Regula	Sessions	Tauzin
Reyes	Shadegg	Taylor (MS)
Riggs	Shaw	Thomas
Riley	Shays	Thompson
Rivers	Sherman	Thornberry
Rodriguez	Shimkus	Thune
Roemer	Shuster	Thurman
Rogan	Sisisky	Tiahrt
Rogers	Skaggs	Tierney
Rohrabacher	Skeen	Traficant
Ros-Lehtinen	Skelton	Turner
Rothman	Smith (MI)	Upton
Roukema	Smith (NJ)	Velazquez
Roybal-Allard	Smith (OR)	Vento
Royce	Smith (TX)	Visclosky
Rush	Smith, Linda	Walsh
Ryun	Snowbarger	Wamp
Sabo	Snyder	Watkins
Salmon	Solomon	Watt (NC)
Sanchez	Souder	Watts (OK)
Sanders	Spence	Waxman
Sandlin	Spratt	Weldon (FL)
Sanford	Stearns	Weller
Sawyer	Stenholm	Weygand
Saxton	Stokes	White
Scarborough	Strickland	Whitfield
Schaefer, Dan	Stump	Wicker
Schaffer, Bob	Stupak	Wise
Schumer	Sununu	Wolf
Scott	Talent	Wynn
Sensenbrenner	Tanner	Young (AK)
Serrano	Tauscher	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—9

Bono	Lazio	Schiff
Engel	Manton	Taylor (NC)
Gonzalez	McCollum	Weldon (PA)

□ 1110

Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. KASICH, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GEPHARDT and Mr. YATES changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent during rollcall vote 355. If present, I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall 355.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROGAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, July 24, 1997, and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2159.

□ 1113

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday September 3, 1997, the bill had been read through page 94, line 3, and pending was the amendment numbered 38 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Pursuant to the order of the House of that day, no further amendment is in order except the pending amendment by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]; amendment numbered 1 in House Report 105–184, and the amendment to that amendment, each under the terms of the order of the House of Thursday, July 24, 1997; and the amendment numbered 40 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Is there further debate on the amendment numbered 38 by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]?

□ 1115

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

To refresh the Members' memory, last night when we rose, we were debating the Burton amendment which would cut aid to India.

Mr. Chairman, every Member of the House supports the establishment and maintenance of democratic governments throughout the entire world. It is in our national interest and it is in the interest of the people of the world that stable democracies are nurtured and supported. India is the world's largest democracy. Outside of China, it is home to the largest potential free market in the entire world.

Why we would want to jeopardize our relations with India by passing an amendment to cut aid to that country by 25 percent is just beyond me. India is not perfect. Neither is the United States; there is no question about that. But it is also home to half of the poor of the world. Fifty percent of its children are malnourished. Do we want to turn our backs on these problems? Of course, we do not.

Among other things, our assistance program is targeted at economic reform and energy development. The tremendous potential for economic growth and trade with the United States is a key reason for our assistance program and why it should be continued.

Now, the United States is India's largest trading partner. If political disputes with China reduce our trade with that country, where can we turn for an equally large market in Asia? We can turn only to India.

I know human rights problems have existed in India in the past, but I know few countries of the world that have escaped such problems. India has established a national human rights commission, and police and other security force personnel have been successfully prosecuted for human rights violations. Local human rights groups monitor progress in this area and regularly publish their findings.

The United States is also encouraging talks between India and Pakistan to ease tensions between those two countries. It is hard for the U.S. to be an honest broker if we poke India in the eye by adopting this pending amendment.

The House has spoken on this issue before, including the consideration of the 1997 foreign operations bill, when it defeated a similar amendment by a vote of 296 to 127. I urge the House to do what it did last year and to reject this amendment which would cut aid to India.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD a letter from the Indian Ambassador and ask that it be inserted at this point:

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,
Washington, DC, July 11, 1997.

Hon. SONNY CALLAHAN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CALLAHAN: Almost a year ago when I had just about started my assignment as Ambassador to this great country, I had occasion to write to you on an amendment moved by Congressman Dan Burton on the Foreign Operations Bill. This amendment was not approved by a vote of 296 to 127. It now appears that the House would be moved to consider a similar amendment to the Foreign Operations Bill for FY 1998.

First, I would like to say that my year in Washington has been a most interesting and rewarding experience, the highlight of which has been the encouragement and support that I have received from Members of Congress, like yourself. We have witnessed during this period a further upswing in Indo-US relations and in the growth of bilateral trade making US our largest trading partner as well as the foremost foreign investor in India.

US trade with India which was a mere $500 million in 1991 is now around $9.5 billion. Many US companies are considering further expansion of their operations in India. Enron which had to cross many hurdles to commence the $1.2 billion Dabhul power project is so interested in the opportunities emerging in the Indian market that it has plans to invest an additional $10 billion over the next decade. Many processed foods with American brand names have become very popular in the Indian market. Automobiles of US design are increasing their presence on Indian roads. Banks and financial institutions too are taking advantage of recently created business opportunities. In the insurance sector also, the door has been opened for starting joint ventures in the field of health insurance.

The coalition of parties ruling at the Centre have not only continued with economic reforms but expanded it into many more areas. Custom duties and other taxes have