# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, January 28, 1992*

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Give us the grace, O God, to speak our words with the wisdom of the years, with a commitment to the truth, with a passion for justice, with a sensitivity to the needs of others and with discernment for the requirements of the Nation. Before we think or speak or act may our motives be genuine and righteous so all our energies will be directed to the welfare and good will of all people. To that end, gracious God, we pray Your blessing upon each of us. Amen.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, January 22, 1992, the House will now proceed to organizational business.

The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Armey
Atkins
Bacchus
Baker
Ballenger
Barnard
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Beilenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackwell
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Boucher
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Darden
Davis
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Ewing
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Fields
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Johnson (CT)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Wilson
Wolf
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

□ 1224

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 374 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

## APPROVAL OF JOURNALS OF JANUARY 22, 1992, AND JANUARY 24, 1992

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journals of January 22, 1992 and January 24, 1992 and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, these Journals stand approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTON], come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. BARTON of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2720. An act to extend for one year the authorization of appropriations for the programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and for certain programs relating to adoption opportunities, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2720) "An act to extend for 1 year the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and for certain programs relating to adoption opportunities, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. COATS, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:



AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

S. 1056. An act to provide for an architectural and engineering design competition for the construction, renovation, and repair of certain public buildings, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution concerning the emancipation of the Baha'i community of Iran.

## COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 328) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 328

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 328

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

## NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 329) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 329

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1230

## LONGEVITY RECORD SET BY JAMIE WHITTEN

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 6 our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], served his 18,325th day in the House of Representatives, and today begins his 52d session serving as a Member of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, it was on January 6, 1963, that then Majority Leader Carl Albert addressed the Speaker of the House, John McCormack, to note that Carl Vinson had just exceeded the longevity record set by Sam Rayburn. However, Mr. Speaker, neither of them compares with the record of 50 years and 2 months service, nearly one-quarter of the history of this Republic that has been recorded, and served with greater distinction than the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Speaker, he has seen nine Presidents of the United States come and go, and, as Dean of the House, he has sworn in every Speaker for the last eight Congresses. He came here a month before Pearl Harbor and has participated in some of the greatest developments in our country's history.

Since 1949, except for a brief interregnum, he has been the chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, the longest service of any subcommittee chairman of Appropriations in history. From that post he has fought for crop subsidies, rural electrification, soil conservation, and rural home loan programs to help transform rural America.

But his impact has extended far beyond agriculture. Indeed there are few areas of public life that do not bear his mark. He has used his power as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to effect his philosophy that the Nation's wealth is not measured by money primarily, but by its human and physical assets.

We all know that Mississippi, especially the First District, has received its fair share of Federal help. But the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has seen to it that the national programs do in fact have national impact, and he has probably helped just about every Member of this House with some special local need.

His influence comes from his position, but not just from his position. No one begrudges his power because a simple fact is that no Member here serves with greater grace or charm or gentleness or purpose than does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Speaker, the newest Member of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BLACKWELL], has served for a little over 2 months. I hope he will not mind if I say publicly that, if he reaches the record of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], he will reach it in the month of January 2042, and, if he should reach that greater period of service and become, of course, the most senior Member in history, I think he will find in looking back on his career that one of his greatest friends, and supporters and helpers, as he has been to all Members of this body, Democrat and Republican, has been the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Congratulations, Mr. Chairman.

[Applause.]

## DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 330) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 330

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays and Tuesdays; 2 o'clock post meridiem on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week up to and including May 15, 1992; and that from May 16, 1992, until the end of the second session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5506(a) of Public Law 100–297, the Chair on April 25, 1991, designated the following members to the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Indian Education on the part of the House:

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado;

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska;

Mr. Don Barlow of Spokane, WA;

Mr. Joseph Martin of Kayenta, AZ; and

Mrs. Kathryn D. Manuelito of Albuquerque, NM.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5503(b) of Public Law 100–297, the Chair selects the following participants to the White House Conference on Indian Education on the part of the House:

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska;

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado;

Mr. MILLER of California;

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa;

Ms. Melvina Phillips of Huntsville, AL;

Ms. Anita Bradley Pfeiffer of Window Rock, AZ;

Mr. Leroy N. Shingoitewa of Tuba City, AZ;

Ms. Jane B. Wilson of Flagstaff, AZ;

Ms. Theresa Natoni Price of Mesa, AZ;
Ms. Isabelle Deschinney of Window Rock, AZ;
Mr. Jack C. Jackson of Window Rock, AZ;
Mr. Grayson Noley of Scottsdale, AZ;
Mr. Dean C. Jackson of Chinle, AZ;
Mr. Mitchell Burns of Scottsdale, AZ;
Mr. Matthew Levario of Scottsdale, AZ;
Ms. Kathryn Stevens of Phoenix, AZ;
Mr. Gilbert Innis of Phoenix, AZ;
Ms. Linda S. Santillan of Fremont, CA;
Mr. Orie Medicinebull of Auberry, CA;
Ms. Peggy Ann Vega of Bishop, CA;
Mr. Monty Bengochia of Bishop, CA;
Ms. Debra Echo-Hawk of Boulder, CO;
Ms. Josephine M. North of Hollywood, FL;
Mr. Billy Cypress of Miami, FL;
Mr. Adrian Pushetonegua of Tama, IA;
Mr. Terry D. Martin of Franklin, LA;
Mr. Thomas G. Miller of Cooks, MI;
Mr. John Hatch of Sault Ste. Marie, MI;
Ms. Sharon Kota of Port Huron, MI;
Mr. Paul Johnson of Haslett, MI;
Ms. Pam Dunham of East Lansing, MI;
Mr. Donald E. Wiesen of Cloouet, MN;
Ms. Rosemary Christensen of Duluth, MN;
Ms. Donna L. Buckles of Poplar, MT;
Mrs. Karen Cornelius-Fenton of St. Ignatius, MT;
Ms. Bernadette Dimas of Poplar, MT;
Ms. Tracie Ann McDonald-Buckless of Ronan, MT;
Mrs. Janine Pease-Windy Boy of Lodge Grass, MT;
Ms. Jean Peterson of Las Vegas, NV;
Mr. Joseph Abeyta of Santa Fe, NM;
Ms. Genevieve R. Jackson of Kirtland, NM;
Mr. Paul Tosa of Jemez Pueblo, NM;
Ms. Mary T. Cohoe of Pine Hill, NM;
Mr. Melvin H. Martinez of Espanola, NM;
Mr. William A. Mitchell of Bombay, NY;
Ms. Michele Dean Stock of Great Valley, NY;
Mrs. Betty Jane Mangum of Raleigh, NC;
Ms. Wanda M. Carter of Charlotte, NC;
Mrs. Mary Jo Cole of Tahlequah, OK;
Mr. Jim Quetone of Tahlequah, OK;
Mr. Ray Henson of Talihina, OK;
Ms. Nita Magdalena of Shawnee, OK;
Mr. David M. Gipp of Mandan, ND;
Mr. Sylvester G. Sahme, Sr. of Warm Springs, OR;
Ms. LaVonne Lobert-Edmo of Salem, OR;
Mr. Anthony Whirlwind Horse of Pine Ridge, SD;
Ms. Sue Braswell of Nashville, TN;
Ms. Annette Arkeketa of Corpus Christi, TX;
Mr. Edward Sandoval, III of Fort Worth, TX;
Mr. Clayton J. Small of Chattaroy, WA;
Ms. Darlena Watt-Palmanteer of Nespelem, WA;
Ms. Letoy Eike of Seattle, WA;
Mr. Daniel Iyall of Spokane, WA;
Mr. David C. Bonga of Spokane, WA;
Ms. LaVerne Lane-Oreiro of Bellingham, WA;
Ms. Marion Forsman-Boushie of Indianola, WA;
Mr. Don A. Barlow of Spokane, WA;
Mr. Joseph Martin of Kayenta, AZ;
Mrs. Kathryn D. Manuelito of Albuquerque, NM;
Mr. Eddie Brown of Washington, DC;
Mr. Ed Parisian of Washington, DC;
Mr. Tim Wapato of Washington, DC;
Mr. John W. Tippeconnic III of Washington, DC;
Mr. Eddie Tullis of Atmore, AL;
Mr. Andrew Lorrentine of Bells, AZ;
Mr. Linus Everling of Washington, DC;
Mr. Roger Iron Cloud of Washington, DC; and
Ms. Kathleen Annette of Bemidji, MN.

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## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 243(a)(2) of Public Law 102-138, the Chair appoints the following members to the Commission on Broadcasting to the People's Republic of China on the part of the House:
Mr. Ben J. Wattenberg of Washington, DC; and
Mr. Leonard H. Marks of Washington, DC.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, minority leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, January 14, 1992.*

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On November 22, 1991 I notified the President of my appointment of Mr. Steven Mosher of Upland, California, and Mr. James L. Tyson of Darien, Connecticut, to the Commission on Broadcasting to the People's Republic of China in accordance with the provisions set forth in Public Law 102-138.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
*Minority Leader.*

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT OF 1990

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BOB MICHEL, Republican leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, DC, January 27, 1992.*

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Sec. 5(a)(2) of Public Law 101-363, I hereby appoint the gentlewoman from Maryland, Mrs. Morella, to serve as a member of the National Advisory Council on the Public Service Act of 1990.

Sincerely yours,
BOB MICHEL,
*Republican Leader.*

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pending the return of the committee appointed to notify the President on the part of the House that the House and Senate are prepared to receive any communications from him, the Chair will receive 1-minute requests from the Members of the House.

## TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMIE WHITTEN, DEAN OF THE HOUSE AND DEAN OF THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I had the privilege of coming to the well of this Chamber on November 5, 1991, to announce that on that day the dean of our Mississippi delegation and the dean of this House, Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN, marked his 50th anniversary of service in the House of Representatives.

I would point out to my colleagues that the Speaker has talked about this today, but I thought that as the next ranking Member to Mr. WHITTEN on our Mississippi congressional delegation, I would also like to make brief comments.

It is my honor today to again come to the well to pay tribute to Mr. WHITTEN. On January 6, 1992, he broke the record of the late Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia, and he has now become the longest serving American in the history of the House of Representatives. Mr. Vinson's record was 50 years, 2 months, and 13 days. Each day Mr. WHITTEN serves now will add to this, I believe, almost unbreakable record.

His colleagues in the Mississippi delegation are proud of Mr. WHITTEN, as are all his fellow Mississippians. The Mississippi Society of Washington will pay tribute to him on February 5 with a reception in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this: Mr. WHITTEN, I know I speak for all of our colleagues today when I say that we salute you for a lifetime of service not only to our State but to our great Nation.

## TAX RELIEF AND JOBS CREATION SHOULD BE FEATURED IN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

(Mr. PAXON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, in about 8 hours the President will enter this Chamber and deliver his annual State of the Union address to the Nation. I hope the President speaks forcefully over the heads of this Congress and directly to the American people. I am confident that he will tell America of the crucial need for tax relief and jobs creation, about the need for an increase in the personal exemption, tax credits for minor children, individual retirement accounts, a tax credit for firsttime home buyers and those who buy American cars, as well as cuts in capital gains and reestablishing investment tax credits to create jobs.

But the President cannot do it alone. If this Congress is serious about getting the economy growing again, it can act on economic growth, and do so now with no bickering and no gamesmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the President to challenge Congress with a deadline, a solid date by which this Congress shall act on economic growth and job creation, and then America will see whether or not this Congress is serious about getting America back to work again.

## THE CRUCIAL ISSUE OF HEALTH CARE

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, along with many other Members of the House, I had a public forum at home, in Louisville, KY, on health care. Over 300 people attended my forum. Fifty people took the time to speak and deliver messages. We did not achieve a consensus on what should be done, but we established that there is a clear problem with health care in the United States.

Tonight, in a few hours, just a few feet from where I am now standing, the President will deliver his State of the Union Message. I hope that the President devotes a great deal of his time to the question of health care. I hope he features it. But I hope that what I have heard up to now is not the sum of his remarks tonight. I hope he does not recommend simply to give the people tax credits or some type of tax deduction and let the people go out in the health care market and fend for themselves.

I am very much for the free market. I think the unfettered, unregulated market system operates, for the most part, very well, but it does not operate well in the health care field.

I hope, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the President does not just cut the people loose to sink or swim in the ocean of health care reform because I fear that too many of them may sink.

## A COORDINATED EFFORT NEEDED IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, fighting the scourge of illegal drug abuse must be done at every level because the war on drugs cannot be won on only one battlefront.

Not only must our communities and schools work together to curb drug demand, but our Federal Government must work internationally to combat the problem of drug supply.

The importance of the drug summit to be held next month in San Antonio cannot be underscored. President Bush and the leaders of six Latin American nations will convene to coordinate their counternarcotics operations.

Supply reduction is the key to driving down drug use. The national drug control strategy concentrates on drug trafficking organizations and targets broad-based efforts in interdiction to prevent drugs from entering the United States.

An example of our progress can be seen in 1991 when Customs, the Border Patrol, and the Coast Guard made over 17,000 drug-related arrests, and seized 229,000 pounds of cocaine and 3,000 pounds of heroin.

The President's strategy can help us succeed in the war on drugs.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

(Mr. DERRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. President, we await your address to the Nation this evening. We await it and we anticipate that what we are going to hear, here in the Congress——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina will address the Speaker and not the President.

Mr. DERRICK. We look forward to working together with the administration to bring about a new economic policy for this country.

We would recall that as we went into the 1980's, we were the largest creditor Nation in the world. Today we are the largest debtor Nation. As we began the 1980's, we had a national annual deficit of some $60 billion. It now approaches $220 billion. As we began the 1980's, we had a debt that had been accumulated over a 200-year period of some $1 trillion. Today it approaches $4 trillion.

□ 1250

I say this to say that the policies of the 1980's have not worked. I ask not for a quick fix. The people of this country are not interested in a dollar-a-day tax refund. They are interested in being guaranteed that they are going to have jobs throughout the balance of this century and well into the 21st century.

## THE HOUSE SPENDING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

(Mr. GUNDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, we are back here at the beginning of the second session of this Congress, but I would like to call the attention of Members to the last day of the first session.

Mr. Speaker, you may recall in our rush to get out of town we committed $25 billion to the Resolution Trust Corporation and $30 billion to the FDIC, both without a recorded vote. Fifty-five billion dollars was spent that last afternoon without a recorded vote so that we could return and hide and go wherever we wanted to go.

But that was only part of the story. In addition to that, in 1991 the House approved by voice vote $392 billion through appropriations conference reports, including $13 billion for two continuing resolutions and $65 billion in direct spending bills, all on voice votes. So I am suggesting that we get off to a much more accountable start in this, the second session.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the House Spending Accountability Act, which would simply require that recorded votes must be taken on priority spending bills. The public deserves to know how we stand and how we vote.

## TIME FOR A NEW AGENDA

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, tonight marks the real first day of the 12th year of the Reagan-Bush administration. We have had 11 years of a Republican philosophy that has taken the country into massive deficits and has resulted in the current economic hardships people feel all over this Nation.

It is time for a break from the past. It is time for a road map for the future.

I, along with the rest of the Nation, will be listening carefully to what President Bush has to say tonight in his State of the Union Address. The ball is in his court. He needs to provide the leadership to create jobs, to make our tax system more equitable and to

guarantee health care for all our people. And he needs to get tough with the Japanese and our other trading partners who are harming American workers.

Once the President has presented his program, Democrats will be prepared to respond and to initiate our own proposals in those areas where he falls short.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end the failed policies of the last 11 years. It's time for a new agenda—either from this President or from someone else.

## CONGRESS SHOULD HEED PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR ACTION

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, tonight in this Chamber the President will deliver his State of the Union Address. We all know that the President is going to have a call for action, and action is what our country needs.

Mr. Speaker, I have just completed 47 townhall meetings throughout northeast Wisconsin. Over and over again Wisconsinites have told me what your constituents are telling you, that they want an end to the bickering and an end to political in-fighting here on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Speaker, the American people want solutions. They want united action by all branches of government, and they want our country's leaders to take action.

So when the President calls for action this evening, I hope that Members in this House will act without delay, and let us work with our President for the good of this country.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

Mr. Speaker, the President has asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and me to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m. tonight to a joint session of the two Houses.

## JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 267) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 267

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 28, 1992, at 9 o'clock post meridian, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

## AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES AT ANY TIME ON TODAY, SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today for the Speaker to declare recesses, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1992, TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, January 30, 1992, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, February 3, 1992.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## COMMEMORATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MACE

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, 150 years ago, when the 27th Congress gathered in the old House Chamber, the historic mace we have before us was used for the very first time on December 29, 1841.

This silver and ebony mace is the symbol of authority of the House of Representatives, and to quote our first Speaker, Frederick Muhlenburg: "A proper symbol of office" for the Sergeant at Arms.

The mace we honor today was commissioned in August 1841, by Speaker John White. It is an exquisite example of the silversmith's art, and remains a visible reminder that our National Legislature has roots in the traditions of the Roman Republic and the British Parliament.

During the 77th Congress, when the mace began its second century of use, an occasion which apparently went unnoticed and unrecognized, JAMIE WHITTEN had served a month and a half the first of his 25 terms, in the House, and Sam Rayburn had just begun his tenure as Speaker. Also present in the House during this time was Thomas D'Alesandro, a second term Member from Maryland and NANCY PELOSI's father, as well as John D. Dingell, father of Chairman JOHN DINGELL.

G.K. Chesterton once wrote:

> The disadvantage of men not knowing the past is that they do not know the present. History is a hill or high point of vantage, from which alone men see the town in which they live or the age in which they are living.

History is continuity, and celebrating history—especially the history of this institution—reminds us that we are part of a larger tradition of representative democracy. And it gives us an ideal to live up to as Congress confronts the issues before the American people today.

These are historic times in which we live, and an especially appropriate time to remember the strength and the vitality and, yes, the living history of this institution and its capacity for greatness.

Since 1841, this emblem of the authority of the House of Representatives has borne silent witness to the proceedings of this Chamber. We take great pride today in recognizing and celebrating its 150th year of service to the U.S. House of Representatives.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the mace, the symbol of authority and order in the House of Representatives.

It sometimes seems that in the House nothing is more ephemeral than permanency. There is a constant shift of allegiance in which Members form temporary alliances on new bills, new Members are elected, and old Members leave in one way or another.

But amidst the swirl of events, amidst the tumult and change, we can look to the right of the Speaker's chair and see the mace of the House of Representatives.

□ 1300

It reminds us of the continuity, the history, and the permanence of the House, yes, and of our Republic. If any of us ever gets the idea that he or she is irreplaceable, the mace tells us by its silent but eloquent presence that what matters is not the individual but the institution itself.

The mace and the authority it symbolizes is a striking and visible reminder of a great and invisible power, and that is the power of a free people to choose their own Representatives.

A symbol cannot command respect, but it can remind us by its very presence of ideas and realities that deserve our respect. That is what the mace does, every day we are in session.

I am glad to be able to join with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the distinguished majority leader, to pay tribute to the mace that I first saw, I guess as a Congressman on a January day 35 years ago.

Back then, as a freshman Member of this House, I was in awe of what the mace represented. Yes, and 35 years has not distinguished the sense of awe but only increased it.

Yet today, as I look behind me to determine whether I should address the Chair as "Mr. Speaker," the mace obviously is on its pedestal. If the mace is down below, the obvious salutation or at least beginning is "Mr. Chairman" for addressing the Committee of the Whole House. So good that we should honor in this institution that which gives us such authority.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for this fine statement.

## WORKING WITH THE PRESIDENT

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, every day I read the papers with renewed amazement. The world I grew up in is gone. The old concepts that formed our vision and controlled our actions have been swept away.

We now have an opportunity as remarkable as that given to the people who founded this country: To lead the United States during a time of rapid change into a future full of possibilities and promise.

The President tonight will outline his vision of that future, and detail his plan to lead us there. I look forward to hearing what the President has to say, and to working with him during this pivotal point in history.

The needs that must be addressed are clear to the people in Connecticut. As I stood with them in the unemployment lines and in town meetings, they asked for new initiatives to turn the economy around, create jobs, and provide businesses with the capital to invest in new enterprise.

People, with and without jobs, came to me with horror stories about the lack of adequate health care and the tremendous expense of the health care they do get.

Our economy needs to be prepared for global competition unlike any we have ever faced, through better education, fair trade laws that break down international barriers, reform of our banking industry, and a strong industrial policy.

I look forward to tonights message with great anticipation, hoping that the President will offer a vision of our future that addresses these pressing concerns, and that all Americans can follow.

## A FAT-FREE FRANK

(Mr. THOMAS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, there are calls for a new agenda, but some things just do not change. Polls show that incumbents are in trouble. Incumbent Members in the House are in trouble for one big reason, incumbent arrogance.

The most recent example is the shenanigans with the frank. Taxpayers are now learning and are becoming outraged that their dollars can be used to send campaign informational mailings to people who are outside the Member's district. It may be legal, but it is not right. Let me repeat that. It may be legal, but it is not right.

I am introducing a bill that removes the statutory support for this activity. This bill deserves our support. I hope Members will support it. Join me in a fat-free frank.

## AMERICA IS TIRED OF READING GEORGE'S LIPS

(Mr. SCHUMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, for 3½ years now we have heard a lot of speeches by President Bush on what he is going to do. Isn't it about time he did some of it?

The President promised 30 million jobs in 8 years.

Now we have 2 million more Americans out of work than when he took office.

The President told us he wanted a comprehensive health care proposal, but it is disappearing even before his speech is given.

He has told us he was the Education President, but Federal aid for public education is half what it was a decade ago.

He declared war on drugs, but the streets are awash in cocaine and heroin.

Tonight, he comes back to the Hill for his fourth State of the Union address. He will tell us how he wants to revitalize the sagging economy.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are clamoring for action. They are tired of reading George Bush's lips. Lip service is all they have gotten out of Washington for too long.

They want the President and Congress to get down to business, especially now, when millions of Americans are feeling real pain from the recession.

That takes more than speeches. It takes the President and the Congress talking to each other, not past each other. It takes rolling up the sleeves and hard work; creative thinking and compromise to come up with a plan to get this country moving again.

## STOP WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT SPENDING SUPPORT THOMAS FAT-FREE FRANKING

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the congressional mailroom was very busy last week. In one 2-day period, 58 million pieces of mail were sent out. That is right. Fifty-eight million.

Some of this mail was legitimate constituent correspondence, but much was nothing more than thinly veiled campaign propaganda, sent at taxpayer expense into prospective new areas that Members might represent.

Yes, some Members are mailing not into their existing districts, but to potentially new areas.

The gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration, has introduced a bill to stop this unethical practice. The bill has already been endorsed by newspapers with as widely different editorial viewpoints as the New York Times and the Washington Times.

The bill is simple. Members of Congress will only be allowed to send updates and congressional newsletters to their existing constituents.

The House leadership is pushing for a 26-percent increase in Congress' own in-house budget this year. There is only one reason for such a huge increase. Some Congressmen are trying to use taxpayer money to be elected to new, post-redistricting districts. That is unethical, and we should make it illegal.

Support the Thomas fat-free franking bill.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL ON HEALTH-CARE REFORM SIDETRACKED

(Mr. SMITH of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, what happened to the President's health care proposal? The President promised the country he would send to Congress a significant proposal to improve America's health care system.

Now we learn the President's budget is being rewritten and health care reform will be submitted at a later date. This is like the old "My dog ate my homework" defense. Just as it does not wash in school, it does not wash here.

This country is calling on its President to come up with a serious, long-term plan to get us through the decade. Not a short-term Band-Aid to get him through the election. Health care, jobs, tax fairness for the middle class, lowering the deficit—these are the issues that demand a well thought out State of the Union speech.

Tonight, Mr. Speaker, I hope President Bush will offer some serious long-term plans and not more politically motivated Band-Aids. If he is serious, Congress will be more than happy to help him. But, if tonight's speech is more of the same Republican help the rich, soak the rest leftovers, then Congress will as before fight for the middle class in this country.

## SPEAKER'S SLUSH FUND

(Mr. SANTORUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I received a call from one of my constituents, Jeff Nunes. He was furious. Jeff had read a story in one of our Pittsburgh newspapers that reported approval of $20,000 to put new marble floors on three House elevators. Mr. Speaker, this type of spending habit only serves to reinforce that the slush fund of the Speaker and some of the leaders on the other side of the aisle is being used for lavish spending, while many Americans are out of jobs, out of work, and out of any hope for recovery.

I am not here just to criticize this House's leadership, but to question the process used to authorize spending under the legislative branch appropriations bill. Here's another case where unspent funds from congressional accounts are being used and spent by the Speaker without the consent, much less even the knowledge of other Members of Congress.

This Speaker's slush fund is an embarrassment to the Congress.

Last fall I sponsored several bills and amendments that would improve the handling of such situations to prohibit the reprogramming of funds and to give the money that is used, that is not spent in congressional accounts, back to the Treasury to reduce the deficit, not to be spent on marble floors.

I also sponsored legislation that would open up books to the American public. The American public has a right to know and see how our money is being spent.

I would plead with the Speaker to eliminate this slush fund and allow for that money to be spent to reduce the deficit.

□ 1310

## THE PRESS SHOULD CLEAN UP ITS ACT

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this sleazy rag, the Star, that brings us stories about three-headed Martians and pregnant 94-year-old women is now setting the agenda for the Presidential race. This is a sad day for American journalism when the mainstream press sees fit to follow a tabloid that is forced to pay for their stories.

The star of the Star, Gennifer Flowers, has a massive credibility problem as well, yet her wild accusations and not the issues might tumble the candidacy of Gov. Bill Clinton, who has made the mistake of discussing the issues in the Presidential race.

Mr. Speaker, the press questions the credibility of politicians. The time has come for the press to look in the mirror and to clean up their act as well.

## THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTH ANNUAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to congratulate the President on the submission of his fourth annual drug control strategy.

Over the past year our Nation has been distracted by such dramatic events as the collapse of the Soviet Union, the freeing of the American hostages held in Lebanon and, of course, Operation Desert Storm. Now, President Bush's fourth strategy reminds us of the important matters at home—including our Nation's critical antidrug efforts.

President Bush is commended for the international attention he has focused on the drug war. In 1988, we spent about $4.6 billion in antidrug efforts, now the administration is requesting $13 billion in antidrug funding for fiscal year 1993, that is a tripling of Federal resources in the last 5 years.

But all of these expenditures will be meaningless unless all of us throughout our Nation commit ourselves to work for a drug-free nation—in our homes and our communities. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with our President and the Office of the National Drug Control Policy to make 1993 a victory year in our drug war and in drug abuse reduction.

## PRESIDENT SHOULD ENFORCE U.S. TRADE LAWS

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, every year the American people get more promises in the State of the Union Address. This year is no different. In 3 short years the promises of President Bush have gone from "Read my lips" to "Dial 911." But the problem with that, Mr. Speaker, is when the American taxpayers dial 911 they get a recording at the new world order instructing them to deposit a few more yen.

Mr. Speaker, I think the President would be wise to stop the promises and start enforcing the laws of America, especially the trade laws of this country as they deal with Japan and China, before the President goes down in history as the most popular one-term President of all time.

## IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 967, BILL TO REPEAL THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

(Mr. GILCHREST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise for two purposes. First, I am looking forward to the President's message tonight to the Nation. I look forward to supporting him on new health care provisions, an economic package, the education initiatives, and initiatives to preserve our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise to support H.R. 967, a bill to repeal the Social Security earnings limit on senior citizens between the ages to 65 and 69. I urge

the conferees in the Older Americans Act reauthorization bill to keep the Senate language. This policy is outdated and must be changed so seniors can meet their high costs of living and maintain financial independence.

Under current law senior between the ages of 65 of 69 who receive Social Security benefits and must work to make ends meet can only $10,200 before having to forfeit $1 in Social Security benefits for every $3 earned. While this policy may have worked well in the past, it no longer meets the needs of the economy nor the needs of senior citizens.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in January 1989, 61 percent of workers age 63 and older were working because they need the money. At the same time, the Department of Labor warns of shortages in the labor market. There is a demand for skilled, dependable workers.

Furthermore, other forms of income do not disqualify our Social Security benefits. Retired senior citizens who receive unearned income, like that from interest or dividends, in excess of the current earnings test do not have any limit on their Social Security benefits.

This type of inequity needs to be changed, Mr. Speaker. I look forward to these changes and I look forward to the President's speech.

## FOCUSING ATTENTION ON AMERICA'S CHILDREN

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, in 1988, the President wrapped himself in the flag for the campaign. It looks like this year he is trying to wrap himself around America's children. Actually I would prefer the Captain Kangaroo act to the Rambo act.

I just want to say I think it was Members of this House and the Senate who voted for Kidsnet, that maybe finally got his attention. We all know if we feed America's children, if we immunize America's children and if we send them to Head Start they get off to a much better start. Unfortunately, the President promised to do those things in 1988 and then forgot to do it. Hopefully in his budget tonight he is going to remember.

The House and the Senate both passed the full funding for that in our Kidsnet. The President said he would veto the bill that that was in. Let us hope that he has rethought it, because over two-thirds of America's children eligible for Head Start still are not there. We know we have now 3 million more children in poverty than when he took over. We know the immunization rates are worse than many African and Latin American countries. That is shameful.

It is time we focus on America's children. Let us see more Captain Kangaroo from everybody.

## FOREIGN FIRMS FLEECING THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, foreign companies fleece the American taxpayer by not paying their fair share of taxes in the United States. Foreign companies—primarily but not all Japanese owe the United States Treasury a minimum of $35 to $50 billion in unpaid taxes for 1983-87 period, plus penalties, fines, and interest which would bring that tax bill to $150 billion. And then there are the next 4 years, what America could do with that money. The U.S. trade deficit could disappear. We could provide extended unemployment benefits for the unemployed—or apply part of the money to educate our young and repair our aging infrastructure.

But Mr. Hideo Takahashi, Assistant Director of International Economic Affairs for the Keidanren, objects to the U.S. effort to collect the taxes. He objects to requiring financial information from Japanese companies and their parent companies. American firms disclose this information in Japan and wherever it is required in the world—yet American companies still compete and pay their taxes. It is time to collect the unpaid taxes from all foreign firms—plus the interest, penalties, and fines. These foreign firms should stop fleecing American taxpayers by paying their fair share of taxes for the benefits received from this Nation.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES ACT OF 1992 AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE RESOLUTION

(Mr. HAYES of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as the President ponders his State of the Union Address, I encourage him to focus on the real needs of this Nation. Ask anyone in any city or town in this country and they will freely tell you the state of the Union. They will tell you that we are in need of rebuilding this Nation—the economy, the infrastructure, and housing. We need to provide jobs for the American worker.

There is a nationwide jobs emergency and this Government must immediately respond to the need. That is why today I will be introducing two legislative measures that will help set the national employment agenda, and that will help create jobs to build the infrastructure of this country, improve the quality of life, and return dignity to American workers. Common sense should tell us that the best way to decrease the deficit is to put people back to work—to increase our revenue by increasing the pool of taxpayers.

The first measure, the quality of life resolution, sets a policy statement for this Nation for full employment and the second measure, the Infrastructure Improvement and Job Opportunities Act of 1992 will create job opportunities at community-based jobs projects that renovate and rehabilitate the public infrastructure.

The state of the Union, Mr. Speaker, is apparent on every corner of every city and town, and those that are suffering can no longer be ignored. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues' support for the Infrastructure Improvement and Job Opportunities Act and the quality of life resolution, and look forward to their adoption.

□ 1320

## THE FOURTH NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

(Mr. RAMSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see that yesterday, the President released his fourth national drug control strategy, proposing an increase in Federal funding for drug treatment programs to $2.3 billion for 1993.

Tragically, 5.5 million addicted people still need treatment, but providers have had to turn many of these people away. I applauded President Bush's proposed capacity expansion program, which would provide additional drug treatment slots for those who need them most.

In addition, we should consider providing vouchers to individuals seeking drug treatment without access to it. Vouchers would open even more doors for treatment to those in our society who can least afford it.

I urge my colleagues to include these elements of the President's drug control strategy as part of a comprehensive antidrug bill this year. Mr. Speaker, it is time to end America's addiction to drugs.

## THE SEASON FOR SANTA CLAUS IS OVER

(Mr. WEISS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the President, we are told, is about to play Santa Claus in the State of the Union Message. He will over tax relief to everyone in sight in the misguided belief that that will get our Nation out of its economic depression.

Most economists say he is dead wrong. What the country needs, they say, is a massive infusion of Federal money into our physical and social infrastructure. That will achieve a number of essential goals. It would put millions back to meaningful work. It would stop the drain on the Treasury for costly assistance programs. It would repair our crumbling roads, bridges, sewage facilities, transportation, housing, education, and health systems. And, finally, it would give us the only realistic possibility of reducing the deficit.

Let us face it: We cannot pennypinch ourselves out of a $3.7 trillion national debt that was amassed for the most part by the Reagan-Bush administrations.

Only by putting millions of unemployed Americans back to work can we both reduce the national debt and rebuild and reinvigorate America.

The season for Santa Claus is over, and as former President Nixon once said, "We are all Keynesians now."

## NASA NEEDS TO WAKE UP

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, NASA announced that it will begin setting up equipment this week in the Mojave Desert to look for space aliens. NASA will spend $100 million on this Star Trek-type project.

I think it is totally ridiculous that NASA would spend hard-earned taxpayer dollars in this way.

The Associated Press reported that there have been 50 similar projects, organized searches, since 1960, with nothing found so far.

The Congress has given NASA huge increases in recent years, over $5 billion in increases in just the last 5 years. If they are going to spend $100 million to try to find little green men in space, I think their budget should be cut.

Just think how many poor people could be helped with $100 million, or how much could be done for education.

The people at NASA need to wake up. They need to know that there is a recession going on with millions out of work. They surely do not need to take $100 million from American families to conduct a futile search for space aliens. I think it is just pitiful that they will arrogantly waste so much money in this way.

This project will help no one except for the bureaucrats at NASA.

## INTRODUCTION OF JAPANESE TRADE RESOLUTION

(Mr. BRUCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you have followed the circus we are calling our trade policy with Japan. The President came back from Japan with promises that the Japanese would purchase $19 billion in auto parts and 20,000 cars. The President was scarcely back in the United States when we hear that those promises were in fact only targets. We found out that no guarantees could be made that those targets would be reached. And finally, to add insult to injury, the Speaker of the Japanese House told us that our workers were lazy and overpaid.

Well, the Speaker of the Japanese House obviously hasn't been to my district lately. Overpaid is probably the last word that comes to mind. The fact is, there are too many people looking for work, both in my district and across the country, to worry about being overpaid. Instead, they are worried about how they are going to feed their children and pay for their doctor's bills.

It is especially ironic that a Japanese official is making these claims because the Japanese are notorious for their unfair trade practices. They use import barriers to close other countries out of their markets while invading other markets with below cost products. Until now, we have allowed these practices, secure in the knowledge that our economy was a picture of health and vitality. Well, it doesn't take a genius to see that our economy is no longer so healthy. I believe our trade policies should reflect this change.

I will be introducing a resolution today which urges the President to get tough in negotiating with the Japanese. We can no longer rely on a smile and a handshake to produce open Japanese markets. Instead, we need to sit down and conduct tough negotiations in specific industries. This approach has worked in the past and will continue to work in the future if we take the initiative. It's time to stop exporting jobs and instead start taking care of our own.

## HAIL TO THE REDSKINS—AGAIN

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate our beloved Washington Redskins on their 37-24 victory over the Buffalo Bills in Superbowl XXVI. This win was the perfect ending to a near-perfect season for the Washington area's hometown heroes.

In Sunday's game, as well as throughout the entire season, the team that featured a Mann, a Monk, and some Hogs displayed a tremendous amount of professionalism and sportsmanship. From coach "Golly Gee" Gibbs to MVP Mark Rypien, to "the Posse," the Redskins kept a low public profile and spent their time and energy preparing for their opponent.

After losing to the Dallas Cowboys in their 12th game, ending their hopes of finishing the regular season undefeated, the Redskins rebounded to finish the year with a record of 14-2, the best in the NFL. They breezed through the playoffs, and had little trouble finishing off the Bills—a formidable opponent—for their third title in 10 years under Coach Gibbs.

However, individual records have never been an important part of this team's makeup. Although players such as Rypien, wide receiver Gary Clark, tackle Jim Lachey, cornerback Darrell Green, and defensive end Charles Mann, to name a few, had superb seasons and are among the eight Redskins playing in the Pro Bowl. However, the team concept has always prevailed. The Redskins know that teams, not individuals, win championships, and it is a tribute to the coaching staff that these high-profile athletes are able to work together in reaching a common goal. No one epitomized this attitude more than long-time NFL veteran linebacker Matt Millen, who was placed on reserve—not eligible to participate—before the Super Bowl. Millen, a veteran of Super Bowls with two other teams did not complain when he was informed of his reserve status. Instead, he worked the sidelines during the game, rooting his teammates on to victory.

These are some of the reasons we cheer the Redskins week after week. Owner Jack Kent Cooke and Coach "Hey" Gibbs are quality individuals who surround themselves with outstanding players and coaches. Talent is crucial, but it must be molded into a smooth machine to win championships. With assistant coaches like "Torgy" Torgeson and Richie Petitbon, and with General Manager Charlie Casserly continuing to oversee operations, still another NFL championship is a very realistic possibility next year.

Let's all "Hail to the Redskins," and I look forward to seeing the Redskins next year in Pasadena for Super Bowl XXVII.

## DO NOT SHIFT BURDEN BACK TO WORKING FAMILIES

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, it is our understanding that at the President's State of the Union Address this evening right here, he will be announcing that he is calling for the repeal of the luxury tax on yachts. Now he is arguing that by repealing this tax the boating industry will be invigorated, and more people will go back to work.

He will also argue that the yacht tax has not raised much revenue, if any, for the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to argue over either of those points, but I think it is only fair to recount the history of why we increased the luxury tax on yachts.

I take us back about 15 months to a debate that took place in this Chamber when the Democrats stood for the proposition that in order to reduce the budget deficit in this country, the wealthiest people in this country should pay a higher tax rate. We called at that time for a surtax on the income tax of millionaires, and the White House told us that was totally unacceptable; we could not impose this surtax on the income tax of millionaires. They came back with an alternative. The alternative was a luxury tax on the toys of the millionaires, on their yachts, their private airplanes, their jewelry, their expensive imported cars. So that was our compromise.

Tonight now, if the President is going to repeal the luxury tax on yachts and take what little burden might have existed on the wealthy off of them, I hope he does not shift that burden back to the working families of America. They have had too much of that under the Reagan-Bush economic theory.

## RELEASE OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

(Mr. COUGHLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as the Republican chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I welcome the fourth installment of the national drug control strategy, which updates America's comprehensive, coordinated, multiple-front battle plan on fighting and winning the war against drugs and I congratulate President Bush and drug czar Bob Martinez for their aggressive efforts to lead our Nation's struggle against narcotics.

I believe the Bush administration is entirely correct to focus our Nation's overall drug program on reducing the use of illegal substances through prevention, treatment and street level law enforcement; and to attack the supply of illicit narcotics through dismantling major drug organizations, both domestically and internationally, through seizing financial assets, destroying labs, airstrips and planes, and arresting the drug kingpins.

The administration has made a major funding commitment to the antidrug effort, increasing overall funding by 93 percent from $4.6 billion in 1988 to approximately $13 billion in fiscal year 1993. This figure includes $3.5 billion for State and local government drug control programs and a doubling of Federal treatment funds and prevention activities, since 1989.

But the figures that really count are those measuring consumption of drugs by American citizens. Since the administration took office, casual drug use has declined 13 percent. This continues an overall trend of decreased casual usage of 45 percent since 1985. The record is more mixed with hardcore use, which has increasingly become more of an inner-city, low-income, and minority-based problem. However, even in this group, use continues to decline among younger users. Thus for both casual users and hardcore addicts, the pipeline of those becoming involved in drugs continues to shrink. That means in future years, the problems associated with drugs, including crime and violence and drug addicted babies, hopefully will become more manageable.

Congress, although meeting the administration's overall budget request, has repeatedly failed to enact legislation that address very targeted fronts in our struggle against illicit substances. Specific legislation to require accountability in treatment and increase treatment capacity, H.R. 2810 for example, or to approve targeted education and treatment grants that would focus on the hardcore abuse problem, have languished in various committees and subcommittees for 3 years.

The Congress has also failed to enact air interdiction legislation proposed by the administration, which I introduced, which would make it a crime for a drug trafficking pilot to refuse a Coast Guard officer's order to land. This legislation is over 2 years old, and because of congressional inaction, our drug interdiction agencies are hampered in the performance of their duties because they do not have the necessary authority to carry out a full court press against the drug cartels.

Thus, some important progress has been made in the war against drugs. But we can and must do more. Now is not the time to give up; now is not the time to say we are on the wrong road; now is not the time to politicize the drug war with headline seeking press releases that are not based on the facts.

The fourth drug strategy points us in the right direction; and it is the manifestation of the leadership and commitment of this administration to end this scourge.

□ 1330

## IT IS DISLOYAL AND TREASONOUS TO USE ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES

(Mr. DORNAN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, in my 15-year tenure on Capitol Hill, with a break after the reapportionment of 1982, I have spent now 13 years on the Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

I want to associate myself with our excellent ranking minority member who just spoke and also congratulate the President for a 93-percent increase in just the 3 years he has been in office.

I want to congratulate Mr. Martinez, former Governor of Florida, who is doing an excellent job, and Bill Bennett, former Cabinet officer of Education who preceded him.

The one thing that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Martinez both say, and actually they are following the lead of our distinguished chairman here, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], is that we are not going to surrender and cave in to screams from the far left and the far right that we are going to add to the alcohol problems of this country, alcohol abuse problems, legalization of every kind of narcotic substance across the board and then get the government in the business of controlling advertising, controlling the purity of certain drugs.

Now, $12.7 billion is a terrible chunk out of our big budget in this country to try and counter those Americans who do not realize in addition to personal self-destruction what a vicious act, an unpatriotic act it is, to rip their country apart and cause governments to be in danger of falling in Central and South America and people to die all up and down the line of the narcotics trafficking.

I went with the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] into Surinam. I went back myself to Ghana a few days later and to Trinidad to see the young American women who are used as mules and who are arrested on their very first trip from New York City and other cities, to see them rotting in jails in Jamaica and Trinidad, and that is a real tragedy. It is a disloyal, treasonous act to use illegal substances in this country, and let us get that clear.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET SHIP DISPOSAL ACT OF 1992

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3512) to direct

the Secretary of Transportation to dispose of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3512

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "NDRF Ship Disposal Act of 1992".

**SEC. 2. DISPOSAL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS.**

(a) DISPOSAL REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than paragraph (3)) and before April 1, 1997, the Secretary of Transportation shall dispose of all vessels that are in the National Defense Reserve Fleet on the date of the enactment of this Act and that—

(A) are not assigned to the Ready Reserve Force component of that fleet; and

(B) are not specifically authorized or required by statute to be used for a particular purpose.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Secretary shall notify the Secretary of the Navy of the intent of the Secretary to dispose of a vessel under this section, by not later than 90 days before the date of that disposal.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON DISPOSAL REQUIREMENT.—

(A) RETENTION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES.—The Secretary shall not dispose of a vessel under this section if the Secretary of the Navy certifies to the Secretary within 30 days after receiving notification of the intent of the Secretary to dispose of the vessel, that—

(i) the vessel is militarily useful, and

(ii) retention of the vessel in the National Defense Reserve Fleet is necessary for national defense purposes.

(B) USE BY STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY.—The Secretary is authorized to not dispose of a vessel otherwise required to be disposed of under this section if the Secretary certifies to the Congress that the vessel is needed for use by a State or Federal governmental agency.

(C) RECERTIFICATION REQUIRED AFTER ONE YEAR.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary—

(i) may dispose of a vessel after the one-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of the Navy makes a certification described in subparagraph (A) with respect to the vessel, unless the Secretary of the Navy makes a subsequent certification under that subparagraph with respect to the vessel; and

(ii) shall dispose of a vessel after the one-year period beginning on the date the Secretary makes a certification described in subparagraph (B) with respect to the vessel, unless the Secretary makes a subsequent certification under that subparagraph with respect to the vessel.

(D) ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT.—This section shall not be construed as superseding, or authorizing any activity prohibited by, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(4) METHOD OF DISPOSAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall dispose of vessels pursuant to this section—

(A) in accordance with section 508 or 510(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 App. U.S.C. 1158, 1160(i)); and

(B) in the case of vessels disposed of after 3 months after the effective date of this section, in accordance with the plan submitted by the Secretary under subsection (b).

(b) VESSEL DISPOSAL PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the Congress a plan for disposing of vessels pursuant to this section, by not later than 3 months after the effective date of this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under this subsection shall include—

(A) procedures to be followed in disposing of vessels, including procedures for notifying the Secretary of the Navy pursuant to subsection (a)(2);

(B) standards developed by the Secretary for—

(i) identifying vessels to be disposed of,

(ii) establishing the priority for disposing of each vessel so identified, and

(iii) making certifications under subsection (a)(3)(B);

(C) standards developed by the Secretary of the Navy for making certifications under subsection (a)(3)(A); and

(D) a preliminary schedule for vessel disposals which indicates the number of vessels, or percentage of the total number of vessels required to be disposed of, that will be disposed of each year.

(c) USE OF VESSELS FOR ARTIFICIAL REEF PROGRAM.—

(1) SELECTION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may select not more than 15 of the vessels required to be disposed of under this section, for transfer to States for establishing artificial reefs.

(2) APPLICATION AND USE BY STATE.—A State may apply to the Secretary for a vessel selected under paragraph (1), for use—

(A) as an artificial reef in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1973 for certain programs of the Department of Commerce and for other purposes", approved August 22, 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1220 et seq., hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "Artificial Reef Act"); or

(B) for exchanging for another vessel to be used by the State for an artificial reef in accordance with this subsection.

(3) REQUIREMENT TO TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall transfer a vessel selected under paragraph (1) to a State which fulfills the requirements for that transfer under the Artificial Reef Act with respect to the vessel (or another vessel to be acquired by exchange under this subsection).

(4) VESSEL EXCHANGES.—

(A) APPROVAL REQUIRED.—A State may not exchange a vessel acquired (or to be acquired) under this subsection from the Secretary for another vessel unless that exchange is approved by the Secretary. The Secretary may not approve any such exchange before the effective date of regulations issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

(B) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall, by not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue regulations which establish such terms and conditions for vessel exchanges under this subsection as the Secretary considers appropriate to—

(i) protect the interests of the United States, including requirements for undertakings with sureties under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) ensure that the use by a State for an artificial reef of a vessel acquired by the State through that exchange shall comply with the requirements applicable to use of obsolete ships for that purpose under the Artificial Reef Act.

(C) TREATMENT OF VESSELS ACQUIRED BY STATES BY EXCHANGE.—For purposes of this subsection and the Artificial Reef Act, a vessel acquired (or to be acquired) by a State by exchange under paragraph (2)(B) shall be treated as an obsolete ship.

(D) USE OF VESSEL EXCHANGED BY STATE.—A person that acquires a vessel from a State through an exchange under this subsection shall—

(i) scrap that vessel by not later than 6 months after the date of the exchange; and

(ii) enter into an undertaking with sureties, approved by the Secretary, to ensure that scrapping is carried out.

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

(1) NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET.—The term "National Defense Reserve Fleet" means that fleet maintained under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 App. U.S.C. 1744).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Transportation.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on April 1, 1992.

**SEC. 3. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**

(a) CORRECTION.—Section 11(b) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended by section 6 of the Act of October 13, 1989 (Public Law 101-115, commonly referred to as the "Maritime Administration Authorization Act of 1990"), is amended to read as if it had not been repealed by section 307(12) of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-225).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective December 12, 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3512 is the National Defense Reserve Fleet Ship Disposal Act of 1991. It was introduced by Congressmen BROOMFIELD, WYDEN, DAVIS, LENT, and me on October 8, 1991. It directs the Secretary of Transportation to dispose of all vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet before January 1, 1997—unless they are assigned to the Ready Reserve Force component of that fleet, or are specifically authorized by statute to be used for a particular purpose.

This bill sets in place a plan and schedule to scrap those vessels that are no longer militarily useful, and provides a workable framework for the disposal of the obsolete components of the National Defense Reserve Fleet. The proceeds received for these vessels will be applied by the Maritime Administration to upgrade vessels for the Ready Reserve Force. H.R. 3512 is the product of two hearings and the recommendations of a General Accounting Office study of the fleet, and it has the support of the Department of Transportation.

When we filed the report on H.R. 3512, the cost estimate of the Congressional

Budget Office was not available. It is here now, and I would like to insert it in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
*Washington, DC, January 15, 1992.*

Hon. WALTER B. JONES,
*Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 3512, the NDRF Ship Disposal Act of 1991, as reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on January 3, 1992. The bill would affect direct spending and thus would be subject to pay-as-you-go procedures under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, the estimate required under clause 8 of House Rule XXI also is attached. We estimate that any budgetary impact of H.R. 3512 would be negligible.

H.R. 3512 would require the Secretary of Transportation to dispose of certain vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF) by January 1, 1997. Exempt from this requirement would be all ships within the Ready Reserve Force (RRF) component of the fleet as well as certain vessels deemed to be useful for military or other authorized purposes. Disposal of the ships would be governed by title V of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (relating to the sale of obsolete vessels for scrap) and would be carried out under a plan to be developed by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), which manages the NDRF on behalf of the U.S. Navy. Up to fifteen of the vessels may be transferred to qualified states for artificial reefs, as authorized by Public Law 92-402.

Presently there are about 135 ships in the NDRF that are not in the Ready Reserve Force, including 20-25 vessels of sufficient value to be upgraded to the RRF, used by other federal agencies, or made available to states for maritime training. Most of the remaining ships (including about 20 already on the inactive retention list) are in poor condition and will probably be scrapped under MARAD's existing ship disposal program. Initiated last year, this program calls for a phased reduction of the existing non-RRF fleet over the 1991-2000 period, mostly through direct sales on world scrap markets. (Some vessels would be donated to nonprofit organizations or used as artificial reefs.) Under existing law, the proceeds from the sale of obsolete vessels will be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund, from which they will be available without further appropriation for the purposes of acquiring new NDRF vessels.

Based on information obtained from MARAD, CBO does not expect the enactment of H.R. 3512 to have any significant impact on the agency's program or budget. Because many of the provisions of H.R. 3512 reflect current Administration practices (including those regarding conveyance to states for artificial reefs), it appears that the same number of vessels would be disposed of under both the existing and mandated ship disposal programs. While it is possible that, under the bill's accelerated disposal schedule, some proceeds from scrap sales may be realized earlier, most or all of the change would probably be matched by faster spending on new vessels for the NDRF. Moreover, any savings on maintenance costs from the earlier disposal of existing NDRF vessels would be at least partially offset by additional expenses associated with new acquisitions.

Enactment of this legislation would have no impact on the budgets of state or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
*Director.*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE [1]

The applicable cost estimate of this act for all purposes of sections 252 and 253 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be as follows:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Change in outlays | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Change in receipts | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Mr. Speaker, the bill presented incorporates several minor amendments from the original bill. It changes the effective date to April 1, 1992; provides more flexibility regarding the acquisition of obsolete vessels for artificial reefs; and makes a technical correction regarding the administration of the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me compliment the original sponsor of this legislation, our colleague from Michigan, Mr. BROOMFIELD. He has done a fine job of identifying a problem, looking into it thoroughly, and working with my committee to produce an effective solution. He and Mr. WYDEN from Oregon deserve credit for their roles in this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Chairman JONES for his able leadership throughout the consideration of H.R. 3512.

First, I want to make sure that everyone recognizes that this vessel disposal program being set up by H.R. 3512 involves the 116 vessels in the non-RRF portion of the National Defense Reserve Fleet. The overwhelming bulk of these vessels are over 45 years old and their usefulness has been severely questioned.

The subcommittee has held extensive hearings on the specific issue of what to do with the older NDRF ships. In addition, the committee received a GAO report on this same issue. While the GAO report concludes that most, if not all, of the NDRF vessels could be activated during a period of national emergency, these vessels are old, slow, difficult to crew, and incapable of carrying large amounts of cargo, and therefore are no longer needed as sealift assets.

The bill, which replaces H.R. 265 and sets up a disposal regime for the NDRF—non-RRF—ships, allows the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation to retain those vessels which should be retained for governmental uses. MarAd will prepare a plan for disposing of the NDRF ships that have not been assigned to the RRF; set aside by statute for a particular purpose or reserved for use by a State or Federal agency; or identified by the Navy as militarily useful vessels needed for the national defense, by January 1, 1997. The Navy must recertify annually any ships it wants retained.

This legislation gives the administration the latitude it needs to manage this disposal properly in a timely fashion.

It also sets aside 15 of these ships for possible donation to States for use as artificial fish reef. I want to thank Chairman JONES and the committee for including a provision which will facilitate the acquisition of vessels for the creation of artificial reefs in Great Lakes waters.

Finally I want to commend a fellow Member of the Michigan delegation and my close friend BILL BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, without his persistence and diligence, we would not yet be to first base. Instead, largely because of BILL BROOMFIELD, we now have a real opportunity to correct a Federal program that seemed to have lost sight of its objective. Not only are we refocused, but we may even be able to save the Government some money.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN].

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to join in the praise for Chairman JONES who has shepherded this legislation and has been most gracious in all his efforts to help us work out this legislation.

I also want to commend our colleague, the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] as well, because this is truly a bipartisan bill.

I want to follow up on what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] has said about the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD]. The fact of the matter is that this legislation is out here today because the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] has bulldogged this issue for years and years, saying that this was a question of fairness for the taxpayers and for our national security. I want to join the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] in saluting the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] who has made it possible for this legislation to be out here on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is we are dealing with 116 vessels, virtually all of them that are older than I am. What we have is a set of cadavers that have long outlived their usefulness. It is time to scrap them and use those scarce dollars to build up a modern sealift capability.

Perhaps the most telling comment about these 116 vessels is that during

[1] An estimate of H.R. 3512 as reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on January 3, 1992. This estimate was transmitted by the Congressional Budget Office on January 15, 1992.

the Persian Gulf war, rather than being able to rely on our own vessels and these ships, we were involved in a rent-a-ship program where we had to go out and lease foreign vessels, and not one of these ships that we are talking about here today was in a position to be reactivated and help to promote our national security during the Persian Gulf conflict.

So this legislation in my view is long overdue.

I must tell our colleagues that during a time when resources are scarce, the essence of our national security must involve a modern capability that can move around the world quickly. These ships are not in any position to play a role in that kind of national security service.

So I join in our bipartisan efforts today and again commend Chairman JONES and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] and particularly the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD]. Through our investigations in the subcommittee we were able to join Chairman JONES in this effort, and I want to thank my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important piece of legislation. Before I begin my remarks, I just want to thank, and congratulate, two senior Members of this body—Chairman JONES and my honorable colleague from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD].

Mr. BROOMFIELD was the first to raise the alarm about waste and mismanagement in the maintenance of these inordinately expensive, and obviously unnecessary maritime cadavers within the National Defense Reserve Fleet. It was his doggedness and energy in the pursuit of saving the taxpayers' dollars that resulted in a hearing before my Small Business Subcommittee 2 years ago on this matter. Suffice it to say that we found gaping holes in the Maritime Administration's arguments for preserving that fleet. To its credit, the Maritime Administration has abandoned its earlier, untenable position and now supports this bill. I congratulate them for seeing the light.

Mr. BROOMFIELD is, of course, the primary author of the legislation before us, today, which liquidates this fleet in a timely, and cost-effective manner—one which will save millions of those hard-earned tax dollars.

Mr. JONES shepherded this bill through the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and now brings this legislation to the floor. His leadership has been painstaking, and the benefits will be felt by taxpayers across-the-board.

The object of this bill is approximately 116 Government-owned cargo vessels within the NDRF. Most of these ships are of World War II vintage—Victory ships. They are old, small, and slow-moving. For many, crews would have to be retrained to use near-extinct technology in order to activate these ships in the case of a national emergency.

That is, if they could be reactivated. A general Accounting Office report done at our behest indicated that many of these ships had been poorly maintained, and that in many cases key spare parts were nowhere to be found. Those problems obviously lead the Government to go the rent-a-ship route during the Persian Gulf war, when not one of these ships was reactivated, and yet scores of foreign flag vessels were leased to carry our war material and supplies.

To me, the gulf sealift was the litmus test for this oldest, but not boldest, portion of the NDRF. These 116 ships serve no earthly purpose under any conflict scenario. They are moored in places like Fort Eustis, VA; San Francisco, CA, and Beaumont, TX, soaking up about $10 million per year in ill-spent maintenance costs, and denying us an estimated $40 million in liquidated value.

There is no reason to continue this fleet. The aging ships lost their strategic value years ago. Let's do now what should have been done in an earlier Congress and begin liquidating these ships in a reasonable and efficient manner.

If I may address one more item, the amendment to be offered on the floor, today, allowing for the conditional exchange of some ships within the fleet for non-NDRF vessels seems to be an extremely reasonable and beneficial idea, and one which will benefit the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and the legislation, and I again thank Mr. JONES and Mr. BROOMFIELD for the strong leadership they've demonstrated on this important issue.

□ 1340

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] the principal author of this legislation.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this is a most appropriate time to bring this bill to the floor. Last month, we commemorated the 50th anniversary of the beginning of America's participation in World War II.

The ships we are discussing here today are veterans of that war. They fought the good fight. They served America well, and now it's time to muster them out with full honors.

I would like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina, Chairman JONES of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, as well as its ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan, BOB DAVIS. I would also like to thank the gentleman from New York NORMAN LENT, ranking member of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, for their work in bringing this bill to the floor. Special thanks also to the gentleman from Oregon RON WYDEN, for his help in focusing attention on this important issue in the Small Business Committee.

Also, great credit should go to Paul Russinoff, a former member of my staff, and to Terri Hauser, Karen Block, and Tim Lanigan of my present staff and to Rusty Johnston and Mark Rugge of the Merchant Marine Committee staff.

Some of my fellow Members might wonder why BILL BROOMFIELD, a Member normally associated with the Foreign Affairs Committee, has sponsored this bill and taken such an interest in seeing it become law.

My interest in the so-called ghost fleet stems from a call I got from an old friend, the late Bill Donaldson, the former mayor of Pontiac, MI. Bill told me about a number of World War II—era vessels that were being used for naval target practice and others that were being sunk as artificial reefs.

What concerned Bill was the sight of these ships being sent to the bottom of the ocean loaded down with a treasure chest of expensive equipment.

America's do-it-yourselfer, who spends his Saturday mornings at the hardware store, would not believe what was being thrown away: motors, band saws, lathes and vises, rotary pumps, and radar equipment were just some of the items.

What neither Bill nor I could understand is why these ships were being sunk with millions of dollars of this equipment on board. In an era when American taxpayers are being forced to cut back on the family budgets, there is no reason why Uncle Sam should be so wasteful with his.

I decided to look into the matter for myself, so I flew down to take a look at the ships that are part of the James River fleet.

What I found amazed me. Anyone who has driven by a farmhouse, and seen an old rusty hulk of a 1940 Hudson or Nash sitting up on blocks, can visualize what much of this reserve fleet looks like.

Grass is growing on the decks of some of these ships, paint is peeling off the hulls, and rusting materials and equipment lie everywhere.

Many of the brave men and women who served in our Armed Forces 50 years ago would be amazed—and depressed—at the sight of these ships.

Americans don't drive 50-year-old cars anymore, and I cannot imagine we are going to win any battles in 50-year-old ships. As I looked this fleet over, I began to wonder why we were keeping many of these ships at all.

That lesson was driven home to me at the start of the war against Iraq. Operation Desert Shield provided about as good a test case of these ships as anyone is likely to devise. Not one of them was used. And for a good reason. Not one of them would have made it across the ocean in time to supply our troops.

In fact, fewer than half of the ships in the more up-to-date Ready Reserve were called up for service in the Persian Gulf conflict, and only 14 of the 41 that were used made it to the gulf on time.

One senior Army official put it best: "The Ready Reserve," he said, "ain't ready."

If the Ready Reserve was late on arrival, the 100 or so ships in the World War II-era ghost fleet would have been dead on arrival. No military commander in his right mind would rely on these old World War II ships to get the goods to his troops.

For years the ghost fleet has been weathering the elements, gathering rust and costing the taxpayers millions of dollars. If ever there was a case for mercy killing, this is it.

While I favor a mustering out of the ghost fleet, let me say that I continue to be an outspoken advocate of a strong defense. Our sealift capacity is an important part of our military strength. I am definitely on the side of rebuilding our Nation's Merchant Marine.

But I do oppose wasting the taxpayer's money to maintain ships that cannot possibly serve when needed. Roughly half of the ships in our mothballed fleet were built in the World War II era.

The bill directs the Secretary of Transportation to dispose of all vessels that are in the National Defense Reserve Fleet that are not assigned to the Ready Reserve Force component of that fleet.

Specifically, the bill sets an up-or-out policy. A vessel must be upgraded to Ready Reserve Force status or it must be scrapped. An exception will be made if the Secretary of Defense states that a particular ship must be kept for national security reasons.

Proceeds from the sale of useless vessels will be used to make sure that the Ready Reserve Force is truly ready for the Nation's next emergency.

Disposing of the old wounded warriors will weed out our inventory of unusable vessels so that we can focus our efforts on the real deficiencies in our sealift capacity.

So I do not consider this bill merely a matter of sounding taps for a fleet from the past; I also consider it a matter of sounding reveille for a fleet of the future.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this important legislation.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise in support of H.R. 3512, the NDRF Ship Disposal Act of 1991.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has worked on this legislation for the last couple of years to determine the best procedure for disposal of the older vessels being held in the National Defense Reserve Fleet [NDRF]. Currently, the NDRF is composed of 212 vessels, including 96 in the Ready Reserve Force [RRF] and, of course this legislation would not affect the RRF vessels. There are 71 victory class ships and 45 other older vessels in the non-RRF portion of the NDRF. It is these ships that we are talking about today.

After studying the excellent report that the committee received from the General Accounting Office, it appears that this legislation achieves the rational approach to the disposal of these older ships that we have been looking for. H.R. 3512 will allow the Federal Government, through the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Navy to make decisions on which ships should be retained and which ships should be scrapped.

The bill also would prevent the scrapping of any vessels that are assigned for use by either a Federal or State agency. So, if the Corps of Engineers or one of the State maritime academies are using ships that are officially considered to be in the NDRF, those ships will be retained until no longer needed. The Maritime Administration [Marad] will use its existing statutory authority to scrap those ships which are not needed and the agency can use either foreign or domestic scrapping companies for this purpose. The bill also sets aside 15 NDRF ships for possible donation to coastal States for use as artificial fish reefs.

After discussions with the original cosponsors of this legislation—Messrs. BROOMFIELD and WYDEN—and representatives from Marad, we have crafted a bill that meets everyone's objectives. I understand that the administration is prepared to sign this bill in its current form. It represents a sound economic approach to the disposal of these old ships and will provide the Government with funds to acquire additional ships that ultimately could be upgraded to RRF status. At the same time it will protect our national defense shipping needs by preserving those ships that might still be militarily useful.

I want to specifically thank our committee chairman, WALTER JONES, and our ranking member, BOB DAVIS, for their help in moving this bill through the committee. Also, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the hard work and perseverance of Congressman BILL BROOMFIELD—the original sponsor of this legislation—and Congressman RON WYDEN who worked with us in the development of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our House colleagues to join with us in supporting this bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3512, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## FLOWER GARDEN BANKS MARINE SANCTUARY DESIGNATION

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3866) to provide for the designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

***TITLE I—NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY***

*FLOWER GARDEN BANKS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY*

*SECTION 101. Notwithstanding section 304(b) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1434(b))—*

*(1) the Secretary of Commerce shall, on January 17, 1992 (or as soon thereafter as is practicable), publish under that Act in the Federal Register a notice of designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary, as described in the notice of designation submitted to the Congress on November 20, 1991; and*

*(2) that designation shall take effect on January 17, 1992.*

***TITLE II—MERCHANT MARINE PROVISIONS***

*NON-VESSEL-OPERATING COMMON CARRIERS*

*SEC. 201. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier Act of 1991".*

*(b) PROHIBITED ACTS.—Section 10(b) of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. App. 1709(b)) is amended—*

*(1) in paragraph (14), by inserting ", insurance, or other surety" after "bond"; and*

*(2) in paragraph (15), by inserting ", insurance, or other surety" after "bond".*

*(c) SURETY FOR NVOCC'S.—Section 23 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. App. 1721), is amended—*

*(1) in the section heading by striking "**bonding of**" and inserting in lieu thereof "**surety for**";*

*(2) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:*

*"(a) SURETY.—Each non-vessel-operating common carrier shall furnish to the Commission a bond, proof of insurance, or such other surety, as the Commission may require, in a form and an amount determined by the Commission to be satisfactory to insure the financial responsibility of that carrier. Any bond submitted pursuant to this section shall be issued by a surety company found acceptable by the Secretary of the Treasury.";*

*(3) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c) through (e) as subsections (b) through (d), respectively;*

*(4) in subsection (b), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by striking "BOND" in the subsection heading and inserting in lieu thereof "SURETY";*

*(B) by inserting ", insurance, or other surety" after "bond"; and*

*(C) by inserting "under this Act" after "transportation-related activities"; and*

*(5) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—*

*(A) by inserting ", insurance, or other surety" after "bond"; and*

*(B) by striking "subsection (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (c)".*

*(d) INTERIM RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Federal Maritime Commission may prescribe interim rules and regulations necessary to carry out the amendments made by this section.*

*(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 23 in the table of contents in the first section of the Shipping Act of 1984 is amended by striking "Bonding of" and inserting in lieu thereof "Surety for".*

*(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall become effective 90 days after the date of its enactment.*

*CLARIFICATIONS OF, AND LIMITATIONS ON, GAMBLING DEVICES PROHIBITIONS*

*SEC. 202. (a) TRANSPORT TO A PLACE IN A STATE, ETC.—Section 2 of the Act of January 2,*

*1951 (15 U.S.C. 1172; commonly referred to as the "Johnson Act"), is amended—*

*(1) by inserting before the first paragraph the following: "(a) GENERAL RULE.—";*

*(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated) by striking ", District of Columbia,";*

*(3) by inserting before the second paragraph the following: "(b) AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—"; and*

*(4) by adding at the end the following:*

*"(c) EXCEPTION.—This section does not prohibit the transport of a gambling device to a place in a State or a possession of the United States on a vessel on a voyage, if—*

*"(1) use of the gambling device on a portion of that voyage is, by reason of subsection (b) of section 5, not a violation of that section; and*

*"(2) the gambling device remains on board that vessel while in that State.".*

*(b) REPAIR, OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.—Section 5 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 1175) is amended—*

*(1) by inserting before "It shall be unlawful" the following: "(a) GENERAL RULE.—";*

*(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", including on a vessel documented under chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, or documented under the laws of a foreign country"; and*

*(3) by adding at the end the following:*

*"(b) EXCEPTION.—*

*"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section does not prohibit—*

*"(A) the repair, transport, possession, or use of a gambling device on a vessel that is not within the boundaries of any State or possession of the United States; or*

*"(B) the transport or possession, on a voyage, of a gambling device on a vessel that is within the boundaries of any State or possession of the United States, if—*

*"(i) use of the gambling device on a portion of that voyage is, by reason of subparagraph (A), not a violation of this section; and*

*"(ii) the gambling device remains on board that vessel while the vessel is within the boundaries of that State or possession.*

*"(2) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN VOYAGES.—*

*"(A) GENERAL RULE.—Paragraph (1)(A) does not apply to the repair or use of a gambling device on a vessel that is on a voyage or segment of a voyage described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph if the State or possession of the United States in which the voyage or segment begins and ends has enacted a statute, the terms of which prohibit that repair or use on that voyage or segment.*

*"(B) VOYAGE AND SEGMENT DESCRIBED.—A voyage or segment of a voyage referred to in subparagraph (A) is a voyage or segment, respectively—*

*"(i) that begins and ends in the same State or possession of the United States, and*

*"(ii) during which the vessel does not make an intervening stop within the boundaries of another State or possession of the United States or a foreign country.".*

*(c) BOUNDARIES DEFINED.—The first section of that Act (15 U.S.C. 1171) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*"(f) The term "boundaries" has the same meaning given that term in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act.".*

***TITLE III—IMPLEMENTATION OF MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT AMENDMENTS TO MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT***

*SEC. 301. (a) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b)(1) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ", and fishery resources in the special areas" immediately before the semicolon at the end.*

*(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802) is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating paragraphs (24) through (32) as paragraphs (25) through (33), respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting immediately after paragraph (23) the following new paragraph:*

*"(24) The term 'special areas' means the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990; in particular, the term refers to those areas east of the United States-Soviet maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.".*

*(c) UNITED STATES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.—(1) Section 101(a) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1811(a)) is amended by inserting "and special areas" immediately before the period at the end.*

*(2) Section 101(b) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1811(b)) is amended by inserting immediately after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:*

*"(3) All fishery resources in the special areas.".*

*(d) FOREIGN FISHING.—Section 201 of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1821) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a)—*

*(A) by inserting "within the special areas," immediately before "or for anadromous species"; and*

*(B) by striking "beyond the exclusive economic zone" and inserting in lieu thereof "beyond such zone or areas";*

*(2) in subsection (e)(1)(E)(IV), by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone";*

*(3) in subsection (i)—*

*(A) by inserting "or special areas" immediately before the period at the end of paragraph (1)(A);*

*(B) by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone" in paragraph (2)(A); and*

*(C) by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone" in paragraph (2)(B); and*

*(4) in subsection (j)—*

*(A) by inserting ", special areas," immediately after "exclusive economic zone"; and*

*(B) by inserting ", areas," immediately after "such zone".*

*(e) INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.—Section 202 of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1822) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (b)—*

*(A) by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "February 28, 1977)"; and*

*(B) by striking "such zone or area" and inserting in lieu thereof "such zone or areas";*

*(2) in subsection (c)—*

*(A) by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "February 28, 1977)"; and*

*(B) by striking "such zone or area" and inserting in lieu thereof "such zone or areas"; and*

*(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*"(g) FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.—(1) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary, is authorized to negotiate and conclude a fishery agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of a duration of no more than 3 years, pursuant to which—*

*"(A) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will give United States fishing vessels the opportunity to conduct traditional fisheries within waters claimed by the United States prior to the conclusion of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990, west of the maritime boundary, including the western special area described in Article 3(2) of the Agreement;*

*"(B) the United States will give fishing vessels of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the opportunity to conduct traditional fisheries within waters claimed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prior to the conclusion of the Agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), east of the maritime boundary, including the eastern special areas described in Article 3(1) of the Agreement;*

*"(C) catch data shall be made available to the government of the country exercising fisheries jurisdiction over the waters in which the catch occurred; and*

*"(D) each country shall have the right to place observers on board vessels of the other country and to board and inspect such vessels.*

*"(2) Vessels operating under a fishery agreement negotiated and concluded pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to regulations and permit requirements of the country in whose waters the fisheries are conducted only to the extent such regulations and permit requirements are specified in that agreement.*

*"(3) The Secretary of Commerce may promulgate such regulations, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of any fishery agreement negotiated and concluded pursuant to paragraph (1).".*

*(f) PERMITS FOR FOREIGN FISHING.—Section 204(a) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1824(a)) is amended—*

*(1) by inserting "within the special areas," immediately before "or for anadromous species"; and*

*(2) by inserting "or areas" immediately after "such zone".*

*(g) CONTENTS OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Section 303(b)(1)(A) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1853(b)(1)(A)) is amended—*

*(1) by inserting "or special areas," immediately after "exclusive economic zone"; and*

*(2) by inserting "or areas" immediately after "such zone".*

*(h) PROHIBITED ACTS.—Section 307 of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1857) is amended—*

*(1) in paragraph (1)(K), by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone";*

*(2) in paragraph (2)(B)—*

*(A) by inserting "within the special areas," immediately after "exclusive economic zone";*

*(B) by inserting "or areas" immediately after "such zone";*

*(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone"; and*

*(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting "or special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone".*

*(i) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 311(b)(2) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861(b)(2)) is amended by inserting "and special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone".*

*AMENDMENTS TO NORTHERN PACIFIC HALIBUT ACT OF 1982*

*SEC. 302. (a) DEFINITIONS.—(1) Section 2(c) of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 773(c)) is amended to read as follows:*

*"(c) 'Exclusive economic zone' means the zone established by Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983. For purposes of applying*

*this Act, the inner boundary of that zone is a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each of the coastal States.".*

*(2) Section 2 of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 773) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*"(h) 'Special areas' means the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1. 1990; in particular, the term refers to those areas east of the United States-Soviet maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.".*

*(b) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—Section 7(b) of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 773e(b)) is amended by striking "fishery conservation zone" and inserting in lieu thereof "exclusive economic zone and special areas".*

*AMENDMENTS TO THE FUR SEAL ACT OF 1966*

*SEC. 303. Section 101 of the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1151) is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (m) as subsections (g) through (n), respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting immediately after subsection (e) the following new subsection:*

*"(f) 'Jurisdiction of the United States' includes jurisdiction over the special areas defined in section 3(24) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(24)).".*

*AMENDMENTS TO MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972*

*SEC. 304. Section 3(14) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1362(14)) is amended to read as follows:*

*"(14) The term 'waters under the jurisdiction of the United States' means—*

*"(A) the territorial sea of the United States;*

*"(B) the waters included within a zone, contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States, of which the inner boundary is a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each coastal State, and the outer boundary is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured; and*

*"(C) the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990; in particular, those areas east of the United States-Soviet Maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.".*

*RELATIONSHIP TO ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973*

*SEC. 305. The special areas defined in section 3(24) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(24)) shall be considered places that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for the purposes of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).*

*AMENDMENTS TO PACIFIC SALMON TREATY ACT OF 1985*

*SEC. 306. (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3631) is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating subsections (h) through (j) as subsections (i) through (k), respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting immediately after subsection (g) the following new subsection:*

*"(h) 'Special areas' means the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990; in particular, the term refers to those areas east of the United States-Soviet maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.".*

*(b) RULEMAKING.—Section 7(a) of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3636(a) is amended by inserting "and special areas" immediately after "Exclusive Economic Zone".*

*NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM*

*SEC. 307. (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303(6) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1122(6)) is amended—*

*(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (E);*

*(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and*

*(3) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:*

*"(F) the special areas defined in section 3(24) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (18 U.S.C. 1802(24)); and".*

*(b) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM.—Section 3(a)(6) of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1124a(a)(6)) is amended by inserting "and special areas" immediately after "exclusive economic zone".*

*EFFECTIVE DATES*

*SEC. 208. (a) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by section 201(e)(3) takes effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and the amendments made by the other provisions of this title, except as provided in subsection (b), shall be effective on the date on which the Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990, enters into force for the United States.*

*(b) AUTHORITY TO PRESCRIBE REGULATIONS.—The authority to prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this title shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act, but no such regulation may be effective until the date on which the Agreement described in subsection (a) enters into force for the United States.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill carries a Senate amendment composed of four separate provisions—two of which are House bills that were passed in the closing days of the first session.

The first title contains the designation of the Flower Garden Banks Marine Sanctuary—a bill that the House passed under suspension on November 23, 1991. This designation has been requested by the administration.

Another title is the U.S.-Flag Cruise Ship Competitiveness Act which also passed under suspension on November 23, 1991.

This will permit U.S.-flag cruise vessels to offer gambling to their passengers when embarked on cruises on the high seas.

We had a lengthy discussion on the floor about this on November 23, 1991. I simply want the Members to understand that this will enable our U.S. vessels to operate on a level playing field with foreign flag cruise ships with respect to gambling.

In addition, we are accepting an amendment to Public Law 101-595, the statute imposing a bonding requirement on nonvessel-operating common carriers. The purpose of this statute is to ensure the financial protection of shippers and others who deal with NVOCC's and to ensure that NVOCC's comply with all the applicable requirements of the 1984 Shipping Act.

Enactment of Public Law 101-595 was greeted by predictions of financial hardship by certain NVOCC's, mainly ones which happen to be foreign-based companies. We were told that bonds would not be available, that the cost of a bond would be exorbitant, or that foreign commerce would be disrupted. As it turned out, of course, none of these predictions came true. In fact, bonds are readily obtainable, and I understand that a $50,000 bond can frequently be secured for $500 or less.

Nonetheless, there is merit to giving the Federal Maritime Commission more flexibility in the manner by which it makes sure that NVOCC's are financially responsible. These amendments allow that flexibility.

Of course, the fact that Congress is granting the Commission the authority to allow methods for financial security other than bonds does not mean that Congress is requiring changes in the present regulatory structure. The current rules are an effective way of ensuring financial responsibility by NVOCC's; if the FMC chooses to allow alternative methods, it must be careful to make sure that American shippers are afforded no less protection than provided by a bond. Also, the Commission should consider whether an alternative methods might impose added legal burdens on a claimant seeking to ensure a judgment against a NVOCC; alternative methods should be no more procedurally cumbersome for injured claimants than bonds are.

The Commission has a history of making sure that certain maritime industries show financial responsibly to protect their customers; for example, passenger vessels must demonstrate evidence of financial responsibility. The Commission should implement these new amendments taking full advantage of its experience in this area.

In summary, Congress expects that the FMC will make sure that NVOCC's demonstrate financial responsibility in ways that provide no less protection than exists of American shippers today.

Finally, this bill amends various fisheries laws to take into account the United States-Soviet Maritime Boundary Agreement that was signed on June 1, 1990.

Because of ensuing events in what was formerly the Soviet Union, I will offer a technical corrections resolution immediately after we dispose of this bill.

The resolution will simply substitute the word "Russia" for the U.S.S.R. in a number of provisions, and make a few other purely technical changes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3866 provides, in title I, for the designation of the Flower Garden Bank Coral Reef as the first national marine sanctuary in the Gulf of Mexico. Although this designation is now no longer necessary, this bill provides a vehicle for a number of worthwhile measures.

Section 201 of title II will allow non-vessel-operating common carriers the option of proving financial responsibility using insurance or other surety. The current law only allows the posting of a bond which has proven to be costly to small businesses. This change to existing law will, in no way, diminish the level of financial responsibility required of NVOCC's.

Section 202 of title II would amend the Gambling Devices Act to allow gambling on U.S.-flag vessels if the principle use of the vessel is not the operation of a gambling establishment and if the gambling that is allowed begins when the vessel sails beyond a State's water. In essence, U.S.-flag vessels will be allowed the same privileges currently allowed or provided to foreign-flag operators. Nothing in this bill will harm existing foreign operators. Section 202 is virtually identical in legal effect to H.R. 3282, which passed the House under suspension on November 23, 1991, with the addition of provisions relating to the transportation of gambling devices.

Individual States are granted or delegated greater authority to enact legislation to prohibit gambling on cruises to nowhere and voyages between two points in the same State even if the vessel leaves State waters. However, nothing in H.R. 3866 or its limited delegations is to be construed as authorizing a State to enact statues which discriminate against U.S.-flag vessels.

The clear intent and purpose of this amendment to the Johnson Act is to allow those activities on U.S.-flag vessels to the same extent that they are currently allowed on foreign-flag vessels. For instance a State statute that authorized the use or possession of gambling devices on foreign-flag vessels but specifically prohibited that same activity on U.S.-flag vessels is beyond a State authority granted in title II of H.R. 3866. In contrast to the Hawaii statute concerning cruises to nowhere, which on its face is consistent with the provisions contained in H.R. 3866, the Florida statute (Law 1987, C87-225 §2; codified at title 44, §849.231(3)) would not be consistent with the provisions contained in H.R. 3866. The Florida statute unlike the Hawaii statute was enacted solely for the purpose of legalizing cruises to nowhere from its ports. Because of the provisions of the so-called Customs' seal (19 U.S.C. §1446; 29 CFR §§4.7-4.87), foreign-flag vessels are exempt by Federal law from State gambling device prohibiting on all voyages except for cruises to nowhere. The Florida statute, therefore, had no applicability except to these cruises. The statute excluded U.S.-flag vessels from the exemption because, at the time of enactment in 1987, the possession, transportation, and use of gambling devices was expressly prohibited on U.S.-flag vessels by the Federal Gambling Devices Act. Florida could not have passed a statute which contradicted Federal law or in other words allowed those activities on cruises-to-nowhere where the Federal law prohibited such activity. H.R. 3866 expressly removes the prohibition that sanctioned the Florida enactment. H.R. 3866, as passed by the Senate particularly with respect to changes to section 2 of the Johnson Act as they relate to transportation of gambling devices, goes even further than H.R. 3282 with respect to preventing discrimination against U.S.-flag vessels.

I want to thank Mr. John Keeney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and his chief assistant, Roger Adams, for their untiring efforts. Without their willingness to take a fresh look at these issues we would not be here today.

Finally, title III conforms domestic law with the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Maritime Boundary Agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge the House to pass it.

□ 1350

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ].

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3866, a bill incorporating several matters of importance to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the maritime interests of our Nation.

I originally introduced H.R. 3866 on November 22, 1991, to provide for the expedited congressional approval of the Department of Commerce designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary.

This legislation was passed by the House on November 23, 1991, under suspension of the Rules.

H.R. 3866, as revised by the Senate, contains this designation and several other maritime and shipping matters which I strongly support.

By passing this bill today we can quickly bring these important and noncontroversial matters before the President for his signature without further delay.

At my request, the Flower Garden Banks were originally activated for sanctuary designation by congressional mandate as part of the 1988 amendments to the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1991, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration submitted their notice designating the Flower Garden Banks as this country's 10th national marine sanctuary.

At the administration's request, H.R. 3866 will expedite the period of congressional review and allow for final designation to be published as soon as practicable.

I would like to thank Chairman JONES and the ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] for their leadership on this matter, and for working to ensure H.R. 3866's prompt consideration today.

In addition, I would like to express my thanks to the chairmen of the subcommittees of jurisdiction on this matter, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HERTEL] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] and also to the honorable gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN] for their support and leadership on this matter.

All interested parties have expressed their support for this expedited designation, and I know of no opposition to this bill. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3866.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3866 and urge its adoption by the House.

This bill was introduced by our colleague, Congressman ORTIZ, in November 1991 and was passed by the House on November 23. It was returned to the House from the other body with an amendment on November 27. Unfortunately, the House was unable to complete action on the bill before recess.

I wish to call particular attention to title III of this bill which implements the maritime boundary agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. This agreement was signed in June 1990 and has been ratified by the Senate. H.R. 3866 amends several U.S. laws to conform them with the terms of the maritime boundary agreement.

I also wish to note that the bill itself does not affect any claims of jurisdiction on lands and waters of the United States. In fact, it provides for effective United States fisheries jurisdiction over certain special areas that are technically within the Exclusive Economic Zone of Russia.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill which accomplishes a number of worthy purposes and I urges its adoption.

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I support the final approval of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary. The bill before us,

H.R. 3866, provides the final designation deadline for establishing the sanctuary boundaries. The Flower Garden Banks are located south of the Texas-Louisiana border at the edge of our Nation's Outer Continental Shelf, where some of our Nation's most interesting living coral reefs can be found. The East Flower Garden Bank is about 120 nautical miles southwest of Cameron, LA; and the West Bank is 110 nautical miles southeast of Galveston, TX.

With enactment of this legislation, the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary will now be formally established. This legislation allows the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to coordinate activities related to resource protection, research, and management in a fragile marine habitat for generations to enjoy.

I congratulate Mr. ORTIZ on this legislation, and I am pleased to support H.R. 3866 as returned to the House by the Senate.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3866. This legislation will permit U.S.-flag cruise vessels to offer gambling to their passengers when embarked on cruises on the high seas. Currently, foreign-flag cruise ships departing from U.S. ports offer gambling but it is against the law for a U.S. ship to have gambling onboard. This prohibition has limited opportunities for American interests to engage in the profitable cruise ship trade.

H.R. 3866 changes the law so that both American and foreign-flag cruise ships will operate under the same rules regarding gambling onboard.

By allowing U.S.-flag vessels to have gambling devices onboard we will open doors for U.S. companies to acquire cruise vessels. The revenues received from gambling operations will allow American interests to design and construct new cruise ships in American shipyards to begin competing with the foreign-flag operations.

In addition to providing increased ship construction opportunities for American shipyards, new U.S.-flag cruise ships will mean additional sealift capacity for carrying military troops and it will create jobs for American seafarers who are sorely needed as a result of the decline in our merchant marine. All of these benefits will accrue without any cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee very carefully crafted this legislation as an amendment to the so-called Gambling Devices Act. It will allow the possession and operation of gambling equipment on U.S.-flag vessels to the same extent that gambling is allowed on foreign-flag vessels. This bill does not affect in any way the current prohibitions in the Gambling Ship Act, which make it illegal to operate a vessel that is principally engaged in gambling as a floating casino.

This bill preserves the right of a coastal State to enact legislation that prohibits gambling on a vessel that operates from a port of that State even if the vessel sails from that port out into international waters and then returns to the same port. The committee was aware that a number of coastal States do not want gambling on vessels in their waters and this legislation retains the right of States to continue to prohibit gambling.

Mr. Speaker, the prohibitions contained in the Gambling Devices Act have represented an economic barrier to the growth of the U.S.-flag cruise ship industry. This legislation will remove that economic barrier and provide an incentive for American businesses to build ships and begin operating in this extremely lucrative cruise ship trade.

The Department of Justice supports this bill.

I want to thank the chairman of our committee, WALTER JONES, and our ranking member, BOB DAVIS, for their help in moving this legislation forward. Also, I want to make special note of the efforts of our colleague from Mississippi, GENE TAYLOR, because he has been the driving force behind this bill.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3866.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate amendment just concurred in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## AUTHORIZING CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3866, FLOWER GARDEN BANKS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 268) to correct technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3866.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 268

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3866) to provide for the designation of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Page 8, beginning at line 3, strike "United States-Soviet".

(2) Page 8, line 7, strike "the Soviet Union" and insert "Russia".

(3) Page 10, beginning at line 19, strike "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and insert "Russia".

(4) Page 10, line 22, strike "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and insert "Russia".

(5) Page 11, line 7, strike "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and insert "Russia."

(6) Page 14, line 9, strike "United States-Soviet".

(7) Page 14, line 12, stike "the Soviet Union" and insert "Russia".

(8) Page 14, line 18, strike "and" and insert "or".

(9) Page 15, beginning at line 2, strike "the special areas" and all that follows through line 4, and insert the following: "the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990; in particular, those areas east of the maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.'.".

(10) Page 15, beginning at line 26, strike "United States-Soviet Maritime" and insert "maritime".

(11) Page 16, line 4, strike "the Soviet Union" and insert "Russia".

(12) Page 16, strike line 9 and all that follows through line 14 and insert the following:

"SEC. 305. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

'PLACES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES

'SEC. 19. For the purposes of this Act, the following areas are deemed to be places that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: The areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990, in particular, those areas east of the maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured.'.".

(13) Page 17, line 1, strike "United States-Soviet".

(14) Page 17, line 4, strike "the Soviet Union" and insert "Russia".

(15) Page 17, line 8, strike "3636(a)" and insert "3636(a))".

(16) Page 17, line 12, strike "303(6)" and insert "203(6)".

(17) Page 17, strike line 21 and all that follows through line 23 and insert the following:

"'(F) the areas referred to as eastern special areas in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990; in particular, those areas east of the maritime boundary, as defined in that Agreement, that lie within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured; and'.".

(18) Page 18, line 4, strike "208" and insert "308".

(19) Page 18, line 5, strike "201(e)(3)" and insert "301(e)(3)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

North Carolina [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DAVIS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this concurrent resolution makes technical corrections to H.R. 3866, the bill that we just passed.

That bill contains a title implementing the United States-Soviet Union Maritime Boundary Agreement of June 1, 1990.

As we all know, there is no longer a Soviet Union. However, the boundary agreement is still valid—but now it is an agreement with Russia.

Therefore, in a number of places in the boundary title of the bill, the word "Russia" has to be inserted in place of the reference to the Soviet Union. These changes were suggested by the administration.

Also, this resolution corrects some reference problems in the Senate amendment.

I believe that the corrections made by the resolution have been cleared with our minority.

I urge the adoption of this concurrent resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. It is a technical measure made necessary due to the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union which occurred after Senate passage of the preceding bill. The resolution merely changes references in that bill to recognize the new Russian Republic.

I urge adoption of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I, too, yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 268.

The question was taken.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY PREEMINENCE ACT OF 1991

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1989) to authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.***

*This Act may be cited as the "American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991".*

***SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.***

*As used in this Act—*

*(1) the term "high-resolution information systems" means equipment and techniques required to create, store, recover, and play back high-resolution images and accompanying sound;*

*(2) the term "advanced manufacturing technology" means numerically-controlled machine tools, robots, automated process control equipment, computerized flexible manufacturing systems, associated computer software, and other technology for improving manufacturing and industrial processes;*

*(3) the term "advanced materials" means a field of research including the study of composites, ceramics, metals, polymers, superconducting materials, materials produced through biotechnology, and materials production technologies, including coated systems, that provide the potential for significant advantages over existing materials;*

*(4) the term "Institute" means the National Institute of Standards and Technology;*

*(5) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce; and*

*(6) the term "Under Secretary" means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.*

***TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY***

***SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.***

*This title may be cited as the "Technology Administration Authorization Act of 1991".*

***SEC. 102. STATEMENT OF POLICY.***

*Congress finds that in order to help United States industries to speed the development of new products and processes so as to maintain the economic competitiveness of the Nation, it is necessary to strengthen the programs and activities of the Department of Commerce's Technology Administration and National Institute of Standards and Technology.*

***SEC. 103. TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION.***

*(a) FISCAL YEAR 1992.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the activities of the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(A) Office of the Under Secretary, $2,000,000.*

*(B) Technology Policy, $4,000,000.*

*(C) Japanese Technical Literature, $1,500,000.*

*(D) Clearinghouse on State and Local Initiatives on Productivity, Technology, and Innovation, $1,000,000.*

*(E) National Technical Information Service, $1,500,000 to carry out the modernization plan described in section 212(f)(3)(D) of the National Technical Information Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 3704b(f)(3)(D)).*

*(2) Funds may be transferred among the line items listed in paragraph (1), so long as the net funds transferred to or from any line item do not exceed 10 percent of the amount authorized for that line item in such paragraph and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives are notified in advance of any such transfer.*

*(b) FISCAL YEAR 1993.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the activities of the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(A) Office of the Under Secretary, $2,000,000.*

*(B) Technology Policy, $4,000,000.*

*(C) Japanese Technical Literature, $1,500,000.*

*(D) Clearinghouse on State and Local Initiatives on Productivity, Technology, and Innovation, $1,000,000.*

*(E) National Technical Information Service, $1,500,000 to carry out the modernization plan described in section 212(f)(3)(D) of the National Technical Information Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 3704b(f)(3)(D)).*

*(2) Funds may be transferred among the line items listed in paragraph (1), so long as the net funds transferred to or from any line item do not exceed 10 percent of the amount authorized for that line item in such paragraph and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives are notified in advance of any such transfer.*

*(c) OPERATING COSTS.—Operating costs for the National Technical Information Service associated with the acquisition, processing, storage, bibliographic control, and archiving of information and documents shall be recovered primarily through the collection of fees.*

*(d) REPORT AND CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report which—*

*(1) describes the Department of Commerce's response to the Inspector General's Report No. ATD-024-0-001;*

*(2) includes a revised detailed modernization plan for the National Technical Information Service;*

*(3) contains a business plan for the National Technical Information Service which includes detailed profit and loss analysis for groups of products and services and for major market segments; and*

*(4) certifies that the National Technical Information Service has—*

*(A) employed a chief financial officer who is a certified public accountant or equivalently experienced accountant with experience in the dissemination of scientific and technical information; and*

*(B) begun taking reasonable steps toward strengthening its accounting system in response to the Inspector General's report described in paragraph (1).*

*(e) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 5422(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4603a(a)) and section 273(c)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (15 U.S.C. 4603(c)(4)) are each amended by striking "Economic Affairs" and inserting in lieu thereof "Technology".*

***SEC. 104. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY.***

*(a) FISCAL YEAR 1992.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the intramural scientific and technical research and services activities of the Institute, $210,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(A) Electronics and Electrical Measurements, $33,700,000.*

*(B) Manufacturing Engineering, $13,500,000.*

*(C) Chemical Science and Technology, $22,000,000.*

*(D) Physics, $27,000,000.*

*(E) Materials Science and Engineering, $30,000,000.*

*(F) Building and Fire Research, $12,300,000.*

*(G) Computer Systems, $16,000,000.*

*(H) Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing, $6,500,000.*

*(I) Technology Assistance, $11,000,000.*

*(J) Research Support Activities, $38,000,000.*

*(2)(A) Of the total of the amounts authorized under paragraph (1), $2,000,000 are authorized only for steel technology.*

*(B) Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)(I)—*

*(i) $500,000 are authorized only for the evaluation of nonenergy-related inventions and related technology extension activities;*

*(ii) $250,000 are authorized only for Institute participation in the pilot program established under subsection (e); and*

*(iii) $2,700,000 are authorized only for the Institute's management of the extramural funding programs authorized under section 105.*

*(C) Of the total amount authorized under paragraph (1)(J), $7,565,000 are authorized only for the technical competence fund.*

*(b) FISCAL YEAR 1993.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the intramural scientific and technical research and services activities of the Institute, $221,200,000 for fiscal year 1993, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(A) Electronics and Electrical Measurements, $36,000,000.*

*(B) Manufacturing Engineering, $16,000,000.*

*(C) Chemical Science and Technology, $22,500,000.*

*(D) Physics, $28,700,000.*

*(E) Materials Science and Engineering, $39,400,000.*

*(F) Building and Fire Research, $12,000,000.*

*(G) Computer Systems, $20,600,000.*

*(H) Applied Mathematics and Scientific Computing, $6,300,000.*

*(I) Technology Assistance, $10,800,000.*

*(J) Research Support Activities, $25,000,000.*

*(K) Pay Raise, $3,900,000.*

*(2)(A) Of the total of the amounts authorized under paragraph (1), $2,000,000 are authorized only for steel technology.*

*(B) Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)(I)—*

*(i) $500,000 are authorized only for the evaluation of nonenergy-related inventions and related technology extension activities;*

*(ii) $250,000 are authorized only for Institute participation in the pilot program established under subsection (e); and*

*(iii) $5,000,000 are authorized only for the Institute's management of the extramural funding programs authorized under section 105.*

*(C) Of the total amount authorized under paragraph (1)(J), $7,223,000 are authorized only for the technical competence fund.*

*(3) In addition to the amounts authorized under paragraph (1), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 1993 $34,800,000 for the renovation and upgrading of the Institute's facilities.*

*(c) TRANSFERS.—(1) Funds may be transferred among the line items listed in subsection (a)(1) and among the line items listed in subsection (b)(1), so long as the net funds transferred to or from any line item do not exceed 10 percent of the amount authorized for that line item in such subsection and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives are notified in advance of any such transfer.*

*(2) The Secretary may propose transfers to or from any line item listed in subsection (a)(1) or subsection (b)(1) exceeding 10 percent of the amount authorized for such line item, but such proposed transfer may not be made unless—*

*(A) a full and complete explanation of any such proposed transfer and the reason therefor are transmitted in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the appropriate authorizing Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and*

*(B) 30 calendar days have passed following the transmission of such written explanation.*

*(d) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.—Except for authorizations provided in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418; 102 Stat. 1448), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), this Act contains the complete authorizations of appropriations for the Institute for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. This subsection shall not limit the authority of the Institute to accept funds appropriated to any other Federal agency or to perform work for others.*

*(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—Pursuant to the authorizations contained in subsections (a)(1)(I) and (b)(1)(I), the Secretary is authorized to pay the Federal share of the cost of establishing and carrying out a standards assistance pilot program under section 112 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1989 (15 U.S.C. 272 note). The purpose of the pilot program is to assist a country or countries that have requested assistance from the United States in the development of comprehensive industrial standards by providing the continuous presence of United States personnel on-site for a period of 2 or more years to provide such assistance and by providing, as necessary, additional technical support from within the Institute. Such funds shall be made available for such purpose only to the extent that matching funds are received by the National Institute of Standards and Technology from sources outside the Federal Government.*

*(f) CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES.—Section 14 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278d) is amended by striking "herein:" and all that follows, and inserting in lieu thereof "herein.".*

*(g) FIRE AND BUILDING PROGRAMS.—The fire research and building technology programs of the Institute may be combined for administrative purposes only, and separate budget accounts for fire research and building technology shall be maintained. No later than December 31, 1992, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Institute, shall report to Congress on the results of the combination, on efforts to preserve the integrity of the fire research and building technology programs, on the long-range basic and applied research plans of the two programs, on procedures for receiving advice on fire and earthquake research priorities from constituencies concerned with public safety, and on the relation between the combined program at the Institute and the United States Fire Administration.*

*(h) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.—(1) Section 18 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-1) is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof ", and to United States citizens for research and technical activities on Institute programs.".*

*(2) Section 17 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*"(d) For any scientific and engineering disciplines for which there is a shortage of suitably qualified and available United States citizens and nationals, the Secretary is authorized to recruit and employ in scientific and engineering fields at the Institute foreign nationals who have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act and who intend to become United States citizens. Employment of a person under this paragraph shall not be subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing employment in the competitive service, or to any prohibition in any other Act against the employment of aliens, or against the payment of compensation to them.".*

*(i) CORE PROGRAM FUNDING.—It is the sense of the Congress that the intramural scientific and technical research and services activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology should share fully in any funding increases provided to the Institute.*

**SEC. 105. EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS OF THE INSTITUTE.**

*(a) FISCAL YEAR 1992.—In addition to any sums otherwise authorized under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the extramural industrial technology services programs of the Institute created under sections 25, 26, and 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k, 278l, and 278n), $127,500,000 for fiscal year 1992, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(1) Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology, $25,000,000.*

*(2) State Technology Extension Program, $2,500,000.*

*(3) Advanced Technology Program, $100,000,000.*

*(b) FISCAL YEAR 1993.—In addition to any sums otherwise authorized under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, to carry out the extramural industrial technology services programs of the Institute created under sections 25, 26, and 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k, 278l, and 278n), $127,500,000 for fiscal year 1993, which shall be available for the following line items:*

*(1) Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology and Satellite Manufacturing Centers, $25,000,000.*

*(2) State Technology Extension Program, $2,500,000.*

*(3) Advanced Technology Program, $100,000,000.*

*(c) LIMITATION.—No funds are authorized under this section for any project under the extramural programs of the Institute which have not been competitively reviewed through the merit review processes required by the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271 et seq.).*

*(d) AMENDMENTS TO EXTENSION PROGRAM.—Section 5121(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 278l note) is amended by striking paragraph (5).*

*(e) AMENDMENTS TO EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.—(1) Section 25(c)(6) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(c)(6)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "except for contracts for such specific technology extension or transfer services as may be specified by statute or by the Director".*

*(2) Section 25(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(d)) is amended to read as follows:*

*"(d) In addition to such sums as may be authorized and appropriated to the Secretary and Director to operate the Centers program, the Secretary and Director also may accept funds from other Federal departments and agencies for the purpose of providing Federal funds to support Centers. Any Center which is supported with funds which originally came from other Federal departments and agencies shall be selected and operated according to the provisions of this section.".*

*(f) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 5142(f) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4632(f)) is amended by striking "and 1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993".*

**SEC. 106. SALARY ADJUSTMENTS.**

*In addition to any sums otherwise authorized by this Act, there are authorized to be appro-*

*priated to the Secretary for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 such additional sums as may be necessary to make any adjustments in salary, pay, retirement and other employee benefits which may be provided for by law.*

**SEC. 107. METRIC AMENDMENT.**

*(a) The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended—*

*(1) in sections 4(a) (2), (4), and (5), 4(b), and 5(c)(1), by striking "weight" and inserting in lieu thereof "weight or mass";*

*(2) in sections 4(a)(5) and 5(d), by striking "weights" and inserting in lieu thereof "weights or masses";*

*(3) in section 4(a)(2), by inserting ", using the most appropriate units of the SI metric system as the primary system for measuring quantity" after "panel of that label"; and*

*(4) in section 4(a)(3)(A)—*

*(A) by striking "containing" and inserting in lieu thereof "that also displays the avoirdupois system of measure, and that contains" in clause (i);*

*(B) by inserting "that also displays the avoirdupois system of measure" after "random package" in clause (ii);*

*(C) by inserting "that also displays the avoirdupois system of measure" after "linear measure" in clause (iii); and*

*(D) by inserting "that also displays the avoirdupois system of measure" after "measure of area" in clause (iv).*

*(b) This section shall take effect 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.*

**SEC. 108. TRANSFER OF FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION.**

*(a) TRANSFER.—The head of each Federal executive department or agency shall transfer in a timely manner to the National Technical Information Service unclassified scientific, technical, and engineering information which results from federally funded research and development activities for dissemination to the private sector, academia, State and local governments, and Federal agencies. Only information which would otherwise be available for public dissemination shall be transferred under this subsection. Such information shall include technical reports and information, computer software, application assessments generated pursuant to section 11(c) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(c)), and information regarding training technology and other federally owned or originated technologies. The Secretary shall issue regulations within one year after the date of enactment of this Act outlining procedures for the ongoing transfer of such information to the National Technical Information Service.*

*(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—As part of the annual report required under section 212(f)(3) of the National Technical Information Act of 1988, the Secretary shall report to Congress on the status of efforts under this section to ensure access to Federal scientific and technical information by the public. Such report shall include—*

*(1) an evaluation of the comprehensiveness of transfers of information by each Federal executive department or agency under subsection (a);*

*(2) a description of the use of Federal scientific and technical information;*

*(3) plans for improving public access to Federal scientific and technical information; and*

*(4) recommendations for legislation necessary to improve public access to Federal scientific and technical information.*

**SEC. 109. AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

*Appropriations made under the authority provided in this Act shall remain available for obligation, for expenditure, or for obligation and expenditure for periods specified in the Acts making such appropriations.*

**SEC. 110. REPORT ON FACILITIES NEEDS.**

*By March 1, 1992, the Director of the Institute shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on what renovations and upgrades of Institute facilities are necessary over the next decade. The report shall include a ranking of facilities needs in order of priority, an estimate of costs, and the Director's plan for meeting these needs.*

**SEC. 111. BUY-AMERICAN PROVISIONS.**

*(a) RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACT AWARDS.—No contract or subcontract made with funds authorized under this title may be awarded for the procurement of an article, material, or supply produced or manufactured in a foreign country whose government unfairly maintains in government procurement a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against United States products or services which results in identifiable harms to United States businesses, as identified by the President pursuant to subsection (g)(1)(A) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)(A)). Any such determination shall be made in accordance with such section 305.*

*(b) PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT USE OF "MADE IN AMERICA" LABELS.—If it has been finally determined by a court or a Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or an inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, that person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract from the Department of Commerce, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.*

*(c) BUY-AMERICAN REQUIREMENT.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to award to a domestic firm a contract for the purchase of goods that, under the use of competitive procedures, would be awarded to a foreign firm, if—*

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

*(B) when completely assembled, more than 50 percent of the final product of the domestic firm will be domestically produced; and*

*(C) the difference between the bids submitted by the foreign and domestic firms is not more than 6 percent.*

*(2) This subsection shall not apply to the extent to which—*

*(A) in the opinion of the Secretary, after taking into consideration international obligations and trade relations, such applicability would not be in the public interest;*

*(B) in the opinion of the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, compelling national security considerations require otherwise; or*

*(C) the President 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.*

*(3) This subsection shall apply only to contracts made for which—*

*(A) amounts are authorized by this title to be made available; and*

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

*(4) The Secretary, before January 1, 1993, shall report to the Congress on contracts covered under this subsection—*

*(A) entered into with foreign firms pursuant to a determination made under paragraph (2) of this subsection; and*

*(B) awarded to domestic firms pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, in fiscal years 1991 and 1992.*

*(5) For purposes of this subsection—*

*(A) 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*

*(B) the term "foreign firm" means a business entity not described in subparagraph (A).*

## TITLE II—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

**SEC. 201. EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

*(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the "Emerging Technologies and Advanced Technology Program Amendments Act of 1991".*

*(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—(1) The Congress finds that—*

*(A) technological innovation and its profitable inclusion in commercial products are critical components of the ability of the United States to raise the living standards of Americans and to compete in world markets;*

*(B) maintaining viable United States-based high technology industries is vital to both the national security and the economic well-being of the United States;*

*(C) the Department of Commerce has reported that the United States is losing or losing badly, relative to Japan and Europe, in many important emerging technologies and risks losing much of the $350,000,000,000 United States market and $1,000,000,000,000 world market expected to develop by the year 2000 for products based on emerging technologies;*

*(D) it is in the national interest for the Federal Government to encourage and, in selected cases, provide limited financial assistance to industry-led private sector efforts to increase research and development in economically critical areas of technology;*

*(E) joint ventures are a particularly effective and appropriate way to pool resources to conduct research that no single company is likely to undertake but which will create new generic technologies that will benefit an entire industry and the welfare of the Nation;*

*(F) it is vital that industry within the United States attain a leadership role and capability in development, design, and manufacturing in fields such as high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing, and advanced materials; and*

*(G) the Advanced Technology Program, established under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), is the appropriate vehicle for the United States Government to provide limited assistance to joint development within the United States of new high technology capabilities in fields such as high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials, and can help encourage United States industry to work together on problems of mutual concern.*

*(2) The purposes of this section are—*

*(A) to strengthen the Advanced Technology Program created under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), and to provide improved guidelines for the allocation of Advanced Technology Program funds appropriated under the authorizations contained in section 105 of this Act;*

*(B) to promote and assist in the development of advanced technologies and the generic application of such technologies to civilian products, processes, and services;*

*(C) to improve the competitive position of United States industry by supporting industry-led research and development projects in areas of emerging technology which have substantial potential to advance the economic well-being and national security of the United States, such as high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials; and*

*(D) to support projects that range from idea exploration to prototype development and address long-term, high-risk areas of technological research, development, and application that are*

*not otherwise being adequately developed by the private sector, but are likely to yield important benefits to the Nation.*

*(c) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—(1) Section 28(a) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "In operating the Program, the Secretary and Director shall, as appropriate, be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Biennial National Critical Technology Reports prepared pursuant to section 603 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6683).".*

*(2) Section 28(b)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(b)(1)), is amended by inserting "industry-led" immediately after "aid".*

*(3) Section 28(b)(1)(B) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(b)(1)(B)), is amended by inserting "by means of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts" immediately after "such joint ventures".*

*(4) Section 28(b)(2) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(b)(2)), is amended to read as follows:*

*"(2) provide grants to and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with United States businesses (especially small businesses), provided that emphasis is placed on applying the Institute's research, research techniques, and expertise to those organizations' research programs;".*

*(5) Section 28(d)(2) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(d)(2)) is amended to read as follows:*

*"(2) In the case of joint ventures, the Program shall not make an award unless the award will facilitate the formation of a joint venture or the initiation of a new research and development project by an existing joint venture.".*

*(6) Section 28(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(d)(7)) is amended—*

*(A) by striking paragraph (7);*

*(B) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively; and*

*(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:*

*"(9) A company shall be eligible to receive financial assistance under this section only if—*

*"(A) the Secretary finds that the company's participation in the Program would be in the economic interest of the United States, as evidenced by investments in the United States in research, development, and manufacturing (including, for example, the manufacture of major components or subassemblies in the United States); significant contributions to employment in the United States; and agreement with respect to any technology arising from assistance provided under this section to promote the manufacture within the United States of products resulting from that technology (taking into account the goals of promoting the competitiveness of United States industry), and to procure parts and materials from competitive suppliers; and*

*"(B) either—*

*"(i) the company is a United States-owned company; or*

*"(ii) the Secretary finds that the company is incorporated in the United States and has a parent company which is incorporated in a country which affords to United States-owned companies opportunities, comparable to those afforded to any other company, to participate in any joint venture similar to those authorized under this Act; affords to United States-owned companies local investment opportunities comparable to those afforded to any other company; and affords adequate and effective protection for the intellectual property rights of United States-owned companies.*

*"(10) Grants, contracts, and cooperative assignments under this section shall be designed to support projects which are high risk and which have the potential for eventual substantial widespread commercial application. In order to receive a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this section, a research and development entity shall demonstrate to the Secretary the requisite ability in research and technology development and management in the project area in which the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement is being sought.*

*"(11)(A) Title to any intellectual property arising from assistance provided under this section shall vest in a company or companies incorporated in the United States. The United States may reserve a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable paid-up license, to have practiced for or on behalf of the United States, in connection with any such intellectual property, but shall not, in the exercise of such license, publicly disclose proprietary information related to the license. Title to any such intellectual property shall not be transferred or passed, except to a company incorporated in the United States, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with such intellectual property.*

*"(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'intellectual property' means an invention patentable under title 35, United States Code, or any patent on such an invention.*

*"(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit the licensing to any company of intellectual property rights arising from assistance provided under this section.".*

*(7) Section 28(e) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n(e)) is amended to read as follows:*

*"(e) The Secretary may, within 30 days after notice to Congress, suspend a company or joint venture from continued assistance under this section if the Secretary determines that the company, the country of incorporation of the company or a parent company, or the joint venture has failed to satisfy any of the criteria set forth in subsection (d)(9), and that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.".*

*(8) Section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:*

*"(f) When reviewing private sector requests for awards under the Program, and when monitoring the progress of assisted research projects, the Secretary and the Director shall, as appropriate, coordinate with the Secretary of Defense and other senior Federal officials to ensure cooperation and coordination in Federal technology programs and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. The Secretary and the Director are authorized to work with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, and other appropriate Federal officials to form interagency working groups or special project offices to coordinate Federal technology activities.*

*"(g) In order to analyze the need for the value of joint ventures and other research projects in specific technical fields, to evaluate any proposal made by a joint venture or company requesting the Secretary's assistance, or to monitor the progress of any joint venture or any company research project which receives Federal funds under the Program, the Secretary, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology, and the Director may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, meet with such industry sources as they consider useful and appropriate.*

*"(h) Up to 10 percent of the funds appropriated for carrying out this section may be used for standards development and technical activities by the Institute in support of the purposes of this section.*

*"(i) In addition to such sums as may be authorized and appropriated to the Secretary and Director to operate the Program, the Secretary and Director also may accept funds from other Federal departments and agencies for the purpose of providing Federal funds to support awards under the Program. Any Program award which is supported with funds which originally came from other Federal departments and agencies shall be selected and carried out according to the provisions of this section.*

*"(j) As used in this section—*

*"(1) the term 'joint venture' means any group of activities, including attempting to make, making, or performing a contract, by two or more persons for the purpose of—*

*"(A) theoretical analysis, experimentation, or systematic study of phenomena or observable facts;*

*"(B) the development or testing of basic engineering techniques;*

*"(C) the extension of investigative finding or theory of a scientific or technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, prototypes, equipment, materials, and processes;*

*"(D) the collection, exchange, and analysis of research information;*

*"(E) the production of any product, process, or service; or*

*"(F) any combination of the purposes specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E),*

*and may include the establishment and operation of facilities for the conducting of research, the conducting of such venture on a protected and proprietary basis, and the prosecuting of applications for patents and the granting of licenses for the results of such venture; and*

*"(2) the term 'United States-owned company' means a company that has majority ownership or control by individuals who are citizens of the United States.".*

*(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments in subsection (c) shall take effect immediately upon enactment; however, the amendments shall not apply to applications submitted before the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(e) MANAGEMENT COSTS.—Section 2 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:*

*"(d) In carrying out the extramural funding programs of the Institute, including the programs established under sections 25, 26, and 28 of this Act, the Secretary may retain reasonable amounts of any funds appropriated pursuant to authorizations for these programs in order to pay for the Institute's management of these programs.".*

*(f) COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.—The Secretary shall, not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to each House of the Congress and the President a comprehensive report on the results of the Advanced Technology Program established under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), including any activities in the areas of high-resolution information systems, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials.*

***TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE STEVENSON-WYDLER TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 1980***

***SEC. 301. FEDERAL LABORATORY CONSORTIUM.***

*(a) Section 11(e)(2) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(2)) is amended by inserting "senior" after "Consortium and a".*

*(b) Section 11(e)(6) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the*

*following: "Such report shall include an annual independent audit of the financial statements of the Consortium, conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.".*

*(c) Section 11(e)(7)(B)(ii) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking "or 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, or 1996".*

*(d) Section 11(e)(8) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(8)) is repealed.*

***SEC. 302. COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS.***

*(a) Section 12(d)(1) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(d)(1)) is amended by inserting "intellectual property," after "equipment," both places it appears.*

*(b) Within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the advisability of authorizing a new form of cooperative research and development agreement which would permit Federal contributions of funds.*

***SEC. 303. RESEARCH EQUIPMENT.***

*Section 11 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:*

*"(i) RESEARCH EQUIPMENT.—The Director of a laboratory, or the head of any Federal agency or department, may give research equipment that is excess to the needs of the laboratory, agency, or department to an educational institution or nonprofit organization for the conduct of technical and scientific education and research activities. Title of ownership shall transfer with a gift under the section.".*

***SEC. 304. DEFINITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY.***

*Section 4(8) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703(8)) is amended by inserting ", as well as any agency of the legislative branch of the Federal Government" after "of such title".*

***SEC. 305. QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.***

*Section 17(f) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "The Director is authorized to use appropriated funds to carry out responsibilities under this Act.".*

***SEC. 306. UNDER SECRETARY.***

*Section 5(c) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3704(c)) is amended—*

*(1) by redesignating paragraphs (13) and (14) as paragraphs (14) and (15), respectively; and*

*(2) by inserting after paragraph (12) the following new paragraph:*

*"(13) serve as a focal point for discussions among United States companies on topics of interest to industry and labor, including discussions regarding manufacturing and discussions regarding emerging technologies;".*

## *TITLE IV—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REDUCING CAPITAL COSTS FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGY*

***SEC. 401. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REDUCING CAPITAL COSTS FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGY.***

*(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—There is established a National Commission on Reducing Capital Costs for Emerging Technology (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Commission"), for the purpose of developing recommendations to increase the competitiveness of United States industry by encouraging investments in research, the development of new process and product technologies, and the production of those technologies.*

*(b) ISSUES.—The function of the Commission shall be to address the following issues:*

*(1) How has the overall cost of capital paid by United States companies differed during the past decade from that paid by companies in other industrial economies such as Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom?*

*(2) To what extent has the cost of capital faced by technology companies differed from the overall cost of capital in each of these nations during the same period?*

*(3) To what extent do high capital costs in general inhibit investment in projects with long-term payoffs, such as the development and commercialization of new technology?*

*(4) To what extent does the structure of the financial services industry in the United States affect the flow of capital to advanced technology investment, and to what extent do current practices in the equity markets raise the cost of capital and inhibit the availability of capital to fund research and development, purchase advanced manufacturing equipment, and fund other investments necessary to commercialize advanced technology?*

*(5) In what ways do Government regulations influence the cost of capital in the United States?*

*(6) To what extent have national differences in capital costs facilitated the foreign acquisition of technology-based United States companies?*

*(7) What macroeconomic and other policies would promote greater investment in advanced manufacturing techniques, in research and development, and in other activities necessary to commercialize and produce new technologies?*

*(8) What specific policies should the Federal Government follow in order to reduce the cost of capital for United States companies to levels that are near parity with those faced by the Nation's principal trading partners?*

*(c) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 9 members who are eminent in such fields as advanced technology, manufacturing, finance, and international economics and who are appointed as follows:*

*(A) 3 individuals appointed by the President, one of whom shall chair the Commission.*

*(B) 3 individuals appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1 of whom shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the minority leader of the House of Representatives.*

*(C) 3 individuals appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, 2 of whom shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate and 1 of whom shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the minority leader of the Senate.*

*(2) Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.*

*(d) PROCEDURES.—(1) The chairman shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(2) Recommendations of the Commission shall require the approval of three-quarters of the members of the Commission.*

*(3) The Commission may use such personnel detailed from Federal agencies as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its duties.*

*(4) Members of the Commission, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meetings of the Commission while away from their homes or regular places of business, shall be allowed travel expenses in accordance with subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.*

*(e) REPORTS.—The Commission shall, within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the President and Congress a report containing legislative and other recommendations with respect to the issues addressed under subsection (b).*

*(f) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult, as appropriate, with the Commission on Technology and Procurement established by section 505 of this Act.*

*(g) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 6 months after the submission of its report under subsection (e).*

*(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1992 and 1993.*

## *TITLE V—STUDIES AND REPORTS*

***SEC. 501. HIGH-RESOLUTION INFORMATION SYSTEMS ADVISORY BOARD.***

*(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish within that office a High-Resolution Information Systems Advisory Board (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Board") to monitor and, as appropriate, foster the development of United States-based high-resolution information systems industries.*

*(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this title, the term "high-resolution information systems" means the equipment and techniques required to create, store, recover, and play back high-resolution images and accompanying sound.*

*(c) FUNCTIONS.—The board shall—*

*(1) collect and analyze information on the range of factors which will determine whether United States-based high-resolution information systems industries will develop and become competitive, including such factors as technology policies, specialized financial problems, international standards and foreign trade practices, Federal regulations and procurement policies, and licensing practices;*

*(2) identify areas where appropriate cooperation between the Federal Government and the private sector, including Government support for industry-led joint research and development ventures, would enhance United States industrial competitiveness in this area, and provide advice and guidance for such cooperative efforts;*

*(3) provide guidance on what Federal policies and practices, particularly in such areas as procurement and the transfer of federally-funded research, are necessary to help establish United States-based high-resolution information systems industries;*

*(4) provide advice on the coordination of Federal defense and civilian activities to maximize and assist with the transfer of technologies in the field of high-resolution information systems into commercial products; and*

*(5) generally develop recommendations for guiding Federal agency activities related to the development of United States-based high-resolution information systems industries.*

*(d) MEMBERSHIP AND PROCEDURES.—(1)(A) The Board shall be composed of 13 members, 7 of whom shall constitute a quorum.*

*(B) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary, the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or their designees, shall serve as members of the Board.*

*(C) The President, acting through the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall appoint as additional members of the Board—*

*(i) 5 members from the private electronics manufacturing sector, drawn from such sectors as semiconductors, display equipment, computers, consumer electronics, and telecommunications, with 1 member also representing labor;*

*(ii) 3 members from the private nonmanufacturing sector, including 1 representative from the transmission delivery the software industry, the entertainment industry, and the investment community; and*

*(iii) 1 member from academia.*

*At least 1 member appointed under this subparagraph shall be from small business.*

*(2) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy or the Director's designee shall chair the Board.*

*(3) The chairman shall call the first meeting of the Board within 30 days after the appointment of members is completed.*

*(4) The Board may use such personnel detailed from Federal agencies as may be necessary to enable it to perform its functions.*

*(5) Members of the Board, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meetings of the Board or otherwise performing duties of the Board while away from their homes or regular places of business, shall be allowed travel expenses in accordance with subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.*

*(6) The Board shall submit a report of its activities once every year after its establishment to the President, the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.*

*(e) LIMITATION ON FUNCTIONS.—Nothing in this section or any other provision of this Act shall be construed—*

*(1) to authorize the Board to investigate or provide advice or guidance with respect to standards or other regulations or policies related to the transmission, delivery, or receipt of broadcast television or cable television signals subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or*

*(2) to limit, modify, or affect in any manner the authorities, functions or responsibilities of the Federal Communications Commission or the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.*

*(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1992 and 1993.*

***SEC. 502. MAJOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROPOSALS.***

*The National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 is amended by adding at the end of title II the following new section:*

*"MAJOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROPOSALS*

*"SEC. 209. The Director shall identify and provide an annual report to Congress on each major multinational science and technology project, in which the United States is not a participant, which has a total estimated cost greater than $1,000,000,000.".*

***SEC. 503. BIENNIAL NATIONAL CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES REPORT AMENDMENTS.***

*Section 603 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6683) is amended—*

*(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ", but shall include the most economically important emerging civilian technologies during the 10-year period following such report, together with the estimated current and future size of domestic and international markets for products derived from these technologies" after "may not exceed 30";*

*(2) in subsection (b), by striking "national security and" and inserting in lieu thereof "national security or";*

*(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and*

*(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:*

*"(d) Each such report shall include—*

*"(1) an identification of the types of research and development needed to close any significant gaps or deficiencies in the technology base of the United States, as compared with the technology bases of major trading partners; and*

*"(2) a list of the technologies and markets targeted by major trading partners for development or capture.".*

***SEC. 504. CRITICAL INDUSTRIES.***

*(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—The Secretary shall—*

*(1) identify those civilian industries in the United States that are necessary to support a robust manufacturing infrastructure and critical to the economic security of the United States; and*

*(2) list the major research and development initiatives being undertaken, and the substantial investments being made, by the Federal Government, including its research laboratories, in each of the critical industries identified under paragraph (1).*

*(b) INITIAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act on the actions taken under subsection (a).*

*(c) ANNUAL UPDATES.—The Secretary shall annually submit to the Congress an update of the report submitted under subsection (b). Each such update shall—*

*(1) describe the status of each identified critical industry, including the advances and declines occurring since the most recent report; and*

*(2) identify any industries that should be added to the list of critical industries.*

***SEC. 505. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION, AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POLICY.***

*(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, shall establish a Commission on Technology and Procurement (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Commission"), for the purposes of analyzing the effect of Federal Government procurement laws, procedures, and policies on the development of advanced technologies within the United States and making recommendations on how Federal policy could be changed to promote further the development of advanced technologies.*

*(b) ISSUES.—The Commission shall address the following issues:*

*(1) To what extent, if any, should Federal Government technology purchase strategies be used to give domestic suppliers a competitive advantage in new generations of existing technologies and in initial market penetration for new technologies?*

*(2) Under what conditions can Federal Government purchases of advanced technology-based products be based on performance specifications rather than on product specifications? Should Federal Government procurement first look to the commercial markets for products that will meet performance specifications before purchasing a unique product that has to be developed?*

*(3) How can the Federal Government procurement laws, practices, and procedures be used as a strategic tool to foster the use of emerging technologies?*

*(4) How can the Federal Government ensure that its suppliers adopt the principles embodied in the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award?*

*(5) Should Federal Government procurement practices include cooperative efforts between the supplier and the Federal entity to develop products so as to be more easily marketed on a commercial basis? Should a program for the exchange of technical personnel to foster innovation in product development be part of such practices?*

*(6) To what extent, if any, should Federal Government documents specify standards that are beneficial to domestic suppliers, aid the compatibility of advanced technologies, and speed the commercial acceptance of those technologies, and what would be the role of the Institute in such an effort?*

*(7) Should Federal Government procurement be linked to the Advanced Technology Program and to technology transfer activities so that specification development can incorporate the latest technical advances available?*

*(8) To what extent should worldwide, state of the art technology be required in Federal Government procurement?*

*(c) MEMBERSHIP AND PROCEDURES.—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 15 members, 8 of whom shall constitute a quorum.*

*(2) The Secretary, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services, or their designees who serve in executive level positions, shall serve as members of the Commission.*

*(3) The Secretary shall appoint as members of the Commission, from among individuals not employed by the Federal Government—*

*(A) 4 members who are eminent in advanced technology businesses representing manufacturing and services industries, including at least 1 member representing labor;*

*(B) 3 members who are eminent in the fields of technology and international economic development; and*

*(C) with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, 3 members who are eminent in the field of Federal Government procurement.*

*(4) The Secretary shall appoint a Commission chairman from among the members of the Commission. The chairman shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(5) The Secretary and the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall provide such staff as may be required by the Commission to carry out its responsibilities.*

*(6) Members of the Commission, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meetings of the Commission or otherwise performing duties of the Commission while away from their homes or regular places of business, shall be allowed travel expenses in accordance with subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.*

*(d) REPORTS.—(1) The Commission shall, within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Secretary, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the President, and Congress a report containing preliminary recommendations with respect to the issues addressed under subsection (b).*

*(2) The Commission shall, within 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Secretary and Congress a final report containing final recommendations with respect to the issues addressed under subsection (b).*

*(e) CONSULTATION.—The Commission shall consult, as appropriate, with the National Commission on Reducing Capital Costs for Emerging Technology.*

*(f) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 6 months after the submission of its final report under subsection (d)(2).*

*(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.*

***SEC. 506. REPORT ON INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.***

*(a) REPORT.—Within 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the feasibility of establishing and operating a Federal Online Information Product Catalog (FEDLINE) at the National Technical Information Service which would serve as a comprehensive inventory and*

*authorizative register of information products and services disseminated by the Federal Government and assist agencies and the public in locating Federal Government information. Information protected from public disclosure shall not be included. In studying the concept, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary and the Director of the National Technical Information Service, shall consult with officials from appropriate Government agencies, including the Office of Management and Budget, the National Archives, the Government Printing Office, and the Institute, and with representatives of the public, for their views on the optimal composition and format of FEDLINE. Such report shall contain cost estimates and possible funding sources for establishing and operating FEDLINE and shall list any changes in law and regulation that would be required if FEDLINE were to be implemented.*

*(b) FUNDING.—The Director of the National Technical Information Service may retain and use all monies received, including receipts, revenues, and advanced payments and deposits, to fund obligations and expenses through the end of fiscal year 1993.*

*(c) ELECTRONIC FORMAT.—Section 212(e)(5) of the National Technical Information Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 3704b(e)(5)) is amended by inserting ", including producing and disseminating information products in electronic format" after "engineering information".*

***SEC. 507. NATIONAL QUALITY COUNCIL.***

*(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS.—There is established a National Quality Council (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Council"). The functions of the Council shall be—*

*(1) to establish national goals and priorities for Quality performance in business, education, government, and all other sectors of the nation;*

*(2) to encourage and support the voluntary adoption of these goals and priorities by companies, unions, professional and business associations, coalition groups, and units of government, as well as private and nonprofit organizations;*

*(3) to arouse and maintain the interest of the people of the United States in Quality performance, and to encourage the adoption and institution of Quality performance methods by all corporations, government agencies, and other organizations; and*

*(4) to conduct a White House Conference on Quality Performance in the American Workplace that would bring together in a single forum national leaders in business, labor, education, professional societies, the media, government, and politics to address Quality performance as a means of improving United States competitiveness.*

*(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall consist of not less than 17 or more than 20 members, appointed by the Secretary. Members shall include—*

*(1) at least 2 but not more than 3 representatives from manufacturing industry;*

*(2) at least 2 but not more than 3 representatives from service industry;*

*(3) at least 2 but not more than 3 representatives from national Quality not-for-profit organizations;*

*(4) two representatives from education, one with expertise in elementary and secondary education, and one with expertise in post-secondary education;*

*(5) one representative from labor;*

*(6) one representative from professional societies;*

*(7) one representative each from local and State government;*

*(8) one representative from the Federal Quality Institute;*

*(9) one representative from the National Institute of Standards and Technology;*

*(10) one representative from the Department of Defense;*

*(11) one representative from a civilian Federal agency not otherwise represented on the Council, to be rotated among such agencies every 2 years; and*

*(12) one representative from the Foundation for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.*

*(c) TERMS.—The term of office of each member of the Council appointed under paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) shall be 2 years, except that when making the initial appointments under such paragraphs; the Secretary shall appoint not more than 50 percent of the members to 1 year terms. No member appointed under such paragraphs shall serve on the Council for more than 2 consecutive terms.*

*(d) CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN.—The Secretary shall designate one of the members initially appointed to the Council as Chairman. Thereafter, the members of the Council shall annually elect one of their number as Chairman. The members of the Council shall also annually elect one of their members as Vice Chairman. No individual shall serve as Chairman or Vice Chairman for more than 2 consecutive years.*

*(e) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND EMPLOYEES.—The Council shall appoint and fix the compensation of an Executive Director, who shall hire and fix the compensation of such additional employees as may be necessary to assist the Council in carrying out its functions. In hiring such additional employees, the Executive Director shall ensure that no individual hired has a conflict of interest with the responsibilities of the Council.*

*(f) FUNDING.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a National Quality Performance Trust Fund, into which all funds received by the Council, through private donations or otherwise, shall be deposited. Amounts in such Trust Fund shall be available to the Council, to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act.*

*(g) CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Council may not accept private donations from a single source in excess of $25,000 per year. Private donations from a single source in excess of $10,000 per year may be accepted by the Council only on approval of two-thirds of the Council.*

*(h) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Council shall annually submit to the President and the Congress a comprehensive and detailed report on—*

*(1) the progress in meeting the goals and priorities established by the Council;*

*(2) the Council's operations, activities, and financial condition;*

*(3) contributions to the Council from non-Federal sources;*

*(4) plans for the Council's operations and activities for the future; and*

*(5) any other information or recommendations the Council considers appropriate.*

***SEC. 508. STUDY OF TESTING AND CERTIFICATION.***

*(a) CONTRACT WITH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and within available appropriations, the Secretary shall enter into a contract with the National Research Council for a thorough review of international product testing and certification issues. The National Research Council will be asked to address the following issues and make recommendations as appropriate:*

*(1) The impact on United States manufacturers, testing and certification laboratories, certification organizations, and other affected bodies of the European Community's plans for testing and certification of regulated and nonregulated products of non-European origin.*

*(2) Ways for United States manufacturers to gain acceptance of their products in the European Community and in other foreign countries and regions.*

*(3) The feasibility and consequences of having mutual recognition agreements between testing and certification organizations in the United States and those of major trading partners on the accreditation of testing and certification laboratories and on quality control requirements.*

*(4) Information coordination regarding product acceptance and conformity assessment mechanisms between the United States and foreign governments.*

*(5) The appropriate Federal, State, and private roles in coordination and oversight of testing, certification, accreditation, and quality control to support national and international trade.*

*(b) MEMBERSHIP.—In selecting the members of the review panel, the National Research Council shall consult with and draw from, among others, laboratory accreditation organizations, Federal and State government agencies involved in testing and certification, professional societies, trade associations, small business, and labor organizations.*

*(c) REPORT.—A report based on the findings and recommendations of the review panel shall be submitted to the Secretary, the President, and Congress within 18 months after the Secretary signs the contract with the National Research Council.*

***SEC. 509. REPORT ON A STRATEGY TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall submit to Congress a report presenting a proposed strategy for improving the university research capabilities of those States which historically have received relatively little Federal research and development funding. The report shall particularly—*

*(1) analyze recent steps to use the National Science Foundation's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research as a model for similar programs in several other Federal departments and agencies which fund research and development; and*

*(2) examine the feasibility and advisability of using that Program as a model for Federal research and development agencies which do not currently have similar programs.*

*(b) ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.—The report shall include an analysis and discussion of—*

*(1) the geographic distribution of Federal research and development grants and contracts;*

*(2) current Federal efforts to stimulate competitive research; and*

*(3) the feasibility and advisability of new Federal programs to stimulate competitive research.*

***SEC. 510. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.***

*The Secretary shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a plan for coordination of Commerce Department efforts with other Federal agencies for activities related to high-resolution information systems, including research and development activities.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE].

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991, to the floor today as one of the first acts of the 2d session of the 102d Congress. By concurring in the Senate amendments, the House today will send this bill to the White House, where I am confident it will be signed.

According to a recent poll taken by the Council on Competitiveness, pessimism about our economic standing in the world is growing, and Americans are looking to the Federal Government to play a more active role with industry in restoring America's competitiveness. Voters are concerned about their declining standard of living and are fearful about this country's economic future.

The scientific and technological programs authorized in this bill are designed to help American companies meet the challenge of competing in a global market. Indeed, this bill may well be one of the most important pieces of legislation to stimulate American competitiveness that the Congress will consider this year. Among other provisions, the bill:

Authorizes a threefold expansion of the Department of Commerce's advanced technology program, an innovative grants program aimed at promoting U.S. industrial capabilities in critical technologies;

Strengthens the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award and the Federal Laboratory Consortium for technology transfer;

Authorizes the core programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology at a pace which will double the program over the next 5 years, thereby providing increased technological and standards development support to the Nation's high-technology industries;

Creates a National Commission on Reducing Capital Costs for Emerging Technology to help solve the capital formation problems of small high-technology businesses;

Establishes a High-Resolution Information Systems Advisory Board which is modeled after the National Advisory Commission on Semiconductors;

Directs a study of the impact of Government procurement policy on research, development, and technology utilization; and

Directs the National Academy of Sciences to study international product testing and certification issues.

These are but a few of the most important provisions of this act which will provide the starting point for a more comprehensive evaluation of and response to our competitiveness problems.

H.R. 1989 passed the House on July 16, 1991, by a wide margin—296 to 122—and an amended version of the bill passed the Senate on November 27, 1991, by unanimous consent.

The bill before you results from a concerted effort on the part of Members of the House and Senate to reach a compromise on this important legislation. As such, the bill contains a few variations from the House-passed bill which are outlined in the attachment to my floor statement. Most of these changes are deletions since it was necessary to come forward with a stripped-down version to resolve the administration's objections and clear the Senate.

For example, the fiscal year 1991 budget authorization has been removed from the bill since it is no longer relevant; instead, the bill now includes authorization for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. The funding levels authorized for these programs are consistent with the administration's agreement to double NIST's intramural budget over the next 5 years.

In addition, the $10 million Technology Commercialization Loan Program, which is designed to facilitate the commercialization of advanced technologies and help this country remain competitive, the recoupment provision in the Advanced Technology Program, and the requirement in title IV that the Vice President be among those appointed to the Commission on Reducing Capital Costs for Emerging Technologies have all been removed because of administration objections.

Other revisions have been made in negotiations with the Senate relating to the National Quality Council provisions, fire safety, and lead paint.

I do not view most of these last minute concessions as the final word on the subjects they address. We merely have gone forward with a large number of programs and policies while postponing those which are less ripe until a later time.

Mr. Speaker, the American Technology Preeminence Act is critical to America's economic growth and national security. It deserves each and every Member's strong support.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY PREEMINENCE ACT OF 1991—H.R. 1989, AS AMENDED—CHANGES FROM THE HOUSE-PASSED BILL

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS

The amended bill contains a "definitions" section as requested by the Senate.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

*Technology Administration (Section 103)*

A. The FY 1991 budget authorization has been removed from the bill since it is no longer relevant. The bill now includes annual authorizations of $10M for the Technology Administration for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

B. A provision restricting the transfer of funds among Technology Administration programs and requiring advance notification to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has been included at the request of the Senate.

*National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Section 104)*

A. For NIST's intramural programs, the bill authorizes $210M for FY 1992, as passed by the House, and $221,200,000 for FY 1993. A facilities budget of $34,800,000 is also authorized for FY 1993.

B. The bill includes the Senate language that the fire research and building technology programs may instead of shall be combined for administrative purposes only, and requires a report to Congress no later than December 31, 1992 on the results of that combination.

C. The amended bill deletes the House-passed provision authorizing NIST and the FAA to undertake a joint research program to develop an all fire-resistant aircraft cabin interior.

D. The amended bill includes $127,500,000 annually for FY 1992 and FY 1993 for NIST's extramural programs. The amended bill also includes Senate language stipulating that funds for the extramural programs must be competitively reviewed through the merit review processes required by the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271 et seq.). The amended bill also includes Senate language permitting NIST, as part of its continuing technology extension responsibilities, to contract with existing Regional Manufacturing Centers to provide services, and permits NIST to accept other Federal funds to provide support for the Manufacturing Centers.

E. The $10M Technology Commercialization Loan Program has been dropped and the Advanced Technology Program has been increased from $90M to $100M for FY 1992.

F. The amended bill extends the National Advisory Commission on Semiconductors through FY 1993.

G. A Senate provision requiring NIST's Director to submit a report by March 1, 1992 to the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the Senate Commerce, Space, and Transportation Committee on needed renovations/upgrades of NIST facilities for the next decade, including a priority list, cost estimates, and an implementation plan, is included.

TITLE II—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

A. The amended bill includes the Senate language directing the Secretary and Director to be guided by the recommendations of the Biennial National Critical Technology Reports in operating the Advanced Technology Program.

B. The provision in the House-passed bill that the Federal government recoup funds from the profits of successful joint ventures has been dropped.

C. The bill includes Senate language authorizing the Secretary and "the Director" to coordinate with other Federal officials when reviewing private sector requests for awards under the Program, and to work with the "Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy" and other Federal officials to form interagency working groups.

D. Senate language authorizing the acceptance of funds from other Federal agencies to support the Advanced Technology Program has been included in the amended bill.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE STEVENSON-WYDLER TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 1980

A. In relation to Section 305, Quality Improvement, for the administration of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award Program, the Senate language authorizing "the Director to use appropriated funds to

carry out responsibilities under this Act" has been included in the bill.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REDUCING CAPITAL COSTS FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

A. The House-passed title establishing a National Commission on Reducing Costs for Emerging Technology to develop legislative recommendations to lower the cost of capital in the United States and to increase the competitiveness of U.S. industry by encouraging investment in quality, product and process improvements, and new product development and marketing has been amended by deleting the Vice President as the chair of the Commission.

TITLE V—STUDIES AND REPORTS

A. The House-passed provision establishing a National Quality Council to set national goals and priorities has been amended to require the Secretary of Commerce rather than the President to appoint the Council, and the White House Conference on Quality Performance in the American Workplace is no longer required to be an annual event.

TITLE VI—LEAD EXPOSURE HAZARDS

A. The House provision requiring NIST to implement a voluntary accreditation program to be used in the evaluation and detection of lead in paint films, soil, and dust, and requiring NIST to establish performance criteria and standards for lead paint encapsulants and strippers has been deleted.

□ 1400

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, after 3 years of posturing and politicing, the Congress is finally going to respond to President George Bush's long-time call to invest in the future with passage of this bill.

Ever since President Bush's election in 1988, he has proposed and pushed for competitiveness research initiatives in such areas as semiconductors, superconductivity, advanced manufacturing and materials, chemical quality control, fiber optics, and other information technologies. Until today, however, Congress has not done its part by legislating on this domestic agenda.

It is quite ironic, I think, that on the very day of our President's third State of the Union Address, we will now clear for his signature a bill calling for the very domestic funding denied by the Congressional Appropriations Committees every year in the past. I must give a lot of credit in this regard to Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA, who persisted and got the House to endorse the priority of the core program at the National Institute of Standards and Technology—its intramural in-house laboratory research. By adding language clearly stating this as Federal policy in the earlier House-passed version of this bill, we now bring back legislation for final passage that dedicates all new 1993 funding to the core program. It is the emerging technologies that the core research program supports, and technically advances, that can provide millions of good-paying, permanent American jobs in the year ahead.

Another breakthrough element of H.R. 1989 is the establishment of a blue ribbon commission to make legislative and tax recommendations to Congress within 1 short year to address the fundamental issue in international competitiveness, which is reducing the cost of capital. Congress should commit to enacting the resulting proposals, hopefully including investment credits and depreciation allowances, to spur private capital formation for the more rapid and effective commercialization of emerging technologies.

At the same time, I am quite pleased that an initial industrial policy provision has been dropped that would have made Government loans to centrally chosen companies for the development of their own commercial products. It is clearly inappropriate to tax Americans in support of private sector profits. Thanks to the support of virtually every House Republican upon initial consideration, and especially Science Committee members DON RITTER, SHERRY BOEHLERT, PAUL HENRY, DANA ROHRABACHER, and WAYNE GILCHREST, this misguided proposal has been killed, thus avoiding a veto.

I also want to commend our chairman for his willingness to drop this objectionable language and for his leadership in this process to formulate a good bill. He has been truly committed and worked very hard for its passage.

Finally, in addition to putting together a technology development bill that is both consistent with the Commerce Department's 1993 budget request and fiscally responsible by capping its grant programs at 1992 levels, Republican contributions include: Continued Federal support for the Boehlert State technology extension program; establishment of a National Quality Council by DON RITTER; and eligibility for joint production ventures, as being promoted by Judiciary and Science Committee member TOM CAMPBELL, under the Advanced Technology Program.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first step in adopting President Bush's procompetitiveness policy, and I wholeheartedly urge its unanimous adoption. But the balance of the President's national policy blueprint, including a permanent R&D tax credit, reduced capital gains rates, antitrust protection of joint production ventures, and product liability reform, will greatly reduce costs, legal uncertainty, and regulatory burdens. This comprehensive agenda is genuinely bold, and will create jobs, higher wages, and better, cheaper products. Let us, in this Congress, put the American people ahead of politics and act.

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LEWIS].

□ 1410

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act, as amended. This bill will assist the United States in its drive to become more competitive in the world marketplace.

This bill is very similar to legislation that passed the House late last year.

H.R. 1989, as amended, provides funding for the Department of Commerce's Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, known as NIST, including the Advanced Technology Program.

The Advanced Technology Program was created by legislation in 1988, to assist private enterprise in developing and marketing new technologies. This is an area in which it is extremely important for our Nation to stress if we are to truly be competitive. Other countries, most notably Japan, have programs of this nature.

The April 1991 Office of Science and Technology Policy report entitled "National Critical Technologies," concluded that the key to future U.S. competitiveness involves a fundamental change in the way U.S. industry competes in the marketplace.

In addition, H.R. 1989, as amended, contains funding for other long-neglected programs which would enhance U.S. manufacturing technology and continue the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Award Program.

To conclude, H.R. 1989, as amended, could not have reached the floor without the leadership and support of the committee chairman, BROWN and ranking member, WALKER.

I also want to congratulate the subcommittee chairman, Mr. VALENTINE, for his hard work and guidance on this legislation, and certainly the gentlewoman from Maryland for her hard work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a good first step in correcting many of our Nation's competitiveness ills, so I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1989, as amended, the American Technology Preeminence Act.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act. I have had the pleasure of supporting this bill in hearings on the subcommittee and committee levels, and on the House floor.

In these times of a global economy, American social and economic prosperity cannot be separated from technological preeminence. Government policies must play an active role in creating an economic environment in which new technologies are developed, perfected, and marketed worldwide.

The American Technology Preeminence Act is designed to advance American global competitivenss. H.R. 1989 broadly aids the economy, committing significant new Federal moneys—not to just one industry or tech-

nology—but to wide-ranging high-technology research, development, and procurement.

Also, H.R. 1989 greatly increases funding to the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST]. As the primary Federal Agency concerned with manufacturing, NIST has helped spur an American manufacturing renaissance that has brought quality American products and processes to the world.

NIST's competitiveness is a reflection of our own national competitiveness. Indeed, in our subcommittee hearings, Dr. John McTague, vice president of Ford Motor Co. cited NIST as a "crown jewel on which industry justifiably relies." As the flagship laboratory in applying U.S. science and technology to the marketplace, NIST acts as an invaluable ally to American private industry.

The American Technology Preeminence Act allocates $166 million directly to NIST in fiscal year 1991, and $210 million in fiscal year 1992. The act also directs an additional $117 million to NIST for extramural programs in fiscal year 1991 and $127 million in fiscal year 1992.

These dollars earmarked for NIST are invested in cutting-edge research in areas such as electronics, computers, communications, and industrial chemical technology and manufacturing. Spanning the spectrum from aircraft fire research to lead exposure studies to educational and pilot programs, this investment goes a long way in ensuring America's technological leadership in many areas of public health, safety, and the environment.

This act is a model of responsible Government spending. Not only does it make a significant, cost-effective commitment to American competitiveness, it also mandates buy-American provisions, strict cost accountability, and meticulous oversight mechanisms.

So many people have made important contributions in crafting this legislation and moving it forward—my colleagues on the Space, Science, and Technology Committee and their dedicated staffs, the many research and industry people who testified at the numerous hearings, and the dedicated professionals at both the Technology Administration of the Commerce Department and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

I strongly support this legislation and look forward to its passage into law.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER].

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER].

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act. I commend the Science, Space, and Technology Committee chairman, Mr. BROWN, ranking Republican member, Mr. WALKER, the subcommittee chairman, Mr. VALENTINE, and ranking Republican, Mr. LEWIS, for their hard work in developing this bill.

This bill reflects an emerging consensus in Congress and the administration of the need for a stronger Federal effort in technologies critical to our Nation's future competitiveness and the creation of jobs for our workers.

It is a significant step toward reorienting the Federal research and development and technology establishment toward critical needs in our private sector, toward that economic battleground worldwide so much focused on technology.

The technology initiatives contained in this bill can provide American companies with the technological advantage needed to compete more effectively against their often well-financed, government-supported foreign competitors.

Manufacturing is an essential yet often overlooked component of America's economic foundation. Furthermore, when we talk about the competitiveness of industry in this country, we are talking most fundamentally about manufacturing industry. Manufacturing is the primary link between the U.S. economy and the rest of the world, and is the sector of our economy most exposed to foreign competition. Eighty percent of our exports are merchandise exports, mainly manufactured products—315 billion dollars' worth of exports and millions of jobs.

As the primary Federal agency concerned with manufacturing, NIST has played an important role in the ongoing renaissance in American manufacturing. Continued support for this effort is vital.

Manufacturing really is the crown jewel of a modern industrial society. All of our major competitors know this. They nurture their manufacturing industries as if they were crown jewels. Too often we treat ours, the Federal Government and State governments treat ours, as some kind of millstone. We neglect the importance of manufacturing at our own peril.

The bill strengthens NIST's Advanced Technology Program, ATP. As a founder of the ATP, I believe the technological collaboration and innovation that will spur is essential both in the ability of the United States to compete, and, ultimately in determining the living standards of all Americans.

Yet even at the funding level contemplated by this bill, the Advanced Technology Program would still be a modest effort compared to similar programs of many of our major competitors.

The bottom line is that our American producers have made tremendous progress, but that the target is moving out there. To be great, American manufacturing is going to have to engage in a great deal of collaboration. This bill spurs collaboration amongst American industry.

People talk about things like flexible manufacturing. Now we hear the term "agile manufacturing."

□ 1420

This is all about companies getting together and maybe not for all time but to do things in the marketplace, to get in, to get out. And this bill helps to stimulate that collaborative mode which I think we need to admit the United States is not that accustomed to.

The bill contains provisions designed to address other competitiveness problems. It creates a high-resolution information systems board as well as a commission to examine the impact of the high cost of capital on American companies. Whether it increases quality or whether it is advanced technology, all of this is a long-range deal, manufacturing itself is a long-range proposition. And we need to be very, very firmly knowledgeable about our cost of capital versus our competitors and, of course, how to lower the cost of capital, how to make it easier to invest in the future of America, the future of American manufacturing.

Finally, the bill contains my legislation for establishing a national quality council to give national focus to the efforts to promote quality in America. The national quality council would help establish goals and priorities for quality in all major sectors of our economy, including private industry, government and education. When we think about the debate in recent weeks following President Bush's trip to Japan, it is quality in so many different ways, quality of our products, quality of our production, our workers' quality, management quality. This debate has hit a fever pitch, and in this bill we set up a national council to see where America is, where it is in this revolution to make workers far more competitive, and we evaluate where America is after periods of time. There is a White House conference on quality.

We seek to set goals, goals for America to attain higher levels of quality. Membership on the council would include leading quality luminaries with broad ties to the increasingly, rapidly growing community of quality organizations and practitioners.

The national quality council would be a focal point for bringing together the foot soldiers of America's quality revolution. We cannot mandate quality. We cannot set a one-size-fits-all standard.

But through the leadership of the quality council, we can try to create a climate that encourages the pursuit of perfection. Indeed, a culture of quality.

H.R. 1989 is an essential component of the Federal effort to promote the

competitiveness of American industry and American workers. It also lays the groundwork for an increase in the number of high-value added, well-paying American jobs and Made in the USA.

The American Technology Preeminence Act represents a sound investment in our future economic well-being, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri [Ms. HORN].

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, the Senate amendments to the American Technology Preeminence Act.

This bill is very similar to the legislation passed by the Science, Space, and Technology Committee early last year and by the House last July. Although it does not contain the language to authorize loans for the commercialization of technology included in the House bill, as I would have preferred, it retains the other provisions important to helping the Commerce Department, through the National Institutes of Standards and Technology [NIST], move ahead in their technology programs.

We as a Nation must move forward in promoting advances in manufacturing the critical technology areas. This legislation represents a first step in helping NIST to aid our industries. It is also a continuation of Congress' initiative in increasing investment in our civilian sector. Since 1989, congressional leaders have called for improving the competitiveness of our manufacturing and industrial sector. The Advanced Technology Program [ATP], as well as other NIST programs, are a start in rebuilding our industries. In the world's new competitive climate, we must build on this progress so that all our domestic industries can produce quality products for domestic sales and export. This is a positive step to preserve and create good American jobs. It is an important step as we convert our large military sector to civilian commercial use.

In addition, this bill contains authorization for both fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993. This is a good idea. I support multiyear authorizations of programs wherever feasible because they encourage longer term planning. Such multiyear planning is essential to sustain support of industrial growth and investment. This 2-year authorization represents a step in the direction of longer term commitments to industry and has my wholehearted support.

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, before I yield back the balance of my time, I yield myself 2 minutes simply to say in conclusion I express my appreciation and personal thanks to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], chairman of the committee, and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER], the ranking member of the full Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LEWIS], the ranking Republican member of our subcommittee, and to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER] and others who have shown interest in this matter.

This represents, I believe, a truly bipartisan effort on the part of both Democrats and Republicans on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology to begin to initiate in the Congress legislation that will turn the competitiveness issue into a solution that can get America back on the track.

I believe that we will come to recognize, as I said earlier, this is one of the most important pieces of legislation adopted by the 102d Congress.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991, as amended by the Senate. This legislation can have a significant positive impact on the future of the American economy. It is a very appropriate bill to be clearing for the President at a time when interest in the competitiveness of U.S. industry has never been higher.

The American Technology Preeminence Act is a broad-based bill which takes many important steps towards revitalizing U.S. manufacturing capabilities and nurturing U.S. high-technology companies.

The bill provides increased funding for the National Institute of Standards and Technology's [NIST] core research programs which support this country's industrial base.

It authorizes funding for key competitiveness programs of the Department of Commerce, such as the advanced technology program, which helps American companies in developing generic technologies with commercial promise.

The bill sets up a bipartisan commission charged with examining ways to deal with the high cost of capital that U.S. industry must pay and a commission to look into ways to advance U.S. high technology through changes in Government procurement policies.

It establishes a high resolution information systems board to bring together industry and government leaders to build the technology base for a U.S. high-resolution information systems industry. These technologies will be among the world's most important in the next century.

Other provisions of the bill include amendments to the Stevenson-Wydler Act to encourage the transfer of technology from our national laboratories to the private sector, authorization of studies to address technology policy issues, and the establishment of a national quality council to set national goals for quality performance in all sectors of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the scientific and technological programs authorized in this important legislation are essential to maintaining U.S. preeminence as a leader in an increasingly technological world. I urge my colleagues to support the American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senate amendments to the American Technology Preeminence Act. I congratulate my colleagues, Chairman BROWN and Chairman VALENTINE for their hard work on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we must make technological leadership a national priority. We must confront the challenges that we will face during the 1990's and beyond.

Although the American Technology Preeminence Act will help us to achieve this goal, I am disappointed because the Senate version of the bill before us today is, in fact, a compromise that does not include a very important provision that was approved by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, small companies are our laboratories for the new technologies that our Nation will need in the future.

But today, these same small companies face great barriers when bringing their ideas to the marketplace and commercializing their innovations.

The House version of the American Technology Preeminence Act contained an amendment that I offered to help support U.S. businesses in the increasingly competitive world market.

The provision, the Technology Commercialization Loan Program, would have provided low-cost capital to help high-technology companies overcome the tremendous barriers they face in raising capital.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this provision is no longer in the bill.

The administration opposed the Technology Commercialization Loan Program so vehemently that it had to be deleted for the bill to survive.

Mr. Speaker, high-technology and electronics industries are driving the global economy. Our future will be determined by how well we compete in these industries into the next century. Our competitors in Europe and the Pacific rim understand this, which is why they have invested so heavily in these industries.

In the United States, however, the President talks about growth, but fails to take action. Meanwhile, the economy falters and the unemployment rates continue to rise.

The Technology Commercialization Loan Program was strongly supported by numerous leading industry associations. Despite overwhelming support, however, the administration opposed the provision.

Very soon I will introduce the Technology Commercialization Loan Program as a standalone bill that will provide patient, low-cost capital to help U.S. companies move ideas from the lab to the marketplace. Senator ROCKEFELLER, who supported the amendment last year, will introduce the measure in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, our economic future depends on promoting our critical high-technology industries. The bill that I will introduce in the House and that Senator ROCKEFELLER will introduce in the Senate to provide technology commercialization loans will foster these critical industries.

Until the administration recognizes the value of our critical high-technology industries, our Nation will continue to lose economic ground

to our competitors. Americans need more from the administration than just talk about economic growth—they need action. Technology commercialization loans will provide such action.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1989, the American Technology Preeminence Act, as amended.

In the next decade and beyond, no other factor contributing to our Nation's economic growth will be more important than our ability to translate scientific knowledge into improved methods of production. For decades we have been the world leader in basic research. Yet we have failed to devote equal resources to the application of that research. The legislation before us will help reverse that.

However, I want to remind my colleagues on the floor today that we aren't going far enough with this proposal. Germany and Japan have increased the share of their GNP's devoted to commercialization to 2.8 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. In the past 20 years, the United States has only devoted 1.3 percent of GNP to such activity.

I am greatly discouraged that the Senate amendment freezes the funding levels for the NIST extramural programs—particularly the Advanced Technology Program [ATP] which awards technology development grants to commercial firms. Why, at a time when the Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology recommends increasing ATP's budget to about half of the total NIST budget itself, do we want to freeze spending for this crucial program? This program could very well be deemed the jobs creation program of the 1990's.

I am also disappointed that an agreement couldn't be worked out on the commercialization loan issue. And for the record, I want to clarify my position. In committee, I supported the rather modest Mineta commercialization loan proposal. In fact, I continue to believe that it is time for our Federal Government to directly support private sector commercialization efforts. However, when the bill reached the House floor, it was apparent that the loan provision would kill the overall NIST authorization and threaten other vital advanced technology programs. Additionally, the loan proposal became entrenched in partisan bickering when the majority leader interjected himself into the debate. Therefore, I opposed the Mineta amendment on the floor.

Although a commercialization loan program will not be part of the legislation we are considering today, I want to remind my colleagues that it is an issue we need to revisit. The cost and risk of bringing a product to commercialization stages often prevent companies from doing so. It's no longer a matter of picking winners and losers. It's a matter of creating or not creating jobs.

Call it what you will, but this country needs an industrial policy. And the American Technology Preeminence Act establishes a base from which we should move forward in this regard.

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1989.

The question was taken.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed today, in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 268, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 1989, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic votes after the first such vote on this series.

□ 1430

## AUTHORIZING CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3866, FLOWER GARDEN BANKS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 268.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 268, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 0, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—390

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Allard
Allen
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Archer
Armey
Atkins
Bacchus
Baker
Ballenger
Barnard
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Beilenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackwell
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Chandler
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Darden
Davis
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Ewing
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Fields
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Pursell

Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wolf
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—44

Aspin
AuCoin
Bustamante
Carr
Coleman (TX)
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
de la Garza
Dellums
Donnelly
Dooley
Dymally
Edwards (OK)
English
Feighan
Frank (MA)
Hastert
Hochbrueckner
Jefferson
Kleczka
Lantos
Lent
Levine (CA)
Lloyd
McCurdy
McDade
Miller (WA)
Morrison
Mrazek
Nagle
Oakar
Olin
Owens (UT)
Porter
Ridge
Sabo
Scheuer
Schiff
Swett
Tauzin
Torricelli
Wise
Wolpe
Young (AK)

□ 1454

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings on today.

## AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY PREEMINENCE ACT OF 1991

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1989.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1989, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Allard
Allen
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Archer
Armey
Atkins
Bacchus
Baker
Ballenger
Barnard
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Beilenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackwell
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Broomfield
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Cardin
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapman
Clay
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Darden
Davis
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Derrick
Dickinson
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Ewing
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Fields
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Franks (CT)
Frost
Gallegly
Gallo
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Hefner
Henry
Herger
Hertel
Hoagland
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horn
Horton
Houghton
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klug
Kolbe
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
Kyl
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowery (CA)
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Machtley
Manton
Markey
Marlenee
Martin
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McEwen
McGrath
McHugh
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Meyers
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (OH)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Morrison
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nichols
Nowak
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Orton
Owens (NY)
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Pastor
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Pursell
Quillen
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Ray
Reed
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roe
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schroeder
Schulze
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solarz
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wolpe
Wyden
Wylie
Yates
Yatron
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—1

Penny

NOT VOTING—41

Aspin
AuCoin
Bustamante
Campbell (CO)
Coleman (TX)
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
de la Garza
Dellums
Donnelly
Dooley
Dymally
Edwards (OK)
English
Feighan
Frank (MA)
Hastert
Hochbrueckner
Jefferson
Lancaster
Lantos
Lent
Levine (CA)
McCurdy
McDade
Miller (WA)
Mrazek
Oakar
Olin
Ortiz
Owens (UT)
Porter
Sabo
Scheuer
Schiff
Swett
Tauzin
Torricelli
Wise
Wolf
Young (AK)

□ 1508

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1330

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1330.

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

There was no objection.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am dismayed that the bells did not ring in my office announcing rollcall votes and I was not present and voting on rollcall Nos. 2 and 3.

I was meeting in my office with three Israeli immigrants and no bells were heard until five rang, at which point I advised my visitors that I would have to go to vote and quickly wound up our conversation. I then turned on my TV to see how much time was left in the vote and found the floor clock showing that all time had expired.

The bells have never failed to ring before, but my failure to vote on these two rollcalls was unavoidable. I have asked that the clocks in my office be immediately repaired so that this will never happen again.

Had I been present and voting on these two rollcalls, I would have voted "aye" in each instance.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, on the previous vote I was conducting a hearing of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee in room 2318 of the Rayburn Building. Mr. Speaker, the bells did not go off in our hearing room.

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I missed the vote, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLPE] and the gentleman from the State of Washington [Mr. MORRISON] also missed the vote.

Mr. Speaker, had we been present, we would have voted "aye."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, if it is necessary, I independently indicate that I would have voted "aye" if I had been present at the last vote. The bells did not function in our committee room.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3769

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3769.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 194

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of House Resolution 194.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

□ 1510

## INTRODUCTION OF RTC CLARIFICATION BILL

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, a couple of weeks ago, a gentleman stood up during a health care town meeting that I hosted, and told me that he was losing his health insurance coverage because the savings and loan that he had retired from, failed. He said that he would be able to continue his health care coverage for 3 months, at the exorbitant and unaffordable cost of over $1,700.

It appears as if employees of this savings and loan and others who may fail in the future, will not be able to continue their health insurance coverage as intended by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the town meeting that I held, was one of 285 held throughout the country by my Democratic colleagues in the House. While Members on both sides of the aisle make decisions about how to best address health care concerns, how can we not be responsive to the over 700 employees of Perpetual Savings Bank who have not only lost their jobs but who may be in jeopardy of having their health insurance lapse while the RTC tries to duck their responsibility.

In just a short period of time terminal illnesses can be diagnosed, women can become pregnant, and children with congenital defects can be born. None of these conditions would be picked up by a subsequent insurance provider because they would be considered preexisting conditions. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, this is not consistent with congressional intent.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, it was clear that there was no distinction between the Resolution Trust Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver.

I am introducing legislation today, that tells RTC in no uncertain terms, that they have the same obligation as the FDIC to provide a group health plan to former employees of failed banks and thrifts meeting Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] requirements. This law is not subject to interpretation, and is in fact, law.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DERRICK). The Chair will now recognize Members for special orders until 5:30 p.m., at which time the Chair will declare the House in recess.

## TEMPORARY INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT RESTORATION ACT OF 1992

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GALLEGLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, in order to spur industrial growth and expansion and produce an early turnaround in our stagnant economy, I introduce today the Temporary Investment Tax Credit Restoration Act of 1992. This legislation will reinstate the 10-percent investment tax credit on an incremental basis for 2 years, retroactive to January 1, 1992. In offering this proposal on behalf of myself and Representatives BAKER, DOOLITTLE, RAMSTAD, HORTON, BLAZ, PACKARD, HUNTER, LOWERY, and LAGOMARSINO, I join many economists and businessmen in urging an immediate short-term stimulus to the economy which will encourage American industry and agriculture to build for the future and enable this country to compete better in the global economy.

With our economy still in recession, we must take prompt and sensible measures to stimulate national recovery and improve our competitive position in world trade. Insufficient investment is certainly one underlying cause for our economy's sluggish productivity growth and declining competitiveness. Investment spending in Japan, for example, where the economy is just over one-half that of the United States, is a much greater share of that nation's GNP than investment spending in the United States. U.S. investment in productive manufacturing equipment has fallen from an average increase of 4 to 5 percent during the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's to just 1.6 percent for the 1980's. American industry must retool now for the technology explosion, job growth, and competitive global expansion of the 1990's and beyond.

Evidence shows that the investment credit does indeed raise investment spending. According to the American Council for Capital Formation, purchases of equipment by industry have grown far faster during periods when the credit was in effect than when it wasn't. An investment tax credit has been enacted three times since January 1962. It was initiated under the Kennedy administration as a means of sparking economic recovery after a recession, and it worked. As a permanent credit, it was eliminated finally in the 1986 tax reform effort amidst criticisms that it created distortions in investment decisions. During that period, however, the credit was an effective cyclical stabilizer and a powerful investment stimulus.

I propose that the credit be revived for 2 years so that it will provide what economist Robert Eisner calls "a big bang for the buck" without excessive costs or long-term distortions. Companies will be encouraged to accelerate their spending, rather than to put off plans for industrial expansion, thereby giving the economy a quick start and wage earners and consumers a psychological boost. Although estimates of its immediate cost vary, its intermediate-range impact will be to produce millions in tax revenues emanating from the recovery it helps to engender and the additional jobs it will spawn. Moreover, the cost of the credit will be reduced by making it apply only to a company's investment in man-

ufacturing and other productive equipment properties, including farm equipment and computer software, that exceeds its previous spending on such equipment over the previous 4-year base amount. If in 2 years the economy still needs a strong shot in the arm, the credit can be extended or again be made permanent as it was until 1986.

Mr. Speaker, our economy is in trouble, and the American people remain pessimistic about it and their future. A temporary incremental investment tax credit will provide the push that industry and consumer need. The time for action, rather than partisan politics, is long overdue. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and the House to approve the 10-percent investment tax credit now.

Let's make the investment tax credit part of our campaign to jump start America.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I sent a Dear Colleague letter to my colleagues in the House expressing my concern for the letters and telephone calls which have recently been generated by media interest and concern over the records pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As the former chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, I want my colleagues to know my position on this matter.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations was constituted on September 17, 1976, during the second session of the 94th Congress. Its original chairman was Thomas N. Downing who retired at the end of that Congress. The committee was recreated on February 2, 1977, during the 95th Congress with Congressman HENRY GONZALEZ being appointed as its new chairman. Shortly thereafter, he resigned the chairmanship and on March 8, 1977, I was appointed to chair this committee.

Under the House resolution creating this committee, we were authorized and directed to: "* * * conduct a full and complete investigation surrounding the assassination and death of President John F. Kennedy * * *."

Our committee completed its investigation and on March 29, 1979, filed a final report with the House of Representatives.

In addition to the final report, 12 volumes of evidentiary material relating to this investigation were filed with the House of Representatives, printed by the Government Printing Office, and then made available to the American public.

Moreover, in our public presentation of the evidence, we held approximately 18 days of public hearings from August through December 1978, as well as 2 days of public policy hearings. During the public hearings, the committee received evidence on the issues we had identified to fulfill the legislative mandate.

Evidence was heard on the following: First, the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy, and the connection if any between President Kennedy, those facts and circumstances and the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald; second, the question of whether there was a conspiracy in the case; and third, the performance of the various Federal agencies including the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, the Warren Commission, and others.

Prior to our committee running out of both time and money, we released everything we had the time and resources to release. All of our other records were placed in the National Archives under a House of Representatives rule requiring such unpublished records to be sealed for 50 years.

There is considerable public debate about these records including accusations that these records, if released, would contain evidence of Government coverup or complicity of Government agencies in the assassination of President Kennedy. I can assure my colleagues that nothing could be further from the truth.

However, I deem it important to not have the good work of our committee impugned by such accusations. Our committee attempted to conduct its investigation into the assassination of the President and to present the results of that investigation to the Congress and the American people in a thorough and dignified manner in keeping with the memory of this great leader. Accordingly, I am in the process of drafting a resolution which will affect the release of these and other documents now under seal bearing upon the assassination of President Kennedy. Properly drafting such a resolution is taking time because it involves both House and Senate records, as well as the records of other Government agencies. This process involves a fairly complicated area of record designation.

I am committed to the principle that Americans are entitled to know the truth about the assassination of President Kennedy and feel that Congress should totally allay all fears of the American people in this regard.

It is my intention to seek original cosponsors of my resolution as soon as it is prepared. I hope that all of my colleagues will provide me with the opportunity to seek their support at that time.

□ 1520

## CURRENT LEVEL OF SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992–1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and as chairman of the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to the procedures of the Committee on the Budget and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official letter to the Speaker advising him of the current level of revenues for fiscal years 1992 through 1996 and spending for fiscal year 1992. Spending levels for fiscal years 1993 through 1996 are not included because annual appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

This is the second report of the 102d Congress for fiscal year 1992. This report is based on the aggregate levels and committee allocations for fiscal years 1992 through 1996 as contained in House Report 102–69, the conference report to accompany House Concurrent Resolution 121.

The term "current level" refers to the estimated amount of budget authority, outlays, entitlement authority, and revenues that are available—or will be used—for the full fiscal year in question based only on enacted law.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I intend to keep the House informed regularly on the status of the current level.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
*Washington, DC, January 28, 1992.*

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, I am herewith transmitting the status report on the current level of revenues for fiscal years 1992 through 1996 and spending estimates for fiscal year 1992, under H. Con. Res. 121, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1992. Spending levels for fiscal years 1993 through 1996 are not included because annual appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

The enclosed tables also compare enacted legislation to each committee's 602(a) allocation of discretionary new budget authority and new entitlement authority. The 602(a) allocations to House Committees made pursuant to H. Con. Res. 121 were printed in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report on the resolution (H. Report 102–69).

Sincerely,

LEON E. PANETTA,
*Chairman.*

Enclosures.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON THE STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 121

REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF JANUARY 22, 1992

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

| | Fiscal years | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1992–1996 |
| Appropriate level: | | |
| Budget authority | 1,269,300 | 6,591,900 |
| Outlays | 1,201,600 | 6,134,100 |
| Revenues | 850,400 | 4,832,000 |
| Current level: | | |
| Budget authority | 1,274,190 | NA |

REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF JANUARY 22, 1992—Continued

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

| | Fiscal years | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1992–1996 |
| Outlays | 1,204,743 | NA |
| Revenues | 853,364 | 4,829,000 |
| Current level over(+)/under(−) appropriate level: | | |
| Budget authority | +4,890 | NA |
| Outlays | +3,143 | NA |
| Revenues | +2,964 | −3,000 |

NA—Not applicable because annual Appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure that provides new budget or entitlement authority, that is not included in the current level estimate for fiscal year 1992, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 121, to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure that provides new budget or entitlement authority, that is not included in the current level estimate for fiscal 1992, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 121, to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in a revenue loss that is not included in the current level revenue estimate and exceeds $2,964 million for fiscal year 1992, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 121. Any measure that would result in a revenue loss that is not included in the current level revenue estimate for fiscal years 1992 through 1996, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for those years as set forth in H. Con. Res. 121.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

| House Committee | 1992 | | | 1992–96 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BA | OLS | NEA | BA | OLS | NEA |
| Agriculture: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,720 | 3,540 | 4,716 |
| Current level | −2 | −2 | −1 | −1 | −1 | (1) |
| Difference | −2 | −2 | −1 | −3,719 | −3,539 | −4,716 |
| Armed Services: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | −7 | −7 | 0 | −83 | −83 |
| Difference | | −7 | −7 | | −83 | −83 |
| Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 28 | 28 | 0 | 177 | 177 | 0 |
| Difference | +28 | +28 | | +177 | +177 | |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Education and Labor: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 20,153 |
| Current level | −46 | −46 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Difference | −46 | −46 | −56 | | +4 | −20,153 |
| Energy and Commerce: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | −46 | −46 | −56 | 0 | +4 | −20,153 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Foreign Affairs: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Government Operations: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| House Administration: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Interior and Insular Affairs: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | −2 | −2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Difference | −2 | −2 | | +5 | +5 | |
| Judiciary: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Difference | | | | +16 | +16 | +16 |
| Merchant Marine and Fisheries: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | (1) | 0 | 0 | (1) |
| Difference | | | (1) | | | (1) |
| Post Office and Civil Service: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Public Works and Transportation: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 16,358 | 0 | 0 | 117,799 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 18,514 | 0 | 0 | 113,048 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | +2,156 | 0 | 0 | −4,751 | 0 | 0 |
| Science, Space, and Technology: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Small Business: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difference | | | | | | |
| Veterans' Affairs: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 484 | 0 | 0 | 6,811 |
| Current level | 0 | 5 | 378 | 0 | 19 | 2,182 |
| Difference | 0 | +5 | −106 | 0 | +19 | −4,629 |
| Ways and Means: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 620 |
| Current level | 4,330 | 4,330 | 5,430 | 4,152 | 4,152 | 5,892 |
| Difference | +4,330 | +4,330 | +5,430 | +4,152 | +4,152 | +5,272 |
| Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: | | | | | | |
| Appropriate level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current level | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Difference | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |

[1] Less than $500,000.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1992

[In millions of dollars]

| | Revised 602(b) subdivisions | | Latest current level | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BA | O | BA | O | BA | O |
| Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary | 21,070 | 20,714 | 21,029 | 20,708 | −41 | −6 |
| Defense | 270,244 | 275,222 | 269,860 | 275,038 | −384 | −184 |
| District of Columbia | 700 | 690 | 700 | 690 | 0 | 0 |
| Energy & Water Development | 21,875 | 20,770 | 21,875 | 20,720 | 0 | −50 |
| Foreign Operations | 15,285 | 13,556 | 14,262 | 13,200 | −1,023 | −356 |
| Interior | 13,102 | 12,050 | 13,105 | 12,198 | 3 | 148 |
| Labor, Health & Human Services, & Education | 59,087 | 57,797 | 59,085 | 57,832 | −2 | 35 |
| Legislative | 2,344 | 2,317 | 2,343 | 2,310 | −1 | −7 |
| Military Construction | 8,564 | 8,482 | 8,563 | 8,433 | −1 | −49 |
| Rural Development, Agriculture, & Related Agencies | 12,299 | 11,226 | 12,299 | 11,223 | 0 | −3 |
| Transportation | 13,765 | 31,800 | 13,762 | 31,799 | −3 | −1 |
| Treasury-Postal Service | 10,825 | 11,120 | 10,824 | 11,119 | −1 | −1 |
| VA-HUD-Independent Agencies | 63,953 | 61,714 | 63,942 | 61,711 | −11 | −3 |
| Grand total | 513,113 | 527,458 | 511,649 | 526,981 | −1,464 | −477 |

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
*Washington, DC, January 22, 1992.*

Hon. LEON E. PANETTA,
*Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues in comparison with the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1992 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 121). This report, my first for the 2d session of the 102d Congress, is tabulated as of close of business January 21, 1992. A summary of this tabulation follows.

[In millions of dollars]

| | House current level | Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 121) | Current level +/− resolution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budget authority | 1,274,190 | 1,269,300 | +4,890 |
| Outlays | 1,204,743 | 1,201,600 | +3,143 |
| Revenues: | | | |
| 1992 | 853,364 | 850,400 | +2,964 |
| 1992–96 | 4,829,000 | 4,832,000 | −3,000 |

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
*Director.*

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 102D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

[As of close of business Jan. 21, 1992]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENACTED PRIOR TO 102d CONGRESS | | | |
| Revenues | | | 850,405 |
| Permanent appropriations | 784,794 | 723,520 | |
| Outlays from prior year appropriations | 0 | 234,906 | |
| Offsetting receipts | (186,675) | (186,675) | |
| Total previously enacted | 598,120 | 771,751 | 850,405 |
| ENACTED 1ST SESSION | | | |
| Appropriation legislation: | | | |
| Agriculture (P.L. 102–142) | 51,219 | 36,382 | |
| Commerce-Justice (P.L. 102–140) | 21,425 | 16,016 | |
| Offsetting receipts | (119) | (119) | |
| Defense (P.L. 102–172) | 269,911 | 176,492 | |
| District of Columbia (P.L. 102–111) | 700 | 690 | |
| Energy and Water (P.L. 102–104) | 21,875 | 12,961 | |
| Interior (P.L. 102–154) | 12,466 | 8,098 | |
| Labor, HHS, Education (P.L. 102–170) | 183,044 | 146,857 | |
| Offsetting receipts | (39,658) | (39,658) | |
| Legislative branch (P.L. 102–90) | 2,309 | 2,063 | |
| Military construction (P.L. 102–136) | 8,563 | 2,931 | |

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 102D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[As of close of business Jan. 21, 1992]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transportation (P.L. 102–143) | 14,302 | 12,217 | |
| Treasury-Postal Service (P.L. 102–141) | 19,695 | 17,027 | |
| Offsetting receipts | (6,079) | (6,079) | |
| Veterans, HUD (P.L. 102–139) | 80,941 | 42,469 | |
| Emergency supplemental for humanitarian Assistance (P.L. 102–55) | | (1) | |
| Dire emergency supplemental appropriations, 1991 (P.L. 102–27) | | 511 | |
| Disaster relief supplemental appropriations, 1992 (P.L. 102–229) | 113 | (154) | |
| Other spending legislation: | | | |
| Extending IRS deadline for Desert Storm troops (P.L. 102–2) | | | (5) |
| Veterans' education, employment and training amendments (P.L. 102–16) | (1) | (1) | |
| Higher education technical amendments (P.L. 102–26) | (56) | (56) | |
| Veterans' Health Care Personnel Act (P.L. 102–40) | | (1) | |
| Veterans' housing and memorial affairs (P.L. 102–54) | | 5 | |
| Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act (P.L. 102–86) | (2) | (2) | |
| Intelligence Authorization Act, fiscal year 1991 (P.L. 102–88) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Veterans' educational assistance amendments (P.L. 102–127) | | (1) | |
| Extend Most Favored Nation status to Bulgaria (P.L. 102–158) | | | (2) |
| Unemployment compensation (P.L. 102–164) | 3,825 | 3,825 | 2,600 |
| Provide MFN status to Czechoslovakia and Hungary (P.L. 102–182) | 505 | 505 | (17) |
| Intelligence Authorization Act, fiscal year 1992 (P.L. 102–183) | (1) | (1) | |
| Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 102–190) | | (7) | |
| Extend MFN status to the Soviet Union (P.L. 102–197) | | | (22) |
| James Madison Memorial Act (P.L. 102–221) | | (1) | |
| Tax Extension Act (P.L. 102–227) | | | 405 |
| San Carolos Indian Irrigation Project Divestiture Act (P.L. 102–231) | (2) | (2) | |
| RTC Refinancing Act (P.L. 102–233) | 25 | 25 | |
| Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act Amendments (P.L. 102–237) | (2) | (2) | |
| Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (P.L. 102–240) | 18,514 | (590) | |
| Coast Guard authorization (P.L. 102–241) | (1) | (1) | |
| Deposit Insurance Reform and Protection Act (P.L. 102–242) | 3 | 3 | |
| Discretionary estimating adjustment | (233) | (5,823) | |
| Total appropriation and other spending legislation | 663,286 | 426,586 | 2,959 |

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 102D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[As of close of business Jan. 21, 1992]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY P.L. 102–145 | | | |
| Foreign Operations (expires March 31, 1992) | 14,034 | 5,496 | |
| Offsetting receipts | (41) | (41) | |
| Total continuing resolution authority | 13,992 | 5,454 | |
| MANDATORY ADJUSTMENTS | | | |
| Entitlement authority and other mandatory adjustments required to conform with current law estimates in budget resolution | (1,208) | 950 | |
| ENACTED 2D SESSION | | | |
| Total current level | 1,274,190 | 1,204,743 | 853,364 |
| Total budget resolution | 1,269,300 | 1,201,600 | 850,400 |
| Amount Remaining: | | | |
| Over budget resolution | 4,890 | 3,143 | 2,964 |
| Under budget resolution | | | |

[1] Less than $500 thousand.

[2] This act increased the current law estimate for veterans compensation by $3 million and is included in the Veterans-HUD appropriations bill.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. RENO RETIRES AFTER 31 YEARS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the service of Gen. William H. Reno, who will retire from the U.S. Army, at the end of January 1992. He currently serves as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, U.S. Army.

Lieutenant General Reno was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1961, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His career was marked by command and staff assignments of consistently increasing levels of responsibility in the United States and overseas. He served two tours in the Republic of Vietnam. Subsequent assignments included duty with the 5th Infantry Division, the Army's Training and Doctrine Command, and the Department of the Army. In 1988, he began an assignment as the Chief of Program Analysis and Evaluation, impacting favorably on every facet of the total Army for years to come. At such a critical time in our history, General Reno applied the much-needed detailed analysis of programs and initia-

tives to ensure the Army and the Nation was being well served.

In August 1990, General Reno became the Army's chief personnel officer when he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. What a dynamic time to assume so important a position. Saddam Hussein's forces had just invaded nearby Kuwait. General Reno faced a complex and seemingly contradictory task of simultaneously planning for and executing the largest buildup of forces since World War II and the eventual drawdown of that same Army by more than 25 percent in only 5 years. This buildup also included the largest mobilization of National Guard and Reserves since World War II. Throughout it all, General Reno ensured that Army policy was efficient, practical and reflective of a sincere concern for the well-being of the soldiers and their families.

Thanks in no small part to General Reno, the U.S. Army is the best Army in the world and the very best it has ever been. Throughout his entire career, he took his role as a professional soldier seriously. His measure of achievement has been nothing less than unfailing service to this Nation and his Army. There has been no greater, more trusted steward of the Nation's resources than Gen. Bill Reno. The Army will have difficulty in filling his shoes and but will be richer for his years of devoted service. The Army today is composed of the brightest, best trained; and ready soldiers that we have ever had. He can be proud of their accomplishments and share in the credit. He has been mainstay of the Army leadership for many years. The Nation and the Army will miss him.

## THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGE FACING CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, tonight the President will deliver his State of the Union Address to the Congress and to the American people.

This afternoon, I am joined by some of the great leaders in the House to discuss the situation confronting our country on this day of the President's third State of the Union Address.

These last 3 years have been filled with events we deemed unimaginable in our lifetimes. After spending trillions of dollars, after losing over 100,000 precious American lives, the nations of Eastern Europe, and the Republics of the former Soviet Union have finally been liberated and their peoples emancipated.

The sacrifice of three generations of Americans have been validated, and new horizons of open societies and open markets lie before us.

This is our historic moment: Communism is dead, the hammer and sickle has been lowered, the cold war is over, and we won.

Under normal circumstances, these triumphs would occasion celebrations of incredible proportions, and rightly so.

But in the cities I have been visiting, and in the hearts of people I have met along the way, there is consternation not celebration, there is fear and not rejoicing. How could something that went so right be greeted with emotions that feel so wrong?

Our people feel we are living in an era of economic decline. Economic strength is the fundamental measure of a nation's power, both at home and abroad, and other nations are exhibiting greater strength and vitality than we are.

At home, our people are finding it more and more difficult to raise their families, educate their children, walk their streets with security, and save for the future.

Our people play by the rules, but the system isn't working for them. Our people try to take care of themselves, but they cannot afford quality health care.

Our people make high-quality products, but their Government isn't fighting foreign trade barriers.

Our people want equal opportunity, but official policy is dedicated to helping only the rich. Our people would do anything to help their children, but they find diminishing opportunity for the next generation in comparison to the chances they had.

These are the anxieties and apprehensions that the President must address this evening. His speech cannot be a political speech; it cannot simply be a slogan to get him past the next election.

His speech must be a visionary, bold, and comprehensive speech, designed to get America moving into the next century—more prosperous and united than we are today.

If he offers such a speech, I know we are prepared to respond positively and promptly. If he does not, congressional Democrats will stand and fight for what we believe, solutions that make sense for the American people, especially our working families.

If you had to boil it down, what I think we need to hear tonight is a speech about respect, reform, renewal, and reality:

Respect for the middle-class;

Reform for our country as we make the transition from the cold war to the new economic competition; and

Renewal of the contract between government, our people and business, and reality—no more gimmicks, smoke and mirrors, or cooking the books.

Our first challenge is to clear away the wreckage of Reaganomics and to restore respect for the middle class.

The experiment in supply-side economics has been tried, tested, and run its course—and the experiment failed. In the 1980's, hard-pressed, middle-class working families in this country saw their incomes go down, their taxes go up, and their Government benefits cut.

At the same time, the most privileged Americans saw their incomes go up and their taxes go down.

As the middle class got crushed between rising prices and falling incomes, American economic strength suffered.

Respect for the middle class isn't a political slogan, it is an economic policy—we cannot have a strong country if the people who work for a living cannot support their families.

Democrats are looking to the President for a comprehensive strategy to raise the incomes and the aspirations of people who work. That means a significant tax cut for the middle class paid for by increasing taxes on the rich.

That means opening up the doors to college opportunity for moderate-income people.

That means offering a sweeping reform of the health care system, so that costs are cut, health care profiteering stops, and people who lose their jobs keep their health care coverage.

We need a new experiment—in trickle-up or bubble-up economics. We need to say that our economic strength begins with creating new opportunities for middle-class people to improve their living standards.

With the end of the cold war, we must act anew and think anew; we need reform and renewal. Today, our challenges are economic, not military.

When the President went to Tokyo, as he did this month, you could see the outlines of the new world order in fresh relief.

What counts is not the number of men and women under arms, what counts is how many people are working. What matters is not megatons, but megabytes. What matters is not the accuracy of our missiles, but the efficiency of our supercomputers.

This means we need investments in people, and investments in education and research. We need a tough, hard-headed trade policy that fights as hard to reduce barriers to American exports as we fought in the cold war to reduce the number of missiles pointed at the United States.

I would like to see bold, new policies in the area of competitiveness, research and development. I would like to see a massive training and retraining initiative.

I would like to see a recognition on the part of the President that the world has changed.

Finally, we need a strong dose of reality across the board. I hope the press reports are wrong, and the President does not use phony economic numbers in his budget.

For years, the Republicans have claimed that cutting taxes for the rich produces money for the Federal Treasury. The last time I checked, America is running the largest deficits in our history.

If the President's program is predicated upon using tax cuts to make the deficit look smaller, or to ladle on more tax cuts for the rich, he will be making a big mistake.

We need reality in the defense budget. A defense program must be built upon the remaining threats we face. Any extra money must not be used to cut taxes for the rich, it must be used to invest in America's economic strength.

The President's budget should not assume Congress will make further deeper cuts in the Medicare Program to pay for other initiatives. I urge the President tonight to unveil an honest, reality-based economic program.

America needs change. America needs an economic revival. America needs a new, long-term, comprehensive plan to get this country moving forward again.

This year, especially, this year, Band-Aids are not enough. We cannot accept short-term political fixes; we need a long-term program that will restore America's leadership and strength into the next century.

We need more than a Presidential speech—we need Presidential follow-through. We need a dedication on the part of the President to work hard to produce real results for American people.

We hope the President unveils such a program tonight. If he does, he can expect our cooperation. But if his program falls short, if the reality doesn't meet the rhetoric, Democrats in Congress will move—swiftly and intelligently—to put a real program together that meets our needs.

With the end of the cold war, this is America's moment. This should be our time to celebrate. It should also be the time we get to work—building a new, more prosperous country that fulfills the dreams of America's working families as we enter the 21st century.

□ 1530

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR].

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding and commend him for his remarks. I think as we anticipate the speech tonight, it is clear that the American public is viewing this Chamber and this night as a very important night for not only the next 6 months, but for the decade of the 1990's.

As the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] stated, I do not think any of us on this side of the aisle intend to be critical, because I think all of us realize the importance at this time in our Nation's history, particularly with the economic problems that we face, that it is critical that we come more than halfway to meet this President in a bipartisan fashion to deal with the issues that face this country.

I must say though that after having waited for 3 years, I think all of us who have looked for some type of strategy on the economy with respect to energy, with respect to jobs, with respect to trade, with respect to competition, that the expectation level of tonight's speech is very high. That is because there has been so much silence by this administration over this 3 years with respect to this very important agenda which now we are faced with having to deal with in such a short time.

Second, as the gentleman from Missouri pointed out, all of us who have had the opportunity to visit our districts, as I have in Oklahoma over the last 2 months, have come to the realization that our people are concerned and scared and fearful of the future.

In visiting with people, whether it be in Claremore, OK, or Musgokee, the message was very clear that they sent to me as an opportunity for me to address the Nation, which is that if we can find money for the Kurds, for the Turks, and for the Soviet Union, we can find money for Oklahomans and people from Missouri and this whole country.

I think tonight's presentation by the President and how we deal with it has to be more than just a speech, because I think the American public is tired of just rhetoric and photo opportunities. I think they expect tomorrow for us to address with substance and with action the issues which concern them.

I look forward to the President's remarks tonight. As the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] said, I think we enter tonight's speech, as well as tomorrow's actions, with anticipation that together as a nation, Democrats and Republicans, we can work for all people.

As I was traveling around in Oklahoma during the last 2 months it became clear to me also that Oklahomans were concerned about three major issues which the gentleman addressed in his remarks.

The first is they are interested in hearing tonight from the President as to what he has planned for jobs, particularly in the area of training and education. Because as they have watched the massive layoffs that have occurred at General Motors, at IBM, and at the United Technologies, they realize that our country is going through a restructuring and that that restructuring will require education. It will require retraining of our workers so we can anticipate the new competition and the new jobs that will be there. They are looking forward to hearing from the President tonight on what strategy he has for new jobs.

They are also concerned about health care. As the gentleman knows from his own town meetings that he had in St. Louis, as well as the ones I had in northeastern Oklahoma, Americans came out in mass numbers to tell us about the problems they are faced with concerning health care. Whether it is the small businessman who has had to drop his health care insurance for himself and his employees because of the skyrocketing costs, or the elderly couple who cannot afford their medicine, or the young couple that cannot find an OB/GYN to deliver their baby, it is clear Americans want the President to address health care in this country tonight and how we can get a handle on the expansive costs that we have seen.

The gentleman is aware that just last year we spent in this country $739 billion on health care. We estimate unless we reverse the cost increases, that that number could go to $817 billion this year.

Oklahomans, people from Missouri, and Americans in general want to know what this President and this Congress has to do to try to deal with this issue.

Finally, not necessarily in a parochial nature, but I think Oklahomans want to know about energy.

At this time last year we had 500,000 of our best and brightest young men and women situated 5,000 miles away defending a basic resource which we have a tremendous abundance of in our own country.

I think Oklahomans and people in this country want to know how we can ever again avoid sending that kind of manpower that far away to defend this basic resource.

I hope the President will address the Nation tonight and say he does want to complete an energy strategy before the election that will promote the types of things that will ensure that we will have oil and gas drilling in our own country, that we will rely on our own resources here, and we will promote an energy security that this Nation does not have now, and it will ensure a better and brighter future for all of us.

So all of us, as we anticipate in the next couple of hours the President's speech, look at it with great interest.

I want to express my thanks to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] for taking this hour out to kind of lay the tone for what I think will be the Democratic response to whatever the President presents tonight, and that is one of cooperation. But very simply, we believe it is more than just a speech, it is more than rhetoric. We have a responsibility to back that up, starting tomorrow, in a bipartisan active movement to help the country.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR] for a very fine statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DERRICK].

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the speech that we are to hear tonight is one of the most significant that I have anticipated and which I will have heard in my 18 years in Congress. At this time last year we were anticipating what would be done

in the Persian Gulf. Hundreds of thousands of our men and women were overseas. It was very important to the future of this country, to the future of the world, and to the future of our supply of fuel.

□ 1540

Tonight's speech, I think, we are not talking about what is going to happen to this country in the next 6 months or the next year or the next 2 years. We want to hear what is going to happen to our economic base way into the next century, into the 21st century.

After the Second World War, our country had everything that was worth having in the world. We had the industrial capacity. We had the gold. We had the Armed Forces. We had the technology. We had the expertise in any field that one wanted to name. And I suppose for about 20 or 25 years we in this country could build what we wanted to and sell it generally for what we wanted to charge for it.

We also had a government that could kind of spend what it wanted to because there were increasing and increasing revenues coming in to the Government. Quite frankly, our Government in many areas became soft and inefficient and, quite frankly, our private sector in many areas, primarily management, as I see it, became soft and uncompetitive.

Here a few years back, 15 years or so, we once again found ourselves, as we had in earlier days, in a very competitive situation. We could no longer afford the luxury of a government that was not efficient, nor can we any longer afford the luxury of a private sector that is not efficient and competitive.

After the Second World War, we made many decisions about the defense of the free world. These decisions were correct and the correctness of those decisions has been borne out in the last 2 or 3 years. But what we neglected to do or our forbearers neglected to do was to say, "When you become able to protect yourselves and protect the free world, we no longer accept that responsibility." And we can no longer accept that responsibility. We can no longer afford to devote 7 or 8 percent of our gross national product to national defense while countries who are taking jobs away from us daily and competing with us throughout the world devote less than 1 percent of their gross national product to their national defense, and we filling in that bill.

One of the things that I would like to hear tonight is not so much how much are we going to cut out of the defense budget but what is it going to take to defend this country and to keep our citizens safe and to remain a leader in the free world, working together with our allies.

The people in this country are not interested, in my opinion, in a tax cut of $1 a day or 60 cents a day or $2 a day, depending on what bracket they are in. They see through that, and it means very little. They see it as a political ploy, as a way to get elected.

The people of this country want to see a plan that is going to guarantee our economic well-being, guarantee our free market process, guarantee jobs for our people throughout the latter part of this decade and into the 21st century. I hope the speech that we hear tonight will give the leadership that this country needs with the opportunity of the Congress to implement that leadership, not on a short term, not on a quick fix.

The primary reason, quite frankly, or one of the primary reasons that we are here today in the economic morass that we find ourselves in is because of the quick fixes and the political expediency of the 1980's.

This is a great nation, the greatest nation in the world. But it was built on the bedrock of a strong economic base. And because of past policies, primarily in the 1980's, not limited to the 1980's but more recently in the 1980's, we find our standard of living, my children's generation are the first generation in the history of this country that do not have a right to expect a higher standard of living than their mothers and their fathers did.

This is un-American. This is not part of what our great country is about.

I would say, as we listen tonight and we stand here in great anticipation of hearing not a quick fix, not something that is going to win the election for either party in this year but a solid bedrock foundation for economic expansion of this country into the 21st century.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his statement and would simply add that often, in my town hall meetings, people will ask, will not a particular tax cut solve our problem or a particular public works program or a particular education program. I often like to relate this story, because I think it helps people get a sense what it is going to take, of Tom Landry, when he was coach of the Dallas Cowboys and they were winning championship after championship, kind of like the Washington Redskins just did.

The press used to love to ask Tom Landry, did not the Cowboys have a magic playbook. The press thought that he must have some secret plays that the other team did not anticipate, and that is why he was able to score so many points.

And he used to love to answer the question because he would say, "The Dallas Cowboys do not have a secret playbook."

In fact, he said "Everybody knows the four or five plays that we have. We have always run just the plain basic four or five plays we have always had." He said, "That isn't the reason we win. The reason we win," he said, "is because we execute fundamentals better than anybody else."

Whenever I talk or think about economics and job and income and economic strength, I think of that story because I really think in this case football is just like economics. There is no quick fix. There is no one button that we can push. There is no one program that we can pass. There is no one tax cut that we can put in place. There is no one program that we can implement that will get us out of the long-range problem of economic decline that we have been in now for 10 to 15 years.

Income is going down. Generations are feeling like they are not going to do as well as the last, et cetera, et cetera, all the things we know, all the things we hear from our constituents.

What we need to start saying and doing are increasing our ability in the fundamentals of economic growth. We are never going to be as good as everybody in the world on everything, but we have to have improvements in the area of capital formation and savings, research and development, energy, education and training, trade policy, the policy of making our health care system strong and competitive, in all these areas we have to see improvement. And they have to be attacked simultaneously by the President and by the Congress together and by the American people.

If we can mount that kind of an effort, even in the next year, 2 years, we will see tangible results in the years that follow that. And that is what I think the gentleman has talked about, and that is what we hope is said tonight, and that is what we want to work on in the days ahead.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON].

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the majority leader, again for taking time to focus on where we are as a nation. And while my football knowledge is not as great as the majority leader's, I think the point that he makes, there is no silver bullet, oftentimes the campaign or the debate that leads to the campaign has its miraculous, simplistic solution that is going to revive the economy and put us back in the place of prominence that we were economically.

□ 1550

It is a process of dealing with very basic, fundamental aspects of our economy, and it seems to me that as a nation what we tried to do over the last decade is miracle formulas that would work overnight, supply side economics, programs that were going to miraculously balance the budget, enrich the

Nation, and do it all without any pain or effort. As somebody who keeps trying to lose weight, in the same sense, it does not work without pain or effort.

We have spent the last 50 years paying for the defense of Western Europe and Japan. The argument was, for much of that time, that we cannot let the Germans and the Japanese take the lead in this, even though they have the most robust economies, because, after all, they were the enemy in World War II. Their aggression is what started World War II, so it would be improper to ask them to take the main line confrontation efforts against the Soviet Union, so we spent the money. Now we are spending about $150 billion a year. Last week the President, within 2 days, said do not look in his budget for lots of programs to start things in this economy. The following day he said that he has $645 million to help the Soviet Union out, help Russia out and the republics that have now replaced the Soviet Union.

Frankly, I am not against that. What I am against is maintaining 140 billion dollars' worth of manpower, weapons, and bases to defeat the Soviet Union militarily, to have the American taxpayers carry that burden, and at the same time carry the burden of feeding them. We have to make up our minds, do we want to defeat them and invade them, or prevent the potential invasion from them, or are we going to help revive them to be democratic governments who can sustain themselves. We cannot afford to do both.

Second, the account book does not start today. We have paid the bill for 50 years. For 50 years American taxpayers spent more money in Western Europe and Japan than we did in Bangladesh on the hungry or in Ethiopia or anyplace that there was a disaster around the world. We spent more money on these wealthy nations and their defense because we believed in their democratic forms of government, and we thought that was important to the world.

It is now their turn to play a greater role in that. So we have got to get relieved of some of that burden. I have argued for some time the President ought to either get half the money from the Europeans and the Japanese and use that to revive our economy, or we ought to bring those troops home. Just simply bringing the troops home will increase activity economically in this country. One economist said it could replace as much as 40 percent of what has been lost in the economy.

Then we have to look at some of the things that the majority leader has led the fight on here for so long, protecting our domestic industries. You know, we have had this great debate in the early eighties. Every time we came up with a bill to give us a fair shot at survival, "Oh, no, you guys are protectionists." I was, I guess, heartened to some degree, but it was too late and there was not enough of it. The President finally went to Japan and said, "Gee, it is not exactly a level playing field."

As they had done so many times in the past, they made some agreements there that they later said did not actually exist. They have done that on chips, they have done that on autos before. We are doing the same thing to the automotive industry and the automotive parts industry that happened to the electronics industry.

I know the majority leader knows some of those numbers better than I do, but apparently the Japanese are losing money in a lot of their domestic automobile sales and their European sales, but they have this protective market in Japan where they can make the profits and that will lead to the end of the American automobile industry.

I would like to hear from him about some of those facts. What we have to do here is more than cut defense spending. If we cut defense spending in the midst of this depression or recession, and the President finally agrees it is a recession, and it is the longest recession, longer than the Great Depression. In my State it is a depression. The insurance industry is on its back, the banking industry is dead, the real estate industry is dead, and now they are talking about shutting down what is left of our manufacturing in defense without even a replacement.

It seems to me that the administration is saying to those people who won the cold war for us, those that invested their efforts and talents to build this great Nation, that "You are disposable. We do not need you anymore."

The President supported a $500 billion conversion bill last year. The administration today is still sitting on $50 million of the $200 million that the majority leader led the effort on for conversion in the United States and diversification of American industry.

How can we not take a look at helping our industries revive themselves in this time?

It just seems to me that what this administration seems to be saying is what the Ford administration said to New York City: "It is just tough. It is too bad. It is your problem."

Mr. GEPHARDT. The gentleman, I think, has raised one of the critical points here, and that is if we are to have economic success in the kind of world we are in today, it is going to take not only executing the fundamentals of economic success and growth better than we have, it is probably also going to take a set of policies between the private and the public sector, the Government and our private companies, that will allow us to both go through this transition from a cold war economy to a hot economic war economy, and at the same time give our vital strategic industries the chance to be able to compete in the realistic world in which they exist.

Let me go back to the issue of trade, and let us talk for a moment about automobiles. General Motors announced at the end of the year 75,000 people will get the pink slip in the next 2 years; 21 plants will be closed. There is a good reason for it. GM has lost 10 percent of the American market in the last few years. It is real simple. In the last 12 months 50 percent of the cars sold at retail in the United States were foreign cars. Only Ford has had their market share go up by three points. Chrysler's share is down as well.

We can say all we want about the quality of American cars, the efforts of our workers, the efforts of our managers. I am the first to admit that there are times in the past when our products were not as good as they should be.

I think it is important to note that quality has gone way up. Measures have been taken by both workers and managers. We are much more competitive today. That is why to my constituents I have been saying, "Try American; maybe not buy American, that is up to you, but try American. Give it another look."

But in the midst of all of this, we have people saying "You cannot get tough on trade. You cannot try to get a level playing field. It is all our fault. Blame America first. Look for all the problems here."

I am willing to look for our share of problems, but is it not time that we had what some would call an industrial policy to see that we can have success in automobiles? And to people who say "Let us not do any of that, the Government cannot cooperate with the private sector," I simply say "I have a question: Do you think we can give up the automobile industry? If you do, we do not have anything to talk about. If you do not, then let us talk about what it is going to take to save it. If my ideas are not good or your ideas, what are somebody else's ideas? Tell us something. Let us have a debate. Let us have a discussion of how we are going to do this. Is it trade policy?"

I am told that when we take cars to Japan, just for a for instance, they add about 13,000 dollars' worth of costs that we do not put on their cars coming here. Maybe we have not moved the wheels to the right. Maybe our quality is not what it should be. But it is darned hard to talk an auto executive or an autoworker into doing all of that investment to try to sell something that is going to cost $13,000 more in that market than their products coming here. So these are the policies that need to be examined.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I think we ought to take a minute for the American people to understand that what happens here is each car has to be individually inspected and alloy samples taken from the rims. If we started doing that to Japanese cars coming here we could

not have enough. We might have full employment just from the inspectors watching them. If we slowed theirs down, if we raised the price of theirs, they would not be competitive in this country.

The place to look in the mirror is why have our trade policies not given our workers a level playing field. There is imperfection here. There is no imperfection, though, in the other country.

So many of these policies are tied together. We have not had an energy policy for a dozen years. I saw a gentleman, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SYNAR] talking about that for a moment. We spent tens of billions of dollars and American lives at risk to free Kuwait, partly because of its energy richness, and the Western world's dependence on that energy.

□ 1600

If we spent 10 percent of that on energy independence and energy research and development, we would reduce the trade deficit. We would make the country stronger and richer, high-speed rail giving people an option besides airplanes and cars.

We are going to spend $30 billion, and I hope the administration will cut some of that tomorrow, but the plan now is about $28 billion for the operation and maintenance of facilities in Europe. We ought to bring those dollars home, help the State and local governments who are in absolute economic desperate straits from Connecticut to California, and the problem with the States is that they have to raise taxes. They cannot run a deficit. They lay people off, thereby accelerating the recession, the depression that we are in. Help them out.

Take the other money and spend it on renewable energy, on energy conservation, on expanding our national parks, on a high-speed rail system on each of the coasts, and maybe out to Chicago, to do economic development work.

Again, the President says he has got $645 million to feed Russia. I am for helping those people, but for God's sakes, the same administration sits on $50 million for the Economic Development Administration to give my workers a chance.

Rumors are tomorrow he shuts down the sub program, and all of these other programs. From a national security standpoint there can be debate. There is no question about that. But from an economic standpoint and from economic justice, it is wrong to leave these communities and these individuals languishing.

We need the kind of program that will start this country again, and it is not going to be done through some halfhearted effort.

The difference between this and other recessions is that our financial institutions have been devastated by the 1986 tax act, by all of those things along the way that took value from real estate and banking, and the fact is that we are now a debtor nation rather than a creditor nation. We have spent time on this floor speaking about that.

I would hope for our part here that the majority leader and the Speaker would lead an effort to engage the administration, and I am hopeful that the President has adopted the agenda that we have spoken about on this floor so often. I sense that the President recognizes that what he has done to date has been inadequate, and I hope that he comes here with more than just, you know, a halfhearted kind of sampling of showing some compassion and putting people to work.

We need a high-presence program to give America confidence and to put American workers back to work. I would hope that the majority leader and the Speaker would do what they have always done and try to get our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us to put Americans to work. Let us take some of that money we have been spending, and we have been spending $140 billion a year in Europe, and let us take some of that money and build a high-speed rail system on the east coast and west coast to give the defense workers new places to use their skills and talents. Let us take a look at building the kind of subway cars that they talked about in California for the rest of the cities in this country so that they can buy them made here, whether it is a Sikorsky in my State or the helicopter folks in other States, with the electronics and the sheet-metal capabilities to give our workers a chance to bid on those projects. And let us not see any more instances where Americans are the low bidder and somebody else is chosen for that contract.

The Europeans in EC 1992 have said that if you want to sell to a European public organization, to a government, to a state, to a nation, to a local government, you have got to have a European presence. We have got to do some of that to revive our economy. We have got to give Americans a job. We have got to give Americans some hope for the future, and then we need to make sure that we invest in education and health care so that we are the kind of competitive nation that can take on our economic adversaries as well as we have taken on our military adversaries.

I would again commend the majority leader for bringing us together.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement. Obviously he has made the point that there are fundamentals of economic growth and success. They have to be addressed together, not singly, not alone, and there is no magic button, no silver bullet. We have to do it all at the same time. It is a piece of one cloth. That is the kind of bold, comprehensive, long-term set of ideas that we hope are there tonight and that we want to work on.

I thank the gentleman for his statement.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think what the gentleman from Connecticut has just spoken about points out the symptoms of what the majority leader has actually been talking about for quite a long time.

Unfortunately, and I say that in the most positive sense of the word, unfortunately, this administration and the last one have had no vision for the average little Joe, the average man, the average woman, the average family in this country. They have pursued policies which, in their vision, were going to enrich the country, but, in effect, have only enriched a very small few of Americans, leaving the vast majority of Americans out in the cold. They have pursued these policies diligently through 12 years now, 12 years of the Reagan-Bush administration. All we have gotten at the end of 12 years is the rich who have gotten richer by every calculation of every economist in this country, and the poor who have gotten poorer by every calculation of those same economists, and the middle class who have been rent apart and whose assets and earning power have been reduced, paying the burden for that very widening of the assets gap to the wealthy. That is what has happened. Nobody can deny it anymore. It is out there.

The President, unfortunately, chose for the first 10 months of last year to even avoid talking about the recession that existed, because it did not square with the predictions, the rosy scenarios that were painted all during these years. The 1980's, why, they were magnificent. You can chart and calculate the growth in so many areas in this country.

The problem was, as the gentleman well knows, it did not trickle down. What trickled down was the beginning of the end of the infrastructure of this country, shipping jobs overseas, changing the way that America gathers its wealth and produces its GNP, by switching jobs from the high-pay manufacturing, highly technologically advanced, to the service industry, to the menial, to the lower pay. We lost the chip industry. We lost the electronics industry. We have lost the car industry to a large degree.

The majority leader well knows there is now one, only one, steel plant left in this country that makes beams, girders, for high-rise buildings, one plant left in the whole United States that makes the structural beams that are

the framework and backbone and support of the high-rise buildings in this country where we build more high rises than any other country in the world, or used to.

These are intolerable things, and there has been no vision of how to change it.

The gentleman from Connecticut talked about an energy policy. What about every policy? The infrastructure has been allowed to deteriorate. If it was not for the Congress and, frankly, Democratic-led initiatives, although a lot of Republicans to their credit joined in because they saw the dangers, we would not have been able to pass some of the bills that we passed to keep this country glued together: Highway bills, road bills, spending money on the infrastructure which, according to the Reagan people, is a dirty word. If you spent money domestically, somehow you were cheating the military, but that is all past.

There is still no vision. We have yet to hear, and if I am wrong, I would certainly ask the majority leader to correct me. We have yet to hear enunciated a vision for this country. The President goes off to the Far East hat in hand, not wanting to beg, but appearing that way, but, "Let us sell some more cars."

Mr. Speaker, I do not want their largesse. I do not want charity from Japan. I want fairness. I do not want a guarantee that we can sell one car in Japan, but they ought to have the guts to open their markets so that we can make an attempt to sell cars to the average Japanese. Do not keep us out. That is what the Japanese Government does.

The vision on trade has been as lacking as the vision everywhere else, and the end product of all of this has been that Americans have suffered.

Oh, wealthy Americans did well in the 1980's, but in the 1990's, the poor Americans and the middle-class Americans are now paying the price.

□ 1610

Educational facilities closed to many Americans because they cannot afford to get in. Jobs lost by many Americans because their industries moved overseas or offshore because the economy is in recession, bad recession.

Health care, for many Americans nonexistent, for many Americans they are uninsured, scared to death that their kids or their wives or their mothers or fathers are going to have an illness that robs them of every asset, every dime they have been able to put away and save.

There is a pervasive uncertainty about the future of this country among Americans today. We have got to change that perception, and it is going to take the President to help the Congress or the Congress to help the President, whichever way you want to do it. I am just afraid that tonight we are not going to hear a vision for the rest of the decade in this country, that the majority leader and I tomorrow are going to have to get up hopefully with the Democrats and the Republicans and make it work here, because all we are going to get is warmed over Reaganomics, warmed over trickle-down theories. Give them a capital gains tax cut. Whatever business wants, give it to them. He has already unveiled some of that. He has talked about the capital gains cut and about changing the rules and regulations so that business can do business. That is what we heard in 1981. Cut the taxes on the rich. They will deliver the jobs. Take away the regulations from business. They will deliver the jobs.

Well, the majority leader knows what happened in the eighties. All we did was run the money around the upper circles of this country so that one rich person could buy some other rich person's business, adding debt each time they went around that circle. And in the end, who is paying the bill? The workers in those businesses.

Macy's, one of the oldest, biggest names in retailing, just filed for bankruptcy, and who knows what will happen with so many others.

GM, 75,000 laying off.

IBM, 20,000 laying off.

Texas Instruments, 6,000 laying off.

It is a terribly sad time in this country. Voltaire once said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Well, the American people are vibrant and strong individually, but their opportunities are perishing and the future for their children does not look that bright. We need that vision. We need a policy for this country to go into the 21st century, and it has not been forthcoming.

I pray that tonight the President stands up, eschews politics, sets aside the short-term gain that he needs politically because his numbers in the polls are sinking like a rock, and stands up and enunciates a vision, a real vision, and talks about building up this country once again.

I know the majority leader has been doing that for many years. I hope the President is going to join the majority leader in doing that tonight, because if he does not, the country and its future are going to be even less assured than they are right now, and I think Americans want a leader in the White House for America.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VISCLOSKY].

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

There has been a lot of discussion during this special order about fundamentals, about having a vision for America. Also, the gentleman from South Carolina in his remarks talked about persistence and followthrough, and most recently the gentleman from Florida talked about steel.

I would like to emphasize steel in the concept of persistence in terms of followthrough after this evening's remarks.

I am not so concerned about what the President says this evening. I am sure it will make most of us feel good in terms of what the verbiage will be all about. In a sense, it takes me back to November 4, 1988, when then-candidate and Vice President George Bush wrote to the late Senator John Heinz and said:

> I support the domestic steel industry. I support an extension of the VRA's and I support activities and negotiations to eliminate unfair trading practices in steel.

When those words were spoken and written several days after the last Presidential election, I think most people in the steel community believed that what the President was really talking about was the 5-year extension that was then pending in the U.S. Congress and supported by the industry and by steel workers across this land.

What turned out to happen after the election took place is that the President only supported a 2½-year extension of the VRA program. To give the President his due in terms of trying to negotiate an end to unfair steel practices, but here we are 63 days before the lapse of the 2½-year extension of VRA's and no end in sight in terms of those negotiations and certainly a world as we see it toward the end of this year or next year where unfair trade practices will persist in terms of steel.

After then-candidate George Bush makes his commitment to the steel industry, what happened during the next 3 years? Well, 22,900 steel workers lost their jobs, and this month we saw 690 more steel workers at the USX South Chicago steel plant lose their jobs. This month, Inland Steel, which has their sole production facility in my congressional district, indicated they are going to terminate jobs for a quarter of their work force, or another 3,500 jobs after the fundamental commitment of then-candidate George Bush who helped the domestic steel industry.

I am sure that the President will come before us again tonight and express his caring in terms of the plight that many Americans feel and that American industry feels in terms of the needs that present themselves to society. I hope the approach is fundamental, but my grave concern is what happens next month and what happens in March, in April, in May and in June.

They will hear that he cares, but I think what my unemployed steel workers will hear is what the President told David Frost in an interview on January

3, and that is, "I will do anything to get elected."

So I agree with the majority leader that we ought to listen and hear the President out. I hope that he does exhibit that vision for America and talks about the fundamentals.

I would hope that he talks about steel, but my grave concern is that the American people and that we in this Chamber keep our eye on the ball and make sure that there is followthrough by the administration, but my concern is that the statements of 1988 will simply see themselves repeated in the 1992 elections.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement.

I would reinforce what the gentleman says about the steel industry and again say the answer in the steel industry is, yes, trade measures like the voluntary restraints which have allowed us through what I call a quasi-industrial policy to save our industry against predatory competition severe price cutting and dumping by other countries that almost drove us out of the steel business entirely, but also a whole range of fundamental economic measures that we need to undertake to make sure we have a strong steel industry.

As the gentleman well knows, the greatest user of steel in the United States is the automobile industry. If the automobile industry is in a depression as it is today and plants are being closed and jobs are being lost, capacity is being down sized, there can be no result but a severe negative impact on the domestic steel industry.

So there are intertwining relationships between industries. We need a program that buttresses and reinforces and strengthens all of our vital and strategic industries so that they can work together, that they can feed on one another and reinforce one another, that the synergies that exist in our economy can continue to exist and be strengthened of themselves.

We need education and training. We need savings and investment. We need a sensible fiscal policy, research and development for the latest technology, health care proposals so we can be competitive with other countries and contain the costs of health care as they have done with their universal coverage and cost containment measures, and other things as well.

The bottom line is that what we need tonight and in the days ahead, a speech and then follow-through on putting together the fundamental elements of economic growth and success in this society. If the President will do it, we will cooperate. If it is a short-term fix and it does not fill the bill, we will try to exert leadership as we have in the past here in the Congress. We will reach out to Members on the other side. We will ask for cooperation, but most important, we are bound and determined here to see that this economy of America, which is the bedrock of our strength, goes forward in a positive manner. That is what we are committed to and that is what we will be focusing on hopefully with the President and with the people and our good colleagues on the other side in the days ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his fine statement.

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□ 1620

## AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, THEN WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DERRICK). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I listened with considerable interest to my colleagues on the Democratic side talk about the upcoming State of the Union this evening and how they were going to react to it, including one or two of them who had sort of prejudged it sight unseen. And I could not help but wonder what the American people, watching and listening and trying to understand this Congress and this city, must make of all of us.

Let me suggest that we are at a very interesting turning point: This evening at 9 o'clock the President of the United States will make a report to the country on the state of the Union, something which is required by the Constitution and which originally was done in writing.

George Washington came up and spoke once, he decided he did not like the way Congress dealt with him—we were meeting in New York at that time, over 200 years ago—and he never came back. From then until Woodrow Wilson, Presidents tended to send their messages to Congress in writing, and they were read by a clerk.

Beginning with Woodrow Wilson, we went to the modern speech, and then of course in modern times of television, the speech has been a major spectacle, with coverage on all the networks and probably the largest single viewership other than inauguration.

And I think it is important to put it in context. This is not the acceptance speech at the Republican convention; this is not a campaign speech by the nominee of the party, this is a report on the state of the Union by the President of the United States.

Now, only one person serves as President at a time, only one person has won the election to be President, and under our system that President bears a tremendous responsibility.

I believe when President Bush comes here tonight, he is going to outline a fairly broad, sweeping program. He is going to move us toward what I regard as a necessary revolution to replace the welfare state.

He is going to suggest in education, in health, in housing, in the economy, in a variety of areas, very substantial changes. And I think it is fascinating and I wish I had had a chance to have a dialogue with our friends on the Democratic leadership because the question for the last 3 months has been, "Does President Bush have a program?"

Now, based on the briefings I have been through, I am confident that, at the end of the State of the Union tonight, that question will be answered; the President will have outlined a program. He will have shown where we need to go to get out of the recession, he will have shown where we need to go to change education dramatically so that our children can compete with Germany and Japan.

He will have shown us major changes in health to move toward a better system, accessible to everyone.

I believe by 10 o'clock tonight we will know that President Bush has a program. Then a new question will emerge. After 3 months of our good friends on the Democratic Party relaxing and throwing pot shots at the President, saying, "Well, When is he going to act? When is he going to act? What is he going to be for?", will be over.

Now, as of 10 o'clock tonight the question will be, "What are the Democrats who control Congress going to do about the President's program? Are they going to put the country first? And help pass a program? Help get the economy out of recession? Help create jobs? Move rapidly?"

Or, are they in fact going to listen to their campaign strategists and try to insure that we stay in recession as long as possible so the Democratic candidates have a better chance this fall?

I think what we should look for is not some kind of dumb, simpleminded confrontation. The Democrats are not going to run out and say, "Oh, well, let's not pass anything." They are going to say something very different.

They are going to say, "You know we would like to do it soon, but we have to think about it. We have to study it. We have to amend it."

Or, "Maybe we can't quite pass it in the form it is to be signed, maybe we will have to make sure it gets vetoed."

It will be kind of like quicksand, "Just won't quite get passed, won't quite get to the floor, won't quite ever become law."

Gee, if we are sitting around here in July or August and lots of people are unemployed and the economy still has not recovered, then the Democrats may go to their convention in New York City and they will blame—who? They will blame George Bush. They will say the President "hasn't done anything."

But I do not think the country is that foolish, I do not think the country

is that unsophisticated. I think the country, partly, frankly, because of C-SPAN, has a tremendous capacity to watch this building, and the country is very good at going to bottom lines.

Please do not tell me what subcommittee it is in, do not tell me that you have held 37 hours of hearings, do not tell me you are going to get around to it someday. Have you passed a signable program?

Now, I hope the President is going to give a very short time limit for passing a program to get out of the recession, to create jobs and to put Americans back to work. I hope he is going to give a 30-day, 45-day at the most, deadline.

First of all the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means have had hearings. I testified at one myself in December, and I know the majority leader did.

So we have had hours of hearings, we have had witnesses, we have had a time for talking about what to do.

Tonight the President is going to propose something. I would think that by next week the Committee on Ways Means could be in a markup; we could pass a bill possibly by the end of next week, certainly by the beginning of the following week. I would think that the Senate could then take it up. I would hope that we would in fact be in a position to pass a final bill to be sent to the President to be signed by him to create jobs, to increase the speed and the recovery of the American economy, certainly by the end of February, so that Americans could go back to work.

I think it is important to understand where we are at in that sense, because we are going to pass an unemployment extension, and I support that. We are going to continue to help people who do not have a job. But if we give them 13 more weeks, does that not mean that Congress had better act in that timeframe to insure that when their unemployment once again runs out, that we are in a position that they actually can get a job rather than come back and say, "Now let's extend it again"?

You may think I am making something up. But let me suggest this: I initially introduced, along with Senator PHIL GRAMM, the Economic Growth Act in July of last year. The very first time that an unemployment bill came up on the House floor, I tried to amend that unemployment bill, to add to it an Economic Growth Act to create jobs. We had estimates from private economists that our bill would have created somewhere between 1 million and 2 million new jobs.

We said at that time, in August, before the recess, we said if all you do is extend unemployment and you do not pass the kind of tax cuts that are necessary to create jobs, we are going to be right back here ending up in a situation where we have to extend unemployment again.

That it not what people want. Most people I have talked to who are unemployed, they may need a Government check to keep their house, they may need a Government check to feed their family, but what they want is a job.

What they want is an opportunity to work. They want to get off unemployment by getting a job in a recovery so that the economy is growing again.

Five times between July and November we tried to bring to the floor an economic growth bill to create jobs. Five times the Democratic leadership blocked us.

We went to the Committee on Rules, we tried to amend the rule. We tried to offer a motion to recommit. We did all of the parliamentary maneuvers which were possible for the minority party to try to bring to the floor a jobs bill.

The last time was the last weekend we were in session. The entire House Republican Party strongly supported a jobs bill. We were blocked by the Democrats.

Now, the question, starting tonight, is going to be very simple: The President of the United States, in response to the recession, is going to propose a series of steps that will create jobs, that will put people back to work, that will speed up the economy, and he is going to propose that the Congress move quickly.

Now, my guess is, on the other side of the aisle there is a grave danger their first act is going to be to leave; after all, there is a February break coming up. We will have been here for 2 weeks, "cannot stay around too long, might get exhausted, let us go home."

I would say at least for this particular Member I would oppose having a recess in February unless we have a commitment to pass a Jobs and Economic Growth Act before the end of the month.

I would not want to leave here at the beginning of February, having only been in session a few days, if we do not have an absolute public commitment in both the House and the Senate by the Democratic leadership to pass a jobs bill.

But let us look at what is apparently on the schedule. From what I have seen so far, there is no current proposal to bring up a jobs bill for markup next week in the Committee on Ways and Means or to bring it to the floor.

Instead, the major item we have heard so far from the Democratic leadership for next week is a special committee to investigate the so-called October surprise question, but to investigate it only in the narrowest and most partisan way.

□ 1630

Let me explain briefly. At the time when the House ought to be focused on creating jobs, at a time when the House ought to be focused on cutting spending, apparently the Democratic leadership will come to the House next week to suggest spending between 1 and 2 million additional dollars to set up a select committee to investigate the question of whether or not Jimmy Carter lost the election in 1980 because of some deal with Iran by Ronald Reagan.

Now forget the fact that every public figure who has ever been involved has said flatly that it is not true, that it is all phony; forget the fact that we are talking about 11 years ago in an election which I thought President Carter lost in large part because we had 23-percent interest rates, 13-percent inflation, and an economy that was disintegrating. Forget all that.

This particular committee has two peculiar aspects. First, it has been narrowly drawn, only to look at the Reagan campaign and not to look at the Carter administration, even though every outside expert has said, "You cannot understand the dynamics of 1980 without looking at the diplomacy of the Carter administration." Well, the Democrats are literally going to spend $2 million, sort of a gift by the taxpayers against their wishes, give that to the Democratic National Committee to investigate only the Reagan campaign and specifically exclude the Carter administration.

Second, this money is apparently coming from some kind of contingency fund which the Speaker apparently controls, which is large enough, spending a million to 2 million out of it, and yet to the best of my knowledge it has never been audited. No one on my side of the aisle seems to know how much money is in it, and it is apparently just a political fund sitting there to be used to pay for things.

Now I would suggest, if we have $2, $5, $10, $15, $20 million stashed away somewhere in the Capitol, that it would be better off to give that back to the Treasury as a part of reducing the deficit. But I think it tells us something about the mindset of the Democratic leadership.

The very first week after the State of the Union, all we have heard so far is not an effort to create jobs and get out of the recession, but rather it is an effort to be very narrowly partisan and to spend $1 to $2 million of the taxpayers' money on what most people would regard as wasteful Government spending.

Let me go one step further. I believe that we have to recognize in terms of foreign trade, which is a topic my friends in the Democratic Party were talking about a while ago, that there are two truths: First, Japan's door is too closed, and we should kick it in; and, second, some United States companies simply do not compete very hard, and they have got to be a lot better at competing. Both are true.

I would suggest that the President's proposals tonight will almost certainly

include some tax cuts which will increase the ability of American business to buy new equipment, to be more competitive, to be better at being in the world market, to export more, and to create more American jobs selling to foreigners, and what I would suggest is that, if our friends from the Democratic Party truly want to be more competitive in the world market, that they will have a chance tonight to do in fact precisely that by helping pass the President's program to give our manufacturers a chance to move towards more modern equipment, newer factories, and a better ability to compete.

But that requires passing the bill. It requires bringing to the floor something which the President would sign.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN].

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, this is a fresh start to the second session of this Congress, and I think the gentleman from Georgia is in the well setting up Congress again for failure. The suggestion somehow is always: Blame Congress first.

I hope, and I think the gentleman would hope, that this would be a new year and a new approach. I think the American people are sick of all the fighting. They want us to join hands and confront the very serious problems facing this country. I do not want the Congress to fail, and I do not want the President to fail. I would like to see us have a fresh start and do some things together, but the gentleman's comments presuppose that Congress is at fault, and Congress will be at fault, and Congress will fail.

It is interesting that I hear the gentleman discussing this economic problem as one problem. I view it as two problems, not necessarily unrelated, but nonetheless two problems.

The first is a business cycle that is in contraction rather than expansion, and the question is: How can we jumpstart it? That is the lexicon that is used. How can we jumpstart the economy to promote growth in the short term?

But the issue is not between now and the next election. We are going to see expansion. The business cycle is a contraction and expansion cycle. The question is not the next election. The question is the next decade for this country. When will we and what will we do to develop policies to put this country on track for the next decade to be able to compete successfully?

I respect the notion that we need to do something. And I hope that most of us will extend our hand of cooperation to join the President to try to create jobs in the short term. But I think by far the more important question facing this country and its future is: What will we do as Americans to put ourselves back on track to be able to compete in the next decade and the next two decades with shrewd, tough, smart international competitors?

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] has not discussed that tonight. He is talking mostly about what we will do in the next 30 days.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I have given a series of speeches in what I call the necessary revolution, replacing the welfare state in order to be competitive. I will be glad to talk about long-term change. I was simply making the point that one of the building blocks to long-term change is going to be to pass an economic growth program.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] is on the Committee on Ways and Means. I believe they passed out today the unemployment proposal.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GINGRICH. It was done in 1 day. We were able to get together on a bipartisan basis. I am supportive of that, as is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL]. I think it is called the Rostenkowski-Michel bill.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GINGRICH. So, it is bipartisan.

I am simply suggesting that on our side all we have heard for next week is, and I am not trying to be negative, I am just reporting. All I have heard for next week is an extraordinarily partisan decision on scheduling to bring in a very one-sided investigatory committee, and then, second, I have heard no report yet, no signs, no signals, that the Committee on Ways and means will be called into markup. I have heard no reports yet that Senator MITCHELL is going to agree to bring up anything in the other body, and all I am saying is, given the track record of the last 3 years, it is time to suggest, and I hope Congress does not fail. I would love nothing better than to have the Speaker call the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and say, "Hey, let's have a scheduling conference. Let's get it out in the open, and let's set a commitment that we will pass a bill by March 1," and my colleagues will hear me come to the floor, and I will praise the Democratic leadership for that commitment, and I will be delighted to be able to get a bill through the Congress and to the President.

But the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] and I both know, and he is much more of an expert on taxes than I am because he serves on the Joint Committee on Taxation, but there is not going to be anything new offered tonight which will require 60 hours of hearings.

I mean we all know all the basic provisions, and we know where his party stands, and we know where my party stands, and we will find out where the country stands, and we could easily mark up next week, and come to the floor the week after, and, if we had a fair rule, and either have a bipartisan bill, which is unlikely, but possible, or have a bill offered by the liberals, and have a bill offered by the conservative coalition, and see who wins. But get it out in the open, and then send the bill to the other body, have some kind of time limit agreed to in the Senate, and get it back here by the last week of February, and by March 1 have something passed.

Now my guess is that confidence in the consumer—the Michigan survey that is so famous—that confidence would skyrocket, that the business community would begin to make investments if they got that kind of public commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN].

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, my sense is that the fear deep in the gut of most Americans is that this country is seriously off track. I am not talking about for February and March. I am talking about in the long term.

Mr. GINGRICH. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. And that Washington is full of a bunch of windbags that by and large do not want to do much about it. They live in the White House and in Congress, but the people do not have confidence that the fundamental problems are problems we are going to confront.

We talk about trade. As the gentleman knows, it is true that our friend, George Will, wrote a piece in the Washington Post called Xenophobes, the Protectionists, the Blaming-Japan-First Crowd. Well, there is just as big a crowd around here that is the blame-America-first crowd. How can we compete in markets that we cannot reach? How can we sell a product in a market that is closed to us?

So, there are a whole series of things we have got to do to put the country back on track.

Mr. GINGRICH. Sure.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Yes, we have got to build the best products in the world. But, if we cannot get them into other markets will not be able to sell them or compete.

Mr. GINGRICH. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. So, we have got to do a whole range of those kinds of things in order to put the country back on track. We have got a crushing, crippling Federal debt that is mortgaging the future of everybody in this country, and the American people, I think, deep down inside believe that is the kind of problem that will prevent this country from realizing its potential.

□ 1640

The question for the President and for this Congress is this: When will you look it in the eye and do something about it? When we decide to do that and exhibit all the pain and agony of doing it, then I think you will see confidence in this country soar.

Mr. GINGRICH. Let me take that example. My guess is—and maybe we can actually work out something that is bipartisan here—my guess is that on our side of the aisle there will be a tremendous willingness to take the cuts in defense which are coming, and I believe that tonight the President is going to announce much larger in cuts in defense spending than we would have expected 2 months ago, and on our side of the aisle, the Republican side of the aisle, you would find tremendous willingness to agree that those cuts should either be applied to the deficit or should go back to the American people as tax cuts. And I think you could even work out a compromise on our side where we could get a bipartisan agreement to apply them only to the deficit.

But I can report to you from the newspaper reports that a number of Democrats have already stepped up and said, "No, no, we can't lower the deficit when we cut defense. We have got to shift it to the welfare side, we have got to spend more money through government."

I would be delighted to have a bipartisan coalition pledging that when we cut defense, it will not go to the welfare state. But do you think, realistically, the Democrats would tolerate that?

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Realistically we are a lot better off, instead of speaking to an empty room, to try to figure out how we can develop a bipartisan coalition to reduce the deficit and do what is necessary to improve the country. But I happen to have my own strong feelings about how we reduce defense spending and use that money. I think a major part of it ought to go to deficit reduction because I think the deficit is the crippling impediment that limits all of our futures. Unless and until we look that squarely in the eye, the American people are not going to have any confidence that this country can realize its potential.

The reason I stood up is that I think that Members have gone back home to their districts, Republicans and Democrats, and they have heard sobering views of how people see this town, the President, and the Congress, and realize the people want something different. They do not want business as usual any more; they want this Congress to take some bold action to deal with fiscal policy and with this country's problems.

Mr. GINGRICH. I agree.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. And until and unless we demonstrate we are going to do that, they are not going to have confidence in the future.

Mr. GINGRICH. But does that not inevitably mean that we have to cut wasteful Government spending?

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Yes, absolutely. But again let me state the reason I stood up. You and I, Mr. GINGRICH, have had this discussion off and on for a decade. As I listen to you, it is business as usual, and it is this: "You Democrats, you're the big problem. I anticipate you're going to be the problem in the future and you certainly have been in the past. That is my message."

My point is that that is not the way we are going to solve any problems, because you need Democrats and we need Republicans to put this country back on track.

Mr. GINGRICH. What would you say if you were a Republican and five times last year you tried to bring an economic growth bill to the floor and five times the Democratic leadership stopped you? Is it not fair to say, "Wait a second, guys"?

What would you do if you were a Republican and you wanted to schedule a markup in the Ways and Means Committee next week on the President's proposals, and you know the Democratic leadership does not want to do it?

All I am saying is that the Democrats who have controlled the House since 1954, have an obligation either to work with us and be bipartisan or to be prepared to have us come out here and suggest they are not doing their job. I would much rather be bipartisan, but I have not seen a single step of that kind, other than the unemployment bill today, which I think is a good sign, and I am supportive of it. I have encouraged Congressman MICHEL to cosponsor it. I said, "I will help to get it through the Congress as fast as possible." I am eager to see us pass that on a bipartisan basis.

And if your leadership wanted to come over and say, "Let's have a bipartisan effort to cut spending," I would be willing to do it. If they came over and said, "Let's have a bipartisan schedule to pass an economic growth act," I would be willing to do it.

My only reason for citing the Democratic leadership is that my experience in the first session of this Congress was that they were very partisan in their scheduling, that they refused to pass an economic growth program, and that they were not willing to allow us to have a chance to bring ideas to the floor that we think the American people want. I will be glad to talk about one or two very long-term ideas with you, and if you can help us get your leadership to schedule them, I think you would find that my side is very willing to be bipartisan this year.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Let me just say this in fairness to the leadership: They certainly can speak for themselves, but you know that what was attempted at the end of the last session would not have met any test that you would expect it to meet, to come up with a series of very significant proposals that were not even reduced to writing and then suggest that they have got to be scheduled for floor action in 24 or 48 hours. The fact is you would not have sat by. You would have exhibited a persecution complex here on that kind of an issue.

Mr. GINGRICH. Wait a second. Senator GRAMM and I initially introduced the Economic Growth Act in July. It was scored by Treasury as being budget neutral, and Treasury and the Bush administration were willing to support it. The President supported it in the Senate in September, and we were very prepared to bring it up. Senator GRAMM got 39 votes in the Senate because he did get it to the floor. That was a bill that was around for 5 months, and it was scored by Treasury.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. How was it scored by the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Tax Committee?

Mr. GINGRICH. The Joint Tax Committee is a joke. They have no concept about the American economy.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. How was it scored by the Congressional Budget Office?

Mr. GINGRICH. I do not think it was scored by them. In fact, by the way, on the House Republican proposal in the last 2 weeks or the last week of the session, the Joint Tax Committee—and I thought this was totally outrageous propaganda—the Joint Tax Committee said, "Of the 13 provisions you have, we cannot score 11 of them. We do not have a model which explains them." Therefore, everything that was said on the floor by Democrats citing the Joint Tax Committee was 2 out of the 11 provisions.

On the Gramm-Gingrich bill, we went to Treasury, and we spent 4 months writing the bill. It was scored by experts, and I would point out that I believe it is correct to say that the bill which came out of the Ways and Means Committee today uses OMB scoring, and the last unemployment bill used OMB scoring. And if you use OMB-Treasury scoring, the Gramm-Gingrich bill was budget neutral and in fact paid for itself.

That bill could have been brought up. I am not saying you ought to vote for it and you ought to pass it. I am just saying that in simple decency, in the name of bipartisanship, you at least ought to bring it to the floor.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Let me just make this observation: The hood ornament on your proposal has been—and is always—a capital gains cut, believing that the engine of economic progress is to give the rich a little something and somehow the rest will be better off. The fact is that you know and I know that the proposals as

scored would have been a net budget loser and would have increased the budget deficit in order to give the rich a very significant tax cut in this country. We have dealt with this before. We have had votes on this in this Congress, and you know that. This is not a new issue.

Mr. GINGRICH. And it passed the House.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. It sure did.

Mr. GINGRICH. And the Senate Democratic leadership deliberately killed it 1989.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. They did indeed.

Mr. GINGRICH. I am just pointing that out to you.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. That was the democratic process.

Mr. GINGRICH. It was the democratic process in the sense that strangulation in the Senate is legitimate if you can get away with it. But the fact is that in a democratic process the President elected by all the people favored it, 264 Members of the House favored it, a majority of the Senate favored it, and it was procedurally killed. That is exactly why I am standing here saying this. You are making my point. The reason I am standing here, if I might proceed for a second, and saying this is to make the case that when the President comes in tonight, with 8.5 million unemployed, during a recession, and he makes a set of proposals, I am perfectly willing for Senator MITCHELL to schedule his bill and the President's; I am perfectly willing for Speaker FOLEY to schedule his bill and the President's; but let us get them to the floor. Let us get them to a vote. You know and I know that if it comes up in the Senate, it is going to pass, and if it comes up over here, my bet is that it is going to pass here.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. I would only ask this of you: I think it is time for all of us to take a deep breath and wait a little bit before we get the big guns out and start firing ammunition across everybody's bow. This is the first day of the session. This country is in deep trouble. The President is going to come here tonight, and at least I am going to listen to him with an open mind. I hope some of his recommendations, some of which I have heard, are going to meet with my approval and the approval of a broad majority of my colleagues.

But it seems to me that it serves no interest for us to decide that we are right back in business as usual and we will just kick the slats out of everybody and somehow we will have a big political fight.

Mr. GINGRICH. No, I am not for kicking the slats out of everybody. I know this is very hard for Democrats to understand, because you have run the House for 5 years longer than Castro has run Cuba. It is very hard for us to appreciate that, being in the minority.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. And it is very hard for us to appreciate your having the White House. You have had it almost a quarter of a century except for 4 years.

Mr. GINGRICH. Well, we had 4 years of Jimmy Carter, and we thought that was enough.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. That was 4 years, yes, but you have had it for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. GINGRICH. But let me explain the difference between being on your side of the plantation and being on our side of the plantation. You are saying this is the first day of the session. That is right. But I woke up as the Republican whip, and what do I learn? I learn that there is a multimillion dollar contingency fund I have never seen, which has never been audited, and which we have no understanding of, and I learn that we are spending $5,000 or $6,000 on elevators, to put marble floors in them, something I did not approve and Mr. MICHEL did not approve, and nobody on the Republican side touched that.

□ 1650

I learned that next week you are going to bring up—not you personally—the Democratic leadership has decided without consultation they are going to bring up an October surprise bill written narrowly to totally favor the Democrats, basically the Democratic National Committee's fishing expedition, with no ability to look into the Carter administration.

Then you come to me and say, "Now, let's not jump the gun."

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. You will find 100 things to be upset about. You always have and probably always will. I understand that.

Mr. GINGRICH. If we were doing that to you, would you not be a little upset?

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. I am telling you the White House does it to us every day, all the time. I can cite chapter and verse.

Mr. GINGRICH. The White House has no unaudited funds. We have an Intelligence Committee which audits the White House.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. The only point I make tonight is we in Congress and this President have got to find a way to work together to put the country back on track. If we fall back into the same wagon run of partisan politics, we lose, and the American people lose.

Mr. GINGRICH. I agree with you. I am saying I hope in the next day or two Speaker FOLEY and Senator MITCHELL will set a schedule that I think will be good for America. I hope they tell us publicly, yes, we are going to pass a bill by March 1, or by March 10. That is all I am suggesting.

I think every American has a reasonable right to say to the Congress, "Don't take a break in February. Don't go wandering off until you have decided how you are going to help the economy."

We left here in November without passing a bill to help the economy. We saw the economy not recover. We saw unemployed citizens with an additional 3 months of being in pain, losing money, in some cases losing their home.

Then we return and we are now in a situation where I have seen in newspapers suggestions that the Democrats might get around to passing a bill in July.

Now, that is crazy. You cannot go to the unemployed people of America, to those Americans who are worried, and say to them, "The President is going to give you an address on January 28, and maybe we will get it passed by July." And this is an emergency?

I think we owe it to unemployed Americans, we owe it to the American business community, we owe it to those who create jobs, to pass an Economic Growth Act within the next 30 days.

I think Congress ought to announce publicly the schedule. We ought to know what dates the Committee on Ways and Means will mark up in the House. We ought to know what date it is going to come to the floor of the House. We ought to know what date the Senate Finance Committee will mark up and what date it will come to the floor of the Senate. We ought to know what the target is for the conference committee to report out a bill and send it to the President.

Hopefully, particularly as my friend from North Dakota said if we can work together in a bipartisan manner, work and try to solve this particular problem in such a way that we could all take a sense of pride that we were helping American workers and helping people get off of unemployment and creating an opportunity for jobs for everyone. Hopefully in that setting we could actually have a very positive bipartisan effort over the next 30 days, and I think we could restore confidence. I would like nothing better than to see a bipartisan effort that would truly be helpful.

My friend was making the point we have to deal with long-term problems. I think, frankly, cutting wasteful Government spending is a very big part of long-term problems.

I ran into an article in Reader's Digest this month that is so astonishing that I wanted to share it as an example for all of my colleagues in the Congress of the scale of problems we are faced with.

There was an article in the January Reader's Digest entitled "How Unions Stole the Big Apple." by Rachel Flick. The subhead is: "Public employee unions have brought a great American city to its knees. Could it happen where you live?"

This article, which I am going to read in the RECORD, is a perfect example of the kind of wasteful Government spending which could be cut out, which would actually improve public service, improve the quality of life in our biggest cities, save money for the taxpayer, lower the deficit, and make us more able to compete in the world market.

Let me read the article, "How Unions Stole the Big Apple," by Rachel Flick. It goes as follows:

When principal Perry Sandler of New York City's Intermediate School 145 learned that custodian Al DeCiantis would be assigned to his school, he called DeCiantis' former school. The other principal could not have been happier that the man was leaving. DeCiantis, Sandler would find out, "goes by the contract"—the four words that strike dread in the heart of every New York public-school principal.

The custodians' work rules—thanks to Local 891 of the International Union of Operating Engineers—require DeCiantis to sweep only every other day and to mop only three times a year. Cafeteria floors must be mopped just once a week, even though the cafeteria at I.S. 145 handles five lunch shifts a day and serves as a classroom after that. In those classes, says Sandler, "the kids pretty much learn around filth." In the rest of the school, squads of students and teachers pick up trash the custodian won't.

For work like this, New York's school custodians average $57,000 per year.

Let me stop for a second and repeat that, because it is so extraordinary. The work rules for New York City's public schools require the janitor to sweep every other day and to mop three times—not a week, not a month, not a quarter—a year. Three times a year.

For sweeping every other day, for mopping three times a year, they are paid $57,000 a year.

The next time you hear a big city mayor tell you they haven't raised taxes enough on the middle class, on hard-working Americans, the next time you hear big city mayors ask you when is the Government in Washington going to send us more money, just ask yourself, do you want your taxes raised to subsidize a $57,000-a-year janitor who sweeps every other day and mops three times a year?

Let me go on.

With part-time contracts at other public schools, some boost their salaries as high as $80,000 and pad them with taxpayer-subsidized equipment—from weed-cutters to Jeeps—that after five years is theirs to keep.

Custodians are not the only New York City employees whose union-negotiated contracts beggar and infuriate taxpayers. By 1990, there were 353,000 people, from police officers to teachers, on the city payroll. Their collectively bargained labor contracts cost the city $13.3 billion a year. That's bigger than the budgets of 47 states.

By May 1990, a $3.5-billion budget deficit threatened the city with bankruptcy. Yet even in this emergency, public-employee unions resisted efficiencies, refusing—in the words of Teamster leader Barry Feinstein—"to be cowed by the fiscal crisis." The bottom line as one city manager sees it: "The unions have a stranglehold on New York."

How have public-employee unions brought one of America's great cities to its knees?

1. Contracts that guarantee bloat. According to the independent Citizen Budget Commission, in 1989 New York was forced to employ nearly 40 percent more workers per capita than other large cities to do the same work.

Let me emphasize that point. According to the Citizens Budget Commission, in 1989 the city of New York had 40 percent more workers to do the same volume of work as other major cities. Forget the fact that the other major cities are not very efficient—that is, that Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington, DC, are not themselves very efficient. You are talking about 40 percent more workers than the already inefficient cities. These are folks who want to raise our taxes to ship the money to New York.

Ten years ago, for example, three men rode on New York City's garbage trucks. Two could do the job, and eliminating the third would save $30 million a year. But the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association was opposed. To bring the union around, New York made a deal that plagues it to this day.

The city promised to kick back 25 percent of the savings from two-man trucks to the remaining workers. Today, those bonuses cost taxpayers $16.5 million per year. And New York promised that it would reduce the number of garbage trucks it sent out each day unless the union agreed.

In 1986, New York added recycling trucks to its sanitation force. Because the union would not agree to the number of regular trucks being cut back, many sanitation routes became substantially lighter and briefer. Today many $40,000-a-year sanitation workers finish their work in as little as four hours and spend the rest of their salaried day lifting weights and relaxing.

Let me emphasize. Reader's Digest is asserting the $40,000 a year sanitation workers work 4 hours a day. Now why should I raise taxes on a $25,000 a year worker in Georgia in order to subsidize a $40,000 a year worker who is working 4 hours a day?

Let me go on.

Maximum time off. The average New York City employee works considerably less time than his private-sector counterpart. An entry-level worker gets three weeks of paid vacation his first year on the job. That's on top of 12 days' sick leave and 12 holidays. Most private sector workers get only seven to nine holidays. After 15 years, city employees get a total of 51 days off.

□ 1700

Yet giving every employee just 1 day off costs taxpayers $4.2 million.

New York City teachers have even more generous schedules. And because the school year is short, an estimated 40 percent have second jobs.

Alexander Levy began teaching English in New York City's public schools in 1963. His salary when he retired this year was $52,750. For this he worked 180 days a year, 6 hours and 20 minutes per day, including lunch and preparatory periods. This schedule left him time for second jobs in the afternoons and summers.

In 1978 Levy took a year's sabbatical to work on his doctorate. In 1983 he took a second sabbatical to travel the country developing a private student counseling business that he ran while teaching. Through both sabbaticals, the city continued to pay Levy 60 to 70 percent of his salary.

Levy took a retirement incentive that gave him pension credit for 3 more years of work than he put in. As a retiree, he is thus entitled to $40,800 a year. For life. He is 55.

3. Resisting discipline. In 1989, the United Parcel Service complained to New York City's Department of Investigation that its trucks were getting billed for parking tickets they never received. In an undercover investigation, the DOI observed traffic enforcement agents writing phantom tickets while they loitered in restaurants or browsed through luxury stores.

How could city employees have ignored their duties so brazenly? For one thing, those in charge of watching the traffic agents are members of the same union. Not surprisingly, investigators found that the traffic agents' supervisors made "infrequent and ineffectual field visits." What's more, even to reprimand a worker, an agency must serve him with written charges. The employee is entitled to a hearing, to representation by his union or a lawyer and to call witnesses in his behalf.

4. Protecting their turf. Unionized city employees don't just object to private competition—they fight it. Last June the Astoria Pool, a public swimming pool in the Borough of Queens, was getting a badly needed coat of paint from the Mayor's City Volunteer Corps. The CVC organizes teenagers, many of them school dropouts, to work on city projects for carfare, lunch money and work experience.

But before the CVC could finish the pool, Al Carrozza, president of Local 1969 of the Civil Service Painters' Union, appeared on the scene and told the youths that the work they were doing was dangerous and illegal. The volunteers "stopped right way," says John Ciaffone, Assistant Commissioner of the Parks Department. The job then had to be finished by unionized employees.

Unions do not shy from strong-armed tactics. Last August, the New York City Transit Authority was ordered to pay $1 million in damages because its unionized members had harassed a private van service that competed with public transportation. The service's "crime": vans that offered bathrooms, TVs and phones, carrying 800 commuters a day for a lower fare than city buses.

5. Illegal strikes. Walkouts by public employees are unlawful, but they happen and are so disruptive that the mere threat of one can frighten city officials into costly concessions.

On August 13, 1990, members of the Corrections Officers Benevolent Association went on strike and blockaded the bridge leading to the city's 9-jail complex on Riker's Island. The union blockade snarled traffic for miles and trapped health and corrections officers on duty inside the jails. On its second day, inmates and guards clashed, and blood was shed.

Mayor Dinkins was furious at what "sure in blazes" looked like a violation of the law against strikes. Nevertheless, he swiftly compromised with the union, and the walkout and blockade ended. Police were never called, and the no-strike law was never invoked.

Other unions observed this outcome with interest. Just under two months later, on October 1, the teachers' contract was due to ex-

pire. The Mayor, already fearing a recession, had pledged no-wage increases above 1.5 percent. But United Federation of Teachers President Sandra Feldman threatened to strike. Again Dinkins yielded, granting the 85,000 UFT employees a 5.5-percent pay hike. Soon Dinkens found it impossible to deny to other unions what he had given the teachers. Last January Dinkins granted the Teamsters and District Council 37 a wage and benefit hike of 5 percent over 15 months.

Those agreements were reached with unions that helped elect and can certainly help defeat the Mayor. "Mr. Mayor, labor put you in" a union protester's sign warned Dinkins outside City Hall last June. "Labor can put you out."

When the City and its unions strike such deals, the taxpayer is forced to pick up the bill. Last year, New Yorkers experienced the highest single year tax hike in City history. Even New York Governor Mario Cuomo, a longtime union friend, is growing impatient. Writing in The New York Times, Cuomo protested that wage hike plans for public employees would come out of the hides of "poor and working class people."

Union leaders say they want to pay for wage hikes by raising taxes on "the rich." But the wealthiest 7 percent already pay 50 percent of the City's personal income taxes. In July, New York Times columnist A. M. Rosenthal warned that if extorted further, the affluent would flee New York, taking their taxable dollars with them. "Expecting them to go on paying ever more to live in a smelly, dangerous city that gives them ever less is not boosterism," he wrote. "It's arrogance."

New York taxpayers may finally have reached their limit. "Put succinctly," says Allen J. Proctor, Executive Director of the State Financial Control Board, "New York's economy cannot generate enough tax revenues to pay for its current mix of city services."

26 States, the District of Columbia and thousands of localities have passed collective bargaining laws enabling their employees to organize. As labor's influence in the private sectors has eroded, it has thrown its money and manpower into recruiting public employees. By 1990, 36.5 percent of public sector workers carried union cards, compared with just 12 percent in the private sector. Since 1983, membership in public employee unions has climbed more than 13 percent, to nearly 6.5 million.

Many American cities, New York among them, have learned the basic difference between unionizing a public versus a private work force. If a private sector manager negotiates too generous a contract with his employees, a more efficient competitor will put him out of business. The government has no competitors, and public employee unions know that—and business and individual taxpayers are stuck with the tab.

No American city is as tightly controlled by its unionized workforce as New York. But as employee unions gain strength in other cities, their members' political clout will grow with them, putting those cities at risk of the tragic financial decisions New York has made. That's why many forward-looking localities are moving to transfer a broad range of public services to private contractors.

A survey of 82 cities in 34 states found that each city had privatized something; 97 percent were happy they had done so; 100 percent had saved money—an average of about 25 percent; and 45 percent said the work done by contractors was better.

Let me stop for a second. Of those cities that privatized work, 100 percent had saved money on the privatized work and 25 percent was the average savings, 25 percent less.

If my choice is to cut Government spending by 25 percent for the same work or to raise taxes by 25 percent, I know which way I would personally rather go and that is to cut wasteful Government spending. Let me go on quoting from the article.

Phoenix privatized trash collection as early as 1978. Its own sanitation department bid for the work alongside the independents. At first, the department lost the right to collect trash in fully half the city. But by 1987 it had beaten the contractors at the efficiency game. By then, the city had saved $16.2 million.

In 1989 Chicago privatized the towing of abandoned cars. As a result, says Mayor Richard M. Daley, "A service that cost Chicago millions has netted more than $1.2 million over the last year." In 1990 Daley privatized parking ticket collections and gained taxpayers 12 million. Chicago has also successfully privatized some drug abuse treatment and janitorial services.

Last July Mayor Dinkins suggested for the first time that some privatization might make sense for New York City. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees promptly attacked the idea, but the battle has been joined. If real reform emerges from the fray, the city's economic crisis may have provided a valuable lesson to all America.

The point of the Reader's Digest article in January, "How Unions Stole the Big Apple," is very simple. We in this Congress are faced with a challenge of replacing the welfare state across-the-board, of going to workfare as it affects people who are getting money without working for it, of insisting on efficient, effective contracts in city government, if we are going to send Federal money to cities, on rethinking the entire Federal bureaucracy to make it more effective.

I hope this can be done on a bipartisan basis. I hope that we can pass the President's economic growth plan as quickly as possible to put people back to work, to get out of the recession.

I hope we can work together on a dramatic, indeed, I would say a revolutionary budget this spring. So that we can truly reform the system to truly cut out wasteful Government spending. And I think if we can do that, we can establish the base for an America to be prosperous and successful in the world market and we can ensure that our children have the kind of prosperity that Americans have had in our lifetime.

□ 1710

## TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SCOTT DOUGLASS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I heard that the President's budget was being reconsidered. In light of that I would like to make a pitch to the President to put a higher number in there for biomedical research for AIDS. Dr. Fauci, whom President Bush called a hero in the debates, as you may recall, requested $1,329,000,000, and the request that the President put in the budget is $873 million; considerably less, in fact one-third less, than Dr. Fauci's request. This comes at a time when scientists say this is the year we must push President Bush and the Congress to support further research.

We have marked a milestone this past week with the 200,000th case of AIDS; 100,000 cases of AIDS took 7 years. Now in just 2 years we have an additional 100,000 cases of AIDS, 137 new cases per day, 5.7 an hour, 1 every 10 minutes.

In San Francisco, we have 11,600-plus cases, and one of those is my good friend Scott Douglass. I rise, Mr. Speaker, in honor of Scott Douglass. Scott Douglass died at age 34. He was an aide to President Carter when he was 19 years old, and President Carter said of him last week that he was deeply impressed by Mr. Douglass' intelligence, his youthful exuberance, and his integrity. "Scott," the President said, "has remained very close to me and my family, and is a very special friend."

On behalf of my constituents and many of Scott's friends in San Francisco, I want to extend our gratitude to President Carter for his kind remarks, our condolences to his mother, Norma Douglass, his sister, Cynthia Wells, and Nancy Allen, of Roanoke, and also on his behalf to request that the President increase the AIDS budget.

## HONORING W.R. "WITT" STEPHENS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Speaker; today all of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Arkansas have joined in requesting this special order to commemorate the life and accomplishments of W.R. "Witt" Stephens of Arkansas.

On February 1, 1973, we held a special order to note my uncle's remarkable career as he retired from his position as president and chairman of the board of the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. to rejoin his brother, Jack, in their many enterprises.

While president of ARKLA, Witt accepted the traditional responsibilities to stockholders, employees, and consumers, but he also created a new program to provide an opportunity for a fourth group of people—those who, in Witt's words, "need a boost just to get to a place where thay can start making it on their own."

As I remarked to my colleagues in the House on that occasion nearly 20 years ago, my uncle Witt Stephens was not withdrawing into retirement but moving toward new goals and the acceptance of new challenges.

He had pledged to continue working for the economic development of our region and for a higher quality of life, better jobs, better training, and better opportunities for the young, the unemployed, and those who need help.

Much has been written about Witt Stephens' business successes. His father, A.J. Stephens, known as Papa to all the family, believed in the value of hard work and that anyone's word should be his bond. He told Witt that, "Poverty is nothing to be proud of, or ashamed of, but to be gotten rid of as quickly as conveniently possible."

Starting with a few thousand dollars earned by selling belt buckles for the National Craft Co., Witt established W.R. Stephens Investment Co. in 1933. From 1946, he and his brother, Jack, were partners in the firm which not only achieved remarkable success, but also played a significant role in the startup or expansion of such companies as Federal Express, Systematics, Alltel, Tyson Foods, and Wal-Mart, among many others.

In 1959, Witt Stephens was Fortune magazine's cover story in an article which stated that he, ". . . is generally counted by Arkansas businessmen and politicians as one of the outstanding natural wonders of their State. For one thing," noted Fortune, "his career presents the gratifying spectacle of a local country boy who has made good."

Father George Tribou, a frequent guest at Witt's famous lunches, said at Witt's memorial services that he knew Witt as a family man, as Witt Jr.,'s father, and as a friend, and that it was not enough to say that Witt was a country boy who came to town and made good. Rather, "He was a country boy who came to town and was good."

Dr. Billy White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Little Rock and Witt's minister, suggested that those who had measured Witt's accomplishments by his business achievements missed the mark.

Papa would agree, pointing out that success is not measured by the attainment of an objective but in the quality of the journey. He often told all the family that:

It's not who you are born
But how do you live.
Not how much do you have,
But how much do you give.
These are the measures
That determine the worth
Of anyone's life,
Regardless of birth.

While Witt Stephens' business successes are well known, his generosity in support of education and health care programs has not been so widely reported. He provided substantial support to the Baptist Medical Center, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the University of Arkansas medical science campuses in Little Rock. He also made significant endowments to many Arkansas colleges and universities, and celebrated individual excellence by rewarding outstanding teachers and students.

By the measure suggested by Papa, we have all been enriched by Witt Stephens' life.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER].

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to join this evening to honor a great citizen of our Nation and our State, W.R. "Witt" Stephens, whom all of us knew as a person of remarkable business acumen by his enormous success that he is widely known throughout the State, but for those of us involved in politics, we also must observe his political prowess which was widely acknowledged and respected.

I was on several occasions honored to have been invited to his famous business luncheon or luncheons, political fora, at Stephens, Inc., which became legendary throughout the State as a forum for thoughtful discussion on the subject of political matters and public policy and virtually everything else that went on around the State.

I recall specifically the first luncheon that I attended back in 1971, when Mr. Witt began to describe what he would call the forthcoming energy crisis. He told about how the organization of petroleum exporting countries was organizing themselves into a cartel that would offer the potential for managing and manipulating the world oil supply, and how the United States, having no energy policy and an unbridled consumption of oil and other energy products, was playing into the trap that was being set by OPEC.

□ 1720

Being a young Congressman, I was somewhat skeptical at that time, because everyone knew Mr. Witt was in the gas business, and I thought, "Uh-huh, here's a guy trying to raise the price of gas." But little did I know that this would become true, and in 1973 and 1974 when this country was gripped with the Arab oil boycotts that ultimately raised the price of energy over the next several years by about 400 percent that set forth a tidal wave of inflation that ran through the entire spectrum of the economy over the next 10 years, every time that Witt said something after that, I listened very carefully, because what he was trying to do was to raise an issue of public policy concern that would draw some attention from people engaged in public policy to offer insight on a subject that he was informed about in hopes of finding a long-range solution to the energy crisis which he forecast as coming true.

If we had listened to the words of Mr. Witt back in 1971, we would not be facing the economic crisis that we face today, because just during the decade of the 1980's, the Department of Commerce has reported that this Nation consumed $1,200,000,000,000 in foreign energy purchases during the decade of the 1980's, and that what made it even worse is that we had to borrow money from foreigners in order to buy the energy from foreigners. Oh, how I wish that we had listened to the words of Mr. Witt, because the speech of the President who will address the Nation on the State of the Union this evening would be a different speech entirely.

I believe that at the roots of our economic crisis is the failure to establish a national energy policy that has sapped the energy and the vitality of our economy, as your Uncle Witt was trying to describe to us.

I have observed many people have noticed Mr. Witt's achievements and his contributions to the state of the Nation, and one that I would like to insert as an appendage to my remarks was written by our dear friend, and the person that we all admire, a circuit judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, Judge Richard Arnold, who has contributed to an article published on the editorial page in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette on December 5, 1991, captioned "Mr. Witt," and, Mr. Speaker, I am inserting that at this point in the RECORD.

MR. WITT

W.R. Stephens left us on Monday. We are sad at the loss of a friend, but we rejoice in a life well lived. A few thoughts come to mind about Mr. Witt.

He was best known to the public as a giant of business, a financial genius, the man who could sell anything—Bibles, or belt buckles, or bonds. This reputation was deserved. No one person did more to build the economy of Arkansas in the second half of this century. His role matched that of Harvey Couch in the first half.

Other traits and qualities, perhaps, were more important. To begin with, Mr. Witt was, and had, a lot of fun. He saw the humor of the human condition. He was interested in everything and loved to talk about it. Every day a group of friends would come to lunch. The host reveled in the talk. Politics, sports, history, people, religion were the topics. Nothing was out of bounds. The problems of the world were settled every day. The next day they needed settling again.

The sparkling salons of 18th-century Paris had nothing on Mr. Witt's luncheon table. Two names stand out among the guests: Ike Murry, politician, raconteur, humorist, businessman, who has now welcomed his friend into Paradise; and Henry Woods, judge and polymath, source of Arkansas political history without peer, unerring commentator on current affairs.

But Mr. Witt wasn't about just talk, marvelous as it was. Loyalty was his long suit—to Arkansas, to friends, to family—above all, to family. The prayer customarily said before lunch by his son contained the words, "Bless our family. Bless our friends."

"Family and friends," the father would say, "that covers it all."

Nor was he a fair-weather friend. He was loyal even—perhaps especially—to friends in trouble. There was no such thing as a lost soul to him. Those convicted of crime were to be helped, not spurned. He believed in the dignity of every human being—even the man who kidnapped and almost killed him, and whom Mr. Witt later helped many times.

It is hard to find the right words to describe Mr. Witt. Kindness, benevolence come close. The image of the financial octopus controlling a state—propagated by those who did not know him—was a false image. As a husband, a father, a partner, a fellow citizen, he wanted most to encourage the freedom and independence of others. All you needed was a handshake. The phrase, "put it in writing," never had to be said. His business successes were well-known. Less so were his benefactions. He ran a public utility at a handsome profit, but would never cut off heat in winter to a customer who asked him for help. He had a genuine talent for friendship, with big shots and biscuit cookers, governors and the down-and-out.

Volumes could be, and one hopes will be, written about him. But if they miss the central role of faith in his life, they will miss the mark. A Bible (the King James version, of course) was always on his desk. At lunch, the conversation would often turn to God. Who will be saved? Why? How hard will it be to get through that needle's eye? On one occasion about two weeks before his last illness he asked, "What will the life after death be like? (Not, please note, whether there is one, but what will it be like?) The guests tried to answer. One, the Rev. Dr. Billy White of Second Baptist Church, Mr. Witt's pastor, gave the best answer: The old body will be done away, but the person will survive, recognizing others and being recognized as an individual child of God. Mr. Witt seemed to like that. He wanted to see his father, A.J. Stephens (like his son, once a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives), again. He had a sure and certain hope, and those present that day believe he has not been disappointed.

One word sums up the character of the man. That word is love. He had a heart of flesh. He loved people, and they loved him. What's more, he could show it, either in deed or in word, simply by saying to a friend, "I love you." When you got a letter signed, "Your friend, Witt," you knew he meant it. It was not just a pleasant phrase. God is love, and God was in Witt Stephens.

St. John of the Cross said that in the end we shall be judged on love. If this is true, Mr. Witt does not fear the judgment.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my distinguished colleague, the dean of our Arkansas congressional delegation, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT].

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Witt Stephens, who was one of a kind and truly a great citizen in the State of Arkansas. I had the honor of knowing him for over 25 years and treasured his advice and wise counsel. Even though we wore different political party labels, I always found his ideas sound and many times inspirational.

He was a man who looked to the future not only for our State but for the betterment of its individual citizens. When he was chairman of the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., back in the late 1960's, I would often pass through Little Rock en route to my district on Friday afternoons and find Mr. Witt holding court in the Coachman's Inn and I treasure the conversations we had at those roundtable coffee house meetings.

Shortly before Mr. Witt died, I had the pleasure of visiting with him on two separate occasions. In the last months before his passing I had been unable to attend luncheons that he had asked me to so I am particularly pleased that I had those last discussions with him because he was a man who always left you feeling good about yourself, with his upbeat attitude and inspirational personality.

I know he was especially proud of his younger brother Jack, who joined him in the family business. As partners, Jack and Witt Stephens built an empire that has touched many lives.

I would also like to mention his four children—Elizabeth, Pam, Frances, and Witt Jr.—his six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. I know they were a source of great pride and pleasure to Mr. Witt.

Incidentally, just last spring Witt Jr. was honored as the most outstanding student of the College of Business upon his graduation from the University of Arkansas. I feel that I should also mention that we take pride that Mr. Witt's nephew Ray Thornton is one of our distinguished colleagues.

The Stephens family have long been advocates of the University of Arkansas. In fact, Witt Sr. and Jack were among the early supporters of the Razorbacks athletic program. There have been many articles written about Mr. Witt and the unusual Stephens family. I am including one of them with my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I submit excerpts from an article in Arkansas Business on Witt Stephens by Mr. Leroy Donald.

[From the Arkansas Business, Dec. 9, 1991]

EXCERPTS FROM "REMEMBERING MISTER WITT"

(By Leroy Donald)

For all his wealth and power, Mister Witt belonged to the "biscuit cookers," a term he used for residential customers who used his Arkla gas to cook.

The term has become a synonym for the little man everywhere.

He was Arkansas' own, a son of Grant County, a hard-driving businessman who was known in every community in his state and, of necessity, by every politician from city council members to governors.

A colorful character, he reveled in his country-boy ways, a lot of them put on for pure show.

He could snooker a New York broker every time, it was claimed, and some of the greatest of the many anecdotes on Mister Witt revolved around Wall Street meetings.

* * * * *

Stephens was an unabashed capitalist, never ashamed of making money. He probably had few waking moments when he was not thinking of some way to do so.

One of his favorite sayings about wealth was, "My daddy told me poverty wasn't anything to be ashamed of, but to be got rid of as soon as conveniently possible."

* * * * *

He started his business career in the 1920's, operating a shoe-shine stand and a roasted peanut business in downtown Sheridan, mostly on Saturdays.

The rest of the time as a youth he was a farm laborer, picking cotton, baling hay and tending livestock.

In 1927, his father called Witt's attention to an advertisement in a national publication about openings for novelty jewelry salesmen for the National Craft Co. of Providence, R.I. Mister Witt responded to the ad and proceeded to saturate Sheridan and other towns in the area with novelty jewelry, mostly belt buckles.

When he enrolled a short time later in the old Citizen Military Training Corps and was assigned to Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, he took his sample kit and order forms.

And one of the great Witt Stephens legends was born.

He persuaded the paymaster's squad to permit him to set up a desk at the end of the pay line, where he sold buckles for $3.50 each. This gave him the appearance of acting in an official capacity. Most of the recruits meekly forked over the $1 down payment, which also was his commission on each buckle.

He made $2,600 in two days.

In later years, Stephens claimed his career as a salesman was anchored in that experience.

The jewelry company was so impressed with Stephens that it made him a regional sales manager, and he began working the Southwest. He added Bibles to his line.

But the Great Depression worsened, and Witt Stephens headed home. He was 26 years old.

His father, who served in the Legislature, had counseled his children to participate in politics. During one of his discussions with his son, the elder Stephens talked about the sad condition of the state's finances after total default of the bonded indebtedness...[C]onvinced the state's bonds, especially improvement and school-district bonds, would become marketable when the nation's economy improved...Stephens moved to Little Rock and obtained a sales job with a bond house. Three months later, he established the W.R. Stephens Investment Co., the foundation on which his wealth and personal reputation as a trader were built.

From 1933 until 1945, Stephens traded in all kinds of property, acquiring bank stock, farms, livestock, automobiles and even a hotel in Prescott. Mister Witt also involved himself in all kinds of political activities and enlarged his profile as an entrepreneur by visiting every bank, courthouse and city hall in Arkansas.

The public relations effort served him well the rest of his life.

In 1940, he aligned himself with Homer M. Adkins and gave time and money for the successful Adkins campaign for governor. It was this venture, he later conceded, that convinced him politics was good for business as well as fun.

It was during the Adkins administration (1941–44) that the state's credit was restored by the refunding of defaulted highway debts.

In 1945, Stephens acquired Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Co., a small, financially troubled utility serving Fort Smith and the surrounding area. He renamed it the Fort Smith Gas Corp. and subsequently established Stephens Production Co., an oil and gas exploration

firm, on the utility's limited reserves. Later, the utility was named Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corp.

Stephens' legend began to spread nationwide as he made appearances before Securities and Exchange Commission examiners. A consummate actor, he confounded government experts with his ignorant-country-boy act.

One of the great, perhaps apocryphal, stories involves his first visit to the SEC, when he was buying the Fort Smith company. The commission's staff was trying to prove Stephens was not financially able to take over the company.

"You need $150,000 up front to complete this deal," an examiner told him. "Do you have access to that much?"

Mister Witt, it is said, reached in his pocket and pulled out a cashier's check. Then, he said in his best Grant County drawl, "I figured you would ask that, so I just brung it with me."

During the next decade, Stephens was busy on several fronts, most notably the oil and gas industry and Arkansas politics. He enlarged the gas utility and added to the holdings of the production company.

Stephens learned that Cities Service Co. has been directed by the government to divest itself of two gas utilities, one of them being Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co. Most of Arkla's customers were in Arkansas, although the company also served Louisiana and east Texas.

Witt and Jack set about acquiring the publicly held Arkla stock and in the fall of 1954 succeeded in gaining control of the utility. Two years later, Witt Stephens was elected to the Arkla board. He later was named chairman of the board and president of the company.

He turned the investment company over to his brother and a few trusted associates, retaining supervision of his utility properties and oil and gas production.

At the time, Stephens Inc. had a multimillion-dollar inventory and a portfolio that included majority stocks in at least four Arkansas banks and holdings in 28 others.

Under Mister Witt's management, Arkla acquired two other utility companies, extending operations into Kansas, Oklahoma, and south Texas.

From 1956 through 1972, Arkla expanded from a conventional utility to a manufacturing and processing company. Basing his planning largely on the utilization of natural gas and other natural resources found in Arkansas, Stephens directed Arkla into fertilizer, chemical, cement, plywood and applicance manufacturing.

He spotted some gas lamps outside a restaurant in New Orleans and felt home owners would like them in their yards. He re-established gas lighting for both decorative and utilitarian purposes across Arkansas.

Stephens also prodded Arkla researchers to create the now nationally known and used outdoor gas grill.

Along the way, he was instrumental in bringing manufacturing and processing plants to many Arkansas towns.

Despite his affinity for politics, Stephens ran for only one public office, as a Democrat for state representative from Grant County. He served two terms beginning in 1961. Although Stephens had enough pledges to become House speaker, he declined.

Stephens served two years as chairman of the State Hospital Board, an appointment by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

When Faubus first ran for governor in 1954, Stephens backed incumbent Francis Cherry. After that, he became one of Faubus' chief backers . . . Beginning in the early 1940's, Stephens participated in every gubernatorial and senatorial campaign—and many lesser races—as a fund-raiser and occasionally as the entire finance committee. He made a point to have every member of the Arkansas House and Senate to lunch at least once every two years in his private dining room.

The Stephens Inc. dining room was the scene for meetings with bankers, industrialists, coaches, nationally acclaimed athletes, media representatives, jurists, farmers and just friends.

It was in his dining room that Stephens raised funds for the presidential campaigns of Jimmy Carter and John Glenn. Until recent years, he was a yellow-dog Democrat.

After his 1973 retirement from Arkla, Stephens expressed interest in running for governor. Even though there was substantial favorable response, he abandoned the idea when family and friends convinced him such a contest would be chancy and exhausting.

Mister Witt was a favorite source of copy for three generations of reporters and was highly accessible. (He once owned 29 percent of the Arkansas Gazette). Reporters from East Coast newspapers and magazines were awed by his grasp of economics and loved his down-home expressions.

Not all his dreams came to pass.

When Stephens learned in 1968 that the famed London Bridge was to be dismantled, he proposed buying it and reassembling it at an Arkansas River crossing near London in Pope County. A company was formed, but the project was never feasible from an engineering standpoint. The bridge ended up in Arizona.

More recently, Stephens and his brother sought unsuccessfully to acquire the merging First National and Commercial National Banks of Little Rock through a stock tender.

Stephens observed after one such failure, "You can't win 'em all. We'll try something else."

A short time after the abortive bank bid, the brothers gained control of Worthen Banking Corp., the holding company for several banks, including what is now Worthen National Bank of Arkansas in Little Rock.

When Mister Witt turned Stephens Inc. over to his brother in 1957 and went to Arkla, he also decided farming was a better deal than he thought in his youth.

He started putting together acreage, including that which embraced his birthplace near Prattsville. He developed a farm of almost 2,500 acres on which he had almost 1,000 cattle.

It was his habit to leave the downtown Little Rock office after lunch with his friends and drive to the farm. It wasn't unusual for Stephens to take a visitor or two with him and put them to work rounding up cattle, picking vegetables from his garden or mending fences.

Stephens would spend most Saturdays at his home in Prattsville, holding court with Grant County residents on the front porch and eating midday dinners of vegetables grown on his farm.

Following retirement from Arkla, Stephens acquired several thousand acres of ranch and farmland in other Arkansas counties . . . He was a regular donor to many charities and was the co-chairman of the Baptist Medical Center's building fund campaign. Although Witt Stephens eschewed publicity when it came to his private philanthropies, his gift giving was legion.

Also legion were the stories about him. Some weren't true. But most were.

Mister Witt was a legend in the truest sense of the word.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ANTHONY], who represents the Fourth Congressional District, where Grant County is located.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say thank you to my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON], who several years ago decided to vacate the Fourth Congressional District to let another young, ambitious politician take a crack at following him to Congress.

Successfully having been elected in 1978, I became good friends with your uncle, Mr. Witt.

Grant County, out of 23 counties in the Fourth Congressional District, is the second smallest, but in terms of notoriety in the State of Arkansas, is one of the largest because of the presence of Witt Stephens and the fact that he bragged so much about being from Grant County, Sheridan being the county seat. He has a family farm and a lovely home in Prattsville.

His son Witt, Jr., was in Sheridan speaking to the Rotary Club not long ago, and it appears that he has inherited his father's sense of humor. He said that his father often told him that if you are good when you die, you will go to Grant County; if you are really good, you will go to Prattsville.

Unlike my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER], I got to know him not from being Witt the entrepreneur who started off from meager circumstances to become one of the most wealthy individuals in the United States, a dedicated husband, a very fine father, but I got to know Mr. Witt from a friendship standpoint, someone who would look out and see a young politician and want to get to know him better. I had the privilege, with my wife, of going to his farm on numerous occasions. When I say this, a lot of people probably will not understand how good it is, but to have fried okra, fresh peas, good country smothered steak, more iced tea than you can imagine, but then to hear his sage advice and how he would just very easily pump into you the ideals of being a good straightforward politician and a good public servant.

So I say to my good colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON], the Stephens family is a family that has a strong reputation in the State of Arkansas, especially from the entrepreneurial standpoint, but I will always remember Witt Stephens from the standpoint of taking time to visit with and help encourage a young politician along the way and know that he also came from a line of legislators, his father having served in the State legis-

lature, he back in the 1960's saying that he would like to follow in his father's footsteps, and ran and served a couple of terms in the State legislature, thought about running for Governor and decided not to.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I am including some excerpts from the Sheridan Headlight dated December 11, 1991, entitled, "A Man Called Witt * * *" by Jim Lancaster.

EXCERPTS FROM "A MAN CALLED WITT * * *"

(By Jim Lancaster)

Second Baptist Church Pastor, Billy White, spoke to a gathering of over 1000 people who loved and admired "MR. WITT." The pastor searched for words and metaphors to describe the man and his life and said, "A great tree has fallen from the Arkansas forest, and a lonely emptiness is left."

Father George Tribou, a Catholic Priest, eulogized Witt with humorous stories and experiences about him. He visualized Witt's entrance into eternity with Witt meeting St. Peter at heaven's gate and trying to sell him a belt buckle.

The funeral service was a "classy" but simple event, with the family and mourners at times breaking into laughter at the stories told about a man who had touched so many lives. It was uplifting and positive, as Witt would want it. The congregation sang "Count Your Blessings" and read the 23rd Psalm. The burial was at Philadelphia Cemetery at Prattsville, not far from Witt's farm and birthplace.

Without question, Witt Stephens was Grant County's most famous native son. Among those attending Witt's funeral were the most influential and powerful people of Arkansas and America. Governors, former Governors, Senators, University Presidents, Sports Coaches, Highway Commissioners, Bankers and Corporation Presidents attended. Pastor White even read a letter to Witt's family from evangelist Billy Graham, who was Witt's friend too.

Although he had worldwide interests, Witt maintained his love for Grant County. His, son, Witt Jr., recently spoke at the Sheridan Rotary Club and said his father had always told him, "If you're good and treat people right, when you die, you'll go to Grant County—and if you're really good, you'll go to Prattsville." Witt's good humor seems to be inherited by his children.

Father Tribou said at the funeral that the media always saw Witt as a financier and business giant—and what the media couldn't see was Witt the husband, Witt the father, Witt the brother, and Witt the friend.

Witt had many friends in Grant County, in fact, he considered every citizen his friend. In some way he touched the life of nearly every family in the County. And when people talked about his wealth and power, Witt frequently told his friends in high places, "I'm just a farmer from Grant County," and made them believe that Prattsville and Grant County must be the most wonderful place in the world.

Witt's mother was Ethel Pumphrey Stephens and his father was A.J. Stephens, affectionately known in the County as "Uncle Jack."

The character and determination of Witt's family was molded by the hardship of farm life in the early 20th century. The following is a quote from Ray Thornton's book, "A.J. Stephens, as Remembered by His Family":

". . . Jack and Ethel built a small house a couple of hundred yards away from Ethel's childhood home near Prattsville. The house consisted of one large room with a woodburning fireplace and a small side room attached. Into this small house on December 17, 1904, their first child, Albert Jennings, was born. . . . The next time an infant cry from the Stephens cabin greeted the dawn, on September 14, 1907, heralded the birth of a second boy, given the name of Wilton Aubert, later changed to Wilton Robert, and soon shortened to WITT."

When Witt became wealthy, he fulfilled a dream by building his parents a big, beautiful home in Prattsville with a pond in front.

Witt's brothers, Albert and Jack, and his sisters, Wilma, Jewell and Lois, all became remarkable people—each with their own strengths, and perhaps influenced positively by the farm life in a greater way than any of them ever imagined.

Witt's competitive spirit emerged while he was a child and lasted until his death. Whether picking cotton, playing basketball, selling belt buckles, selling bonds or politicking—he worked harder than anyone else, and therefore outperformed everyone else.

Throughout his business life, he related decisions to the farm, and he managed his business as he managed the farm—overcoming hardships and ever grateful for the experience and lessons those hardships taught him. . . . Through the years Witt brought many of his powerful friends and associates to his Prattsville farm. There, he proudly fed them garden vegetables and meat grown on the farm. Peas, okra, green beans and blueberries grown in his garden were canned and frozen while in season, so he could feed them to visitors instead of gourmet foods. . . . Witt's friends from the area visited him at the farm too, and were usually invited to lunch at his big table. Grant County people who needed a job often came to see him, and were usually helped if he felt they would work hard and do a good job if he recommended them.

In the 1950's when the Grant County leadership approached Witt about bringing some industry to the county to give some folks a job, Witt responded. His brother, Albert, was one of the original organizers of the Grant County Industrial Development Corporation. . . . With Witt's help, more than 500 new jobs were created in Sheridan, and Sheridan became the model of a small town in industrial development. He frequently talked with corporate executives about their plants that were not doing well. He told them that if they would move their plant to Grant County, Arkansas, we would show them some people that will work and do you a good job.

Witt's father served in the Arkansas Legislature as Representative from Grant County. One of Witt's ambitions was to serve in the legislature as had his father. In the '60's, Witt was elected to a couple of terms as Grant County Representative. . . . He considered running for Governor, but decided he would have to give up too many business interests to run. So he became a powerful force in deciding who would be a good governor, and then helping them to get elected.

His political ambition was realized too, by seeing his nephew, Ray Thornton, elected to the Congress of the United States.

Perhaps Witt's most unusual trait was his vision for the future. . . . His vision was centered in the power of the family and the influence of the church.

When asked what makes Grant County so great, he would usually say, "Good people, good families and good churches."

A man called "Witt" made a difference.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed the privilege of knowing my Uncle Witt for more than 60 years. One of my earliest memories was that of believing he was letting me drive his first car, "Buckles" on the road from Leola to Prattsville.

My mother is now papa and mama's oldest surviving child, and I know she would want me to express our love for Witt's wife and children—Bess, Elizabeth, Pam, Frances, and Witt Jr.—and all of the members of the family.

We can fully understand that what has been well begun will require constant effort and vision to continue. My uncle's life was successful, but we know, whether in a family or in a nation, that from every success arises a greater challenge.

During the last weeks of his life, my uncle, through long hours of hard work, broke his own lifetime record of commissioned sales. Those around Witt were always amazed at his energy, his boundless appetite for books, and his curiosity about that the future might hold.

He was troubled by those who were always predicting the decline of America, and he wrote and circulated to friends and associates his own timeless observations about America's future. I would like to quote him for the RECORD:

Through the 200 years of American History, this country has been constantly besieged by bad news. If the early settlers had believed things were as bad as they sounded they would have given up the fight to settle the New World and sailed back to England, and the dream of freedom would have perished.

From that day to the present the people of this Nation have listened to the bad news for a while, then they turned their backs on that which was bad, placed their faith in God and faced toward that which was good.

Down through the years, through a tragic Civil War, two worldwide wars, a series of smaller conflicts, recession and the Great Depression of the 1930's we have heard again and again the words of citizen Tom Paine, "These are the times that try men's souls." In every case the people rejected the bad news and overcame whatever obstacle was facing them at that time.

Once again, we are put to the test. Everything we hear is bad. We are smothered with a never-ending succession of newspaper, radio and television reports on Watergate, drug abuse, crime in the streets, decadent morals and lack of honest and competent leadership. If citizen Tom Paine were alive today, he could well utter again his famous quotation.

It is impossible to lock your door against the invasion of the news media into every nook of your home and office. They don't make the news, they merely report it. Tell it as it is. We have the option of acceptance or rejection. We can bemoan what is happening in our world, wring our hands and cover our heads, or we can reject the bad and look about us to the good.

When I was a boy on a small farm in Grant County, news wasn't as quickly available as it is today and reached us mainly by word of mouth. A "drummer" would come by or one of our neighbors returned from a trip to Lit-

tle Rock or Memphis and we saw the news through their eyes. Mostly it was about what was bad in the big cities or throughout the country.

After listening a while, my father would say, "That's enough bad news for one day. Let's go to work." America has heard enough bad news for a while. Now is the time to go to work. Turn your back on the bad news and look around you at what is good. You don't need to look far. Your family, your children, your friends and neighbors, they are good.

We live today in the greatest country the world has ever known, filled with opportunities which never existed before. The highest standards of living, more leisure time, better health services, better schools, more jobs, finer homes and freedom to enjoy these wonders.

This is indeed the time to turn our backs on the bad news and face the future with thankfulness.

I have never known a greater man. We will miss him a lot, but he would tell us it is time to go to work.

□ 1730

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DERRICK). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the House will stand in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until 8:40 p.m.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
*January 28, 1992.*

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 6:42 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28, 1992, the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 267 without amendment.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
*Clerk, House of Representatives.*

## JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 267 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER];

The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH];

The gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS];

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS]; and

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as a committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIXON];

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB];

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER];

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES];

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN];

The Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM]; and

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers and Chargé d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and Chargé d'Affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

## THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 102–176)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, distinguished Members of Congress, honored guests, and fellow citizens: Thank you very much for that warm reception. You know, with the big buildup this address has had, I wanted to make sure it would be a big hit, but I couldn't convince Barbara to deliver it for me.

I see the Speaker and the Vice President are laughing. They saw what I did in Japan and they are just happy they are sitting behind me.

I mean to speak tonight of big things; of big changes and the promises they hold, and of some big problems and how together we can solve them and move our country forward as the undisputed leader of the age.

We gather tonight at a dramatic and deeply promising time in our history, and in the history of man on earth.

For in the past twelve months the world has known changes of almost biblical proportions. And even now, months after the failed coup that doomed a failed system, I am not sure we have absorbed the full impact, the full import of what happened. But communism died this year.

Even as President, with the most fascinating possible vantage point, there were times when I was so busy managing progress and helping to lead change, that I didn't always show the joy that was in my heart.

But the biggest thing that has happened in the world in my life—in our lives—is this: By the grace of God, America won the Cold War.

I mean to speak this evening of the changes that can take place in our

country now that we can stop making the sacrifices we had to make when we had an avowed enemy that was a Superpower. Now we can look homeward even more, and move to set right what needs to be set right.

I will speak of those things. But let me tell you something I've been thinking these past few months. It's a kind of rollcall of honor. For the Cold War didn't "end"—it was won.

And I think of those who won it, in places like Korea, and Vietnam. And some of them didn't come back. Back then they were heroes, but this year they were: victors.

The long rollcall—all the G.I. Joes and Janes, all the ones who fought faithfully for freedom, who hit the ground and sucked the dust and knew their share of horror.

This may seem frivolous—I don't mean it so—but it's moving to me how the world saw them.

The world saw not only their special valor but their special style—their rambunctious, optimistic bravery, their do-or-die unity unhampered by class or race or region. What a group we've put forth, for generations now—from the ones who wrote "Kilroy was Here" on the walls of German stalags, to those who left signs in the Iraqi desert that said, "I Saw Elvis." What a group of kids we've sent out into the world.

And there's another to be singled out—though it may seem inelegant. I mean a mass of people called The American Taxpayer. No one ever thinks to thank the people who pay a country's bills, or an alliance's bills. But for half a century now the American people have shouldered the burden, and paid taxes that were higher than they would have been to support a defense that was bigger than it would have been if imperial communism had never existed.

But it did.

It doesn't anymore.

And here is a fact I wouldn't mind the world acknowledging: The American taxpayer bore the brunt of the burden, and deserves a hunk of the glory.

And so, now, for the first time in 35 years, our strategic bombers stand down. No longer are they on 'round-the-clock alert. Tomorrow our children will go to school and study history and how plants grow. And they won't have, as my children did, air raid drills in which they crawl under their desks and cover their heads in case of nuclear war. My grandchildren don't have to do that, and won't have the bad dreams children had once, in decades past. There are still threats. But the long, drawn out dread is over.

A year ago tonight I spoke to you at a moment of high peril. American forces has just unleashed Operation Desert Storm. And after forty days in the desert skies, and four days on the ground, the men and women of America's Armed Forces, and our allies, accomplished the goals that I declared, and that you endorsed: We liberated Kuwait.

Soon after, the Arab world and Israel sat down to talk seriously, and comprehensively, about peace—an historic first. And soon after that, at Christmas, the last American hostages came home. Our policies were vindicated.

Much good can come from the prudent use of power. And much good can come of this: A world once divided into two armed camps now recognizes one sole and pre-eminent power: the United States of America.

And they regard this with no dread. For the world trusts us with power—and the world is right. They trust us to be fair, and restrained, they trust us to be on the side of decency. They trust us to do what's right.

And I use those words advisedly. A few days after the war began I received a telegram from Joanne Speicher, the wife of the first pilot killed in the Gulf, Lt. Commander Scott Speicher. Even in her grief she wanted me to know that some day, when her children were old enough, she would tell them "* * * that their father went away to war because it was the right thing to do."

She said it all. It was the right thing to do.

And we did it together. There were honest differences right here, in this Chamber. But when the war began, you put partisanship aside, and supported our troops.

This is still a time for pride—but this is no time to boast. For problems face us, and we must stand together once again and solve them—and not let our country down.

Two years ago I began planning cuts in military spending that reflected the changes of the new era. But now, this year, with imperial communism gone, that process can be accelerated.

Tonight I can tell you of dramatic changes in our strategic nuclear force. These are actions we are taking on our own—because they are the right thing to do.

After completing 20 planes for which we have begun procurement, we will shut down further production of the B-2 bomber. We will cancel the small I.C.B.M. program. We will cease production of new warheads for our sea-based ballistic missiles. We will stop all new production of the Peacekeeper missile. And we will not purchase any more advanced cruise missiles.

This weekend I will meet at Camp David with Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation. I have informed President Yeltsin that if the Commonwealth—the former Soviet Union—will eliminate all land-based multiple warhead ballistic missiles, I will do the following:

We will eliminate all Peacekeeper missiles. We will reduce the number of warheads on Minuteman missiles to one, and reduce the number of warheads on our sea-based missiles by about one-third. And we will convert a substantial portion of our strategic bombers to primarily conventional use.

President Yeltsin's early response has been very positive, and I expect our talks at Camp David to be fruitful.

I want you to know that for half a century, American presidents have longed to make such decisions and say such words. But even in the midst of celebration, we must keep caution as a friend.

For the world is still a dangerous place. Only the dead have seen the end of conflict. And though yesterday's challenges are behind us, tomorrow's are being born.

The Secretary of Defense recommended these cuts after consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And I make them with confidence. But do not misunderstand me:

The reductions I have approved will save us an additional 50 billion dollars over the next five years. By 1997 we will have cut defense by 30 percent since I took office. These cuts are deep, and you must know my resolve: This deep, and no deeper.

To do less would be insensible to progress—but to do more would be ignorant of history.

We must not go back to the days of "the hollow army". We cannot repeat the mistakes made twice in this century, when armistice was followed by recklessness, and defense was purged as if the world were permanently safe.

I remind you this evening that I have asked for your support in funding a program to protect our country from limited nuclear missile attack. We must have this protection because too many people in too many countries have access to nuclear arms, and I urge you again to pass the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI.

There are those who say that now we can turn away from the world, that we have no special role, no special place.

But we are the United States of America, the leader of the west that has become the leader of the world, and as long as I am President I will continue to lead in support of freedom everywhere—not out of arrogance, not out of altruism, but for the safety and security of our children.

This is a fact: Strength in the pursuit of peace is no vice; isolationism in the pursuit of security is no virtue. Now to our troubles at home. They are not all economic, but the primary problem is our economy. There are some good signs: Inflation, that thief, is down; and interest rates are down. But unemployment is too high, some industries are in trouble, and growth is not what it should be.

Let me tell you right from the start and right from the heart: I know we're in hard times, but I know something else: This will not stand.

My friends in this Chamber: We can bring the same courage and sense of common purpose to the economy that we brought to Desert Storm. And we can defeat hard times together.

I believe you will help. One reason is that you're patriots, and you want the best for your country. And I believe that in your hearts you want to put partisanship aside and get the job done—because it's the right thing to do.

The power of America rests in a stirring but simple idea: That people will do great things if only you set them free.

Well, we're going to set the economy free, for if this age of miracles and wonders has taught us anything, it's that if we can change the world, we can change America.

We must encourage investment. We must make it easier for people to invest money and create new products, new industries, and new jobs. We must clear away the obstacles to growth—high taxes, high regulation, red tape, and yes, wasteful government spending.

None of this will happen with a snap of the fingers—but it will happen. And the test of a plan isn't whether it's called new or dazzling. The American people aren't impressed by gimmicks; they're smarter on this score than all of us in this room. The only test of a plan is: Is it sound and will it work?

We must have a short term plan to address our immediate needs, and heat up the economy.

And then we need a longer term plan to keep the combustion going, and to guarantee our place in the world economy.

There are certain things that a President can do without Congress—And I am going to do them.

I have this evening asked major cabinet departments and federal agencies to institute a 90-day moratorium on any new federal regulations that could hinder growth. In those 90 days major departments and agencies will carry out a top to bottom review of all regulations, old and new—to stop the ones that will hurt growth, and speed up those that will help growth.

Further, for the untold number of hard working, responsible American workers and businessmen and women, who've been forced to go without needed bank loans: The banking credit crunch must end. I won't neglect my responsibility for sound regulations that serve the public good, but regulatory overkill must be stopped.

And I have instructed our government regulators to stop it.

I have directed cabinet departments, and federal agencies, to speed up progrowth expenditures as quickly as possible. This should put an extra 10 billion dollars into the economy in the next 6 months. And our new transportation bill provides more than 150 billion dollars for construction and maintenance projects that are vital to our growth and well being. That means jobs building roads, jobs building bridges, and jobs building railways.

I have this evening directed the Secretary of the Treasury to change the federal tax withholding tables. With this change, millions of Americans from whom the government withholds more than necessary can now choose to have the government withhold less from their paychecks. Something tells me a number of taxpayers may take us up on this one.

This initiative could return about 25 billion dollars back into our economy over the next 12 months—money people can use to help pay for clothing, college, or to get a new car.

Finally, working with the Federal Reserve, we will continue to support monetary policy that keeps both interest rates and inflation down.

Now, these are the things I can do. And now, members of Congress, let me tell you what you can do for your country. You must pass the other elements of my plan to meet our economic needs.

Everyone knows that investment spurs recovery.

I am proposing this evening a change in the alternative minimum tax, and the creation of a new 15 percent investment tax allowance. This will encourage businesses to accelerate investment and bring people back to work.

Real estate has led our economy out of almost all the tough times we've ever had. Once building starts, carpenters and plumbers work and people buy homes and take out mortgages.

My plan would modify the Passive Loss Rule for active real estate developers. And it would make it easier for pension plans to purchase real estate.

For those Americans who dream of buying a first home, but who can't quite afford it, my plan would allow first time home buyers to withdraw savings from I.R.A.'s without penalty—and provide a five thousand dollar tax credit for the first purchase of that home.

And finally, my immediate plan calls on Congress to give crucial help to people who own a home, to everyone who has a business, or a farm, or a single investment.

This time, at this hour, I cannot take No for an answer: You must cut the capital gains tax on the people of our country.

Never has an issue been more demagogued by its opponents. But the demagogues are wrong, they are wrong, and they know it.

Sixty percent of the people who benefit from lower capital gains have incomes under 50 thousand dollars. A cut in the capital gains tax increases jobs and helps just about everyone in our country.

And so I am asking you to cut the capital gains tax to a maximum of 15.4 percent.

And I'll tell you, those of you who say, "Oh no, someone who's comfortable may benefit from that." You kind of remind me of the old definition of the Puritan, who couldn't sleep at night worrying that somehow someone somewhere was out having a good time.

The opponents of this measure—and those who've authored various so called soak-the-rich bills that are floating around this chamber—should be reminded of something: When they aim at the big guy they usually hit the little guy. And maybe it's time that stopped.

This then is my short term plan. Your part, Members of Congress, requires enactment of these common sense proposals that will have a strong effect on the economy—without breaking the budget agreement and without raising tax rates.

While my plan is being passed and kicking in, we've got to care for those in trouble today. I have provided up to 4.4 billion dollars in my budget to extend federal unemployment benefits. I ask for Congressional action right away, and I thank the committees.

And let's be frank. Let me level with you.

I know, and you know, that my plan is unveiled in a political season. I know, and you know, that everything I propose will be viewed by some in merely partisan terms. But I ask you to know what is in my heart: My aim is to increase our nation's good. I am doing what I think is right; I am proposing what I know will help.

I pride myself that I am a prudent man. I believe that patience is a virtue, but I understand that politics is, for some, a game—and that sometimes the game is to stop all progress and then decry the lack of improvement.

But let me tell you: far more important than my political future—and far more important than yours—is the well being of our country. Members of this Chamber are practical people, and I know you won't resent some practical advice: When people put their party's fortunes—whatever the party, whatever side of the aisle—before the public good, they court defeat not only for their country, but for themselves. And they will certainly deserve it.

I submit my plan tomorrow. I am asking you to pass it by March 20th. And I ask the American people to let you know they want this action by March 20th.

From the day after that, if it must be: the battle is joined.

And you know, when principle is at stake I relish a good fair fight.

I said my plan has two parts, and it does. And it is the second part that is the heart of the matter. For it's not enough to get an immediate burst—we need long term improvement in our economic position.

We all know that the key to our economic future is to ensure that America

continues as the economic leader of the world. We have that in our power.

Here, then, is my long term plan to guarantee our future.

First, trade: We will work to break down the walls that stop world trade. We will work to open markets everywhere.

In our major trade negotiations I will continue pushing to eliminate tariffs and subsidies that damage America's farmers and workers. And we'll get more good American jobs within our own hemisphere through the North American Free Trade Agreement, and through the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

But changes are here, and more are coming. The workplace of the future will demand more highly skilled workers than ever—more people who are computer literate, and highly educated.

We must be the world's leader in education. We must revolutionize America's schools.

My America 2000 strategy will help us reach that goal. My plan will give parents more choice, give teachers more flexibility, and help communities create New American Schools.

Thirty states across the nation have established America 2000 programs. Hundreds of cities and towns have joined in.

Now Congress must join this great movement: Pass my proposals for New American Schools.

That was my second long term proposal, and here is my third:

We must make common sense investments that will help us compete, long term, in the marketplace.

We must encourage research and development. My plan is to make the R and D tax credit permanent, and to provide record levels of support—over 76 billion dollars this year alone—for people who will explore the promise of emerging technologies.

Fourth, we must do something about crime, and drugs.

It is time for a major, renewed investment in fighting violent street crime. It saps our strength and hurts our faith in our society, and in our future together.

Surely a tired woman on her way to work at 6 in the morning on a subway deserves the right to get there safely. Surely it's true that everyone who changes his or her life because of crime—from those afraid to go out at night to those afraid to walk in the parks they pay for—surely these people have been denied a basic civil right.

It is time to restore it. Congress, pass my comprehensive crime bill. It is tough on criminals and supportive of police—and it has been languishing in these hallowed halls for years now.

Pass it. Help your country.

Fifth, I ask you tonight to fund our H.O.P.E. housing proposal—and to pass my Enterprise Zone legislation, which will get businesses into the inner city. We must empower the poor with the pride that comes from owning a home, getting a job, becoming a part of things.

My plan would encourage real estate construction by extending tax incentives for mortgage revenue bonds and low income housing.

And I ask tonight for record expenditures for the program that helps children born into want move into excellence: Head Start.

Step six—we must reform our health care system. For this too bears on whether or not we can compete in the world.

American health costs have been exploding. This year America will spend over 800 billion dollars on health. And that's expected to grow to 1.6 trillion by the end of the decade. We simply cannot afford this.

The cost of health care shows up not only in your family budget, but in the price of everything we buy and everything we sell. When health coverage for a fellow on an assembly line costs thousands of dollars, the cost goes into the products he makes—and you pay the bill.

We must make a choice.

Now, some pretend we can have it both ways. They call it Play or Pay—but that expensive approach is unstable. It will mean higher taxes, fewer jobs and, eventually, a system under complete government control.

Really, there are only two options: We can move toward a nationalized system—which will restrict patient choice in picking a doctor and force the government to ration services arbitrarily. And what we'll get is patients in long lines, indifferent service, and a huge new tax burden.

Or we can reform our own private health care system—which still gives us, for all its flaws, the best quality health care in the world.

Well, let's build on our strengths.

My plan provides insurance security for all Americans—while preserving and increasing the idea of choice. We make basic health insurance affordable for all low income people not now covered. We do it by providing a health insurance tax credit of up to $3,750 for each low income family. The middle class gets help too. And, by reforming the health insurance market, my plan assures that Americans will have access to basic health insurance even if they change jobs or develop serious health problems.

We must bring costs under control, preserve quality, preserve choice, and reduce the people's nagging daily worry about health insurance. My plan, the details of which I will announce very shortly, does just that.

Seventh, we must get the federal deficit under control.

We now have in law enforceable spending caps, a requirement that we pay for the programs we create.

There are those in Congress who would ease that discipline now. But I cannot let them do it—and I won't.

My plan would freeze all domestic discretionary budget authority—which means "No more next year than this year." I will not tamper with Social Security, but I would put real caps on the growth of uncontrolled spending. I would also freeze federal domestic government employment.

With the help of Congress, my plan will get rid of 246 programs that don't deserve federal funding. Some of them have noble titles, but none of them is indispensable. We can get rid of each and every one of them.

You know, it's time we rediscovered a "home truth" the American people have never forgotten: This government is too big and spends too much.

I call upon Congress to adopt a measure that will help put an end to the annual ritual of filling the budget with pork-barrel appropriations. Every year, the press has a field day making fun of outrageous examples—a Lawrence Welk museum, a research grant for Belgian Endive.

We all know how these things get into the budget. Maybe you need someone to help you say No. I know how to say it. And I know what I need to make it stick. Give me the same thing 43 Governors have: The line item veto, and let me help you control the spending.

We must put an end to unfinanced federal government mandates. These are the requirements Congress puts on our cities, counties and states—without supplying the money. If Congress passes a mandate, it should be forced to pay for it, and to balance the cost with savings elsewhere. After all, a mandate just increases someone else's burden—and that means higher taxes at the state and local level.

Step eight: Congress should enact the bold reform proposals that are still awaiting Congressional action—bank reform, civil justice reform, tort reform, and my national energy strategy.

Finally: We must strengthen the family—because it is the family that has the greatest bearing on our future. When Barbara holds an AIDS baby in her arms, and reads to children, she's saying to every person in this country "Family matters."

I am announcing tonight a new Commission on America's Urban Families.

I have asked Missouri's Governor John Ashcroft, to be Chairman, a former Dallas Mayor in Dallas, Annette Strauss, to be co-chair. You know, I had Mayors, leading Mayors from the League of Cities in the other day at the White House and they told me something striking. They said that every one of them, Republican or Democrat, agreed on one thing: That the major cause of the problems of the cities is the dissolution of the family.

They asked for this Commission, and they were right to ask, because it's

time to determine what we can do to keep families together, strong and sound.

There's one thing we can do right away: ease the burden of rearing a child. I ask you tonight to raise the personal exemption by five hundred dollars per child for every family. For a family with four kids, that's an increase of two thousand dollars. This is a good start, in the right direction, and it's what we can afford.

It's time to allow families to deduct the interest they pay on student loans. I am asking you to do just that. And I'm asking you to allow people to use money from their I.R.A.'s to pay medical and education expenses—all without penalties.

And I'm asking for more. Ask American parents what they dislike about how things are going in our country, and chances are good that pretty soon they'll get to welfare.

Americans are the most generous people on earth. But we have to go back to the insight of Franklin Roosevelt who, when he spoke of what became the welfare program, warned that is must not become "a narcotic" and a "subtle destroyer" of the spirit.

Welfare was never meant to be a lifestyle; it was never meant to be a habit; it was never supposed to be passed from generation to generation like a legacy.

It's time to replace the assumptions of the welfare state, and help reform the welfare system.

States throughout the country are beginning to operate with new assumptions: That when able-bodied people receive government assistance, they have responsibilities to the taxpayer. A responsibility to seek work, education, or job training—a responsibility to get their lives in order—a responsibility to hold their families together and refrain from having children out of wedlock—and a responsibility to obey the law.

We are going to help this movement. Often, state reform requires waiving certain federal regulations. I will act to make that process easier and quicker for every state that asks our help.

And I want to add, as we make these changes and work together to improve the system, that our intention isn't scapegoating or finger pointing. If you read the papers or watch TV you know there's been a rise these days in a certain kind of ugliness, racist comments, anti-semitism, an increased sense of division.

Really, this is not us. This is not who we are. And this is not acceptable.

And so you have my plan for America. I am asking for big things—but I believe in my heart you will do what's right.

You know, it's kind of an American tradition to show a certain skepticism toward our democratic institutions. I myself have sometimes thought the aging process could be delayed if it had to make its way through Congress.

You will deliberate, and you will discuss, and that is fine.

But, my friends: the people cannot wait. They need help now.

There is a mood among us. People are worried, there has been talk of decline. Someone even said our workers are lazy and uninspired.

And I thought, really. Go tell Neil Armstrong standing on the moon. Tell the men and women who put him there. Tell the American farmer who feeds his country and the world. Tell the men and women of Desert Storm.

Moods come and go, but greatness endures.

Ours does.

And maybe for a moment it's good to remember what, in the dailyness of our lives, we forget:

We are still and ever the freest Nation on Earth—the kindest Nation on Earth—the strongest Nation on Earth—

And we have always risen to the occasion.

We are going to lift this nation out of hard times inch by inch and day by day, and those who would stop us had better step aside. Because I look at hard times and I make this vow: This will not stand.

And so we move on, together, a rising nation, the once and future miracle that is still, this night, the hope of the world.

Thank you. God bless you. God bless our beloved country

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 9 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargé d'Affaires of foreign governments.

## JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER of California, for 60 minutes each day, today and on January 29.

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes each day, today and on January 29 and February 4, 5, and 6.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes each day, today and on January 29 and 30, February 4, 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27.

Mr. GALLEGLY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DORNAN of California, for 5 minutes each day, today and on February 4, 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, and 27.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STOKES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BONIOR, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. BRUCE, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. OBEY, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GEPHARDT, for 60 minutes each day, on March 4, 5, 11, 12, 24, 25, 31 and April 1, 8, 9, 15, 22, 29, and 30.

Mr. BRUCE, for 60 minutes each day, on January 29 and 30.

Mr. TORRES, for 60 minutes each day, on February 25, 26 and March 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25, 31 and April 7, 8, 28, and 29.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes each day, on January 29, 30, February 3, 6, and 7.

Mr. OBEY, for 60 minutes each day, on January 29 and 30, February 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, March 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. VISCLOSKY) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. PELOSI, for 5 minutes, today.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. PURSELL in three instances.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. GALLEGLY in three instances.

Mr. MACHTLEY in six instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in four instances.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
Mr. PACKARD in three instances.
Mr. HORTON.
Mrs. BENTLEY.
Mr. OXLEY.
Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PALLONE.
Mr. TORRES.
Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. LANTOS in two instances.
Mr. ROE.
Mr. GLICKMAN.
Mr. CLEMENT.
Mr. MAZZOLI in six instances.
Mr. SLATTERY.
Mr. TRAXLER in three instances.
Ms. OAKAR.
Mr. DOWNEY.
Mr. TALLON.
Mr. SMITH of Florida.
Mr. CARDIN.
Mr. RAHALL in two instances.
Mr. KANJORSKI.
Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
Mr. MONTGOMERY.
Mr. MATSUI in two instances.
Mrs. BOXER.
Mr. LIPINSKI.
Mr. HERTEL.
Mr. SKELTON.

## SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 36. An act entitled the "New York City Zebra Mussel Monitoring Act of 1991"; to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Public Works and Transportation.

S. 2131. An act to repeal section 618 of the Resolution Trust Corporation, Refinancing, Restructuring and Improvement Act of 1991; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution concerning the emancipation of the Baha'i community of Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 29, 1992, at 2 p.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2530. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting the CBO's Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2531. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting DOD's audit of merged and surplus accounts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2532. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal the requirement to convert chromium and manganese ores held in the National Defense Stockpile into high carbon ferrochromium and high carbon ferromanganese; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2533. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 37 and title 10, United States Code, to prohibit transporters from asserting liens on personal property of members of the Armed Forces while it is being transported at Government expense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2534. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting notification relating to an extension of a contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2535. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the biennial President's Report on National Urban Policy, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4503(a); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2536. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's ninth annual report on the Congregate Housing Services Program covering fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8007(b); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2537. A letter from the President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a statement, pursuant to section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, with respect to a transaction involving a medium-term financial guarantee to support United States exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2538. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-122, "District of Columbia World Cup Soccer Ticket Sales Promotional Amendment Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2539. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-121, "Medicaid Spousal Maintenance Needs Allowance Increase Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2540. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-120, "Use of Consumer Identification Information Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2541. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-119, "Hugh A. Johnson, Jr., Park Designation Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2542. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-116, "Redistricting Procedure Amendment Act of 1991 Clarification and Free Clinic Assistance Program Act of 1986 Extension Amendment Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2543. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-125, "Merchant's Assistance Program Temporary Amendment Act of 1991," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2544. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-126, "District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 Temporary Amendment Act of 1991," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2545. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-123, "District of Columbia Real Property Credit Line Deed of Trust Clarification Amendment Act of 1991," and report pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2546. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-124, "Merchant's Civil Recovery for Criminal Conduct Temporary Act of 1991," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2547. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-117, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square N-6120, S.O. 88-339, Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2548. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-118, "Health-Care Decisions Amendment Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2549. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-127, "Voter Roll Maintenance Act of 1991," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2550. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Audit of the District Government's Contributions to the Morris Fitzgerald Memorial Tennis Stadium," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2551. A letter from the Commissioner for Rehabilitation Services, Department of Education, transmitting the annual report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration on Federal activities related to the administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 712; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2552. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—Student Assistance General Provisions, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2553. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—State System for Transition Services for Youth With Disabilities, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2554. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of final regulations—Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2555. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy, transmitting three reports related to the effectiveness of the Employment Service in serving dislocated workers, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1662c; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2556. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Coordinating Federal Assistance Programs for the Economically Disadvantaged: Recommendations and Background Materials," pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1775; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2557. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy, transmitting its report on the JTPA Education-Coordination Set-Aside Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2558. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual Horse Protection Enforcement Report for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1830; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2559. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the biennial report of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry covering the period from January 1, 1989, through December 31, 1990, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 110(10) (100 Stat. 1641); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2560. A letter from the Chairperson, Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease, transmitting its third annual report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 679; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2561. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting its report on the results of their study of the feasibility of a user fee from entities subject to the Consumer Product Safety Act, pursuant to Public Law 101-608, section 119 (104 Stat. 3122); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2562. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting notification of the designation of an additional candidate site for the expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2563. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on Government dam use; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2564. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 1991 annual report on the current practices and methods of cigarette advertising and promotion, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1337(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2565. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 1991 annual report on the current practices and methods of cigarette advertising and promotion, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1337(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2566. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notification that the Commission has extended the time period for issuing a final decision in Docket No. 40365, National Starch & Chemical Corp. versus The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al., by 91 days to April 6, 1992, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 11345(e); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2567. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the fourth "Annual Report to Congress—NASA Progress on Superfund Implementation in Fiscal Year 1991," pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2568. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Drug Abuse Treatment Waiting List/Period Reduction Grant Program, pursuant to Public Law 101-374, section 2(d); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2569. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Private Sector Revolving Fund's annual report for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151f(h); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2570. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 01-92, concerning a proposed Memorandum of Understanding Cooperative Project with the Ministers of Defense of Spain and Italy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2571. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Thailand for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 92-14), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2572. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Presidential Determination No. 92-9 relating to assistance to Yugoslavia and a justification for the determination, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2573. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the price and availability report for the quarter ending December 31, 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2574. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the activities of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission during calendar year 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2578; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2575. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, a report on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 102-179); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2576. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel Support, Families and Education), transmitting a report on the audit of the American Red Cross for the year ending June 30, 1991, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2577. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2578. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2579. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting notification to continue the support for the activities of PVO's in Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2580. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that the President intends to exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act providing startup funding to the OAS civilian mission to Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2581. A letter from the Executive Director, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2904(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2582. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 1992 Annual Foreign Policy Report to Congress (January 21, 1992 to January 20, 1993); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2583. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1995 resulting from passage of H.R. 1776 and S. 543, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2584. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting its second annual report on civil monetary penalty assessments, collections, and status of receivables for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to Public Law 101-410, section 6 (104 Stat. 892); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2585. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Department's Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991 and management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2586. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2587. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report concerning surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions in fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o)(1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2588. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991 and management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2589. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991 and management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2590. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the U.S. Government Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2591. A letter from the Director, ACTION, transmitting copies of new or altered systems of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2592. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting the actuarial reports on the Judicial Retirement System, the Judicial Officer's Re-

tirement Fund, and the Judicial Survivors' Annuities System for the calendar year ending December 31, 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2593. A letter from the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2594. A letter from the Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2595. A letter from the Director, ACTION Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2596. A letter from the Chief of Staff, U.S. Nuclear Waste Negotiator, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2597. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Agriculture Workers, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2598. A letter from the Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2599. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting the report on unauthorized appropriations and expiring authorizations, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602(f)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2600. A letter from the Consumer Safety Product Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2601. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2602. A letter from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, transmitting the 1990 annual report for the Navy Nonappropriated Fund Retirement Plan of employees of Civilian Morale, Welfare and Recreation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2603. A letter from the Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2604. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2605. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2606. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2607. A letter from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Governmental Operations.

2608. A letter from the President, export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2609. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2610. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2611. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2612. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2613. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2614. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2615. A letter from the Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2616. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2617. A letter from the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2618. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2619. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report entitled "1991 budget Estimates: What Went Wrong" (GAO/OCG-92-1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2620. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2621. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report covering the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument, correctional facility, and airport purposes for fiscal year 1991; description of negotiated disposals of surplus real property having an estimated value of more than $15,000, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2622. A letter from the General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Department's inspector general for the period April 1, 1991, through September 39, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section (b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2623. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2624. A letter from the Secretary, Mississippi River Commission, Corps of Engineers, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2625. A letter from the Acting Archivist, National Archives, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2626. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2627. A letter from the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2628. A letter from the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2629. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2630. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2631. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2632. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2633. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting notice of a revised Federal records system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2634. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2635. A letter from the chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2636. A letter from the Commissioner, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2637. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2638. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2639. A letter from the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the semiannual report under the inspector general for the period of April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2640. A letter from the President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2641. A letter from the Chairman, Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting its annual report on the status of its audit and investigative coverage; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2642. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2643. A letter from the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2644. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2645. A letter from the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2646. A letter from the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2647. A letter from the Secretary of Treasury, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2648. A letter from the Secretary of Treasury, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2649. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2650. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2651. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (96 Stat. 750, 102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2652. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2653. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2654. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2655. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2656. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2657. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2658. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2659. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general covering the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, and management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2660. A letter from the Director, Selective Service, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2661. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2662. A letter from the U.S. Commissioner, Susquenanna River Basin Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2663. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2664. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Mangers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2665. A letter from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2666. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2667. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2668. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2669. A letter from the President, U.S. Institute of Peace, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2670. A letter from the U.S. Institute of Peace, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general cover-

ing the period April 1, 1991 through September 30, 1991, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2671. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2672. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2673. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2674. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2675. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2676. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2677. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Program, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2678. A letter from the Director, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2679. A letter from the Director of Financial Services, Library of Congress, transmitting a balance sheet, statement of income and expenditures, and supporting schedules of transactions for the Capitol Preservation Fund for Coins, Sales Surcharges, and Gift and Sales of Art, Property, and Money for the period of April 1, 1991 through December 31, 1991; to the Committee on House Administration.

2680. A letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a list of reports pursuant to clause 2, rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 102-180); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2681. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2682. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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2686. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(B); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2687. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to authorize Federal agencies to purchase helium from the private sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2688. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2689. A letter from the Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission, transmitting its 1991 annual report, pursuant to Public Law 100-497, section 7(c) (102 Stat. 2471); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2690. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a final audit report entitled "Accounting for Fiscal Year 1989 and 1990 Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service," Report No. 92-I-262, dated December 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2691. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1992 update to the national plan for research in mining and mineral resources and the 1992 report on the Mineral Institute Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1229(e); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2692. A letter from the Staff Director, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting a report entitled, "The Federal Sentencing Guidelines: A Report on the Operation of the Guidelines System and Short-Term Impacts on Disparity in Sentencing, Use of Incarceration, and Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining," pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994 note; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2693. A letter from the Chairman, Copyright Royalty Tribunal, transmitting its annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. 808; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2694. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report on the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to Public Law 99-603, section 204; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2695. A letter from the Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting a letter relating to amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2696. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2697. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination that sanctions will not be imposed against Venezuela and Vanuata at this time, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1978(b) (H. Doc. No. 102-182); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

2698. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination that sanctions will not be imposed against Costa Rica, France, Italy, Japan, and Panama at this time, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1978(b) (H. Doc. No. 102-183); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

2699. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a plan for licensing operators of uninspected Federally documented commercial fishing industry vessels, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 7101 note; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2700. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize reimbursement of travel and subsistence examinations of foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2701. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to rename the Klamath Forest National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2702. A letter from the Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the annual report of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 715b; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2703. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report evaluating the need to extend interim geographic adjustments to Federal General Schedule employees in additional geographic areas; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2704. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on discharges of minimum pollutants into navigable waters, pursuant to Public Law 100-4, section 516(b) (101 Stat. 86); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2705. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting an amendment to the lease of the metropolitan Washington airports between the United States acting by and through the Secretary of Transportation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2706. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of a lease prospectus, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2707. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting notifica-

tion that the report on the Automotive Technology Development Program should be ready for submission by the end of the year, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5914; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2708. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the 1991 annual report on the performance of its industrial application centers and on the ability to interact with the Nation's small business community, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 648(f); to the Committee on Small Business.

2709. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the final monthly Treasury statement of receipts and outlays of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2710. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587) (H. Doc. No. 102-181); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

2711. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the study of reimbursement policies for clinical diagnostic laboratory travel allowance and specimen collection, pursuant to Public Law 100-647, section 8421; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and means and Energy and Commerce.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Concurrent Resolution 229. Resolution to insure that full restitution and reimbursement is made to the United States Coast Guard for its costs in the response to the oilspill in the Arabian Gulf; and to instruct the United Nations to earmark a percentage of the moneys collected for the United Nations Compensation Fund toward Arabian Gulf oilspill and Kuwaiti oil well spill cleanup and environmental restoration; with an amendment (Rept. 102-425, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Services. H.R. 3209. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure that the level of compensation for a Federal employee ordered to military duty during the Persian Gulf conflict is not less than the level of civilian pay last received; to allow Federal employees to make up any Thrift Savings contributions forgone during military service; to preserve the recertification rights of senior executives ordered to military duty; and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 102-426). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

*[Introduced January 3, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 4086. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred to acquire a new American-made automobile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 4087. A bill to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 4088. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a program with respect to concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 4089. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the provisions permitting tax-exempt treatment for certain qualified small issue bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 4090. A bill to require that Government-held information pertaining to the assassination of John F. Kennedy be made available to the general public; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, House Administration, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 4091. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to provide protections to pensions and other employee benefits in bankruptcy cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4092. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a credit against income tax for State sales taxes and interest paid in connection with the purchase of a new American-made passenger vehicle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.J. Res. 388. Joint resolution designating the month of May 1992 as "National Foster Care Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HORTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LENT, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. MINK, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SCHAEFER, Ms. HORN, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. KOSTMAYER):

H.J. Res. 389. Joint resolution to designate February 6, 1992, as "National Women in Sports Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. SWETT):

H. Con. Res. 264. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the president should recognize the independence of the Republic of Kosova and extend full United States diplomatic recognition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PENNY:

H. Res. 323. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should take steps to reduce worldwide military expenditures, to reduce international arms transfers, and to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction in order to promote peace and security and to ensure that more funds are available for social programs and economic development; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H. Res. 324. Resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the conduct of the Department of Justice in the case of John Demjanjuk, Sr.; to the Committee on Rules.

*[Introduced January 22, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H.R. 4093. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide that a single Federal agency shall be responsible for making technical determinations with respect to wetland or converted wetland on agricultural lands; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 4094. A bill to establish a schedule of preventive health care services and to provide for coverage of such services in accordance with such schedule under the Medicare Program, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and the health programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Veterans' Affairs, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WISE, and Mr. BORSKI):

H.R. 4095. A bill to increase the number of weeks for which benefits are payable under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 4096. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, to increase the maximum amount in controversy permitted for cases under the jurisdiction of the Small Claims and Conciliation Branch of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and to authorize the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia to conduct criminal prosecutions of certain juvenile defendants; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN of New York (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. MCGRATH):

H.R. 4097. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of cooperative housing corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 4098. A bill regarding the importation of Japanese motor vehicles into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARLENEE (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4099. A bill to minimize the impact of Federal acquisition of private lands on units of local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CARR, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HALL of

Ohio, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MOODY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mr. MARTINEZ):

H.R. 4100. A bill to assure mutually advantageous international trade in motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts, an enhanced market for the interstate sale and export of domestically produced motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, and the retention and enhancement of U.S. jobs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PASTOR:

H.R. 4101. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSTAD:

H.R. 4102. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension on certain plastic web sheeting, and to correct the description of such sheeting; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 4103. A bill to ensure adequate disclosure of information regarding yields of mutual funds; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of California (for himself, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. GOSS, Mr. KYL, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ZELIFF):

H.R. 4104. A bill to prohibit Members of the House of Representatives from making franked mass mailings outside their congressional districts and to prohibit payment from official allowances for mass mailings by Members of the House of Representatives outside their congressional districts; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administration.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. PORTER):

H.J. Res. 390. Joint resolution designating March 25, 1992, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy;" to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. RUSSO):

H. Con. Res. 265. Concurrent resolution urging the President to seek agreement with the European Community regarding a 1-year suspension of operation of the grain export subsidy programs of the United States and the Community; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

*[Introduced January 24, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 4106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for adoption expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 4107. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the treatment under section 936 of such Code to income from investments in Caribbean Basin and certain other countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 4108. A bill to direct the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records of the Warren Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 4109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase to 6 years the maximum required period of continuation coverage under an employer-provided group health plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUCKABY:

H.R. 4110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for middle-income taxpayers and to encourage investment in businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 4111. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional loan assistance to small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MARLENEE:

H.R. 4112. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the use of Armed Forces insignia on State motor vehicle license plates issued to members of the Armed Forces and veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ORTIZ:

H.R. 4113. A bill to permit the transfer before the expiration of the otherwise applicable 60-day congressional review period of the obsolete training aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Lexington* to the city of Corpus Christi, TX, for use as a naval museum and memorial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 4114. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to permit governmental entities that hold certain interests with respect to pension benefits payable by the debtor to be appointed to creditors' and equity security holders' committees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 4115. A bill to encourage States to provide partial unemployment benefits to individuals whose workweeks have been reduced under employer plans providing for shortened workweeks in lieu of layoffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWIFT:

H.R. 4116. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Election Commission for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER):

H. Res. 325. Resolution to provide for the release for public use of records of the former Select Committee on Assassinations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H. Res. 326. Resolution requiring that the records of the Select Committee on Assassinations of the 94th and 95th Congresses be made available for public use; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mr. HASTERT):

H. Res. 327. Resolution calling for the immediate release of all hostages still held in Lebanon, and welcoming home all American hostages released from Lebanon; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself and Mr. FASCELL):

H. Con. Res. 266. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to United States participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development [UNCED]; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

*[Introduced January 28, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. HOYER:

H.R. 4118. A bill to clarify that the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 relating to the continuation of health care benefits for employees of failed banks and thrift institutions are applicable to the Resolution Trust Corporation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. JAMES):

H.R. 4119. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a highway construction project to replace or repair the Fuller Warren Bridge in Jacksonville, FL; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BRYANT:

H.R. 4120. A bill to reduce the financial contributions of the United States to the defense of member nations of NATO (other than the United States) and Japan and to use amounts available because of those reductions to support law enforcement and education efforts in the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Appropriations.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. BAKER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO).

H.R. 4121. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investments in new manufacturing and other productive equipment by providing a temporary investment tax credit to taxpayers who increase the amount of such investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES of Illinois (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. WHEAT):

H.R. 4122. A bill to guarantee a work opportunity for all Americans and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON (for himself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. ZELIFF):

H.R. 4123. A bill to establish a 2-year pilot program requiring performance standards and goals for expenditures in certain Federal Government programs to be included in the Federal budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 4124. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to require the slaughter of poultry and the processing of poultry products in accordance with humane methods; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KOPETSKI:

H.R. 4125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a variable capital gains deduction, and to provide for a carryover basis of property acquired from a decedent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 4126. A bill to require the Western Area Power Administration to amend all long-term power service contracts to include provisions requiring the implementation of integrated resource planning; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PACKARD (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. GALLEGLY):

H.R. 4127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow home buyers to make tax-free withdrawals from individual retirement accounts and certain other retirement plans for the purpose of acquiring a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 4128. A bill to distribute a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf natural gas and oil receipts to coastal States and coastal counties as impact assistance, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 4129. A bill to amend section 1012 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 to authorize local governments that have financed a housing project that has been provided a financial adjustment factor under section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to use 50 percent of any recaptured amounts available from refinancing of the project for housing activities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself Mr. KASICH, Mr. DELAY, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. WEBER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for contributions to a medical savings account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARPALIUS:

H.R. 4131. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for interest on any loan used to purchase a new American-made highway vehicle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SKAGGS:

H.R. 4132. A bill to extend until January 1, 1997, the existing suspension of duty on certain infant nursery intercoms and monitors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York (for herself, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PRICE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. DURBIN):

H.R. 4133. A bill to extend until April 1993 the demonstration project under which influenza vaccinations are provided to Medicare beneficiaries; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. GALLEGLY):

H.R. 4134. A bill entitled, "The California-Mexico Border Drug Trafficking Reduction Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELLY (for himself and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts):

H.R. 4135. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a temporary investment tax credit for investments in certain productive equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FROST, Mr. HORTON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. ESPY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. WILSON, Mr. KLUG, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. GINGRICH):

H.J. Res. 391. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning on Sunday, August 16, 1992, as "National Convenience Store Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TALLON:

H.J. Res. 392. Joint resolution designating February 1-7, 1992, as "Travel Agent Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Con. Res. 267. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the State of the Union; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 268. Concurrent resolution to correct technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R.3866; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H. Con. Res. 269. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the U.N. peace plan in the western Sahara; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal Government should promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power to protect and improve the quality of life in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TORRES:

H. Con. Res. 271. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the policy of mutual targeting of strategic nuclear weapons by the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States no longer reflects the nonhostile relationship which exists between these political states, nor serves to further their strategic interests; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 328. Resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 329. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 330. Resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BRUCE (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H. Res. 331. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the opening of Japanese markets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUNDERSON (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. KYL, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ROTH, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. THOMAS of California):

H. Res. 332. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a recorded vote upon final passage of legislation that would make an appropriation or provide a direct spending authority or new credit authority; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H. Res. 333. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the need for a program of loan guarantees for States and local government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

321. By the SPEAKER; Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, relative to condominium homeowners of federally insured properties that have structural defects; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

322. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative of Ukraine's independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

323. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, relative to Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

324. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Medicaid; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

*[Introduced January 22, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. LAFALCE;

H.R. 4105. A bill for the relief of Noco Energy Corp.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

*[Introduced January 24, 1992 and referred January 28, 1992]*

By Mr. FROST;

H.R. 4117. A bill for the relief of Maria Adriana Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 53: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BREWSTER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HALL of Texas Mr. WHEAT, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 64: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 75: Mr. HAYES of Louisiana and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 78: Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 98: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY Mr. SAVAGE Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr.

JACOBS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

H.R. 106: Mr. LENT, Mr. RHODES, and Mr. HUBBARD.

H.R. 191: Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H.R. 246: Mr. ALLARD, Mr. RIGGS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 251: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 258: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 259: Mr. LEWIS of Florida and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 303: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. SARPALIUS, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 304: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 309: Mr. GUNDERSON.

H.R. 318: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 327: Mr. COX of Illinois.

H.R. 371: Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 384: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.

H.R. 415: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 423: Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 528: Ms. NORTON and Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 576: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 585: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 608: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 609: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 642: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 643: Mr. SHARP.

H.R. 659: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 668: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 709: Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 710: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. ASPIN.

H.R. 722: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. MARTIN.

H.R. 723: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 786: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. AUCOIN, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 793: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 843: Mr. DOWNEY.

H.R. 875: Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 888: Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. MOODY, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 916: Mr. WISE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. FASCELL.

H.R. 951: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 962: Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 967: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 978: Mr. BACCHUS.

H.R. 1004: Mr. NUSSLE.

H.R. 1063: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1110: Ms. HORN and Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H.R. 1161: Mr. GUARINI and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1200: Mr. ANTHONY.

H.R. 1212: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 1238: Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 1240: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 1251: Mr. MANTON and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 1252: Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 1253: Mr. MANTON and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 1259: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 1300: Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 1306: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 1335: Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.R. 1374: Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 1389: Mr. PORTER and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 1396: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1398: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 1414: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 1418: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1423: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 1473: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. REED, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 1481: Mr. KOLTER and Mr. ROWLAND.

H.R. 1502: Mr. LEACH, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 1509: Mr. DIXON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. EWING, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. PARKER, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. GRANDY.

H.R. 1536: Mr. HOBSON, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1541: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 1552: Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 1565: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 1566: Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 1598: Mr. WALSH, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. DERRICK.

H.R. 1601: Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 1602: Mr. TORRES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 1623: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1624: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1633: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 1653: Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 1663: Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 1715: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1750: Mr. LEVINE of California.

H.R. 1771: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. TANNER.

H.R. 1774: Mr. MCCLOSKEY and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 1791: Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 1820: Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1882: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RAY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. YATES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. KYL.

H.R. 1898: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 1956: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1992: Mr. FISH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2008: Mr. DORNAN of California and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 2029: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 2070: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 2082: Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 2083: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 2089: Mr. SWETT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

H.R. 2152: Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 2197: Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 2248: Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. ESPY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H.R. 2309: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 2336: Mr. MARTIN.

H.R. 2363: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. HASTERT, Ms. HORN, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 2377: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 2383: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2385: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 2386: Mr. TORRES and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.R. 2410: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mr. LOWERY of California.

H.R. 2463: Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.

H.R. 2486: Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 2535: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2540: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. QUILLEN.

H.R. 2541: Mr. DOWNEY and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2553: Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 2561: Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. KOLTER, MR. TORRICELLI, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2567: Mr. ENGLE.

H.R. 2580: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. DONNELLY.

H.R. 2600: Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 2643: Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 2675: Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 2755: Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2766: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mr. SPRATT.

H.R. 2779: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2781: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2782: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 2815: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 2819: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WISE, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BRUCE, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 2833: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 2872: Mr. SUNDQUIST and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 2880: Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. ROYBAL, MR. KOLTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SWETT, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2881: Mr. YATES.

H.R. 2884: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2890: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2898: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 2912: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2945: Mr. CAMP and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 2964: Mr. HYDE, Mr. MCGRATH, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 2966: Mr. HUCKABY, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. KLUG, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 3011: Mr. ECKART, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 3022: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 3026: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 3037: Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. COUGHLIN.

H.R. 3050: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3070: Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ROGERS, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 3071: Mr. GALLO, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. ESPY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HOAGLAND, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 3082: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 3098: Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3124: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 3138: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LENT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGRATH, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3146: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 3160: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3164: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. RITTER, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 3173: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 3185: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 3195: Mrs. UNSOELD and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 3209: Mr. ESPY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3216: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 3221: Mr. PAXON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 3222: Mr. MFUME, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MINK, Mr. KOLTER, MR. DICKINSON, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 3231: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 3253: Mr. FASCELL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 3312: Mr. DARDEN and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 3317: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BILBRAY, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 3349: Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. MARTIN.

H.R. 3360: Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 3373: Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RAY, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. SABO, Mr. WALKER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3393: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 3417: Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 3423: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 3424: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 3429: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 3438: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 3439: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 3440: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 3442: Mr. BEILENSON.

H.R. 3454: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 3471: Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 3475: Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 3476: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 3479: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 3513: Mr. THOMAS of California.

H.R. 3515: Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 3518: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3526: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. STARK, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 3537: Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 3542: Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 3544: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. TRAXLER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. BEVILL.

H.R. 3545: Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SYNAR.

H.R. 3553: Mr. MINETA, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CARR, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. MURTHA.

H.R. 3554: Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 3555: Mr. SWETT and Mr. RIDGE.

H.R. 3557: Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 3602: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 3605: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 3612: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. REGULA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 3613: Mr. YATES, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 3620: Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.R. 3634: Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 3636: Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. PEASE, Mr. BRUCE, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. TORRICELLI

H.R. 3654: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. JACOBS, MR. JEFFERSON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. TALLON, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MORAN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. GORDON, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3655: Mr. SANGMEISTER and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 3656: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 3677: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 3681: Mr. TRAXLER.

H.R. 3690: Mr. Applegate, Mr. SABO, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3702: Mr. RUSSO, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3705: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 3740: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HUBBARD, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 3753: Ms. NORTON and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 3758: Mr. STARK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. LEVINE of California.

H.R. 3782: Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. PRICE, Mr. STARK, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MOODY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. LONG.

H.R. 3783: Mr. DIXON, Mr. COX of Illinois, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3801: Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 3803: Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

H.R. 3808: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. HYDE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 3809: Mr. ZELIFF and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

H.R. 3816: Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. HORTON, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. ERDREICH, and Mr. BRUCE.

H.R. 3822: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 3832: Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 3836: Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 3841: Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 3844: Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 3846: Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 3848: Mr. KOLBE and Mr. RHODES.

H.R. 3864: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. DICKINSON.

H.R. 3871: Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. HORTON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 3878: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 3886: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 3891: Mr. DORNAN of California and Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 3904: Ms. NORTON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3908: Mrs. LLOYD.

H.R. 3922: Mr. EVANS and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 3923: Mr. LAGOMARSINO and Mr. GALLO.

H.R. 3939: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. VENTO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. YATES, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. STARK, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAVENEL and Mr. HENRY.

H.R. 3943: Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. HOAGLAND, and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 3961: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 3975: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 3994: Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. MCGRATH.

H.R. 4002: Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. RITTER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 4010: Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 4013: Mr. BRUCE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. GAYDOS.

H.R. 4025: Mr. BLAZ, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 4031: Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 4032: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 4045: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 4050: Mr. CAMP, Mr. HENRY, Mr. PURSELL, and Mr. DAVIS.

H.R. 4051: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 4077: Mr. SHARP and Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 4083: Mr. MOODY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 4095: Mr. WISE and Mr. BORSKI.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. DICKINSON.

H.J. Res. 107: Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. GUNDERSON.

H.J. Res. 159: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.J. Res. 237: Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. DARDEN.

H.J. Res. 239: Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.J. Res. 293: Mr. RAY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.J. Res. 318: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SABO, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. COBLE, Mr. NATCHER, and Mr. BEVILL.

H.J. Res. 343: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. REED, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CARR, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. BRUCE.

H.J. Res. 357: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.J. Res. 358: Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WALSH, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.J. Res. 375: Mr. CONYERS and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.J. Res. 378: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MINETA, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.J. Res. 388: Mr. ESPY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. MANTON.

H. Con. Res. 160: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Con. Res. 180: Mr. SCHEUER.

H. Con. Res. 192: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. NUSSLE.

H. Con. Res. 210: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. TAUZIN.

H. Con. Res. 211: Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. EMERSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. WELDON.

H. Con. Res. 212: Mr. ECKART, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. OXLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WELDON, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BORSKI.

H. Con. Res. 221: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, and Mr. FAWELL.

H. Con. Res. 224: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. REGULA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SWETT, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. OXLEY and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H. Con. Res. 227: Mr. SCHEUER.

H. Con. Res. 232: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H. Con. Res. 233; Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. ROE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. BATEMAN.

H. Con. Res. 239; Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. OAKAR, and Mr. LANTOS.

H. Con. Res. 245: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. JONTZ.

H. Con. Res. 246: Mr. VENTO, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H. Con. Res. 252: Mr. BUSTAMANTE and Mr. GORDON.

H. Res. 180: Mr. TOWNS.

H. Res. 204: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 215: Mr. GOSS.

H. Res. 233: Mr. BREWSTER.

H. Res. 234: Mr. KLECZKA and Mr. BATEMAN.

H. Res. 244: Mr. PAXON and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H. Res. 257: Mr. MARTINEZ.

H. Res. 271: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. WYDEN.

H. Res. 297: Mr. UPTON.

H. Res. 302: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. KOLTER, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H. Res. 311: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. GOSS.

H. Res. 314: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H. Res. 315: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H. Res. 322: Mr. COX of Illinois, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. WALSH.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1330: Mr. STALLINGS.

H.R. 3769: Mr. BENNETT.

H. Res. 194: Mr. COSTELLO.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

136. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, relative to a ban on all cigarette advertising; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

137. Also, petition of Jerry Wiley, citizen of St. Paul, IN, relative to a bill of impeachment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.