.**—Section 402(a) of the Diplomatic Security Act (22 U.S.C. 4852) is amended in paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) bid on a diplomatic construction or design project which involves physical or technical security, unless the project—

“(A) involves nonsophisticated, low-level technology, as determined by the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security;

“(B) is for the design or construction of a facility that does not process or store classified material; and

“(C) does not exceed a total value of \$500,000.”

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress an annual report concerning the implementation of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section.

Page 35, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 15 on page 36 and insert the following new section:

**SEC. 154. DANGER PAY ALLOWANCE.**

The Secretary of State may not deny a request by the Drug Enforcement Administration to authorize a danger pay allowance for any employee of such agency, in accordance with the authorities granted in section 5928 of title 5, United States Code.

Page 39, after line 25, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 157. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONALS TO LOCAL PLANS.**

(a) **LIMITED OPTION TO TRANSFER TO LOCAL PLAN.**—Section 408 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3968) is amended by inserting at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) Where a foreign national employee so elects during a one-year period established by the Secretary of State with respect to each post abroad, the Secretary of the Treasury (at the direction of the Secretary of State) shall transfer such employee’s interest in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to a trust or other local retirement plan certified by the United States Government, under a local compensation plan established for foreign national employees pursuant to this section (excluding local social security plans).

“(B) For purpose of this paragraph, an employee’s ‘interest in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund’ means the sum of employee and all employing agency contributions with respect to such employee (pursuant to sections 8331(8) and 8334(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code) and interest at the rate provided by section 8334(e)(3) of title 5, United States Code. Any such transfer shall void any annuity rights or entitlement to lump sum credit under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(b) **EFFECT OF TRANSFER.**—Section 8345 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (1), as follows:

“(1) Transfers of contributions and deposits authorized by section 408(a)(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 shall be considered a complete and final payment of benefits under this chapter.”.

Page 39, after line 25, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 157. JUDICIAL REVIEW—SEPARATION FOR CAUSE.**

Section 610 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010) is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a)(2) the following new sentence: “Section 1110 shall apply to proceedings under this paragraph.”.

Page 39, after line 25, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 157. TRAVEL, LEAVE, AND OTHER BENEFITS.**

Section 901 of Chapter 9 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081) is amended in paragraph (9) to read as follows:

“(9) roundtrip travel to or from an employee’s post of assignment for purposes of family visitation in emergency situations involving personal hardship, except that payment for travel by family members to an employee’s post of assignment may be authorized under this paragraph only where the family of the member is prevented by official order from residing at such post;”.

Page 39, after line 25, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 157. CREDIT FOR SERVICE AT UNHEALTHFUL POSTS.**

(a) **APPLICATION TO DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR FORMER SPOUSES.**—Section 816(i)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4056) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) A former spouse shall not be considered as married to a participant for periods assumed to be creditable service under section 808(a) or section 809(e).”.

(b) **TERMINATION OF EXTRA CREDIT FOR RETIREMENT PURPOSES.**—Section 817 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4057) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Such extra credit may not be used to determine the

eligibility of a person to qualify as a former spouse under this subchapter, or to compute the pro rata share under section 804(10). No extra credit for service at unhealthful posts may be given under this section for any service as part of a tour of duty, or extension thereof, commencing on or after the effective date of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1990 and 1991."

Page 51, after line 10, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 212. AUTHORITIES REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.**

Section 804 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1474) is amended in paragraph (1) by inserting "when job vacancies occur," after "available".

Page 51, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 16 on page 60, and insert the following new part (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**PART B—TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA**

**SEC. 221. SHORT TITLE.**

This part may be cited as the "Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act".

**SEC. 222. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) it is the policy of the United States to support the right of the people of Cuba to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers, in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(2) consonant with this policy, television broadcasting to Cuba may be effective in furthering the open communication of accurate information and ideas to the people of Cuba and, in particular, information about Cuba;

(3) television broadcasting to Cuba, operated in a manner not inconsistent with the broad foreign policy of the United States and in accordance with high professional standards, would be in the national interest;

(4) facilities broadcasting television programming to Cuba must be operated in a manner consistent with applicable regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, and must not affect the quality of domestic broadcast transmission or reception; and

(5) the Voice of America's Radio Marti program already broadcasts to Cuba information that represents America, not any single segment of American society, and includes a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions, but there is a need for television broadcasts to Cuba which provide news, commentary, and other information



about events in Cuba and elsewhere to promote the cause of freedom in Cuba.

**SEC. 223. TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA.**

(a) **TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA.**—In order to carry out the purposes set forth in section 222 and notwithstanding the limitation of section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461) with respect to the dissemination in the United States of information prepared for dissemination abroad to the extent such dissemination is inadvertent, the United States Information Agency (hereafter in this part referred to as the "Agency") shall provide for the open communication of information and ideas through the use of television broadcasting to Cuba. Television broadcasting to Cuba shall serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news.

(b) **VOICE OF AMERICA STANDARDS.**—Television broadcasting to Cuba under this part shall be in accordance with all Voice of America standards to ensure the broadcast of programs which are objective, accurate, balanced, and which present a variety of views.

(c) **USIA TELEVISION MARTI.**—Any program of United States Government television broadcasts to Cuba authorized by this section shall be designated "USIA Television Marti Program".

(d) **FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.**—

(1) Subject to the Communications Act of 1934, the Federal Communications Commission shall have the authority to assign by order a suitable frequency to further the national interests expressed by this Act, except that no such assignment shall result in objectionable interference with the broadcasts of any domestic licensee.

(2) In furtherance of the purposes of paragraph (1), the Federal Communications Commission may modify the license or permit of a television licensee or permittee. Notwithstanding any provision of the Communications Act of 1934, no such order to modify the license shall become final until the licensee shall have been notified in writing of the proposed action and the grounds and reasons therefor, and shall have been given reasonable opportunity, in no event less than 30 days, to show cause by public hearing, if requested, why such modification should not issue.

(3) For purposes of section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, a television broadcast station established for purposes of this part shall be treated as a government station, but the Federal Communications Commission shall exercise the authority of the President under such section to assign a frequency to such station.

(e) INTERFERENCE WITH DOMESTIC BROADCASTING.—(1) Broadcasting by the Service shall be conducted in accordance with such parameters as shall be prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission to preclude objectionable interference with the broadcasts of any domestic licensee. The Federal Communications Commission shall monitor the operations of television broadcasting to Cuba pursuant to section 227(e) of this Act. If, on the basis of a complaint from any person, the Federal Communications Commission determines, in its discretion, that broadcastings by the Service is causing any objectionable interference with the transmission or reception of the broadcasts of a domestic licensee, the Federal Communications Commission shall direct the Service to cease broadcasting and to eliminate the objectionable interference. Broadcasts by the Service shall not be resumed until the Federal Communications Commission finds that the objectionable interference has been eliminated and will not recur.

(2) The Federal Communications Commission shall take such actions as are necessary and appropriate to assist domestic licensees in overcoming the adverse effects of objectionable interference caused by broadcasting by the Service. Such assistance may include the authorization of non-directional increases in the effective radiated power of domestic television stations so that its coverage is equivalent to the maximum allowable for such facilities, to avoid any adverse effect on such stations of the broadcasts of the Television Marti Service.

(f) USIA AUTHORITY.—The Agency may carry out the purposes of this part by means of grants, leases, or contracts (subject to the availability of appropriations), or such other means as the Agency determines will be most effective.

**SEC. 224. TELEVISION MARTI SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.**

(a) TELEVISION MARTI SERVICE.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish within the Agency a Television Marti Service. The Service shall be responsible for all television broadcasts to Cuba authorized by section 223. The Director of the United States Information Agency shall appoint a head of the Service who shall report directly to the Director. The head of the Service shall employ such staff as the head of the Service may need to carry out the duties of the Service. The Service shall be administered separately from other television functions of the United States Information Agency.

(b) USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES OF THE USIA.—To assure consistency of presentation and efficiency of operations in conducting the activities authorized under this part, the Service shall make maximum feasible utilization of Agency facilities and management support, including Voice of America: Radio Marti program, Voice of America,

and the United States Information Agency Television Service.

**SEC. 225. AMENDMENTS TO THE RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.**

**(a) ADVISORY BOARD FOR CUBA BROADCASTING.**—Section 5 of the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465c) is amended—

(1) by amending the heading to read as follows:  
“ADVISORY BOARD FOR CUBA BROADCASTING”;

(2) by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

“(a) There is established within the Office of the President the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Board’). The Board shall consist of nine members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of whom not more than five shall be members of the same political party. The President shall designate one member of the Board to serve as chairperson.

“(b) The Board shall review the effectiveness of the activities carried out under this Act and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act and shall make recommendations to the President and the Director and Associate Director for Broadcasting of the United States Information Agency as it may consider necessary.”;

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) The head of the Cuba Service and the head of the Television Marti Service shall serve, ex officio, as members of the Board.”; and

(4) in the last sentence of subsection (e) by striking “The ex officio member” and inserting “The ex officio members”.

**(b) REFERENCES.**—A reference in any provision of law to the “Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba” shall be considered to be a reference to the “Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting”.

**(c) CONTINUED SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF BOARD.**—Members of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba as in existence on the day before the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) shall continue to serve for the remainder of the term to which each such member was appointed as members of the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting.

**(d) WAIVER.**—Section 3 of the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465a) is amended in the first sentence by inserting before the comma “and notwithstanding the limitation of section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 with respect to the dissemination in the United States of information prepared for dissemination abroad to the extent such dissemination is inadvertent”.

“(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsections (a) and (d) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 226. ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.**

In order to assist the United States Information Agency in carrying out the provisions of this part, any agency or instrumentality of the United States may sell, loan, lease, or grant property (include interests therein) and may perform administrative and technical support and services at the request of the Agency.

**SEC. 227. FACILITY COMPENSATION.**

(a) **CLAIMS AGAINST CUBA.**—It is the intent of the Congress that the Secretary of State should seek prompt and full settlement of United States claims against the Government of Cuba arising from Cuban interference with television and radio broadcasting in the United States. Pending the settlement of these claims, it is appropriate to provide some interim assistance to the United States broadcasters who are adversely affected by Cuban television and radio interference and who seek to assert their right to measures to counteract the effects of such interference.

(b) **PAYMENTS TO UNITED STATES TELEVISION BROADCAST LICENSEES.**—The Agency may make payments to the United States television and radio broadcast licensees upon their application for expenses which they have incurred before, on, or after the date of this Act in mitigating (1) the effects of activities by the Government of Cuba which directly interfere with the transmission or reception of broadcasts by such licensees, and (2) the direct interference caused by the transmission of television broadcasting to Cuba with the transmission or reception of broadcasts by such licensees. Such expenses shall be limited to the costs of equipment replaced (less depreciation) and associated technical, engineering, and other reasonable and prudent expenses.

(c) **REGULATIONS.**—The Federal Communications Commission shall issue such regulations and establish such procedures for carrying out this section as the Federal Communications Commission finds appropriate. The Federal Communications Commission shall ensure that such regulations do not impose an undue burden on domestic licensees. Such regulations shall be issued no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency \$5,000,000 for use in compensating United States television and radio broadcasting licensees pursuant to this section.

(2) When sums appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) have been expended, \$5,000,000 of such other funds as are appropriated (after the date of enactment of this Act) to the United States Information Agency shall be available for use in compensating United

States television and radio broadcasting licensees pursuant to this section.

(3) Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under this section are authorized to be available until expended.

(e) **MONITORING OF INTERFERENCE.**—The Federal Communications Commission shall continually monitor and periodically report to the appropriate committees of the Congress interference to domestic broadcast licensees—

(1) from the operation of Cuban television and radio stations; and

(2) from the operations of the television broadcasting to Cuba.

(f) **TASK FORCE.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should establish a task force to analyze the level of interference from the operation of Cuban television and radio stations experienced by broadcasters in the United States and to seek a practical political and technical solution to this problem.

(g) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect on October 1, 1989.

**SEC. 228. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—In addition to amounts under section 201, there are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency, \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1991 for television broadcasting to Cuba in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) may be obligated or expended unless the President determines and notifies the Congress that the test of television broadcasting to Cuba (as authorized by title V of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-459)) has demonstrated television broadcasting to Cuba is feasible and will not interfere with the broadcasts of licensees. The Federal Communications Commission shall furnish to the appropriate committees of Congress all interim and final reports and other appropriate documentation concerning objectionable interference from television broadcasting to Cuba to domestic television licensees.

(2) Not less than 30 days before the President makes the determination under paragraph (1), the President shall submit a report to the Congress which includes the findings of the test of television broadcasting to Cuba.

(c) **AVAILABILITY.**—Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to be made available until expended.

**SEC. 229. DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this part—

(1) the term "licensee" has the meaning provided in section 3(c) of the Communications Act of 1934;

(2) the term "appropriate committees of Congress" includes the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; and

(3) the term "Service" means the Television Marti Service established pursuant to section 224(a) of this Act.

Page 20, after line 5, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 133. VOLUNTARY PILOT PROGRAM FOR INCREASED PARTICIPATION BY ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED ENTERPRISES IN FOREIGN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY SET-ASIDES.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State (in consultation with the Director of the United States Information Agency) shall prepare and transmit a detailed plan for the establishment of a pilot program of voluntary set-asides for increased participation by economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises in programs and activities of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Such plan shall include—

(1) a description of where such pilot program will be located in each such agency's organizational structure and what relevant lines of authority will be established;

(2) a listing of the specific responsibilities that will be assigned to the pilot program to enable it to increase, in a rational and effective manner, participation of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises in activities funded by such agencies;

(3) a detailed design for a time-phase system for bringing about expanded participation by economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, including—

(A) specific recommendations for percentage allocations of contracts, subcontracts, procurement, grants, and research and development activities by such agencies to such enterprises; and

(B) particular consideration of the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises in activities in the areas of communications, telecommunications, and information systems;

(4) a proposed reporting system that will permit objective measuring of the degree of participation of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises in

comparison to the total activities funded by such agencies;

(5) a detailed projection of the administrative budgetary impact of the establishment of the pilot program; and

(6) a detailed set of objective criteria upon which determinations will be made as to the qualifications of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises to receive contracts funded by such agencies.

(c) **OBJECTIVES.**—The objective of the pilot program shall be to increase the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged business enterprises in contract, procurement, grant, and research and development activities funded by the agencies.

(d) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The pilot program shall—

(1) establish, maintain, and disseminate information to, and otherwise serve as an information clearinghouse for, economically and socially disadvantaged business enterprises regarding business opportunities funded by the agencies;

(2) design and conduct projects to encourage, promote, and assist economically and socially disadvantaged business enterprises to secure direct contracts, host country contracts, subcontracts, grants, and research and development contracts in order for such enterprises to participate in programs funded by the Department of State and the United States Information Agency;

(3) conduct market research, planning, economic and business analyses, and feasibility studies to identify business opportunities funded by such agencies;

(4) develop support mechanisms which will enable socially and economically disadvantaged enterprises to take advantage of business opportunities in programs funded by such agencies; and

(5) enter into such contracts (to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts), cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of its functions under this section.

(e) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.**—The Secretary of State (after consultation with the Director of the United States Information Agency) shall provide the pilot program with such relevant information, including procurement schedules, bids, and specifications with respect to programs funded by the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, as may be requested by the pilot program in connection with the performance of its functions under this section.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) For the purposes of this section the term “economically and socially disadvantaged enterprise” means a business—

(A) which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, or in the case of a publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

(B) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more such individuals.

(2) Socially disadvantaged individuals are those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities.

(g) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—For each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report concerning the implementation of the pilot program under this section to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

Page 71, after line 4, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.**

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report on the activities after December 31, 1984, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Page 6, after line 23, insert the following:

(3) Notwithstanding section 727 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204), of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1), \$100,000 shall be available only for the United States Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations.

Page 71, after line 4, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 606. UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.**

Section 727 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) is amended in subsection (b) by inserting before the period at the end of such subsection “; whichever is greater”.

Page 22, after line 3, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 144. REPORT CONCERNING COMPENSATION AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.**

(a) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report to the Congress which considers the need and feasibility of establishing a program which makes compensation awards to citizens and perma-



ment residents of the United States for physical injury or financial loss which is the result of criminal activity reasonably believed to have been committed by individuals with immunity from criminal jurisdiction as a result of international obligations of the United States arising from multilateral agreements, bilateral agreements, or international law.

(b) **CONTENTS OF REPORT.**—Together with such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate, the report shall include—

(1) a plan and feasibility analysis for the establishment of such a program, including—

(A) specific recommendations for funding, administration, and procedures and standards for compensation and payment of awards; and

(B) particular consideration of the feasibility of an appeals mechanism;

(2) an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a fund, the availability of existing accounts, or other sources of funding for the program; and

(3) consideration of other possible mechanisms for compensation or reimbursement, including direct compensation by the individual with immunity from criminal jurisdiction or by the sending country of that individual.

(c) **SUBMISSION OF REPORT.**—Not more than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit the report to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Page 22, after line 3, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 144. INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES CONTRACTORS IN LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS ABROAD UNDER THE DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PROGRAM.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) State Department policy concerning the advertising of security contracts at foreign service buildings has been inconsistent over the years. In many cases, diplomatic and consular posts abroad have been given the responsibility to determine the manner in which the private sector was notified concerning an invitation for bids or request for proposals with respect to a local guard contract. Some United States foreign missions have only chosen to advertise locally the availability of a local security guard contract abroad.

(2) As a result, many United States security firms that provide local guard services abroad have been unaware that local guard contracts were available for bidding abroad and such firms have been disadvantaged as a result.

(3) Undoubtedly, United States security firms would be interested in bidding on more local guard contracts

abroad if such firms knew of the opportunity to bid on such contracts.

(b) **OBJECTIVE.**—It is the objective of this section to improve the efficiency of the local guard programs abroad administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and to ensure maximum competition for local guard contracts abroad concerning foreign service buildings.

(c) **PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES CONTRACTORS IN LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS ABROAD.**—With respect to local guard contracts for a foreign service building which exceed \$250,000 and are entered into after September 30, 1989, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) establish procedures to ensure that all solicitations for such contracts are adequately advertised in the Commerce and Business Daily;

(2) establish procedures to ensure that appropriate measures are taken by diplomatic and consular post management to assure that United States persons and qualified United States joint venture persons are not disadvantaged during the solicitation and bid evaluation process due to their distance from the post; and

(3) give preference to United States persons and qualified United States joint venture persons where such persons are price competitive to the non-United States persons bidding on the contract, are properly licensed by the host government, and are otherwise qualified to carry out all the terms of the contract.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "United States person" means a person which—

(A) is incorporated or legally organized under the laws of the United States, including the laws of any State, locality, or the District of Columbia;

(B) has its principal place of business in the United States;

(C) has been incorporated or legally organized in the United States for more than 2 years before the issuance date of the invitation for bids or request for proposals with respect to the contract under subsection (c);

(D) has performed within the United States and overseas security services similar in complexity to the contract being bid;

(E) with respect to the contract under subsection (c), has achieved a total business volume equal to or greater than the value of the project being bid in 3 years of the 5 year period before the date specified in subparagraph (C);

(F)(i) employs United States citizens in at least 80 percent of its principal management positions in the United States; and

(ii) employs United States citizens in more than half of its permanent, full time positions in the United States; and

(G) has the existing technical and financial resources in the United States to perform the contract;

(2) the term "qualified United States joint venture person" means a joint venture in which a United States person or persons owns at least 51 percent of the assets of the joint venture; and

(3) the term "foreign service building" means any building or grounds of the United States which is in a foreign country and is under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of State including residences of United States personnel assigned overseas under the authority of the Ambassador.

(e) **AMERICAN MINORITY CONTRACTORS.**—Not less than 10 percent of the amount of funds obligated for local guard contracts for foreign service buildings subject to subsection (c) shall be allocated to the extent practicable for contracts with American minority small business contractors.

(f) **AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTORS.**—Not less than 10 percent of the amount of funds obligated for local guard contracts for foreign service buildings subject to subsection (c) shall be allocated to the extent practicable for contracts with American small business contractors.

(g) **LIMITATION OF SUBCONTRACTING.**—With respect to local guard contract subject to subsection (c), a prime contractor may not subcontract more than 50 percent of the total value of its contract for that project.

Page 20, after line 5, add the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 133. MIDDLE EAST REPORTS.**

**(a) REPORTS CONCERNING COMMITMENTS OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—**

(1) Not more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report concerning the actions and statements of the Palestine Liberation Organization as they relate to the carrying out of the commitments of such organization made in Geneva on December 14, 1988, regarding the renunciation of terrorism and the recognition of Israel's right to exist.

(2) In addition to any reports under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall report to the Congress when there are changes in the procedural or substantive status of the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(3) For the purpose of providing information required by paragraph (1), the term "actions and statements by the Palestine Liberation Organization" shall include actions and statements of the chairman, members of the Executive Committee, the constituent groups comprising the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Palestine National Council.

(b) **REPORT CONCERNING THE ARAB STATES AND THE PEACE PROCESS.**—Not more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report concerning the policies of Arab states toward the Middle East peace process, including progress toward—

- (1) public recognition of Israel's right to exist in peace and security;
- (2) ending the Arab economic boycott of Israel; and
- (3) ending efforts to expel Israel from international organizations or denying participation in the activities of such organizations.

Page 71, line 21, insert "in advance" after "provided".

Page 71, after line 4, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

**SEC. 606. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING AN ENHANCED ROLE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In 1945 the United States supported the establishment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to provide for the orderly resolution of disputes among nations under the rule of law.

(2) The United States, pursuant to Article 93 of the Charter of the United Nations, is also a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice which provides in Article 36(1) that the International Court of Justice will have jurisdiction over "all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force".

(3) In August 1946 the United States, pursuant to Senate advice and consent (61 Stat. 1218), voluntarily accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in other international disputes under Article 36(2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, on certain conditions, and maintained such recognition for four decades from 1946 to 1986 when United States acceptance was terminated.

(4) The United States has utilized the International Court of Justice on numerous occasions to resolve disputes with other nations.

(5) In April 1984, the United States notified the Secretary General of the United Nations that the United States was suspending for two years its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in cases relating to Central America.

(6) In 1985, the United States announced it was terminating, in whole, United States acceptance (effective April 1, 1986) of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

(7) The Soviet Union, as a member of the United Nations, is also a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and is thus bound by Article 36(1).

(8) The Soviet Union, unlike the United States, has not since the inception of the International Court of Justice voluntarily accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ under Article 36(2) or taken any other case voluntarily to the court.

(9) Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in his address to the United Nations in December of 1988 said: "We believe that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at the Hague as regards the interpretation and implementation of agreements on human rights should be binding on all states."

(10) The Legal Advisor of the State Department is holding discussions with Soviet officials and representatives of other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and other states to determine whether and how the International Court of Justice might be used for the peaceful settlement of international disputes through procedures that assure fairness and the protection of legitimate national interests.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress commends and strongly supports efforts by the United States to broaden the compulsory jurisdiction and enhance the effectiveness of the International Court of Justice.

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United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force".

(3) In August 1946 the United States, pursuant to Senate advice and consent (61 Stat. 1218), voluntarily accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in other international disputes under Article 36(2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, on certain conditions, and maintained such recognition for four decades from 1946 to 1986 when United States acceptance was terminated.

(4) The United States has utilized the International Court of Justice on numerous occasions to resolve disputes with other nations.

(5) In April 1984, the United States notified the Secretary General of the United Nations that the United States was suspending for two years its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in cases relating to Central America.

(6) In 1985, the United States announced it was terminating, in whole, United States acceptance (effective April 1, 1986) of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

(7) The Soviet Union, as a member of the United Nations, is also a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and is thus bound by Article 36(1).

(8) The Soviet Union, unlike the United States, has not since the inception of the International Court of Justice voluntarily accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ under Article 36(2) or taken any other case voluntarily to the court.

(9) Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in his address to the United Nations in December of 1988 said: "We believe that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at the Hague as regards the interpretation and implementation of agreements on human rights should be binding on all states."

(10) The Legal Advisor of the State Department is holding discussions with Soviet officials and representatives of other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and other states to determine whether and how the International Court of Justice might be used for the peaceful settlement of international disputes through procedures that assure fairness and the protection of legitimate national interests.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress commends and strongly supports efforts by the United States to broaden the compulsory jurisdiction and enhance the effectiveness of the International Court of Justice.

Mr. DYMALLY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments en bloc be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing secretive about these en bloc amendments. They are part of a series of discussions and compromises with the administration, with committees which had jurisdiction over some of these amendments and have the unanimous approval of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, we simply asked for a closed rule to expedite the process. Any Member who wishes to amend any one of these en bloc amendments

can do so at the end of the debate on this particular piece of legislation.

I ask for the Members' support for these amendments.

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

□ 1240

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, very briefly, I just want to express my support for this noncontroversial en bloc amendment. This amendment is largely composed of various provisions requested primarily by the administration, but also additional amendments by some of the members of the committee and outside of the committee.

We were not able to include these provisions in the overall legislation originally because they involve shared jurisdictions with other committees, and since this bill was on an expedited consideration track, we had to leave out all of these amendments until we could clear the differences with the other committee. Otherwise, this entire bill would have been delayed by sequential referrals.

This en bloc amendment also includes I think a small number of noncontroversial amendments by other Members. We satisfied three criteria, as the chairman indicated. One is they were accepted by the administration. Second, they were accepted by the Democratic managers of the bill, and third they were accepted by the Republican managers of this legislation.

We were strict in applying the criteria to what would be included in the en bloc amendment. We do so, so we could ensure that the motion is only used for the sake of efficiency in expediting consideration of this legislation. We wanted particularly to avoid the perception that the en bloc amendment contained any provisions that might otherwise have problems here on the floor of the House.

So I would urge adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

The amendments en bloc were agreed to.

## AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. DYMALLY

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I offer several technical amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. DYMALLY:  
Page 25, lines 15 and 16, strike "blacks" and insert "African Americans".  
Page 25, lines 9, 19, and 24, strike "black" and insert "African American".  
Page 26, line 1, strike "black" and insert "African American".

Page 26, lines 8, 15, 17, and 18, strike "blacks" and insert "African Americans".

Page 28, line 2, strike "blacks" and insert "African Americans".

Page 34, line 2, strike "black" and insert "African American".

Mr. DYMALLY (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, these amendments simply change the word "blacks" to "African Americans." It is the new designation now for this ethnic group, and I want to be in sync with the times.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

The amendments were agreed to.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KASICH

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KASICH: Page 39, after line 25, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

~~SECTION 101. (a) GENERAL.~~  
(a) GENERAL.—The Secretary may not provide any housing allowance, differential payment, provision of housing, or other comparable benefit on the basis of the representational status of any employee of the Department of State or member of the Foreign Service serving at any diplomatic or consular post abroad except if such individual is the ambassador or deputy chief of mission or a counsellor at the post, or the senior representative of an agency other than the Department of State.

(b) REPORT AND PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall provide a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the allocation of representational benefits to employees of United States diplomatic and consular posts not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report required by this subsection shall contain a plan which the Secretary intends to implement prior to October 1, 1991 for the limitation of such benefits at United States diplomatic and consular posts overseas.

(c) TERMINATION.—The provisions of this section shall terminate on October 1, 1991.

Mr. KASICH (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to first of all compliment the chairman of the subcommittee and also the ranking member, because I think we have been able to reach some accommodations here on something I think the entire membership will find particularly interesting.

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Whenever a State Department employee goes overseas, they have to decide what kind of a living arrangement they are going to get. They decide this based on the kind of experience they would have right here in the Capital. If they have a couple of young kids, they might get a couple of extra bedrooms. If they are a couple living alone, obviously they would not need to have a 5- or 6-bedroom house in order to accommodate their living situation.

The General Accounting Office, along with the Inspector General, did some studies into this, and they did an examination of the kinds of living arrangements that actually existed. What happened, Mr. Chairman, is that the Inspector General found that 40 percent of all of the Government leased overseas housing exceeded the standards that have been established.

OK, that is all kind of confusing, I guess. But if Members want to hear it in very simple terms, the General Accounting Office went in and found out, for example, in Brussels that two separate couples with no children were given 6-bedroom homes, and a single employee occupied a house with 7 bedrooms in Brussels.

In Manila, a couple with one child was assigned a 5-bedroom unit. This is particularly interesting, and I am sure that the chairman would find this interesting, a couple was given a 3-bedroom unit because they had a large dog. So because these people had some kind of a big dog, they decided that they needed to have 3 bedrooms. An employee was given larger bedrooms to accommodate adult children when they came to visit.

In Rio de Janeiro the GAO found that the State Department employees were living in large apartments overlooking the beach, while a few blocks inland suitable housing within standards was available for a lot less money.

The simple fact of the matter is that we have a problem with the fact that when our American employees from the State Department are assigned housing, it is done not only on the basis of what their family arrangements are, but if they have what we would call ~~representing the United States by entertaining~~, we have found that many of these people get these special arrangements designed to properly entertain in their homes, and they get these very nice, very nice housing situations, and we find out, of course, they really do not entertain and they really are not representing the United States in any official capacity.

So what I attempted to do was restrict the ability of State Department employees to get these fancy living arrangements. Let me just tell my colleagues that the USIA has more modest living arrangements. They do not give people an extra bedroom because they have a big dog. They do not operate like that. They do not give one

person a 7-bedroom house. They do not operate that way, but the State Department has.

So I wanted to put great restrictions on, and the committee has agreed to say that these housing allowances and these special benefits that go into housing allowances will only go to the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, the Ambassador's counselor, and the head of any Federal agency. This provision will apply for the duration of this bill, and then the State Department must come back in 6 months and give us a plan as to how they are going to fit employees in the proper living arrangements.

This is the kind of stuff that drives taxpayers crazy. I mean when my constituents go—first of all, they do not go to Rio—but when they go, they stay at a Holiday Inn, probably in the middle of the jungle. These people are staying in apartments overlooking the beach. I know the gentleman from Florida, Chairman FASCELL, does not have arrangements like that when he travels.

So we need to get this thing cleaned up in an era of big deficits, but even more than that it is the principle of the thing.

So I want to thank the committee for accepting this amendment. I think it is constructive, and I am not attempting to create any morale problems. I am trying to make sure we have some common sense in the way we treat our State Department employees and our taxpayers.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to reserve comment on this because I do not know what the State Department's position is. But at the present time we are not opposed to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

The amendment was agreed to.

## AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. KASICH

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would simply ask the gentleman from Ohio a question. One amendment deals with the State Department and one with the USIA?

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is correct.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. KASICH: Page 20, after line 5, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

## SEC. 133. DEBT COLLECTION.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section 45 as section 46 and inserting after section 44 the following:

## "SEC. 42. DEBT COLLECTION.

"(a) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—(1) Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State shall enter into contracts for collection services to recover indebtedness owed by a person, other than a foreign country, to the United States which arises out of activities of the Department of State and is delinquent by more than 90 days.

"(2) Each contract entered into under this section shall provide that the person with whom the Secretary enters into such contract shall submit to the Secretary at least once each 180 days a status report on the success of the person in collecting debts. Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to any such contract to the extent that such section is not inconsistent with this subsection.

"(b) DISCLOSURE OF DELINQUENT DEBT TO CREDIT REPORTING AGENCIES.—The Secretary of State shall, to the extent otherwise allowed by law, disclose to those credit reporting agencies to which the Secretary reports loan activity information concerning any debt of more than \$100 owed by a person, other than a foreign country, to the United States which arises out of activities of the Department of State and is delinquent by more than 31 days."

Page 51, after line 10, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

## SEC. 212. DEBT COLLECTION.

Title VIII of the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1472 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

## "SEC. 811. DEBT COLLECTION.

"(a) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—(1) Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall enter into contracts for collection services to recover indebtedness owed by a person, other than a foreign country, to the United States which arises out of activities of the United States Information Agency and is delinquent by more than 90 days.

"(2) Each contract entered into under this section shall provide that the person with whom the Director enters into such contract shall submit to the Director at least once each 180 days a status report on the success of the person in collecting debts. Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to any such contract to the extent that such section is not inconsistent with this subsection.

"(b) DISCLOSURE OF DELINQUENT DEBT TO CREDIT REPORTING AGENCIES.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall, to the extent otherwise allowed by law disclose to those credit reporting agencies to which the Director reports loan activity information concerning any debt of more than \$100 owed by a person, other than a foreign country, to the United States which arises out of activities of the United States Information Agency and is delinquent by more than 31 days."

Mr. KASICH (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be consid-

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ered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that has passed this House before. I want to say to the committee that I hope when we get into conference that the committee will really assert itself, not just on this amendment but on the amendment that came before it.

I want to tell the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY], chairman of the subcommittee, that I am going to give him a copy of the examples that I cited so that he can see that we are not trying to do anything in the last amendment that was out of line, just basically to put some common sense in the way these people live overseas.

This amendment is designed to make sure that when people get travel advances, when they travel overseas, when they come home they ought to file statements as to what they spend, and they ought to reimburse the government for what they have left.

Right now there is \$12 million outstanding. I think the State Department has done somewhat of a better job since we started banging away on this a couple of years ago, and they are now starting to use to some degree, and we are now going to find out to what degree, collection agencies and credit bureaus so that people are not walking around with the Government's money in their pockets.

□ 1250

And, as I say, this passed the House before, and I hope it will pass again, and I hope, Mr. Chairman, in conference that we can be aggressive in terms of trying to clean this part of the law up.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KASICH. I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

Ms. SNOWE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and commend the gentleman for his efforts in this area. As the gentleman from Ohio has indicated, this is the same amendment that he offered in 1987, and that amendment was adopted by voice vote in the House.

Certainly the State Department should make every effort to collect unpaid debts from employees. They are limited, of course, because they don't have experience in debt collection. The gentleman makes a good point in suggesting that the State Department could benefit from the expertise of private debt collection organizations, and I would hope that more progress could be made in recouping debts owed to the U.S. Government.

As I understand it, the State Department has only collected \$250,000 in

fiscal year 1989 out of the \$12,000,000 owed to the Department. We need to undertake a more rigorous effort to collect these debts.

Mr. KASICH. I thank the gentleman. I want to say to the gentleman this delinquent debt problem, it amounts in money owed by individuals and companies to the Federal Government, to the tune of \$32 billion. That is a \$6 billion increase in about the last 4 years. This is part of a comprehensive effort to attack all of these areas where there is delinquent debt.

The reason why it was not agreed to in the House-Senate conference was because there was a commitment we would have overall hearings on the whole problem of debt collection. Of course we never had the hearings, and we still have a \$12 million outstanding bill here due to the people.

So, I hope that we will be aggressive in that conference committee in trying to be sure that this is put into law. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word, and I rise to comment on the amendment.

Two years ago the committee accepted this amendment. I understand that in the conference committee there was a jurisdictional problem. So, Mr. KASICH might be well advised to check with the Committee on the Judiciary to be sure that we do not have this problem again. But this committee has no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

~~The amendments were agreed to.~~

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RICHARDSON

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICHARDSON: Page 7, line 9, before "There" insert "(1)".

Page 7, after line 16, inserting the following:

(2) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), may be obligated or expended for any United States delegation to any meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) or meetings within the framework of the CSCE unless the United States delegation to any such meeting includes individuals representing the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. RICHARDSON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. This amendment, I believe, has been worked out with members of the minority, and members of the minority in the Senate. It deals with the role of the Helsinki Commission in the future CSEE talks.

It simply asserts that the Helsinki Commission will be part of this process. It states, it strongly reinforces the efforts of Congressman FASCELL, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman HOYER, Mr. "CHRIS" SMITH in the minority, and DON RITTER and myself, Commission members, about the proper role of the Commission in the CSEE.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, does the chairman of the international operations committee get to travel, too?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment. It is an okay amendment.

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

~~The amendments were agreed to.~~

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RICHARDSON

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICHARDSON: Page 39, after line 25, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 157. REPORTS AND STUDIES CONCERNING BROADENING THE CULTURAL AND ETHNIC REPRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) TASK FORCE AND REPORT ON HISPANIC RECRUITMENT.—The Secretary of State shall appoint a task force comprised of high-ranking officials to conduct a study and make recommendations concerning improvements in the recruitment and promotion of Hispanic Americans at the Department of State and within the Foreign Service. Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the task force shall submit a report of the findings of such study to the Secretary of State and the appropriate committees of the Congress.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON STATUS OF UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report concerning efforts of the Department of State to improve the percentage of individuals who are at the assistant secretary and head of bureau level at the Department of State from groups which are underrepresented in the Foreign Service in terms of the cultural and ethnic diversity of the Foreign Service.

(c) STUDY OF FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION.—The Secretary of State shall enter into a contract with a private organization for a comprehensive review and evaluation of the foreign service examination. Such review and evaluation shall—

(1) identify any cultural, racial, ethnic, and sexual bias;

(2) evaluate the ability of the examination to measure an individual's aptitude for and potential in the foreign service;



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(3) consider the relevance of the foreign service examination to the work of a foreign service officer;

(4) make recommendations for the removal of any element of bias in the examination; and

(5) make recommendations for improvements to achieve an examination free of any bias.

Not more than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report to the Congress which contains the findings of such review and evaluation, together with the comments of the Secretary and measures which the Secretary has initiated to respond to any adverse findings of such review. Such report shall take into consideration the current efforts by the Department of State to review its foreign service examination.

(d) **FOREIGN SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS.**—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish a foreign service fellowship program at the Department of State. The foreign service fellowship program shall provide a fellowship, for not less than 4 months, for academics in the area of international affairs who are members of the faculty of institutions of higher education. Such program shall give priority consideration in the award of fellowships to individuals teaching in programs in international affairs which serve significant numbers of students who are from cultural and ethnic groups which are underrepresented in the Foreign Service.

Mr. RICHARDSON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, today I offer an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which addresses a most serious problem within the State Department and the Foreign Service. In 1980, the Congress passed the Foreign Act. This act mandated that the Secretary of State take actions to assure that the Foreign Service be representative of the American people in its cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity.

Of 276 Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, only 10 are black and only 1 is Hispanic. This problem is more serious within the Senior Foreign Service Officers Corporation. Of 720 senior officers, only 4 percent are minorities and only 1 percent are Hispanic.

Since passing of the act some 8 years ago one would hope that the situation would have improved; that the State Department would have taken proper measures. Unfortunately, this is not the case. The situation within the Foreign Service has not improved, in fact it has deteriorated. In the past 5 years the percentage of minorities within the Foreign Service has dropped from 20 to 17 percent. And we have no substantive assurances that efforts are being made to stop this decline.

My amendment has four provisions which I believe will push the Depart-

ment of State and the Foreign Service in a positive direction:

First, task force on Hispanic recruitment within the Foreign Service and Department of State;

Second, report to Congress on the status of underrepresented groups at the Department of State, assistant Secretary and bureau head level;

Third, mandates a study of the Foreign Service exam, by an independent source, to identify any cultural, racial, ethnic, and sexual bias in the exam.

Fourth, Foreign Service Fellowship Program for faculty of minority institutions.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of State in his confirmation testimony before the Senate, in his appearance before the full Committee on Foreign Affairs and its subcommittee, and in private discussions has made strong commitments to increasing the role of minorities in the State Department. His appointment of the United States Ambassador to South Africa, a Foreign Service officer, to me is another signal that he is moving in the right direction. I believe we ought to give the State Department an opportunity.

There is a task force now reviewing some of these measures. The amendment which Mr. RICHARDSON offers is in keeping with that direction. I think they are good amendments and we ought to accept them.

Those which he has withdrawn are issues which we are going to study later on.

Mr. Chairman, I ask support for the amendment of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman on his amendment. Mr. Chairman, the minority supports the efforts of the gentleman from New Mexico.

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

~~AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY~~  
AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

SEC. 133. REPORT CONCERNING GLOBAL WARMING PREVENTION INFORMATION NETWORK.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States, which chairs the response strategies working group of the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), has an interest in preventing global warming.

(2) The Secretary of State urged other nations of the world to reduce the generation of greenhouse gases at the IPCC's first meeting.

(3) Information and technology available in the United States, and internationally, on global warming and related issues could substantially assist in reducing the generation of greenhouse gases in developing countries and help prevent global warming.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) Not more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, in consultation with other Federal agencies, prepare and submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a global warming prevention information network to disseminate prompt, accurate, and comprehensive information concerning matters pertaining to global warming to foreign governments, business organizations, public and private institutions, and citizens of other countries.

(2) Together with such other information as the Secretary of State considers appropriate, such report shall—

(A) include recommendations as to the most appropriate means by which the dissemination of such information may be achieved; and

(B) evaluate, including relevant costs, the availability of information concerning methods and technologies to—

(i) reduce energy consumption through conservation and energy efficiency;

(ii) promote the use of solar and renewable energy sources which reduce the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere;

(iii) develop safe non-toxic replacements for chlorofluorocarbons and halons.

(iv) promote the conservation of forest resources which help reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

(v) assist developing countries in ecological pest management practices and in the proper use of agricultural and industrial chemicals.

(vi) promote recycling and source reduction in order to reduce the volume of waste which must be disposed of, thus decreasing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions;

(vii) coordinates international research efforts to reduce energy consumption and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and

(viii) encourage international agreement and cooperation to reduce the generation of greenhouse gases.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, the problem of global warming cuts across all national borders. The devastating effects which a rise of only a few degrees of temperature could have on the planet, demand that we take steps now to prevent global warming.

Scientists tell us that global warming may occur due to the buildup in our atmosphere of what have become greenhouse gases, specifically, carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons or CFC's, nitrous oxides, ground level

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ozone, and other trace gases. In response, it is imperative that the United States pass clean air legislation, phase out the use of CFC's, as called for in the Montreal Protocol, and take other actions which will reduce our own emissions of greenhouse gases.

However, unilateral actions taken by the United States cannot solve the problem of global warming. Almost 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions come from countries other than the United States, including developing countries. EPA estimates that the developing countries share of greenhouse gas emissions could climb as high as 60 percent in about the next 100 years. It is essential that the United States take the lead in encouraging the rest of the world to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

President Bush has pledged to hold a Global Environmental Conference during his first term toward that goal. Furthermore, the United States currently chairs the response strategies group of the intergovernmental panel on climate change [IPCC], which was created to study the problem of global warming. Our commitment to prevent global warming has been made.

Mr. Chairman, Secretary of State Baker, in his address to the IPCC in late January, said that nations should start to act now rather than waiting until all the uncertainties have been resolved. He told the conference that nations should focus immediately on steps that are known to affect climate change such as reducing CFC gas emissions, increasing energy efficiency and promoting reforestation. In addition, Secretary Baker said that solutions to global warming should be as specific and cost efficient as possible.

The amendment I am offering today calls for the State Department to study the feasibility of establishing a framework for disseminating global warming prevention information which is already available in the United States, but not in other countries around the world. Using the U.S. Information Agency as the vehicle, we could collect information provided by the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and any other appropriate department or agency, on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and then broadcast them to other countries.

The fact is that our Government currently has a wealth of material which could help many countries, including those in the developing world, to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases without compromising their economic goals. For example, the Department of Energy was able to send me, within only a few hours, numerous publications on methods to reduce energy production through energy conservation or new advances in energy efficiency. By reducing energy consumption, developing countries can decrease their emissions of

both carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, two of the primary greenhouse gases, without sacrificing their productive capacity.

In another area, it was recently reported that Du Pont, the world's largest producer of CFC's, had developed a gas to replace CFC-12, the most common of the chlorofluorocarbons. It is imperative that the rest of the world be informed of such developments so that they can pursue strategies to eliminate their CFC usage, as outlined in the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, through programming on VOA and Worldnet, the United States could promote the goals of the Montreal Protocol by public education.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to establish a network similar to a provision already contained in H.R. 1487. Section 204 of this bill authorizes USIA to establish and maintain a network for dissemination of information concerning U.S. programs to combat narcotics and other controlled substances. My amendment simply elevates global warming to a priority status for the United States.

This amendment would put the Congress on record in favor of making a global warming prevention a priority. It would emphasize our commitment to disseminating information on simple, practical, and readily available solutions to global warming.

Mr. Chairman, by providing the world with information on how to help prevent global warming, we would be making a major contribution to the world's, and America's, environmental future. In addition, by taking this leadership role, the United States may be seen in a more positive light by the world community, which would further enhance our national objectives.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this practical step to prevent global warming.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has identified a key need which must be addressed in confronting the dangers that global warming presents to our people and indeed the entire world.

Mr. Chairman, we have reviewed the amendment and I find it acceptable. We have no objection.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

Ms. SNOWE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from New Jersey on his amendment, which concerns global warming. I think it is absolutely necessary that we think of creative ideas and approaches to this problem and

developing an international strategy for addressing it. There is no question it is going to require multinational effort and the United States should take the lead on this issue.

So, I think the gentleman in requiring the State Department to come back with a report as to how we can establish an information network regarding global warming is certainly a right step forward.

I support the gentleman in his efforts.

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

~~The amendment was agreed to.~~

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KOLBE: Page 20, after line 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 133. REPORT CONCERNING MEXICO.

Not more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report to the Congress concerning the relationship between the United States and Mexico. Such report shall—

(1) analyze potential changes in political, cultural, diplomatic economic, and other factors as the United States and Mexico move toward greater economic integration and cooperation;

(2) consider the feasibility and effect of a three-way meeting among Canada, Mexico, and the United States to discuss greater economic integration and cooperation; and

(3) analyze political, cultural, diplomatic, economic, and other factors related to the development of an economically integrated and cooperative border region between Mexico and the United States.

(4) evaluate the adequacy of the resources of the Department of State which currently address relations between the United States and Mexico, including a projection of future needs to handle the increasing work load requirements resulting from the growing flow of goods, services, and people across the United States-Mexican border.

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer today is one I offer on behalf of myself and my colleague from California, Congressman JERRY LEWIS. Mr. LEWIS is at the White House attending a leadership luncheon and could not be here to speak on the amendment. But the two of us have collaborated on this, and each of us has a part of it.

□ 1300

This amendment is very simple, Mr. Chairman. It recognizes the importance of Mexico the importance both from a strategic and economic standpoint, an importance I think all Members will agree can only increase over

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time. This importance is highlighted by the very extraordinary negotiations that are taking place right now on debt reduction between our two countries and which will set the tone for the entire debt problem of the lesser developed countries.

I think our relationship with Mexico takes on new significance. Mr. Chairman, as a result of the negotiation and ratification of the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, many people have begun to look at Mexico as the next logical target for negotiations to further liberalize trade on a bilateral basis. Mexico is the third largest trading partner of the United States, something that in all of our talk about Canada and Europe and Japan we sometimes forget.

Now I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that the United States Trade Representative has the primary responsibility for trade negotiations. This amendment simply tries to address the cultural, political, and other issues that have a direct effect on efforts to liberalize trade. This amendment directs the Secretary to analyze and report back to Congress on the political, cultural, diplomatic, economic, and other factors that might hamper negotiations between our two countries.

In addition, it asks the Secretary of State to evaluate and report to Congress on the current resources of the Department of State to support the diplomatic relationship between the United States and Mexico and to make a projection of future needs to handle increasing work which will result from the growing flow of goods, services, and people across the border between our two countries.

I hope that this amendment will be the first step to increase understanding and awareness within Congress of the importance of developing and enhancing the very important trade, political, and cultural relationship we enjoy with Mexico. This is a relationship I might add, that will only grow in importance particularly as the year 1992 approaches with its changes for Europe. I hope I will have the support of this body for this amendment.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, on which Mr. KOLBE and I have collaborated, asks for a report from the Secretary of State that focuses on several aspects of the United States' relationship with Mexico.

First, it directs our State Department to analyze the future "political landscape" between Mexico and the United States as our economies grow closer. This includes an analysis of Canadian and Mexican sentiment toward a three-nation meeting to discuss greater economic integration in North America.

Second, it asks the State Department to give Congress an analysis of what an "economically integrated and cooperative border region" between the United States and Mexico would look like.

Third, it asks the State Department to undertake an internal examination to evaluate the resources it now applies to United States-Mexican relations and project what those needs will be in the future.

I agree with my distinguished colleague from Arizona that Mexico's importance in our foreign policy will grow throughout the 1990's and beyond. That is why this amendment is offered, to give Congress another tool for understanding our southern neighbor, so that we will be up to this challenge.

Trade has become an increasingly important part of our relations with Mexico. As an economic concern, it is second only to Mexico's debt situation, which itself is now entering a new phase.

There are many good intentions on both sides of the border concerning free trade, yet we know that good economics do not sell themselves. The experience of almost losing the Canada free trade agreement to nationalist political pressures warns us against complacency in expanding our free trade relations in this hemisphere.

Pushing too hard for a North-American free trade accord may backfire at this time. That is why we need a report from our State Department giving Congress a clear view of the political landscape on this matter. With such information in hand, we can ensure that the small, but key, steps that we take are the right ones for North America's future.

However, trade and economic figures do not tell the whole story. The great importance and sensitivity of United States-Mexican relations demands that we understand more than just numbers. We must also understand the people, politics, and perceptions behind greater economic integration with our neighbors of the South and North.

The amendment also focuses on the border-region economy because this region already acts as a testing zone for the ideas and realities of economic integration between Mexico and the United States. If we can understand what makes the enterprises of the border region succeed, then perhaps we can avoid unnecessary conflicts and hazards in the future.

Our job, and the purpose of this amendment, is to see that the steps we take in our relations with Mexico are informed and intelligent ones. We cannot afford to make foreign policy mistakes in this hemisphere based on political naivete or misconceptions.

Because of the rapidly moving events in Mexican politics and its debt position, the amendment asks for the report in 90 days. Congress needs this analysis quickly.

The report must come from the State Department because they have the expertise to analyze the political, cultural, diplomatic, and economic factors involved in these issues. This is not merely a request for a report on trade relations. The amendment calls for a report on the important issues surrounding North American trade which, after all, matter as much to the people in Mexico and Canada as do the trade numbers.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. We have no objection to the amendment and we support it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

**AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. REGULA**  
Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REGULA: page 6, after line 23, insert new paragraph:

(3) The Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs through the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs shall assume direct and complete responsibility for the management of all aspects of United States' relations with, including the management of United States' contributions to, the Organization of American States.

Mr. REGULA (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is quite simple. Its goal is to place the full responsibility for the management of U.S. relations with the Organization of American States firmly under the control of the Assistant Secretary of Inter-American Affairs.

As it presently operates, responsibility for the OAS is divided between two bureaus. The Bureau of Inter-American Affairs is supposed to assign policy direction to the U.S. mission to the OAS, while the Office of International Organizations is responsible for handling U.S. contributions as well as the promotion of U.S. citizens for positions within the organization.

The result is a U.S. mission which feels it has neither the full support of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs nor the Office of International Organizations. And, this division of responsibilities has severely impacted U.S. nationals employed by the OAS. In the latest round of staff reductions, U.S. employees were disproportionately affected, especially those in policy positions. They never felt that they had adequate support from either the Office of International Organizations or the U.S. mission.

Moreover, due to our neglect or maybe lack of foresight, the OAS is going unused in helping to solve the myriad of problems in the hemisphere. The resulting financial crisis in which the OAS finds itself could possibly cripple it so that it becomes less useful.

I believe this small but significant change brought about by this amendment will improve how we use the OAS and protect U.S. interests there.

In sum, for U.S. policy to be effective at the organization, I believe all functions related to the OAS need to reside in the Bureau having Latin American expertise. There needs to be one person responsible for formulating policy, assigning responsibilities for carrying out that policy, and at the same time having all the tools available to successfully implement that policy.

My amendment would remove the division of responsibility, making one person, one Bureau accountable for

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"official entertainment and other representation expenses within the United States for the United States section," after "guard purposes,".

(b) **EXPENDITURES FOR BOUNDARY SANITATION PROBLEMS.**—Title I of the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 277d-12) is amended under the heading "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico" in the fourth paragraph by striking all after "flood control" and inserting "or sanitation works threatened or destroyed by flood waters of the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana Rivers; and for taking emergency actions to protect against health threatening sanitation problems by repairing or replacing existing capital infrastructure along the United States-Mexico Boundary."

(c) **OTHER BOUNDARY WATER AUTHORITIES.**—An Act entitled "An Act providing for a study regarding the equitable use of the waters of the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman, Texas, in cooperation with the United States of Mexico" (22 U.S.C. 277-277f) is amended—

(1) in section 2 (22 U.S.C. 277a) by inserting ", drainage of transboundary storm waters, and" after "stabilization and"; and

(2) in section 3 (22 U.S.C. 277b)—

(A) by inserting "(1)" after "authorized";

(B) by striking out "and (b)" and inserting "(2)";

(C) by inserting before the period "; and (3) to carry out preliminary surveys, operations, and maintenance of the interceptor system constructed to intercept sewage flows from Tijuana and from selected canyon areas"; and

(D) by adding after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) Expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for such project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

"(c) The Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Federal Government of such portions of the dam as are allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State."

**SEC. 605. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) international burdensharing of the costs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is crucial to the survival of such organization;

(2) the Secretary of State should redouble the efforts of the Department of State to promote international burdensharing of the costs of UNRWA's operations; and

(3) regular and substantial contributions by the Arab states to the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East would reflect the commitment of Arab states to a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit a report on progress being made to promote international burdensharing of the costs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SOLOMON

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SOLOMON: At the end of title VI, add the following new section:

**SEC. 602. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.**

(a) **ASSURANCE THAT ALL CUBAN TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN.**—The United States may not, after the date of enactment of this section, expend any funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act for a contribution or any other assistance with respect to implementation of the Tripartite Agreement until the President certifies to the Congress that—

(1) the United States has received explicit and reliable assurances from each of the parties to the Bilateral Agreement that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991, and that no Cuban troops will remain in Angola after that date; and

(2) the Secretary General of the United Nations has assured the United States that it is his understanding that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991, and that no Cuban troops will remain in Angola after that date.

(b) **CONTRIBUTIONS CONDITIONAL ON COMPLIANCE.**—The United States may not expend any funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act for a contribution or any other assistance with respect to implementation of the Tripartite Agreement—

(1) if the Government of Cuba fails at any time to comply with any of its obligations under Article 1 of the Bilateral Agreement (relating to the calendar for redeployment and withdrawal of Cuban troops), or

(2) if any Cuban troops remain in Angola after July 1, 1991.

(c) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **COMPLIANCE WITH OBLIGATIONS.**—Not more than 15 days after each scheduled phase of the redeployment northward and withdrawal of Cuban troops pursuant to the Bilateral Agreement, the President shall submit to the committees designated in paragraph (2) a report on whether each of the signatories of the Tripartite Agreement is complying with its obligations under that Agreement. And the President shall report to the committees designated in paragraph (2) whenever he has determined that a material breach of the Tripartite Agreement may have been committed by any of the signatories to that Agreement.

(2) **RECIPIENT COMMITTEES.**—The reports required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

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

(1) the term "Bilateral Agreement" means the Agreement Between the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba for the Termination of the International Mission of the Cuban Military Contingent, signed at the United Nations on December 22, 1988; and

(2) the term "Tripartite Agreement" means the Agreement Among the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba, and the Republic of South Africa, signed at the United Nations on December 22, 1988.

Mr. SOLOMON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is aimed at reinforcing compliance with the tripartite agreement on Southern Africa which was signed in December by South Africa, Angola, and Cuba.

The amendment has three components.

First, it specifies that no funds under authority of this act for fiscal year 1989 can be provided in support of the Tripartite Agreement until the President certifies to Congress that our government has received explicit and reliable assurances from the three countries involved, that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991—as required by the agreement.

The President would also have to certify that the Secretary General of the United Nations has the same understanding about the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

It would also require the President to report to Congress at any time he determines that any of the three countries, who have signed the agreement, commit a material breach of it.

Mr. Chairman, we all hope the tripartite agreement succeeds, but we also have our fingers crossed.

This amendment is aimed at reinforcing the administration in its dealings with South Africa, Angola, and Cuba.

Second, this amendment would cut off United States funds under this bill in support of the agreement at any time Cuba violates the agreement.

Third, this amendment has a reporting requirement.

The tripartite agreement has a series of phased withdrawals and redeployments of Cuban troops.

The President will have to report to Congress within 15 days after every such scheduled benchmark about how the three countries are living up to the agreement.

The United States has to hold their feet to the fire to keep this agreement together.

This amendment gives the administration the clout to do that.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my strong support for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

The amendment has the support of both the majority and the minority and I believe the President and the American people will be well served by its inclusion in the bill.

In December 1988, the Reagan administration concluded nearly 8 years of persistent efforts and fostered an historic agreement between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa. Under the terms of two interconnected accords, South Africa will comply with terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435 by withdrawing from Namibia and permitting UN administrators to oversee

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an election process leading to Namibian independence. At the same time, Cuban troops have begun a phased redeployment and withdrawal from Angola scheduled to be completed by July 1, 1991.

I support these agreements and I think the Reagan administration should be commended for its diligent and tireless efforts in bringing the parties to the conflicts together to achieve this important diplomatic breakthrough.

Mr. SOLOMON's amendment requires the President to certify that he has received explicit and reliable assurances from Cuba, Angola and the UN Secretary General that all Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991. This should not be a difficult task, as long as we are all reading the agreements in the same way.

I think this provision protects the President from any misunderstanding that might arise as to the exact meaning of the provisions of the accords. If all the Cuban troops are not withdrawn from Angola by July 1, 1991, no one will be able to claim that the accords were, nevertheless complied with.

In addition, Mr. SOLOMON's amendment conditions U.S. funding of peacekeeping in southern Africa for fiscal year 1990-91 on Cuban compliance with the scheduled redeployment and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

I support the diplomatic accomplishments of the Reagan administration in southern Africa, but I share Mr. SOLOMON's concern that the United States not be required to fund implementation of these accords if one of their primary purposes—the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola—is not being achieved.

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Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON]. Very simply there is not a person in this room that would sign a contract, deliver the money first and then hope that the other party delivers on it. I do not care if we are going to carpet a home or build a wing on our house, let alone have our freedom at risk, without making sure that before the money is released that we get what we agreed to in return.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a commitment made by those in SWAPO and those in Angola that they would meet various deadlines. The first of those was later on this month. They have already violated it. SWAPO has already entered into Namibia with their AK-47's and other Soviet equipment that was in violation of the agreement that they signed. There is reason to believe that before the United States commits this money permanently that there should be some guarantee from the other side

that they meet the deadlines in the agreement.

Mr. Chairman, I think that the gentleman has made a commonsense approach to what needs to be done in this area, and I hope that the administration will follow through.

As I read the amendment, however, I see nothing to guarantee that the administration will not release these funds immediately and thereby have no leverage left should the Cuban or Angolan forces renege. That does cause me a concern.

Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that would say that the money would be escrowed until such time as the elections are held or until such time as all the Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola in accordance with the agreement. If this amendment is not approved, then I think that that would be the appropriate step to make.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McEWEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opinion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McEWEN]. The gentleman is a distinguished member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and certainly one of the most informed Members of this House.

Let me just say, Mr. Chairman, that I have the same concern because under my amendment there is nothing technically to stop the President of the United States from issuing a check in full for all of the appropriated money in advance, however that is not the legislative intent of this amendment.

As a matter of fact, if I might just read a portion of the amendment, it states that within 15 days after every benchmark on the timetable for Cuban troop redeployments and phased withdrawals the President would have to report to Congress on the status of compliance by South Africa, Angola and Cuba with the terms of the tripart agreement.

Now it goes on then to say, "And the President shall also report to Congress if and when he determines that one of the parties to the agreement has committed a material breach of the agreement."

Then United States funds would be cut off at any time in which Cuba violates the tripart agreement.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, it is the intention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] then that the reason for reporting is to condition additional payment of the obligation that the United States has undertaken and that the United States State Department would not circumvent this amendment by making a premature payment, before elections or complete Cuban troop withdrawal.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would yield further,

that is exactly the intent of the amendment.

Just, for example, again there is a deadline of November 1989 when 50 percent of the Cuban troops are to be out of Angola. Now then April 1990, which is about 5 months later, two-thirds of them must be out. I just read part of the amendment which states that even between these two periods when the President determines that those troops have not been removed on time or have gone back in across that parallel, then he is authorized to stop payment. He knows that is the intent of that amendment.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for his contribution. I believe he has made an excellent addition to the legislation.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McEWEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] spent a great deal of time negotiating this amendment with the committee. We are satisfied it moves in the right direction, and we support it.

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

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SOLARZ

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SOLARZ. Page 71, after line 4, insert the following new section (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

## SEC. 606. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON VOTING PRACTICES AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a full and complete annual report which assesses for the prior calendar year, with respect to each foreign country member of the United Nations, the voting practices of the governments of such countries at the United Nations, and evaluates General Assembly and Security Council actions and the responsiveness of those governments to United States policy on issues of special importance to the United States.

(b) INFORMATION ON VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS.—Such report shall include, with respect to voting practices and plenary actions in the United Nations during the preceding year, information to be compiled and supplied by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, consisting of—

(1) an analysis and discussion, prepared in consultation with the Secretary of State, of the extent to which member countries supported United States policy objectives at the United Nations;

(2) an analysis and discussion, prepared in consultation with the Secretary of State, of actions taken by the United Nations by consensus;

(3) with respect to plenary votes of the United Nations General Assembly—

(A) a listing of all such votes on issues which directly affected important United

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States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively and a brief description of the issues involved in each such vote;

(E) a listing of the votes described in subparagraph (A) which provides a comparison of the vote cast by each member country with the vote cast by the United States;

(C) a country-by-country listing of votes described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) a listing of votes described in subparagraph (A) displayed in terms of United Nations regional caucus groups;

(4) a listing of all plenary votes cast by member countries of the United Nations in the General Assembly which provides a comparison of the vote cast by each member country with the vote cast by the United States;

(5) an analysis and discussion, prepared in consultation with the Secretary of State, of the extent to which other members supported United States policy objectives in the Security Council and a separate listing of all Security Council votes of each member country in comparison with the United States; and

(6) a side-by-side comparison of agreement on important and overall votes for each member country and the United States.

(c) **FORMAT.**—Information required pursuant to subsection (b)(3) shall also be submitted, together with an explanation of the statistical methodology, in a format identical to that contained in chapter II of the March 14, 1988, Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations.

(d) **STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**—Each report under subsection (a) shall contain a statement by the Secretary of State discussing the measures which have been taken to inform United States diplomatic missions of United Nations General Assembly and Security Council activities.

(e) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) The second undesignated paragraph of section 101(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1984 (Public Law 98-151; 97 Stat. 967).

(2) Section 529 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, as enacted by Public Law 99-190 (99 Stat. 1307).

(3) Section 528 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1987, as enacted by Public Law 99-500 (100 Stat. 1783) and Public Law 99-591 (100 Stat. 3341).

(4) Section 528 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988, as enacted by Public Law 100-202 (101 Stat. 1329).

(5) Section 527 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, as enacted by Public Law 100-461.

Mr. SOLARZ (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Chairman, a few years ago we adopted legislation requesting an annual report from the administration on voting practices at the United Nations. That annual report resulted in the submission of an analysis which is publicly available which creates the percentage of times

that every country in the United Nations has voted with the United States on the votes on which we cast ballots ourselves. It also has a section which indicates what we consider to be the top 10 votes or the ten most important votes in the United Nations, and it indicates how each country in the United Nations voted on each of those ten issues, and then finally there is a provision listing the votes in the Security Council and how the members of the Security Council voted on them.

Mr. Chairman, I think this information has been useful, but, like our Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Pickering, like the Department of State and like many Members of both Houses, I have felt for some time now that his information does not go far enough and perhaps provides an implicit misleading impression of how other countries voted in the United Nations. Consequently, in an effort to provide the Congress and the people of our country with a more comprehensive, a more detailed, a more informed analysis of how other countries are voting at the United Nations, my amendment would do the following:

First, Mr. Chairman, it would leave intact the current provision requiring a rank ordering of every country in terms of the percentage of times they voted with us on all recorded votes before the United Nations. However, second, it will provide a new report which would require a presentation of literally every vote cast in the United Nations in terms, not only of the number of times other countries voted with us, but how often they abstained, how often they were absent and how often they voted in the negative. It is important to include information on abstentions and absences because often in the peculiar and bizarre world of the United Nations the fact that a country has abstained or is absent may actually be in the interests of the United States. Third, the amendment would also provide that instead of a report listing how other countries voted on the 10 most important issues before the United Nations, it would substitute a report on how other countries voted on all those issues we deemed important enough to lobby on, which would include undoubtedly the 10 votes which are now listed among those which are most important, but probably an additional 20 or 30 votes that we thought were of sufficient significance to induce our mission to the United Nations to lobby on.

Another section of the amendment, Mr. Chairman, would require a report on consensus voting at the United Nations. Many of the issues which come before the world organization are resolved by consensus, and, if we are going to get a complete picture of how other countries are voting at the United Nations, we need to know not only how they voted on recorded votes, but we also need to know the

issues on which a consensus was achieved.

□ 1440

Finally, the report would also require somewhat more extended analysis of the votes in the Security Council and the extent to which other countries in the Security Council voted either with us or against us.

I am pleased to say that this amendment has the support of the administration. It enjoys the support of Senator KASTEN in the other body who initiated I believe with my friend on the other side of the aisle, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the legislation requiring the reports we now have.

I think the adoption of this amendment, in conclusion, would give us the best of all possible worlds, the information we already have plus some additional information which can flesh out the total picture of how other countries vote in the United Nations.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLARZ. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, my dear friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, this process refines the whole process in the United Nations, and we support the measure.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLARZ. I yield with great pleasure to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], my former colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee who has gone on to other responsibilities on the Rules Committee, but who clearly remains seized of these great international issues.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his kind comments.

Let me say I sorely miss the Foreign Affairs Committee, but it is nice to be involved again a little bit.

As the sponsor of that legislation which created the reporting requirements in this House a few years ago, I strongly support the gentleman's amendment. The gentleman's amendment goes further and makes clarifications. I think it is an excellent amendment and it will go a long way I think toward giving us the results that we want, and I commend the gentleman and support his amendment.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his support, and I want the gentleman to know that we miss him almost as much as he misses us.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLARZ. I yield to my very good friend, the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his com-

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ments and for offering this amendment, because I think in fact it will provide more expanded information on more detailed activities of various countries and their voting patterns in the United Nations and how they apply to the United States. So I want to thank the gentleman for making this contribution and for refining the process.

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

~~The amendment was agreed to.~~

## AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. SOLOMON

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. SOLOMON: Page 65, line 6, insert "(1)" after the dash.

Following page 65, line 12, insert "(2) The Congress remains concerned about the need to make further progress to protect the independence of the international civil service working at the United Nations and urges the President to make vigorous efforts to this end."

Beginning on page 65, line 25, strike "is authorized to withhold not more than" and insert "shall withhold".

Page 66, line 4, strike "if the President determines" and insert "until after such time as the President determines and reports to Congress".

Page 66, line 6, strike "not".

Page 66, line 8, after the semicolon add "and in the case of the United Nations," followed by a comma.

Page 66, line 9, strike "not".

Page 66, line 12, strike "or" and insert "and".

Page 66, line 13, strike "not".

Page 66, line 19, strike "not".

Page 66, line 21, at the end of the line add "every such".

Page 66, line 22, strike "a" and place a period after "made". Strike everything beginning with "to" and following through Page 67, line 2, and insert "Such notification shall include an appropriate consultation between the President or his designated representative and the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and the appropriations subcommittees of jurisdiction in both Houses of Congress."

Page 67, line 10, following "appropriate," insert "Prior to making any such payment, the President or his designated representative shall report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the appropriations subcommittees of jurisdiction in each House of Congress concerning the purposes jointly agreed to by the President and the United Nations."

Mr. SOLOMON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, I will be as brief as possible.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment dealing with arrearages makes a noncontroversial addition to the language already in the bill. The bill provides for the Government to begin paying back past U.S. arrearages to the United Nations with the understanding that the President of the United Nations will come to an agreement about where these payments will be applied.

My amendment would simply require the President prior to making any such payments of these arrearages to report to the relevant committees and subcommittees of Congress about the agreement he has reached with the United Nations where our funds are to go. This is a simple reporting requirement on a matter which is very important to the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend my former chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON] for his part in the negotiations on this amendment.

Let me explain the other amendment, Mr. Chairman, which will take just a little more time, because it is of more importance, I think. This amendment would maintain congressional involvement in the ongoing process of reforming the United Nations, which is in bad need of reform. Four years ago Congress enacted what has become popularly known as the Solomon-Kassebaum amendment. That amendment set in motion a historic public debate which has led to reforms in the United Nations. The initial Solomon-Kassebaum amendment focused on the need to reform the budget process in the United Nations. A serious impasse had developed in which countries primarily from the developing world which had an overwhelming voting majority in the U.N. General Assembly were ramming through budget after budget that were opposed by the United States and other countries which provide an overwhelming lion's share of the U.N. money.

In the fall of 1985, our good colleague from the other side of the aisle, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Mica, and myself, served as delegates to the U.N. General Assembly. We took the message right to New York that Congress was serious about budgetary reforms.

Now, most people up here did not believe us in the beginning, but we persisted and we put the message across. I can report to the House today that a significant reform in the U.N. budget process in which the view of a donor country like the United States is given proper weight. These have been put in place. The consensus-based budget is now a reality in the U.N. General Assembly and many specialized U.N.

agencies, especially the World Health Organization, have enacted similar and important reforms.

Mr. Chairman, there were some subsequent revisions and additions to the original Solomon-Kassebaum amendment that raised other important concerns. These concerns include the need to streamline a bloated U.N. secretariat bureaucracy and the need to curtail the practice which the Soviet Union abuses with the integrity and independence of the International Civil Service by placing their citizens who are employees of the United Nations on short-term contracts; in other words, a short lease from the KGB to tell them, "You do this or else we bring you right back home."

I wish I could report as much progress on these two issues as I can on the budget; but the fact is that we still have a way to go and there has been some progress, but not nearly enough.

Ambassador Pickering was in my office just last week. He acknowledged that we still have quite a way to go, especially on the issue of Soviet seconded employees.

My amendment keeps these concerns on the congressional front burner and it would require the President or his designated representative to consult with this Congress and the relevant committees of Congress whenever our Government is making its full annual assessed payment to the United Nations.

The guts of this amendment says that 20 percent of that payment would be withheld from the United Nations pending this congressional consultation. The executive branch would have to show us whether or not the budget-reform process continues to function well and the executive branch would also have to report on progress in reducing the U.N. secretariat staff and getting seconded under control.

Mr. Chairman, this is not micromanagement. This bolsters the administration in its efforts to apply pressure to the United Nations. The U.N. reform effort was initiated by this Congress. Congressional involvement has been its driving force ever since. We have to keep as it. We have a long way to go. Let us keep the pressure on them and accept these amendments.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, this is a good amendment and we support it.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York has long been a leader in budgeting administrative reforms at the United Nations. Again I think the gentleman is ex-

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panding our efforts by offering these two amendments here today. I think they are both important because they continue to place pressure on the United Nations to follow through on their budget reform in the budgetary process that was adopted last year because of the Solomon-Kassebaum amendment.

Second, I think it is necessary to have reports on how the arrearages are being used. As is stated in the legislation, it will be for mutually agreed upon purposes. I think it is essential to insure that they go for items and programs that are necessary and important to the advancement of the United Nations and on issues that we agree with.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, that was the gentlewoman's legislation that she wrote into the bill and I commend her for it, because it goes a long way I think toward getting the real results that we want, which is a better working United Nations.

□ 1450

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

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SOLOMON

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SOLOMON: Page 67, line 4, strike "Of" and insert "(1) Subject to paragraph (2), of".

Page 67, after line 10, insert the following:

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), none of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) may be obligated or expended during any period for which any individual, who has been expelled from another country for engaging in activities inconsistent with their diplomatic status, is admitted to the United States and accredited to serve as a representative to the United Nations.

(B) The President may waive the provisions of subparagraph (A) if the President determines, and so notifies the Congress, that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

Mr. SOLOMON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief.

This amendment deals with recent reports in the New York and Washington newspapers that call our attention to this headline which says, "Moscow Pushing To Get New KGB Chief Into the United States." Might I say that the Soviet Union has been trying to get one of their top KGB people into a senior post at the Soviet mission here in the United Nations, and, Mr. Chairman, that is wrong.

Mr. Chairman, what this amendment simply says is that the adminis-

tration, this President, shall have the right to prevent any foreign agent who has been expelled from a foreign country for spying activities from serving here in the United States and the United Nations. It has a proviso that says that the President may waive this provision of subparagraph (A) if the President determines and so notifies the Congress that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

I think this is a fair amendment. It will send notice to the Soviet KGB that we do not want spies running around this country.

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

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to the amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to title VI?

If not, the Clerk will designate title VII.

The text of title VII is as follows:

## TITLE VII—INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

## SEC. 701. INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.

Section 401 of the Inter-American Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290f) is amended in subsection (s)(2) by striking the first sentence and inserting "There are authorized to be appropriated \$16,932,000 for the fiscal year 1990 and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1991 and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1991 to carry out the purposes of this section."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title VII?

If not, the Clerk will designate title VIII.

The text of title VIII is as follows:

## TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

## SEC. 801. COMPLIANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.

(a) Limitation on Spending Authority.—Any new spending authority (within the meaning of section 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is provided under this Act shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

(b) Limitation on Contract Authority.—Any authority provided by this Act to enter into contracts shall be effective only—

(1) to the extent that the budget authority for the obligation to make outlays, which is created by the contract, has been provided in advance by an appropriation Act; or

(2) to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title VIII?

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRAFICANT: Page 72, after line 6, insert the following new title:

## TITLE IX—BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENT

(a) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—If the Secretary of State, with the

concurrence of the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce, determines that the public interest so requires, the Secretary of State is authorized to award to a domestic firm a contract that, under the use of competitive procedures, would be awarded to a foreign firm, if—

(1) the final product of the domestic firm will be completely assembled in the United States;

(2) when completely assembled, not less than 50 percent of the final product of the domestic firm will be domestically produced; and

(3) the difference between the bids submitted by the foreign and domestic firms is not more than 6 percent. In determining under this subsection whether the public interest so requires, the Secretary of State shall take into account United States international obligations and trade relations.

(b) LIMITED APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply to the extent to which—

(1) such applicability would not be in the public interest;

(2) compelling national security considerations require otherwise; or

(3) the United States Trade Representative determines that such an award would be in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or an international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall report to the Congress on contracts covered under this section and entered into with foreign entities in fiscal year 1990 and 1991 and shall report to the Congress on the number of contracts that meet the requirements of subsection (a) but which are determined by the United States Trade Representative to be in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or an international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "domestic firm" means a business entity that is incorporated in the United States and that conducts business operations in the United States; and

(2) the term "foreign firm" means a business entity not described in paragraph (1).

(e) This section shall apply only to contracts for which—

(1) amounts are made available by this Act; and

(2) solicitations for bids are issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. TRAFICANT (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to start out by wishing my very best to the new chairman of the subcommittee. He is known for fairness and hard work, and we are very proud to see him in this leadership role.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is known to many. In the 4 years I have been here, it is called the Buy America amendment, and I would just like to point out a few brief things and explain my amendment.



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be able to do it if this amendment passes.

Therefore, we oppose this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH].

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. Pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIII, the Chair announces he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device, if ordered, will be taken on the pending question following the quorum call. Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device.

The following Members responded to their name:

## [Roll No. 22]

Ackerman	Coelho	Ford (MI)
Akaka	Coleman (MO)	Ford (TN)
Alexander	Coleman (TX)	Frenzel
Anderson	Collins	Frost
Andrews	Combest	Galleghy
Annunzio	Conte	Gallo
Anthony	Conyers	Garcia
Applegate	Cooper	Gaydos
Archer	Costello	Gejdenson
Armey	Coughlin	Gekas
Aspin	Courter	Genhardt
Atkins	Cox	Gibbons
AuCoin	Coyne	Gillmor
Baker	Craig	Gillman
Ballenger	Crane	Gingrich
Barnard	Crockett	Glickman
Bartlett	Dannemeyer	Gonzalez
Bartol	Darden	Goodling
Bateman	Davis	Gordon
Bates	de la Garza	Goss
Beltonson	DeFazio	Gradson
Bennett	DeLay	Grandy
Bentley	Dellums	Grant
Bereuter	Derrick	Gray
Berman	DeWine	Green
Bevill	Dickinson	Guarini
Bibray	Dicks	Gunderson
Bilirakis	Dingell	Hall (OH)
Billey	Dixon	Hall (TX)
Boehlert	Donnelly	Hamilton
Boggs	Dorgan (ND)	Hammerschmidt
Bonior	Dorman (CA)	Hancock
Borski	Douglas	Hansen
Bosco	Downey	Harris
Boucher	Dreier	Hastert
Boxer	Duncan	Hatcher
Brennan	Durbin	Hawkins
Brooks	Dwyer	Hayes (IL)
Broomfield	Dymally	Hayes (LA)
Brown (CA)	Dyson	Hefley
Brown (CO)	Early	Hefner
Bruce	Eckart	Henry
Bryant	Edwards (CA)	Hergert
Buechner	Edwards (OK)	Hertel
Bunning	Emerson	Hiler
Burton	Engel	Hoagland
Bustamante	English	Hochbrueckner
Byron	Erdreich	Hollway
Callahan	Espy	Hopkins
Campbell (CA)	Evans	Horton
Campbell (CO)	Fascell	Houghton
Cardin	Fawell	Hoyer
Carper	Fazio	Hubbard
Carr	Feighan	Huckaby
Chandler	Fields	Hughes
Chapman	Fish	Hutto
Clarke	Flake	Hyde
Clay	Flippo	Inhofe
Clement	Florio	Ireland
Clinger	Foglietta	Jacobs
Coble	Foley	James

Jenkins	Morrison (WA)	Shaw
Johnson (CT)	Mrazek	Shays
Johnson (SD)	Murphy	Shumway
Johnston	Murtha	Sikorski
Jones (GA)	Myers	Siskis
Jones (NC)	Nagle	Skaggs
Jontz	Natcher	Skeen
Kanjorski	Neal (MA)	Skelton
Kaptur	Neal (NC)	Slattery
Kasich	Nelson	Slaughter (NY)
Kastenmeyer	Nielson	Slaughter (VA)
Kennedy	Nowak	Smith (IA)
Kennelly	Oskar	Smith (MS)
Kildee	Oberstar	Smith (NE)
Kliczka	Obey	Smith (NJ)
Kolbe	Oliver	Smith (TX)
Kolter	Ortiz	Smith (VT)
Kostmayer	Owens (NY)	Smith, Denny
Kyl	Owens (UT)	(OR)
LaFalce	Oxley	Smith, Robert
Lagomarsino	Packard	(NH)
Lancaster	Pallone	Smith, Robert
Lantos	Panetta	(OR)
Laughlin	Parker	Snowe
Leach (IA)	Parris	Solarz
Leath (TX)	Pashayan	Solomon
Lehman (CA)	Patterson	Spence
Lehman (FL)	Paxon	Spratt
Leland	Payne (NJ)	Staggers
Lent	Payne (VA)	Stallings
Levin (MI)	Pease	Stangeland
Levine (CA)	Pelosi	Stark
Lewis (CA)	Penny	Stearns
Lewis (FL)	Perkins	Stenholm
Lewis (GA)	Petri	Stokes
Lightfoot	Pickett	Studds
Lipinski	Pickle	Stump
Livingston	Porter	Sundquist
Lloyd	Poshard	Swift
Long	Price	Synar
Lowery (CA)	Pursell	Tallon
Lowey (NY)	Quillen	Tanner
Luken, Thomas	Rahall	Tauke
Lukens, Donald	Rangel	Tauzin
Machtley	Ravenel	Thomas (CA)
Madigan	Ray	Thomas (GA)
Manton	Regula	Torres
Markey	Rhodes	Torricelli
Marlenee	Richardson	Towns
Martin (IL)	Ridge	Traficant
Martin (NY)	Rinaldo	Traxler
Matsui	Ritter	Udall
Mavroules	Roberts	Unsoeld
Mazzoli	Robinson	Upton
McCandless	Roe	Valentine
McCloskey	Rogers	Vander Jagt
McCollum	Rohrabacher	Vento
McCrery	Rose	Visclosky
McDade	Rostenkowski	Volkmer
McDermott	Roth	Vucanovich
McEwen	Roukema	Walgren
McGrath	Rowland (CT)	Walker
McHugh	Rowland (GA)	Walsh
McMillan (NC)	Roybal	Watkins
McMillen (MD)	Russo	Waxman
McNulty	Sabo	Weber
Meyers	Saiki	Weiss
Mfume	Sangmeister	Weldon
Michel	Sarpaluis	Wheat
Miller (CA)	Savage	Whittaker
Miller (OH)	Sawyer	Whitten
Miller (WA)	Saxton	Williams
Mineta	Schaefer	Wilson
Moakley	Schiff	Wolf
Mollinari	Schneider	Wolpe
Mollohan	Schroeder	Wyden
Montgomery	Schuetz	Wylie
Moody	Schulze	Yates
Moorhead	Schumer	Yatron
Morella	Sensenbrenner	Young (AK)
Morrison (CT)	Sharp	Young (FL)

□ 1540

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred twenty-three Members have answered to their names, a quorum is present, and the Committee will resume its business.

The pending business is the demand of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] for a recorded vote.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my demand for a vote and demand a division.

On a division (demanded by Mr. ROTH) there were—ayes 88, noes 168.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GILMAN:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the United States Information Agency shall continue to promote scholarships at United States universities for Tibetans living in exile at least the current level.

□ 1550

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the fiscal year 1987 State Department authorization act 15 scholarships at U.S. universities have been set aside, on an annual basis, for Tibetans living in exile. The program has been administered under the guidance of USIA and is considered a success. This amendment will ensure the continuation of this worthy program.

By assuring the possibilities of advanced education, the United States would help young Tibetans to stay on the refugee settlements, thereby perpetuating the Tibetan community and culture in exile. Currently, their culture is being threatened with extinction in Tibet. Education would help them to survive until they can go back home.

Accordingly, I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment and ask for an "aye" vote.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I have reviewed the gentleman's amendment and certainly it is acceptable.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for the opportunity to speak today during reauthorization of the State Department programs for fiscal years 1990 and 1991. I rise for the purpose of encouraging expanding the capability of the State Department, through its Foreign Service Institute as well as through its already-existing Office of Language Services, in the important areas of translation and interpretation. I understand that you have had an interest in this area for some time, and I appreciate your interest and support. As you may know, I have long been active in working to better this Nation's foreign language and international education capability.

In this context, as you know, in the past I have introduced legislation that would elevate the Office of Language Services to a Bureau of Language Services within the Department.

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The purpose of establishing the Bureau would be to expand the translation and interpretation services that the Office now provides for the Department and for the Federal Government as a whole. I understand that at this point, it would be difficult to establish such a Bureau for a number of reasons. Therefore, I am instead proposing that the Department's translation and interpretation capacities be augmented by expanding training programs of the Foreign Service Institute, which trains our diplomatic corps, in close cooperation with the Office of Language Services.

As you know, the availability of competent linguists for translation and interpretation services is necessary for the effective conduct of U.S. foreign policy, and is, moreover, vital to our intelligence and international trade activities. Although some improvements have been made in these areas by the State Department, there is still a major gap between our need for foreign language specialists and their availability. The State Department's Director of Language Services sometimes has difficulty finding translators and interpreters for official functions. He therefore must spend much time searching for linguists to meet the growing demand for their services, not only at State but in other agencies as well.

There are also numerous instances, some of them well-known, of how our lack of language capability has harmed or embarrassed us in international situations, including at crucial times. For example, when the United States Embassy in Iran was taken over by militants in 1979, there was a crucial shortage of Embassy personnel who spoke Farsi, and this was a major handicap that contributed to the crisis. When Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan sought asylum in the U.S. Embassy in that country, there were no personnel available who spoke Russian. When President Carter made a visit to Poland, an official American interpreter turned a simple pleasant remark into an embarrassing incident by giving the wrong connotation to what the President had said.

While such incidents reflect a general lack of attention to foreign languages in this country that requires a much broader solution, expanding the FSI's capability to complement some of the functions of the Office of Language Services would go far toward filling the shortage in interpretation and translation services. The Office needs support to:

Improve the translation and interpretation services available to the FSI, the State Department, and the President;

Provide a clearinghouse for collecting and dissemination information on translation and interpretation services among all U.S. agencies;

Avoid duplication of work and promoting the use of uniform methods of translation by those agencies engaged in translation activities;

Strengthen our overall foreign language capability by enhancing the role of foreign language specialists in the State Department and the Government as a whole.

The Foreign Service Institute could be an invaluable in-house training facility for these purposes.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the Foreign Service Institute to devote serious attention to training translators and interpreters, for the purpose of supporting and expanding the capacity of the Office of Language Services of the State Department, the Department

itself, and the entire U.S. Government in this vital area. I deeply appreciate the chairman's and subcommittee's interest and support on this issue, and look forward to working on this matter with you and the committee, as well as with our colleagues in the Senate.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. SNOWE

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. SNOWE: Page 72, after line 11, insert the following new title (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

## TITLE —AGGREGATE LIMIT OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

## SEC. . AGGREGATE LIMIT OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act (and the amendments made by this Act) for fiscal year 1990, and the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act (and the amendments made by this Act) for fiscal year 1991, are each hereby reduced by \$125,000,000.

Ms. SNOWE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Chairman, as reported out of committee, this legislation reduces the administration request by \$132 million. My amendment would essentially double those savings by cutting an additional \$125 million from the overall level in this bill.

Earlier, I was prepared to offer individual cutting amendments for funding in this bill. But I decided that it would be better to offer a single amendment to reduce the overall authorization level.

This amendment simply states that the funding provided in this bill shall be reduced by \$125 million. It gives the administration flexibility in deciding how to guide those reductions. I have discussed this cut with the administration. While obviously the State Department would like all the funding requested, the administration will still support passage of this bill if my amendment is enacted.

The State Department's original request for a funding increase of 18 percent is much more reasonable than might first appear. Fully 12 percent of that increase goes to fund built-in United States obligations to pay for full funding of the United Nations, international peacekeeping, implementation of the United States-Israel transmitter agreement, and completion of the RFE/RL Radio Modernization Program.

If not for those major unavoidable increases, this would be the tightest State Department budget request in 6 years. Their existence, however, makes it even more important for us to restrain other increases in this bill.

My amendment would pare back the 15.5-percent increase in this bill to 13.7 percent. This will still be sufficient to fund the four major increases I already discussed, as well as provide full inflation for the State Department. It will, however, require the State Department to make decisions and establish priorities. Given unprecedented fiscal constraints, the Department simply will not be able to move ahead with all of its preferred new initiatives for next year.

There are many ways this cut can be achieved. Delaying completion of the new campus of the Foreign Service Institute can save about \$40 million. Delaying the third stage of the renovation of the Bonn Embassy would save another \$12 million. Cutting committee add-ons above the administration request can save \$50 million.

All the administration has to do, then, is identify \$23 million in other cuts from this \$4.8 billion bill to achieve the modest reductions contained in my amendment.

I could have offered a much deeper across-the-board cut. But while deficit reduction is vitally important, we also have an obligation to achieve those reductions in a responsible way.

It is important for us to remember that the State Department doesn't run programs. It staffs and maintains embassies abroad and the State Department building here in Washington. A substantial cut beyond what I am proposing would mean widespread firings and shutting down consulates and embassies abroad.

Some may argue against this amendment by saying that every penny of the 15.5-percent growth in the State Department's budget contained in this bill is vitally important. I wonder, however, how many other Federal agencies—particularly domestic agencies—will even receive full inflation in fiscal year 1990, much less enjoy increases of 15.5 percent.

This is an amendment that is both fiscally responsible and programmatically responsible, and I urge its adoption.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN TO THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. SNOWE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BERMAN to the amendment offered by Ms. SNOWE: at the end of the amendment, insert:

## SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE FUNDING OF CERTAIN ACCOUNTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that notwithstanding any aggregate limit on authorizations of appropriations under this Act, certain accounts and programs should be funded to the full extent to which such accounts and programs are authorized to be appropriated under this Act for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991, particularly the following:

(1) "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Office".

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(2) "Diplomatic Security Program", including "Salaries and Expenses", and "Protections for Foreign Missions and Officials".

(3) "Contributions to International Organizations".

(4) "Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities".

(5) "Migration and Refugee Assistance" including the additional authorization of appropriations for 1989 under section 104(c).

(6) Foreign Service Internship Program under chapter 12 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (as amended by section 152).

(7) Grants to Students for Study in International Affairs under section 43 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by section 153).

(8) "National Endowment for Democracy".

(9) Television Marti Service under part B of title II of this Act.

(10) Construction of a Broadcasting Relay Station in Israel as authorized to be appropriated under section 401(c).

Mr. BERMAN (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. This amendment provides the sense of Congress that certain specified programs within the authorization bill that we are now considering not be considered for cuts within the cut. It accepts the premise of the gentlewoman, though I would prefer that we come closer in our figure to the administration's request, but it accepts that premise. It simply indicates that key initiatives, diplomatic security, U.N. peacekeeping, some of the issues we have fought and debated on the House floor here, it is the sense of Congress that those categories be protected when the State Department decides what cuts it wishes to make. It does not impact on the gentlewoman's cuts.

I would ask for support, and I believe the gentlewoman has no objection to this amendment.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Berman amendment to the Snowe amendment is a good one. I do, however, want to make note of one portion.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee noted today that we are down to the bone, barebones on this budget.

The Secretary of State does not like any further cuts, and I just want to make that observation.

With that, I accept the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN] to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

□ 1600

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment, offered by the gentle-

woman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], as amended.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 372, noes 56, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

AYES—372

Alexander  
Anderson  
Andrews  
Annunzio  
Anthony  
Applegate  
Archer  
Army  
Aspin  
Baker  
Ballenger  
Barnard  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bateman  
Bates  
Bennett  
Bentley  
Bereuter  
Bevil  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bliley  
Boehlt  
Boggs  
Borski  
Bosco  
Boucher  
Boxer  
Brennan  
Brooks  
Broomfield  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (CO)  
Bruce  
Bryant  
Buechner  
Bunning  
Burton  
Bustamante  
Byron  
Callahan  
Campbell (CA)  
Campbell (CO)  
Cardin  
Carper  
Carr  
Chandler  
Chapman  
Clarke  
Clement  
Clinger  
Coble  
Coelho  
Coleman (MO)  
Coleman (TX)  
Collins  
Combest  
Conte  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Coughlin  
Cox  
Coyne  
Craig  
Crane  
Dannemeyer  
Darden  
Davis  
de la Garza  
DeLay  
Derrick  
DeWine  
Dickinson  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Donnelly  
Dorgan (ND)

Dornan (CA)  
Douglas  
Downey  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Durbun  
Dwyer  
Dyson  
Early  
Eckart  
Edwards (OK)  
Emerson  
Engel  
English  
Erdreich  
Espy  
Evans  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Feighan  
Fields  
Fish  
Flake  
Flipppo  
Florio  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Ford (MI)  
Ford (TN)  
Frenzel  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Gallo  
Garcia  
Gaydos  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Glickman  
Gooding  
Gordon  
Goss  
Gradison  
Grandy  
Grant  
Gray  
Guarini  
Gunderson  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hammerschmidt  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Harris  
Hastert  
Hatcher  
Hayes (LA)  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Henry  
Herger  
Hiller  
Hoagland  
Hochbrueckner  
Holloway  
Hopkins  
Horton  
Houghton  
Hubbard  
Huckaby  
Hughes  
Hutto  
Hyde  
Inhofe  
Ireland  
Jacobs

James  
Jenkins  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jones (GA)  
Jones (NC)  
Jontz  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kastenmeier  
Kennelly  
Kleczka  
Kolbe  
Kolter  
Kyl  
LaFalce  
Lagomarsino  
Lancaster  
Lantos  
Laughlin  
Leach (IA)  
Leath (TX)  
Lehman (CA)  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (FL)  
Lightfoot  
Lipinski  
Livingston  
Lloyd  
Long  
Lowery (CA)  
Lowey (NY)  
Luken, Thomas  
Lukens, Donald  
Machtley  
Madigan  
Manton  
Marlenee  
Martin (IL)  
Martin (NY)  
Martinez  
Matsui  
Mavroules  
Mazzoli  
McCandless  
McCloskey  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McCurdy  
McDade  
McDermott  
McEwen  
McGrath  
McHugh  
McMillan (NC)  
McMillen (MD)  
McNulty  
Meyers  
Michel  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (OH)  
Moakley  
Molinari  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Morrison (CT)  
Morrison (WA)  
Mraxek  
Murphy  
Myers  
Nagle  
Natcher  
Neal (MA)  
Neal (NC)  
Nelson  
Nielson  
Nowak  
Oakar

Obey  
Olin  
Ortiz  
Owens (UT)  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Parker  
Parris  
Pashayan  
Patterson  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pease  
Penny  
Perkins  
Petri  
Pickle  
Poshard  
Price  
Pursell  
Rahall  
Ravenel  
Ray  
Regula  
Rhodes  
Richardson  
Ridge  
Rinaldo  
Ritter  
Roberts  
Robinson  
Roe  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Rose  
Rostenkowski  
Roth  
Roukema  
Rowland (CT)  
Rowland (GA)  
Russo  
Sabo

Saiki  
Sangmeister  
Sarpallus  
Savage  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schroeder  
Schuette  
Schulze  
Sensenbrenner  
Sharp  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shumway  
Snuster  
Sikorski  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slattery  
Slaughter (NY)  
Slaughter (VA)  
Smith (IA)  
Smith (MS)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (VT)  
Smith, Denny  
(OR)  
Smith, Robert  
(NH)  
Smith, Robert  
(OR)  
Snowe  
Solomon  
Spence  
Spratt  
Staggers  
Stallings  
Stangeland

Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stump  
Sundquist  
Swift  
Synar  
Tallon  
Tanner  
Tauke  
Tauzin  
Thomas (CA)  
Thomas (GA)  
Traficant  
Traxler  
Udall  
Unsoeld  
Upton  
Valentine  
Vander Jagt  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmmer  
Vucanovich  
Walgren  
Walker  
Walsh  
Watkins  
Weber  
Weldon  
Wheat  
Whittaker  
Whitten  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Wyden  
Wylie  
Yates  
Yatron  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOES—56

Ackerman  
Akaka  
Atkins  
AuCoin  
Bellenson  
Berman  
Bonior  
Clay  
Crouter  
Crockett  
DeFazio  
Dellums  
Dymally  
Edwards (CA)  
Fascell  
Frank  
Gibbons  
Gonzalez  
Green

Hawkins  
Hayes (IL)  
Hertel  
Hoyer  
Johnston  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kostmayer  
Lehman (FL)  
Leland  
Levin (MI)  
Levine (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Markey  
Mfume  
Miller (WA)  
Mineta  
Mollohan  
Moody

Hunter  
Pepper

Morella  
Murtha  
Oberstar  
Owens (NY)  
Pelosi  
Porter  
Quillen  
Rangel  
Roybal  
Scheuer  
Schumer  
Solarz  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Waxman  
Wells  
Wolpe

NOT VOTING—4

Pickett  
Smith (FL)

□ 1620

Messrs. HERTEL, WOLPE, OWENS of New York, and BONIOR changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. HOAGLAND, McDERMOTT, and DAVIS changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to the bill?

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.