

Contrary to the representations of the supporters of this bill, foreign aid constitutes less than 1 percent of the U.S. budget. This small investment is leveraged further by a public-private partnership involving several hundred U.S.-based charitable organizations. Without the U.S. contributions of seed money, these cuts in aid will be devastating.

Foreign aid is no giveaway. These dollars work as an effective means of developing and expanding U.S. export markets. In fact, the recipients of U.S. Foreign aid constitute the fastest growing market for U.S. exports. In the past 10 years, our exports to developing countries have more than doubled from \$71 to \$180 billion. This valuable trade results in thousands of badly needed jobs for American workers.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 1561 is not only a bad deal for the American economy, it also compromises the President's initiatives in foreign affairs. In a seven to one decision, the U.S. Supreme Court in *United States v. Curtis-Wright Export Corp.*, 299 U.S. 304 (1936) held that because of "fundamental differences" in national power with respect to internal and external affairs, the President of the United States possesses additional prerogatives in the foreign affairs field that, in my opinion, this legislation compromises.

This bill imposes restrictions and limitations on the President's special authorities that would hamper the ability of the United States to respond to rapidly changing international circumstances. Therefore, the constitutionality of the American Overseas Assistance Act is in question and should be carefully examined prior to any further consideration of this bill.

A dramatic example of the negative impact this legislation would have on the President's prerogatives in foreign affairs is the fact that H.R. 1561 directly inhibits vital Presidential objectives such as—implementation and funding for the framework agreement with North Korea; debt reduction for poorer nations; democracy building and market reform in Russia; and funding for worldwide family planning activities.

Contrary to the arguments that have been made by the supporters of H.R. 1561, President Clinton has proposed a budget that reasonably addresses the overseas interests of the United States. President Clinton's fiscal year 1996 foreign affairs budget has two key initiatives; reasonable consolidation and maintenance of our obligations to our friends and the world's neediest people.

The administration has proceeded vigorously with its efforts to streamline AID, ACDA, USIA, and the Department of State. Under the administration's efforts, foreign affairs agencies are reducing staffing by 4,700 positions, cutting bureaucratic layers and duplication, eliminating low-priority posts and programs, reengineering their business processes, and establishing common administrative services. The administration has taken these steps to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of these agencies.

By contrast, the approach of H.R. 1561 is to simply eliminate AID, ACDA and USIA. This extreme action would result in an unwieldy, costly, and ineffective compromise of U.S. foreign policy objectives and would constitute an abdication of American humanitarian leadership overseas.

The ironic truth about H.R. 1561 is that it will actually weaken our influence overseas

and therefore compromise our national defense, prestige, and effectiveness. As a result of the bill's redirection of \$1.8 billion away from programs that help uplift the world's poor, American interests will be compromised.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that with the end of the cold war the United States now reigns supreme as the world's only superpower. Over the past 7 years, our foreign policy has undergone a massive undertaking to adjust to a post-cold-war world which has allowed us to maintain a better balance of our domestic and foreign interests. Because of these changes in world politics, the United States is faced with an unprecedented opportunity to redirect funds to relieve problems here at home and help improve the lives of our friends overseas.

Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, as a political maneuver, the current majority has attached to this bad bill provisions authorizing aid to Israel and her Mid-East peace partners. This insulting and cynical attempt to force those of us who support Israel to endorse the overwhelmingly shortsighted and offensive objectives of H.R. 1561 will not work.

My record in Congress supporting issues important to Israel and the Mid-East peace process has been consistent and steadfast. In the form of foreign aid, trade relations, and support for the peace process, I have recognized the wisdom of a vital Israel and a fair peace process. Despite the fact that I have been forced to vote against this bill, rest assured I will do all that I can to ensure that the President's budgeted aid for Israel and the Mid-East peace process is delivered by this Congress.

In closing, H.R. 1561 reflects my colleagues' desire to sacrifice the interests and obligations of the American people in exchange for isolationism and inhumanity. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALKER) having assumed the chair, Mr. GOODLATTE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1561) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### SCHEDULE FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1561

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on International Relations the schedule for tomorrow so that we understand what amendments might come up. I would like to inquire of the chairman

of the Committee on International Relations the implications of the decision to rise at this point.

I understand that there is an hour and 45 minutes left of debate. We have at least three Democratic amendments scheduled: the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ANDREWS]. However, with an hour and 45 minutes tomorrow, it is conceivable that, particularly if the chairman was to oppose the Burton amendment, that the chairman might have two amendments in succession which would preclude the ability of the Democrats to offer any of our amendments.

I would like some assurance from the chairman that the Democrats will be able to offer an amendment after the subsequent Republican amendment to this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been informed that 1 hour and 45 minutes remain on full debate on this bill. We have a manager's amendment which is en bloc, a number of amendments, and then we have the Burton amendment. And whatever additional time that may be remaining, we will try to accommodate the gentleman.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the Chairman that is the reason for the inquiry because that may very well take up the full space of the 1 hour and 45 minutes which means that there would be two Republican amendments. There would not be the opportunity for any Democratic amendment to be offered, if that were the schedule. That is the concern of the minority side.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, we will try to urge the Members to keep their remarks as brief as possible and the Berman amendment will be next following the Burton amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Can the Chairman assure us that we will get a Democratic amendment, at least one Democratic amendment considered tomorrow.

Mr. GILMAN. It will depend on the amount of time that we will be able to save with the debate on those two measures.

Mr. MORAN. This side would much appreciate the Chairman cooperating.

Mr. GILMAN. We will try to do our best to allow some time for additional amendments.

#### ON AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1561

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, does that mean that no one else will be able to offer amendments? We have only got this 1 hour and 45 minutes and, as you know, I have a very, I think, important amendment dealing with immigration,