HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, March 9, 1993*

The House met at 12 noon.

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

In thankfulness and gratitude we express our appreciation for the opportunity to work in this place and to serve the people of this land. We pray, O God, that we will have enthusiasm for our tasks, vision to lead along the path of justice, strength and integrity for our responsibilities, wisdom to walk the paths of truth, and the perseverance to accomplish those good deeds that lift the spirits of people everywhere and express the unity that we all share. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Pursuant to rule I, the vote on the Speaker's approval of the Journal will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Washington [Ms. DUNN] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Ms. DUNN 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.

BILL CLINTON'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE WILL CREATE JOBS

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

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, interest rates have have been falling and that is a good sign that an energized recovery may be around the corner.

But lower interest rates and a slight ease in the unemployment rate are no substitutes for job creation.

This recession will not be a real recovery until the economy is fueled by many, many high-octane jobs.

At this stage in the last seven recessions, the economy has typically recovered 237 percent of the jobs lost. In the current recession, we have recovered only 29 percent of the jobs lost.

President Clinton's economic package contains a balanced mixture of spending cuts, sacrifice and investment to create more jobs and to reduce the deficit.

With the support of the Congress and every citizen, the Clinton blueprint to restore the economy will succeed.

The Clinton plan asks the American people to link hands and to stride into the future. If we fail we will have surrendered to the status quo and the blame game of the past.

Every investment of the President's plan is offset—dollar by dollar—through spending cuts in existing programs.

Mr. Speaker, the investments in the Clinton economic plan will strengthen our economy through job creation.

PUNISHING DISSENT

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

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, an article in the New York Times yesterday shed considerable light on the Clinton administration's view of democratic debate.

Apparently, a Democratic Member of the other body raised important questions about the President's package while consulting with Vice President AL GORE.

He said the President's proposal was "high on taxes and low on cuts," precisely the opinion of many Members of both parties.

And what was the response of the Clinton administration: They decided to move a project from Alabama, the Senator's home State, to Texas, as a sign of disapproval with the idea of principled dissent.

Is that the way to proceed with an economic package? Punish all dissent, and reward only those who keep quiet? Is that the message that we want to send to our children about the virtues of democracy?

I do not think so. I urge the President to listen more and punish less those who have problems with his package.

□ 1210

KEEP CUTTING, MR. PRESIDENT

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, according to the Washington Post today, President Bill Clinton has agreed to cut spending by $55 billion more than he originally intended.

I commend the President for moving in the right direction.

Still, let us not be fooled into thinking that the President's package has enough spending cuts.

In fact, these further cuts only barely make up for the shortfall discovered by CBO last week. In that analysis, CBO concluded that the President's plan would achieve $60 billion less in spending cuts than the President originally said.

And these cuts do not offset President Clinton's plan to spend more on unnecessary investment.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton needs to understand this simple fact. We need to cut spending so that we can make progress on the deficit, not to allow us to spend more on something else.

Keep cutting, Mr. President, and stop spending. Only then will we balance our budget.

DEFICIT REDUCTION IS KEY TO FUTURE ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I believe, as do most Americans, that our efforts to reduce our massive Federal Budget deficit is the key to future economic growth for our Nation and meaningful job creation for our people.

So, it is surprising that the response to the President's economic plan by the American people is very positive.

Importantly, the international reaction to the President's plan is also very positive.

Recently, Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bentsen met with other finance ministers of the G–7 nations.

In the past, out of control deficits led other G–7 nations to doubt the ability

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

and the resolve of the United States to be a player in the effort to stimulate and sustain global economic growth.

Now that the United States has demonstrated the will to reform its own fiscal practices policies, we speak with renewed authority on the international economy.

Our ability to participate as meaningful partners in these global economic discussions will help fuel greater economic growth and opportunity here in America and around the world.

OPEN RULE ASKED ON SPENDING CUTS

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

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, only 2 short years ago, we, as freshmen Members, cast one of our first votes after 2½ full days of emotional and soul-searching debate to commit U.S. troops in the Persian Gulf.

The Members were divided, emotions were taut, there was sincere conviction on both sides.

I was proud of the House that day. It was representative government at its finest. All the Members were heard. Fair play prevailed. Each Member stood up for his or her principles.

No point of view was muzzled. The majority prevailed. But the minority had their say.

Today, we face a different kind of war. Our country is in danger from within. America's economic future is in jeopardy. A courageous new President is committed to change and has called for action. President Clinton has asked the Members of this House to propose specific ways to cut our bloated budget.

The problem is that the leadership of the President's party will not give us an open rule to propose those spending cuts that their President has asked us for.

Mr. Speaker, the decisions on how to fight this economic war deserves the same kind of fair play and decency that you showed 2 years ago.

In the name of our children and our grandchildren, give us an open rule to propose spending cuts. America's economic future depends once again on courageous, nonpartisan leadership. Give us an open rule on spending cuts. Let there be votes so that the people can see who is for cutting spending.

The Speaker has a responsibility to be fair and allow the democratic process in the people's House to take place so that this economic war can be won for America.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN IS ONE OF VISION AND COURAGE

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the gridlockers are at it again—preaching the status quo over change. They have labeled President Clinton's plan as more unnecessary spending and they could not be more wrong.

Bill Clinton's plan is one of vision and courage. It is a plan the American people can support as real change and real investment in our Nation.

And for those who still feel we can continue down the same old path of do-nothing, wait-and-see economics, I offer them these undeniable facts:

The unemployment rate in February was higher than it was at the bottom of the recession.

There are more unemployed people today, after 23 months of a heartless recovery, than at the worst point of every other postwar recession but one.

Mr. Speaker, the unemployment rate in my home State of West Virginia is over 10 percent. My constituents cry out for action. They desperately need the economic stimulus package which will create jobs right away. They desperately need the long-term investment in Head Start, vo-tech education, and our small businesses that will help them to prosper in the future.

So instead of do-nothing, gridlock partisan politics, let us invest in America again. Let us start creating the jobs that will mark our entrance into the global marketplace. Let us make the United States the economic envy of the world.

It takes only the courage to change and the willingness to invest in the America of tomorrow.

INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENT TO REDUCE NONSTATUTORY COMMITTEE SPENDING BY 25 PERCENT

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

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, 3 weeks ago, President Clinton spoke with great passion and eloquence of the need for the United States to put its fiscal house in order and of his vision for this country. Quite frankly, I disagree on his views of broad new taxes for the families of America. And quite frankly, I believe that the public is having increased concerns regarding taxes that will reach deeply into the pocket of every—and I repeat every—middle-class family in America.

But Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to speak of the area of spending cuts where there is total agreement.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, on behalf of myself and my freshman Republican colleagues, I will introduce a modest amendment before the Accounts Subcommittee, that will reduce nonstatutory Committee spending by 25 percent. This amendment will cut one-quarter from last years total authorization for the standing committees and will make allowances for the many committees that have a history of lean budgeting and fairly allocating resources.

Mr. Speaker, the American public has indeed signalled a willingness to sacrifice. But I believe their definition of sacrifice is for their elected officials to first cut spending. I hope every Member will contact the membership of the Accounts Subcommittee and tell them that the need to put America's fiscal house in order must begin right here, in America's House of the people.

It is quite simple, with regard to spending cuts, Congress must lead the way.

JOB RECOVERY IS PRESIDENT'S FIRST PRIORITY

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has presented a package of economic stimulus proposals aimed at putting people back to work. It makes needed and long overdue public investments, and is paid for—dollar for dollar—by more than 150 specific cuts in other domestic programs.

Unfortunately, those who—last year—urged us to do nothing while the recession roared, now argue that we should ignore the alarmingly low rate at which new jobs are being created by the technical recovery now underway.

The fact is, a recovery is not really a recovery until we recover jobs lost during a recession.

By that measure the current technical recovery is hardly a recovery at all. For example, February's unemployment levels were actually higher than unemployment levels recorded in March 1991—at the very bottom of the recession.

Last year, the American people voted for change. One of the fundamental changes they voted for was a robust economy which creates jobs; and a recognition of the fact that the Federal Government has an important role to play in helping to bring that about.

Like millions of other Americans, job recovery is the President's first priority.

I urge my colleagues to make it their priority as well, and to join the effort to put Americans back to work.

HEALTH EXAMS

(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, according to a 1989 survey conducted by the

Health Insurance Association of America, only 34 percent of conventional health insurance companies cover annual adult physical exams. The percentages for physicals increase to 42 percent in the PPO programs, and 95 percent for HMO's.

Periodic health exams are extremely important for the whole population in order to detect possible diseases or other health problems. For women over 50 years old, screening with mammography and physical examination has been associated with a reduction of at least 30 percent in mortality from breast cancer. In addition, almost all of the nearly 5,000 deaths annually from cervical cancer could be prevented through early detection and treatment. Moreover, an estimated 45 percent of heart disease deaths could be prevented or, at the least, postponed through improved hypertension control.

My bill, H.R. 36, the Comprehensive Preventive Health and Promotion Act of 1993, will provide coverage for periodic health exams under private health insurance plans, and for any health benefit programs of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a close look at H.R. 36, the Preventive Health Care Act and join me in my effort to produce a healthier nation.

□ 1220

MAYORS BACK CLINTON

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the support expressed for the President's economic plan by William Althaus, the president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Mayor Althaus, the Republican mayor of York, PA, has said, and I quote, "the people of this country are entitled to see this program enacted in its entirety."

Mr. Speaker, this endorsement only highlights the absurdity of the continued blind opposition to the plan from our Republican colleagues, who publicly demand more spending cuts, but actually propose none which would meet with acceptance even from their own party. Hot air about spending cuts is not enough. A billion dollar cut isn't worth a dime unless it passes Congress, and frankly, what I have heard from the other side of the aisle simply does not make the grade.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that Mayor Althaus' endorsement is one we might have expected from congressional Republicans, too, were they free of the influence of the Republican leadership—which makes it party policy to oppose the President's plan, not because this is not a good plan, but because this is not their plan.

Mayor Althaus' message to House Republicans is simple and to the point:

> I would urge the Republicans not to pick apart and characterize it as "politics as usual." I think an instantaneous negative reaction is more "politics as usual" in the light of this bold a proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I couldn't agree more.

MESSAGE TO BILL CLINTON: DON'T USE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR YOUR SPENDTHRIFT HABITS

(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, here is the front page of last Saturday's Appleton Post Crescent. It states that the President's Budget Director wants to go after Social Security, tax Social Security, and cut Social Security benefits. The Democrats, the article states, are going after the people on Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, 41 million Americans depend on Social Security. These are benefits they have paid for. Today 134 million workers are paying into the Social Security fund to earn their future benefits. But now, Mr. Speaker, the Clinton White House wants to raid Social Security to cover up the budget mess.

The American people know the truth. Social Security has nothing to do with the deficit. It is unfair to make the elderly and disabled Americans pay the bill that the big spenders in Congress are running up, $1 billion of debt each and every day.

Mr. Speaker, $1 billion a day of debt each and every day; that is the legacy of the Democrat Party to the future of our country.

It is wrong for the White House to take money out of people's Social Security accounts. That is just like stealing from the pension fund or from a bank account.

Some of us vote day in and day out in this House for a balanced budget. Our message to Bill Clinton is:

"Don't use Social Security for your spendthrift habits. Keep your hands off of Social Security."

We have an obligation to our senior citizens to be fair, just, and honest with them. They, our senior citizens, have put their trust and confidence in us. We cannot betray that trust and confidence. Let us all vow to protect Social Security.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ENSURE INTEGRITY OF U.S. TRADE NEGOTIATORS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, America must do all it can to ensure the integrity of our U.S. trade negotiators, and we must rid U.S. campaign practices of foreign influence. Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced three bills to achieve these goals: to clean up foreign trade lobbying in our Nation's Capital and to create a professional trade service corps.

The Ethics in Foreign Lobbying Act, a bill I first introduced in the 102d Congress with our former colleague, Frank Guarini, will establish a clearinghouse and require a disclosure of foreign lobbying efforts, as well as ban contributions to U.S. campaigns from foreign-controlled corporations and trade associations.

The second bill, the Foreign Agents Compulsory Ethics in Trade Act, will close the revolving door of U.S. Government officials leaving high-level trade positions, and going to work for the other side, and then lobbying our Government.

The third bill, Mr. Speaker, creates a professional trade service corps, an elite body of trade negotiators to solve the problem of short tenure and revolving door service among current U.S. trade negotiators.

Please join me in cosponsoring these bills. The American people deserve no less.

CLEAN WATER ACT RESEARCH AMENDMENTS

(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, recently I introduced the Clean Water Act research amendments. It is necessary to reevaluate our national approach to water quality problems. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act has taken steps to ensure swimmable and fishable waters for our residents. Pollution in lakes, streams, and rivers, however, persists in all areas of the country.

The Clean Water Act needs updated science to support its regulatory and monitoring efforts. This scientific base is the goal of the bill I have introduced. We also need to reorient our water research programs to tackle such problems as nonpoint source pollution, ground water, and contaminated sediments, and wetlands restoration.

The Clean Water Act research amendments will also set up through the U.S. EPA a technology development and demonstration grant program to test, identify and demonstrate innovative wastewater treatment and water conservation technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the Clean Water Act amendments will assist in improving such waterways as the Chesapeake Bay, as well as the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and Long Island Sound. I ask my colleagues to join me in improving the research portions

of the Clean Water Act and to consponsor H.R. 1116.

PRESCRIPTION FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEFICIT REDUCTION

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

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, the economic health of this country is being battered on two fronts.

First, like a virus we just cannot shake, we continue to be sapped by the effect of the recession. While economic indicators show us on the rebound, millions of unemployed workers across the country can testify the economy is still quite sick and needs help.

Second, we are plagued with the chronic affliction of too much debt. This condition is bad and getting worse by a magnitude approaching $1 billion a day. Like severe obesity, our burgeoning deficit threatens our future and saps vitality from our present economic strength.

The toughest part of our present dilemma is that both conditions require attention. You cannot achieve steady, sustainable recovery without bringing down the deficit.

On the other hand you cannot make meaningful deficit reduction if the economy suffers a relapse and slides back into a recession with another round of layoffs, job loss, and business failures.

Mr. Speaker, that is why the economic prescription advanced by the President addresses both goals: economic recovery and deficit reduction. As we evaluate the package we must keep in mind a central fact: You cannot have one without the other.

SAVE BILLIONS, REPEAL DAVIS-BACON

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, we can cut more than $1 billion per year from the Federal budget without raising taxes or affecting a single program. At the same time, we can increase opportunities for young people and give American families more for their tax dollar.

Do such win-win situations really exist?

Yes, if Congress is willing to repeal a law that was passed for all the wrong reasons more than 60 years ago, the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Davis-Bacon Act was passed in the 1930's to prevent some Americans from competing for work on Federal construction projects. It required the Federal Government to pay artifically high wages to all workers while, at the same time, preventing unskilled laborers from working on these projects.

For the last 60 years, taxpayers have paid billions more than necessary for many construction tasks where unskilled laborers could have contributed. These laborers, often minorities, usually poor, and always needing an opportunity, have been shut out by the very Government which is supposed to protect them.

As we look for ways to bring our Nation's budget into balance, let's bring repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act to the floor of the House for debate so that Americans can hear the facts about this costly and unfair anachronism.

□ 1230

AN AMERICAN BUDGET

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

Mr. BARLOW. Madam Speaker, there is a pride building across America. People of all ages, Republicans, Democrats, liberals, and conservatives are thankful that at last we are putting our Nation on the road to financial health.

This budget that is an American budget. We are going to give our children and our grandchildren that to which they are entitled, a country that is strong, a country that is proud, a country that has its finances in order.

FBI AND BATF AGENTS COMMENDED FOR THEIR WORK AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTER

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

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, as a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I take great pride in the astute investigative work being conducted by agents of the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms into the February 26 bombing of the World Trade Center.

It is often months or even years before investigations of this nature begin to yield firm conclusions. However, thanks to advanced forensic skills and quality detective work, Federal agents made their first arrest within 1 week of the bombing.

While there is still much work to do in investigating this cowardly and despicable act, I take this opportunity to commend the investigators involved for their expertise and professionalism.

As an aside, I note that this incident points up the importance of the Federal death penalty for terrorist acts, and I recommend that the Justice Department seriously consider its application in this case.

Madam Speaker, based on the extent of the bomb damage at the World Trade Center, it is a miracle that only five people lost their lives. Americans have a right to feel outraged and to expect their Government to respond accordingly.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ECONOMIC PLAN

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

Mr. KLINK. Madam Speaker, in parts of my district the official unemployment rate is above 12 percent. The real unemployment rate is nearly twice that much in certain pockets. Nationwide, our job creation has not kept pace with the rest of the economic recovery. In fact, in an historical sense this recovery is not providing nearly as many jobs as recoveries from past recessions did.

The Clinton economic package will provide jobs for our constituents. The Clinton plan invests in our Nation's infrastructure, which will create jobs now and increase our productivity and our competitiveness in the future.

The President wants to invest in industrial conversion for communities and families devastated by defense cutbacks so that workers will continue to have good jobs and communities can thrive again. President Clinton wants to put 100,000 more police officers on the street. That means more jobs and less crime. Over 5 years the Clinton package will create 8 million new jobs.

Madam Speaker, we need those jobs.

CLINTON PLAN FOCUSES ON SPENDING INCREASES AND HIGHER TAXES

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

Mr. EWING. Madam Speaker, while selling his economic recovery plan to the American people, President Clinton has linked his support to patriotism. His supporters have accused the Republicans of being responsible for gridlock even though the Democrats control both the executive branch and both Houses of the legislature.

But questions should be raised about the economic package that President Clinton has proposed. How can we afford it, with increases in spending by hundreds of billions of dollars?

The best stimulant package that we could give this country is to leave the billions of dollars in new taxes with the American people.

Ross Perot has correctly said on CBS this morning "We are getting major new social programs every day, all of which are magnificent in concept, but when you are broke, you can't go to Europe" and I would add: And paid for by new taxes.

That is why we must first cut spending before we even think of funding another program or raising taxes. The best way to invest in our children's future is to cut the deficit.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1993

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-27) on the resolution (H. Res. 119) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

A BLUEPRINT FOR CHANGE AND A GROWING ECONOMY

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

Mrs. MINK. Madam Speaker, after 12 long years, finally, a blueprint for change in America has finally arrived from the White House. President Clinton's budget emphasizes what our country's most important resource, the American people, have been lacking for so many years. For the next 5 years discretionary spending is frozen at the 1993 level. It will allow us to reorder our priorities and begin investing in America's future. The President's investments begin with the most precious segment of our population: our children. Full funding for Head Start, a total of $8 billion over 4 years to serve nearly 1.4 million eligible disadvantaged children; $2.6 billion over 4 years for full funding of WIC. The new administration is dedicated to creating a national service program, to help young people pay for a college education, while serving their communities. The President is also committed to increasing jobs in a growing economy: 500,000 jobs by the end of this year. Assistance for dislocated workers, one-stop career shopping, summer youth jobs and training, and a 50-percent expansion of the Job Corps program by the year 2001. Finally Madam Speaker, we have a President who is responding to the needs of his Nation.

IN SUPPORT OF THE NOMINATION OF JANET RENO AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the nomination for Attorney General of my friend and constituent, Janet Reno.

I had the privilege of working as an assistant State attorney with Miss Reno some years ago, and I always considered it an honor to be able to serve my community as one of her prosecutors.

Janet Reno has, for many years, enjoyed the support and admiration of those who know her best, the people of south Florida.

She has been overwhelmingly reelected, time and time again, as Dade County's prosecutor, not only because of the effectiveness of her work, but also because of her calling to public service, her sensitivity toward all the people she has served—especially the victims of crime—her extraordinary accessibility, and above all, her integrity.

We in south Florida know that America will be well served by the first woman to become Attorney General of the United States, and we are proud of Miami's own, Janet Reno.

WE ARE SERIOUS ABOUT DEFICIT REDUCTION

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend President Clinton and the House Budget Committee on their resolve—which I share—to make real cuts in the Federal budget deficit. Last night's action by our Budget Committee to cut an additional $63 billion in spending over the next 5 years makes clear that we are serious about putting the Nation's economic house in order. The President has signed off on most of those added cuts and shows that he is willing to go the extra mile to meet the deficit reduction challenge.

Blue smoke and mirrors budget plans are history. Gridlock is a thing of the past. The American people have made clear that they are ready for a Government that tells them the truth and faces up to the budgetary mess which has grown year after year for the last decade. Today, we have a President and a Congress working together to place our economy on sound footing.

Last night's action is just one more clear indication that the American people will at long last see results.

ACHEY-BREAKY PROMISES

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

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, it is no secret that President Clinton is an accomplished musician. We have all seen him play his saxophone at one time or another, and a number of us got to see him appear on a national network. I sense that he might also be a budding country and western singer. Actually if he were, his No. 1 hit would be "Achey-Breaky Promises."

He would sing of his sad habit of breaking promises to middle-income Americans. He would wax poetic on his need to raise taxes on those making only $20,000 a year. And he would croon mournfully about his energy tax, which will cost the average American about $500 a year.

President Clinton would also lament, in this ballad, about his inability to change from an old Democrat, into a new Democrat, despite his campaign promises.

Madam Speaker, after the Clinton administration finally gives us the bad news on their plans to increase both taxes and spending, I suggest that working Americans come up with their own country anthem.

It would be a song about the tough times caused by Clintonomics. It would be called "My Achey-Breaky Wallet."

□ 1240

OLD GLORY CONDOMS ALLOWED TO UNFURL

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, the Old Glory Condom Corp. appealed a prior decision that banned their red, white, and blue condoms. Now, Old Glory contended that the use of their red, white, and blue condoms was in fact a patriotic act. And, guess what? The U.S. Trademark Office of Appeals agreed with that.

Here is what the panel said. The name Old Glory and its logo of a flag shaped like and unfurled condom is neither scandalous nor offensive nor unconstitutional.

No wonder the American people are losing confidence in our Government. What is next, the Congressional Medal for Benedict Arnold? When our Government starts treating the flag like an Old Glory condom, something should be done.

COMMITTEE FUNDING CUTS

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

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, the first action of the reform coalition in Congress was to end the select committees. We changed the committee system with this reform. But it cannot and should not be used as an excuse to ignore the overstaffing and overfunding of other committees.

Now that the sun is setting on the select committees, we are hearing whispers that we should leave the other committees alone, and even permit the

5 percent increase in funding that the Budget Committee has proposed. This is unacceptable.

At this point, we just have not cut enough—the current proposal is a spending increase pretending to be a spending cut. If we stop reform at the select committees, we will be like the dieter who bought himself a pint of gourmet ice cream, and was pleased by his own restraint because he did not buy a quart. We have got to cut all the fat, not just a little bit.

The American people are being asked to do more with less. Congress can do the same. When people write and call to tell me, cut spending first, I hear the message. The time has come to cut committee budgets by 25 percent this year and 50 percent over 5 years.

THE PEOPLE OF GUAM SAY CONSOLIDATE NAS AGANA AND ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, we have heard a lot lately about the need to trim Federal budgets. Military cuts are prominently recommended. However, when it comes to specific base closures, we often hear NIMBY [not in my backyard]. I am here to say PIMBY [please in my backyard].

The people of Guam support a rational consolidation of two bases, located a mere 7 miles apart. Naval Air Station Agana could move its operations to Andersen Air Force Base, which recently closed its B-52 wing. The Navy agrees, such a move is plausible. So does GAO. And, most importantly, so do the people of Guam.

Those of us who live on Guam recognize the benefits of consolidation. It would allow our international airport to expand, strengthening our local economy and creating more private sector jobs. And it would mean the eventual return of land to the people of Guam, something all of us have prayed for.

The New York Times reported that the Navy has placed NAS Agana on its preliminary list. I urge Secretary of Defense Les Aspin to include the air station on his list of recommended bases. I will personally petition the Base Realignment and Closure Commission to consolidate NAS Agana and Andersen Air Force Base. And I implore the Congress to see that here, on the island of Guam, we are not resisting a base closure. We welcome it.

ABOLISH DAVIS-BACON

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, as we look for ways to control the burgeoning budget deficit and reinvigorate the American economy, we should look first at the pointless regulations and costs Congress imposes. One of the worst examples of such congressional malpractice is the continued existence of the archaic Davis-Bacon Act of 1931. By mandating a prevailing wage for laborers employed in public construction projects, Davis-Bacon dramatically increases the costs of Federal construction projects. In a 1979 report to Congress, the General Accounting Office recommended that the act be repealed, noting that the continued existence of the law was unnecessary, impractical, and inflationary, resulting in unnecessary construction and administrative costs of several hundred million dollars annually. The Congressional Budget Office projects that repeal of Davis-Bacon would generate Federal budget savings totaling $5.3 billion over 5 years. Before we ask taxpayers to once again pay higher taxes to reduce the deficit, we should cut spending and abolish this nonsensical law.

NATIONAL ARBOR DAY

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

Mr. KLEIN. Madam Speaker, last week, it was my great pleasure to reintroduce legislation that has a rich legacy in this great body and throughout our glorious Nation. House Joint Resolution 127 will designate April 30, the last Friday in that month, National Arbor Day, continuing a 121-year tradition of planting trees and honoring our Nation's vital forest resources.

From California's giant sequoias to the proud hemlocks of my own New Jersey, to the cherry blossoms whose gorgeous blooms grace this Capital each spring, America's trees are crucial to the global ecosystem and serve every single American no matter where they live.

Trees provide us shade from the summer swelter and a break from the winter's brutal wind. They help secure our coastlines, yield watershed protection, and create a natural habitat for scores of wildlife. They give us oxygen, lumber, fuel, and other valuable materials, and add beauty to this expansive Nation.

We have already deliberated many highly contentious matters in this young session and that is why I am pleased to bring forward a bill that everyone can embrace. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor National Arbor Day.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS NOT AN ENTITLEMENT PROGRAM

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

Mr. BAKER of California. Madam Speaker, President Clinton's economic plan unfairly targets seniors with higher taxes on their Social Security benefits.

Let me read a portion of a letter from a senior couple in my hometown of Danville, CA:

> I am retired, a pensioner, and my wife and I are on a fixed income and drawing Social Security. My annual income is over $32,000. President Clinton's proposal to increase the proportion of Social Security payments which is taxable from 50 to 85 percent would increase my income tax by $1,800.
>
> If I were still working and not drawing Social Security, I would pay no additional income taxes under the President's proposal.
>
> This is discriminatory toward retirees living on a fixed income * * * it is not compatible with the concept of a fair and equal contribution.

What this new tax and spend Democrat administration is telling future generations is don't save, don't invest. If you do we will tax you to death. And when the health plan comes out, higher inheritance taxes will appear.

Social Security is not a welfare program. It is a supplemental retirement system which employees and their employers pay into all of their lives.

Social Security benefits should not be means tested and should not be taxed.

WATER PRIORITIES IN CALIFORNIA

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

Mr. LEHMAN. Madam Speaker, I cannot help but express my amazement at the discomfort felt by many of my fellow Californians at the notion that the military bases in their districts are going to be closed, causing loss of income, increased unemployment, and economic uncertainty.

Just last year many of these same Members voted to take the Federal irrigation water that has nourished thousands of farms in the San Joaquin Valley, employed tens of thousands of people, and created a multibillion dollar economy, and give it instead to fish. Today in central California, we face a continuing manmade drought. Over 17 percent of our people are unemployed.

□ 1250

Thousands of acres of formerly fertile ground are being idled. The banks are refusing to make loans because of the uncertainty over water restrictions. Only welfare is booming, and the chain reaction, my colleagues, will hit local supermarkets soon.

Let me console my fellow Californians in this difficult hour. Maybe we can take some of these abandoned mili-

tary bases and convert them to fish hatcheries and wildlife habitat so the unemployed can hunt and fish in natural surroundings.

THE FEBRUARY JOB FIGURES AND THE CLINTON STIMULUS PLAN

(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, as a member of the Joint Economic Committee, I was heartened on Friday by the new unemployment figures, which showed the largest monthly job gain in 4 years. This good employment news comes on the heels of 3.2 percent growth in the gross domestic product over the last 4 quarters, a real business investment increase of 12 percent and real housing growth of 15 percent.

New business startups rose 14 percent last year. For all of 1992, venture capital financing rose to $2.5 billion, which was double the previous year.

Clearly, these figures indicate that our Nation is poised for real healthy economic recovery and more substantial job growth.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that we do not need to add to our already suffocating deficit with another $30 billion in deficit spending.

Above all, President Clinton's proposal to levy the biggest tax increase in the history of the country is the wrong medicine for a recovering but still vulnerable economy.

It would be a mistake to extract $328 billion from the revenue stream and give it to more government.

THE BEHAVIOR OF TEENS

(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, I am coming here not to talk about new legislation, but I am writing letters today to the Nation's Governors to try and use some of the powers we gave them in 1988.

I chair the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, and we have been very concerned about the risky behavior of teens, looking into the interlock of teen pregnancy and teen violence. The statistics only get worse.

Today I am asking the Governors to please look at the powers we gave them in 1988, to consider whether or not they would give AFDC payments to people under age, if they do not have an adult in the home.

I think this is a very important communication to teens, that we do not think they are ready to be parents yet. And they need some adult in the home to be helping them, as they make those important decisions.

There is no State in the Union that would allow a teen to adopt a baby. Yet we see them having babies right and left.

This is certainly not going to help either the baby or our future if we do not try to get this under control. So I hope our Governors look at the power we gave them and we see whether or not that works in sending a strong message that we want them to stay in school and be emotionally prepared to be parents before they become parents.

LISTEN TO BETTY EASINGWOOD

(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, in San Angelo, TX, there is a great restaurant called Zentner's Daughter. It is now managed by Mr. Zentner's daughter herself, Betty Easingwood, and her husband, Richard.

Not long ago, the owners met to discuss the restaurant's financial situation. Betty says she realized their slim margin of profit would be eaten away by President Clinton's proposed taxes.

Betty objected so strongly to President Clinton's new taxes that she sacrificed advertising her luncheon and dinner specials. Instead of putting "Catfish Special $4.50" on the restaurant's large outdoor sign, Betty decided to put up another message in large black letters. The sign now reads, "Congress Cut Spending Before New Taxes."

She knew intuitively and as a result of real business experience that the Government spends too much and then expects middle-income folks to pay for it in taxes. She is right.

Recently, Ross Perot pointed out that only one person on President Clinton's White House team had ever created a job or built a business. It is unfortunate that the President's own advisers do not know first-hand what it means to run a business.

President Clinton would do better to listen to people like Betty Easingwood, who work hard, meet a payroll, and know we do not need new taxes to pay for more new spending.

THE FEDERAL COURT DECISION ON DELEGATE VOTING

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a Federal court vindicated the decision of this House to empower delegates to vote in the Committee of the Whole. Still, some of my good friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle would deny me and others like me. These colleagues are partisan first; Americans who stand for democracy last.

In effect, they say that since the court has said that the Committee of the Whole is important, delegates should be excluded. Never mind that House rules provide for a revote in the few cases where delegates alone are the margin of victory or defeat. Not to worry that my residents pay more per capita in Federal income taxes to the Federal Treasury than those of almost all of my colleagues. Forget democracy in the People's House.

History will not forget attempts to deny democracy. Neither, fortunately, did the court yesterday.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 490

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my name off the bill that we are going to discuss today, H.R. 490. I did not know the Columbia Hospital for Women did abortions.

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

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATEHOOD

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address myself to the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], one of the most beautiful cities in the world and more good, hard-working citizens here than all the other island delegate areas put together.

We just have not fully debated this issue or thought it through.

I would like to ask the gentlewoman the following: Are you going to set up a unicameral legislature like Nebraska, or will you have State senators for the State of Columbia and State representatives with all the offices and staff that go with that? Will you have an attorney general and all the constitutional offices that all the States have? Will you have a supreme court of the State of Columbia with seven justices or nine, like California, and where will all the office buildings come from that? And then when you realize you do not have the money to have a house of representatives and a State senate and a State supreme court and all these constitutional officers, will you set up toll booths on all the beltway entrances into the city and the bridges across the Potomac and charge us to come in here and do work? Of course, we Congress people will be exempted, but the average tourist and the average worker will be charged to pay for all of this.

Let us debate statehood for the District of Columbia reasonably and debate it in depth.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOUSE PASSAGE OF SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1983

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues that in 1983 the Congress was faced with one of the most difficult and important issues that it has ever had to deal with—restoring the financial solvency of the Social Security system. In the spring of 1983 the Social Security trust funds were nearly insolvent, the system was on the verge of collapse, and the headlines were filled with predictions of disaster for our Nation's senior citizens. These predictions proved wrong, because on this day, March 9, 1983, the House rose to this challenge and passed historic legislation, the Social Security Amendments of 1983.

No one can argue with the success of these amendments. Today the Social Security trust funds are strong and growing stronger. Indeed the Social Security system is in as financially strong a position as it has ever been. Retirees are secure in their benefits and workers and employers are not facing the threat of ever-increasing FICA payroll taxes. Because of the leadership of the House on this day 10 years ago, the Social Security system continues to be the most successful social insurance program in our Nation's history.

In looking back on this historic legislation, I am struck by three keys to its success. First, the legislation was comprehensive. As they would say today, it represented fair shared sacrifice. It was combination of benefit spending cuts and tax increases, and it took a little hide and hair from everybody. Second, it was developed as a result of close cooperation between the administration and the Congress. Finally, the legislation was adopted with bipartisan support.

I believe that the approach Congress used in restoring the solvency of the Social Security system is a model which should be applied as we face the broader budget problems that confront the Federal Government today. It worked in the case of Social Security. And, at the time when we are facing so many difficult economic decisions, we should be thankful that we no longer face the specter of a collapsing national retirement system.

TRANSLATING COMMITMENT TO ACTION

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the struggle of a handful of men desperately seeking attention from the Federal Government they served nearly 50 years ago has reached a turning point. This week, a Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee is holding long-awaited hearings on the issue of the Navy's secret chemical warfare testing program involving toxic mustard and lewisite gases during World War II. This is hopefully a giant step in the right direction of properly acknowledging the service of these veterans who put their trust and their bodies into the hands of their Government and were grossly abused and eventually ignored as a result. Mr. Speaker, we have come an awfully long way from one lonely congressman urging attention to this matter to a commitment from the President of the United States that Government is going to right this terrible wrong at last. It is my sincere hope that, for a change, the bureaucracy can be speeded up in time to make a meaningful difference in these people's lives. Let us be sure to turn commitment into action for these forgotten heroes.

□ 1300

TRULY PUTTING AMERICA BACK TO WORK

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

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the arguments from the other side of the aisle that strong economic recovery will come without our assistance truly defies logic. Now, while some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to clamor for the invisible hand to work its economic magic, more residents in all congressional districts across the Nation continue to wonder whether the jobs and wages they have today will be there tomorrow if we do not soon administer President Clinton's well-balanced economic stimulus package.

There are very hopeful signs that the economy may be starting to improve, and the President's solid plan provides a foundation for the continuation of this new growth. Yet, without this much needed stimulus, the jobs erosion we have experienced over the past 12 years will continue. When President Clinton took office on January 20, 6½ million Americans could not find fulltime work. Mr. Speaker, try telling these struggling Americans that such problems will simply take care of themselves.

We must give this economy the strong boost, outlined by President Clinton, that it needs so that idle and underemployed American workers can reap the long-term benefits it produces. As President Clinton so aptly stated in his address to Congress a few weeks ago, "there's no recovery worth its salt that doesn't put the American people back to work." Frankly, Mr. Speaker, without President Clinton's economic stimulus package, there is little chance for real recovery, and, without the bold measure he has outlined, the recovery that might accidentally occur will not only not be worth its salt, but it will also not be sustained.

BALANCE THE BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, I have received hundreds of phone calls, letters, and postcards telling me to cut spending first. I agree completely. Overspending by Congress is a crisis because it is lowering our standard of living, reducing good jobs and the prospect for a good future.

As a member of the House Budget Committee, I have chaired one of seven working groups reviewing Government spending. I have studied over 200 specific proposals to reduce spending and have reviewed proposals to establish percentage spending reductions for most of all Government spending programs through a required annual sequester over 3 years.

The so-called entitlement programs must all be cut. It is sensible, even reasonable that we increase Social Security retirement age 1 month per year over the next 36 years. Also, individuals that have gotten back everything they have contributed to FICA plus a reasonable compounded interest rate should not receive payments in years they make more than $100,000.

Some of the experienced Members of Congress have suggested that it would be impossible to balance the budget and actually have the Federal Government spend no more than it receives in revenues. I suggest that this country's deficit spending is now at a crisis state and we must make dramatic spending cuts if we are to have strong economic recovery and leave to future generations any chance for prosperity.

Specifically, some of the spending cuts I have proposed in addition to percentage reductions include reducing mass transit subsidies, eliminating subsidies for public housing that is vacant, eliminating low-priority Department of Transportation projects, cutting in half funding for the arts and humanities, reducing fraud—such as by verifying tenant incomes with IRS data when computing Federal housing subsidies—and reductions in defense civilian costs.

The defense reductions that I support are slightly more than President Bush proposed but only about one-half what President Clinton has recommended.

In addition, I am pushing for a pay freeze on all Federal employees, including Congressmen, and cuts in welfare.

These are just a few of the cuts I have supported in the discussions of a budget substitute package.

Throughout this process of reviewing the entire Federal budget, I have had to weigh the priorities of existing programs. It is true that many programs have value. The value of these programs is not as important as the value of having a secure future.

One of the Nation's highest priorities must be to increase savings by having the Federal Government stop borrowing so much money to pay for today's consumption. Increasing taxes will also reduce savings and, according to experts, actually result in job loss. Taxes collected are dollars unavailable for private enterprise and innovation.

The people, through private enterprise, know best how to spend their money. Our goal over the next 5 years is to eliminate deficit spending without tax increases and then we should actually begin paying back the debt.

THE STIMULUS PACKAGE IS CRUCIAL TO TRUE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

(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, I have had the pleasure of visiting just today with several members of the Louisville Board of Aldermen, and I had the pleasure last week of visiting in my office with the mayor of our city, Mayor Abramson, and county judge executive of our community, David Armstrong.

The message has been the same, Mr. Speaker. That is, while the economic numbers are improving—the rate of unemployment is declining somewhat, and the indices seem to be pointing toward economic recovery—economic recovery is not at hand, and therefore the President's proposal on economic stimulus is very important.

We cannot be distracted or deterred from the goal, which is to put Americans and Louisvillians and Kentuckians back to work.

The President's stimulus package, which will be taken up in this body next week, will have that salutary effect of putting our people back to work. I therefore would ask my colleagues to support the stimulus program. It will help us to do what we were sent here to do, to take care of the people's business.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO SPEND THE PEOPLE'S MONEY WISELY

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

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks we will be asked to consider the part of the President's plan he calls a stimulus package. But exactly what is in this stimulus package that the President claims will create new jobs?

Let us look at his program. Only one-fourth of his plan calls for infrastructure investment with most of the rest made up of a laundry list of pet projects that will only increase the deficit: $200 million for AIDS prevention; $81 million for National Weather Service equipment; $23 million for unspecified green programs; $28 million to the government of the District of Columbia to help them balance their budget; $2 billion to forgive student loans; and $423 million for homeless programs.

Mr. Speaker, how does this create any new, real jobs? Who does this spending stimulate except maybe the liberal faculty at Harvard or Berkeley? If we are to grow the economy and reduce the deficit, we need to spend the people's money wisely. There is no economic stimulus here; it is just more of the same—tax and spend.

DEMOCRATS ACCOUNTABLE IF ECONOMIC PROGRAM BACKFIRES

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I have just arrived back from California, and there are a lot of people out there hopping mad. They were told that there would be tax increases but it would just be taxing the other guy. They were told that it was going to be taxing the rich, and when they to some degree or another in California did go to President Clinton during the last election, they thought they were buying the program that President Clinton had suggested when he was running for election. Now, surprise, surprise, they realize they are going to be taxed, and the Social Security recipients earning $25,000 a year are going to be taxed.

I do not believe that President Clinton was playing straight with us during the election. That is how he became President. I do not believe that the economic stimulus package that is being presented will stimulate the economy.

However, President Clinton will be held accountable, as will the Democrat Party, because the Democrat Party now controls both Houses of Congress and the Presidency. If the economy gets worse and if this country is taxed into a recession, the Democrats will be held accountable.

STIMULUS PACKAGE WILL REQUIRE $400 BILLION IN NEW TAXES

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I listened to some of my Democrat friends today say that we would be blind opponents of change, that we were opposed to this blueprint for change, that we were opposed to investing in America.

Let me just say to my friends in this Chamber, my Democrat friends, the American people will not be hoodwinked for very long. President Clinton's economic stimulus package and tax increases amount to almost $400 billion in new taxes and fees, $400 billion. That is more than double the largest tax increase in U.S. history. The last one we had in 1990, for which we spent $2.70 for every $1 in new taxes, that last tax increase put us into an economic recession, and this tax increase is going to more than double that.

If we take $400 billion out of the collective pockets of America, we are going to cause real economic problems. The airline industry, with the Btu taxes, tells me that many are going to go bankrupt because they are going to have to pay 15 cents more per gallon for jet fuel, and that is just one example.

Let us reevaluate what we are doing. Let us cut spending first before we even talk about tax increases.

URGING EACH CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO REDUCE ITS COSTS

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to focus the spotlight of deficit reduction on the operations of this House. Specifically, Mr. Speaker, the House should reduce funding for standing committees.

President Clinton and the Congress are asking the American people to make some great sacrifices in the name of fiscal responsibility. Yet, this commitment to sacrifice is nowhere to be seen in the new funding requests by the committees of the House. This is not good government, nor is it fair to the American people.

At a time when families, businesses and States throughout this country are eliminating wasteful spending and reprioritizing expenditures to balance their budgets—in Congress, it's business as usual. My message is simple: With our current budget deficit, every committee should be seeking to reduce its costs, not secure an increase in 1993.

I applaud those committees that have proposed a cut in their funding or are at least holding the line at last year's level. I cannot in good conscience support the increases many committees are seeking. It is a perfect example of do as I say, not as I do government.

The Republican Members of the freshman class have proposed that House committees reduce their funding by 25 percent. I ask that the Commit-

tee on House Administration give this proposal serious consideration. At the very least, the majority should propose its own reduction plan. Elimination of the select committees is a start, but it is certainly not the only cost saving action needed this year. The standing committees must begin a streamlining process as well. Business as usual by Congress in funding its own operations will only increase the cynicism and doubt of the American people over this body's ability to address the serious problems facing our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the House Administration Committee can score a victory for good government tomorrow. I urge them to do so.

□ 1310

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill [H.R. 490] to provide for the conveyance of certain lands and improvements in Washington, DC, to the Columbia Hospital for Women to provide a site for the construction of a facility to house the National Women's Health Resource Center, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 490

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

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

(a) ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—Subject to sections 2 and 4, the Administrator of General Services (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Administrator") shall convey, for $12,800,000 to be paid in accordance with the terms set forth in subsection (d)(2) and other consideration required by this Act, to the Columbia Hospital for Women (formerly Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum; hereinafter in this Act referred to as "Columbia Hospital"), located in Washington, District of Columbia, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those pieces or parcels of land in the District of Columbia, described in subsection (b), together with all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto. The purpose of the conveyance is to provide a site for the construction by Columbia Hospital of a facility to house the National Women's Health Resource Center (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Resource Center"), as described in the Certificate of Need issued for the Resource Center in conformance with District of Columbia law and in effect on the date of conveyance.

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subsection (a) was conveyed to the United States of America by deed dated May 2, 1888, from David Fergusson, widower, recorded in liber 1314, folio 102, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and is that portion of square numbered 25 in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia which was not previously conveyed to such hospital by the Act of June 28, 1952 (Public Law 82-423). Such property is more particularly described as square 25, lot 803, or as follows: all that piece or parcel of land situated and lying in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia and known as part of square numbered 25, as laid down and distinguished on the plat or plan of said city as follows: beginning for the same at the northeast corner of the square being the corner formed by the intersection of the west line of Twenty-fourth Street Northwest, with the south line of north M Street Northwest and running thence south with the line of said Twenty-fourth Street Northwest for the distance of two hundred and thirty-one feet ten inches, thence running west and parallel with said M Street Northwest for the distance of two hundred and thirty feet six inches and running thence north and parallel with the line of said Twenty-fourth Street Northwest for the distance of two hundred and thirty-one feet ten inches to the line of said M Street Northwest and running thence east with the line of said M Street Northwest to the place of beginning two hundred and thirty feet and six inches together with all the improvements, ways, easements, rights, privileges, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

(c) DATE OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) DATE.—The date of the conveyance of property required under subsection (a) shall be the date which is 1 year after the date of receipt by the Administrator of written notification from Columbia Hospital that the hospital needs such property for use as a site to provide housing for the Resource Center.

(2) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF NOTIFICATION.—A written notification of need from Columbia Hospital shall not be effective for purposes of subsection (a) and paragraph (1) unless the notification is received by the Administrator before the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) CONVEYANCE TERMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance of property required under subsection (a) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Administrator to be necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States. Such terms and conditions shall be consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in this Act.

(2) PAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE.—Columbia Hospital shall pay the $12,800,000 purchase price in full by not later than the date of conveyance under subsection (c).

(3) QUITCLAIM DEED.—Any conveyance of property to Columbia Hospital under this Act shall be by quitclaim deed.

(e) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received by the United States as payment under this Act shall be paid into, administered, and expended as part of the fund established by section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)).

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON CONVEYANCE.

No part of any land conveyed under section 1 may be used, during the 30-year period beginning on the date of conveyance under section 1(c)(1), for any purpose other than to provide a site for a facility to house the Resource Center and any necessary related appurtenances to that facility.

SEC. 3. SATELLITE HEALTH CENTERS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the conveyance under section 1, Columbia Hospital, after consultation with the District of Columbia Commission of Public Health and the District of Columbia State Health Planning and Development Agency, shall establish, maintain, and operate 3 satellite health centers.

(2) PERSONS TO BE SERVED.—One of the satellite health centers shall provide comprehensive health and counseling services exclusively for teenage women and their children. The other 2 satellite health centers shall provide comprehensive health and counseling services for women (including teenage women) and their children.

(3) LOCATION.—The satellite health centers shall be located in areas of the District of Columbia in which the District of Columbia Department of Public Health has determined that the need for comprehensive health and counseling service provided by the centers is the greatest. In locating such centers, special consideration shall be given to the areas of the District with the highest rates of infant death and births by teenagers.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND COUNSELING SERVICES.—In subsection (a), comprehensive health and counseling services include—

(1) examination of women;

(2) medical treatment and counseling of women, including prenatal and postnatal services;

(3) treatment and counseling of substance abusers and those who are at risk of substance abuse;

(4) health promotion and disease prevention services;

(5) physician and hospital referral services; and

(6) extended and flexible hours of service.

(c) REQUIRED CONSIDERATION.—The establishment, operation, and maintenance of satellite health centers by Columbia Hospital in accordance with this section shall be part of the consideration required by this Act for the conveyance under section 1.

SEC. 4. REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The property conveyed under section 1 shall revert to the United States—

(1) on the date which is 4 years after the date of such conveyance if Columbia Hospital is not operating the Resource Center on such property; and

(2) on any date in the 30-year period beginning on the date of such conveyance, on which the property is used for a purpose other than that referred to in section 2.

(b) REPAYMENT.—If property reverts to the United States under subsection (a), the Administrator shall pay to Columbia Hospital, from amounts otherwise appropriated from the fund established by section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), an amount equal to all sums received by the United States as payments for the conveyance under section 1, without interest on such amount.

(c) ENFORCING REVERSION.—The Administrator shall perform all acts necessary to enforce any reversion of property to the United States under this section.

(d) INVENTORY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE.—Property that reverts to the United States under this section—

(1) shall be under the control of the General Services Administration; and

(2) shall be assigned by the Administrator to the inventory of the Public Buildings Service.

SEC. 5. DAMAGES.

(a) DAMAGES.—Subject to subsection (b), for each year in the 26-year period beginning on the date which is 4 years after the date of conveyance under section 1(c)(1), in which Columbia Hospital does not operate 3 satellite health centers in accordance with section 3 for a period of more than 60 days, the Columbia Hospital shall be liable to the United States for damages in an amount equal to $200,000, except that this subsection shall not apply after the date of any reversion of property under section 4.

(b) LIMITATION IN DAMAGES.—The maximum amount of damages for which Columbia

Hospital may be liable under this section shall be $3,000,000.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION.—The amount of damages specified in subsection (a) and the maximum amount of damages specified in subsection (b) shall be adjusted biennially to reflect changes in the consumer price index that have occurred since the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) ASSESSMENT AND WAIVER.—For any failure by Columbia Hospital to operate a satellite health center in accordance with section 3, the Administrator may—

(1) seek to recover damages under this section; or

(2) waive all or any part of damages recoverable under this section for that failure, if the Administrator—

(A) determines the failure is caused by exceptional circumstances; and

(B) submits a statement to the District of Columbia Commission of Public Health and the Congress, that sets forth the reasons for the determination.

(e) CONVEYANCE DOCUMENTS.—The Administrator shall include in the documents for any conveyance under this Act appropriate provisions to—

(1) ensure that payment of damages under this section is a contractual obligation of Columbia Hospital; and

(2) require the Administrator to provide to Columbia Hospital notice and an opportunity to respond before the Administrator seeks to recover such damages.

SEC. 6. REPORTS.

During the 5-year period beginning one year after the date of the conveyance under section 1, Columbia Hospital shall submit to the Administrator, the appropriate committees of the Congress, and the Comptroller General of the United States annual reports on the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the Resource Center and the satellite health centers.

SEC. 7. MEMBER INSTITUTES.

The Resource Center should—

(1) include among its outreach activities the establishment of formal linkages with no less than 6 universities or health centers throughout the Nation, to be known as "member institutes" in furtherance of the purposes of the Resource Center; and

(2) provide national notice of the opportunity such entities have to participate in programs and activities of the Resource Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 490, as amended, authorizes GSA to sell land to the Columbia Hospital for Women that is adjacent to the Hospital. The hospital will pay $12.8 million for the land, and construct a facility to house its national women's health resource center.

The bill contains strong provisions to protect the Government interest in the land; and very importantly, there is no cost to the Federal Government. The resource center, with its educational, research, and outreach activities will make a significant contribution to improving the quality of health care for all American women.

The bill also provides that the hospital will establish three satellite health centers in the District of Columbia. These health centers will be located in the areas of the District where the need for health care for women and their children is most critical.

The amendment to the bill, which I proposed, clarifies and strengthens the resource center's national outreach program, whereby the resource center will work with universities and health centers across the country to extend the benefits and information of this excellent resource center to women across the Nation. Mr. Speaker, this legislation was approved by the House on September 29, 1992, but not enacted. Since Congress began consideration of this bill over 46,000 women have died of breast cancer and approximately one-half million women have died of cardiovascular disease. I support H.R. 490 as amended, and urge expeditious action on this very sound, important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a statement of administration policy on this bill, as follows:

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

The Administration supports enactment of H.R. 490, which would provide for increased attention to health issues of specific concern to women.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 490, a bill to convey a parcel of Government-owned land located at 2400 M Street, NW., Washington, DC, to Columbia Hospital for Women. Columbia Hospital will pay the General Services Administration [GSA] $12.8 million for this land at the time of conveyance. This land will be used to construct the National Women's Health Resource Center.

Mr. Speaker, for 6 years, Congress has considered legislation to transfer this parcel of land to Columbia Hospital. Original proposals in 1987 called for a no-cost transfer to the Hospital. GSA and this committee resisted this effort. Two years later, legislation was reintroduced which called for $5 million to be paid by Columbia Hospital. This figure was raised to $10 million to be paid in installments, then raised to $12 million, again to be paid in installments.

H.R. 490 represents a unique opportunity for the Federal Government to earn money, rather than spend money. This bill will earn $12.8 million on the sale of this land and will send a positive message to women that we are concerned with women's health issues.

H.R. 490 reflects the years of negotiations on the price of this land, as well as the safeguards contained in the bill. Columbia Hospital is obligated to develop the National Women's Health Resource Center within 4 years of conveyance of the land. Otherwise, the land reverts to GSA. This land may only be used for the resource center for the next 30 years. If the property is used for any other purpose, it shall revert to GSA.

The resource center should create an outreach effort to no fewer than six universities and resource centers nationwide, to be known as member institutions to further the purpose of the resource center.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time to move forward on this legislation. Land values are declining, and while it is not a policy of GSA to sell land not excess to its needs, this represents a unique circumstance for Congress to assist in the development of an important resource center directed to women's health issues. I urge enactment.

Finally, I wish to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], who has shown spirited leadership in moving this bill forward in a bipartisan manner. It has been a pleasure working with you in moving this bill. I also wish to thank the full committee leadership, our chairman, Mr. MINETA, and our ranking minority member, Mr. SHUSTER. They quickly established themselves as able legislators, as evidenced by the quick action on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge enactment of H.R. 490.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA], our handworking chairman of the full Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

The Columbia Hospital for Women is an impressive institution. Historically, it has served both the District of Columbia and the Nation by offering excellent medical care to women and by pioneering in research and clinical services that have provided models for improved care for women throughout the country.

Columbia's premiere efforts include: the first area institution to offer mammography; the area's first hospital-based infertility clinic; the first prenatal clinic in the city; and the first hospital in the United States to utilize ultrasound in diagnosing women.

Within the Columbia Hospital, the National Women's Health Resources Center originated as a concept in the 1980's to meet the need for expanded health education resources for women in the District and the Nation. The center integrates clinical research, educational programs, and informational services. It focuses on identifying health problems of women that need further research and on creating greater access to the results of the research that has been done on women's health issues.

The resource center is the only national institution dedicated exclusively to the improvement of women's health. In addition, the resource center disseminates information on important women's health care issues such as breast cancer and domestic violence.

Today, more than ever before, our Nation is facing a health care crisis, and as women's social roles and environments have changed, so have their health needs. Increasing numbers of women are living under the dual roles of managing a home and a career. Nearly half of them are single parents. Women are living longer and with a greater sense of independence. With this changing lifestyle, women need not only medical care and advice, but sociological and psychological counsel to help lead healthy and productive lives at any age.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the land transfer provided by H.R. 490 will produce a very significant public benefit because it will help make it possible for the hospital and resource center to achieve even greater contributions to the health care of women.

Furthermore, the bill not only accomplishes these important purposes, it does so without cost to the Federal Government. The bill authorizes a land transfer, for which the hospital would compensate the Federal Government $12.8 million, thereby reducing the Federal deficit by that amount.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Chairmen CONYERS, STARK, and COLLINS for their invaluable efforts on making this a successful piece of legislation. I also want to give special recognition to subcommittee chair JIM TRAFICANT for his leadership in making this a truly national program, and to BUD SHUSTER and JOHN DUNCAN for their cooperation in moving this bill expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 490.

□ 1320

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the very distinguished ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER].

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. Usually we come to this Chamber to pass legislation to spend the taxpayers' money. But today we are here to receive the taxpayers' money. Not only the $12.8 million that the Federal Government will receive for the sale of this land, but also it is important to emphasize that the alternative to selling this land, I am told, is to continue to house Government bureaucrats in that facility at a cost of $63 million.

So, really, the swing here for the taxpayers of America is a $75.8 million positive financial swing.

Beyond the dollars, however, it is very important to note that this is a worthy purpose, one that focuses on women's health care, and also it is very important to note, I believe, that the Federal Government will not be required to pay for either the building or operating of this facility.

So, this is good for the Government, good for health, good particularly for women's health, and I strongly urge support of this legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the very capable gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], who deserves a lot of credit on this bill.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of H.R. 490. I want to especially express my most sincere thanks to committee chair, NORMAN MINETA, subcommittee chair, JAMES TRAFICANT, and the ranking member, JOHN DUNCAN, for their considerable effort and swift action to bring this project to fruition.

Thanks to their bipartisanship and objectivity, this was the first bill to come before the full committee and is the first to be reported to the floor this session.

Mr. Speaker, for over two decades Columbia Hospital for Women and the District of Columbia have sought passage of legislation which would authorize the sale and conveyance of Federal land to the hospital for the construction of a building to house the first National Women's Health Resource Center in our country's history. In an almost novel request to this body, the hospital proposes to perform this public service without the help of 1 penny of taxpayers' funds. At this time when Congress is challenged to address the beleaguered condition of our health care system, I cannot imagine that my colleagues will fail to appreciate the value of H.R. 490.

The focus and benefits of H.R. 490 are both significant and national. The Columbia Hospital for Women is a preeminent institution, renowned for its long record of high-quality health care delivery to meet the unique health needs of women and infants. As a result of this land conveyance, the resource center will build on Columbia Hospital's distinguished 127-year history to provide critically important women's health education programs, clinic research, and information services to health care consumers and professionals nationwide. As the Congress has acknowledged, the health needs of women have long been neglected in the absence of a national health care focus like that which will be offered by the resource center.

This bill is a national response to women's health concerns. The resource center will be collaborating with universities throughout the country. As member institutes universities will assist the center in developing its research agenda and defining educational goals responsive to the needs of both consumers and health care professionals throughout the nation. In addition, because the center will be located here in the Nation's Capital, H.R. 490 brings special benefits to metropolitan area residents in particular. In addition to the price to be paid for the land itself, H.R. 490 requires as part of the quid pro quo that the hospital establish and operate three satellite health centers in the District of Columbia in exchange for the conveyance of the land. This exchange will contribute to increasing the survival of newborns at a time when our country's infant mortality rate is shamefully high compared to that of other developed countries, nowhere higher than in the District of Columbia. The accessibility of adequate prenatal care will help to reduce the rate of infant mortality and to increase the overall health of the women receiving care. Thus, not only will the Nation benefit from H.R. 490, but the District of Columbia will benefit from satellite centers which will serve low-income women most in need of comprehensive health care.

Most impressively, there is no cost to American taxpayers. Columbia Hospital is not asking the Federal Government for 1 Federal cent. Columbia Hospital will finance this acquisition with 100-percent private funding. Mr. Speaker, rarely does Congress have the pleasure of considering a bill for construction of a facility, much less one as vital as this one, that does not also sport a price tag for the taxpayers.

The fact is that Congress is directly responsible for raising the cost of this facility because of several years' delay in approving this bill. At a time when the President urges every citizen to make a contribution toward the well-being of our Nation, I urge my colleagues to allow Columbia Hospital's to offer its own gift—a national resource center for research and education to improve the health of women and children in our country.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY].

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 490 directs the General Services Administration to sell 1.2 acres of Federal property in northwest District of Columbia to the Columbia Hospital for Women for $12.8 million, payable in full at the time of the conveyance. While the terms of this sale have been improved over several years of disagreement, it is still a poor management decision and poor public policy.

Despite the hospital's extensive lobbying effort to market this as a unique national resource, the National Women's Health Center is plainly just another business deal. There is no competition for the subsidy Columbia will

receive. Columbia Hospital has been trying to obtain this Federal property for 30 years in order to expand its clinical services. Certainly there is nothing wrong with an organization's desire to expand its business opportunities. However, I strongly object to the sacrifice of the substantial Federal interest in this property.

Columbia's claim that its National Women's Health Resource Center will be a unique public service of national importance is questionable for several reasons. First, the clinical services being provided are not new to this area nor unique to the Nation. There are numerous facilities in the Washington, DC area which provide the very same diagnostic and treatment services offered by Columbia. Nearly three-quarters of the resources of this project will be devoted to these clinical services.

Similarly, there are numerous agencies and institutions which promote public awareness and patient education regarding women's health. While Columbia's efforts maybe valuable, they certainly are not unique. The difference is that other institutions must go through the competitive process for Federal support but Columbia does not.

Columbia Hospital does not, by its own admission, possess any particular expertise in conducting medical research. There are a host of institutions in this area which have proven track records in women's health research, but Columbia is not among them.

Finally, it is uncertain whether this sale would be in the public interest. This is not surplus land. GSA has plans to improve this property and build a site that would help consolidate State Department employees. The failure to relocate the Federal employees as GSA has recommended will cost the taxpayers more than $30 million. GAO has reported that billions of dollars could be saved if the Federal Government owned office space rather than leased it. As Federal policy, this sale is a step in the wrong direction.

I strongly question whether this is an appropriate use of the land held in the public trust and, therefore, must oppose H.R. 490.

□ 1330

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, before I yield time to our next speaker, I, too, want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], an outstanding graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, for his leadership on our committee and welcome him here today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak on behalf of H.R. 490, as amended.

We have heard it described well by my colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

We have heard the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, explain to us the Federal interest in this.

We have heard our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA] outline for us much of the benefits.

The District of Columbia Committee has passed this legislation in the 100th, the 101st, and the 102d Congress, and I hope we can pass it one last time with your forbearance and proceed.

Let me not review the need for medical care for women and children in the District of Columbia, or whether or not Columbia Hospital is a preeminent research or health care institution. I am not qualified to make that judgment for you; but I think I am qualified to spot a fairly decent business deal.

For those of you, who read as I do every day, the number of pieces of property that the Resolution Trust Corporation has for sale and think that getting $12,800,000, which is a couple million dollars over appraisal, is not a singularly good business deal for the U.S. Government, guess again.

It is a dilapidated 100,000-square-foot building that the GSA says will have to be torn down.

The State Department in testimony before our committee indicated they will not consolidate anything. They are still spread all over town and there are plenty of office locations that are ready to be used with far more modern facilities than the existing building that is there.

It is a corner out of a block, surrounded on two sides by streets and on two sides by hospital property. It could not, with the height limits, be a commercial building under any circumstances.

Second, there are no bids. It is a wonderful thing to think that we might build Disney Land East. We might do a whole host of things with it, but the fact is that right now it is virtually not being used, and here is a private charitable nonprofit corporation that wants to give the Federal Government $12,800,000, and I stand here and if somebody wants to walk up and add another couple million dollars, we will go back to the committee and see if we cannot get you a little more, I say to the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], but I think that getting $12,800,000 and providing free community health care centers for women and children who might not otherwise have any medical care, it is belaboring the point to decide whether it is the best medical care or just more good medical care.

We have a win-win situation. We win $12 million, almost $13 million and change, where there are no other bidders. We provide some additional facilities to an institution which has provided excellent medical care in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge that we support this bill at this time.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 490, as amended, is to authorize the Columbia Hospital for Women to purchase 1.2 acres of adjacent Federal land for the construction of a building to house the National Women's Health Resource Center. The nonprofit, federally chartered Columbia Hospital for Women has agreed to pay $12.8 million for the land. The center will be a national women's health resource center to collect information, conduct investigations and research, and to disseminate information on women's health.

The full Committee on the District of Columbia voted in the 102d Congress to report a bill, H.R. 3703, a bill similar to H.R. 490, and filed House Report 102–912, part I, last Congress in support of passage of that measure. The bill passed by unanimous voice vote. Although there was consistent opposition to the bill by the committee's minority members, the ranking minority member said during floor debate:

> But I can assure my colleagues that the work of the House District of Columbia Committee and the House Public Works Committee has improved the terms in favor of the Federal government * * * some of our initial objections have been satisfied. All of the improvements made in H.R. 3703 result in a better deal for the American taxpayer.

Bills similar to H.R. 490 have been favorably reported by the House District of Columbia Committee in the 100th, 101st, and 102d Congresses. H.R. 490 was referred to three House committees. I want to thank the Chair of the House Public Works Committee, Chairman MINETA, and the subcommittee Chair, Mr. TRAFICANT, for bringing this bill with only minor amendments forward in such a timely manner.

I, on behalf of the House District of Columbia Committee, have written the Speaker to indicate that the committee has completed its consideration of H.R. 490 and supports its conclusion on today's Suspension Calendar by a unanimous vote.

Again, this legislation and the National Women's Health Resource Center is a significant national public health benefit that the Congress should seek to support and promote.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington [Ms. DUNN], one of our finest freshman Members.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, let me extend my appreciation to the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to give my full support to H.R. 490 which will authorize the sale of undeveloped land to Columbia Women's Hospital for the establishment of a national woman's health resource center.

This center will serve as a clearinghouse for information on women's health issues. It will link groundbreaking research being done at universities across the country to identify the unmet health concerns of women. This will provide a meaningful opportunity for health professionals, consumers and public officials to enhance national awareness of women's health issues, ranging from the treatment and prevention of breast cancer,

to the assistance of victims of domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, as women constitute a greater portion of the labor force, there is heightened interest in the health issues that confront them. The sale of this land, for the development of such a center, should thus be seen as a sound economic decision that does not add a single penny to the national debt.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 490 as a step forward in women's health research.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS], the former chair of the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation of the Committee on Government Operations, and I thank her for all her efforts on behalf of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Tennessee would yield the gentlewoman some additional time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 3½ minutes of my time to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] be allowed to control the 7 minutes allotted to her.

The SPEAKER (Mr. BISHOP). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for a total of 7 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for being so generous with their time.

I rise in full support of this legislation and do so on behalf of the Government Operations Committee and to act as floor manager of the Government Operations Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 490, which will enable the Government to sell certain GSA-controlled land in the District of Columbia to the Columbia Hospital for Women. The land, located next to the hospital, would become the site of a facility to house the National Women's Health Resource Center, an affiliate of the hospital. Funding and construction of the resource center would come from the hospital.

The resource center is unique among health organizations in this country because it presents a comprehensive combination of services related to women's health needs that include research, clinical, informational, and educational functions on national and local levels.

This legislation originated in the 100th Congress in the Government Operations Committee and has enjoyed active House consideration in each succeeding Congress. During the 100th and the 101st Congress, I chaired the Government Operations Committee subcommittee responsible for the then-pending bills. On the basis of our thorough investigations and hearings, I became convinced of the special need for such a center, of the potential of the resource center to make a major contribution toward filling that need, and of the hospital's capacity to carry out funding and development as well as to assist with the center's mission.

Our subcommittee had to decide if the dollar value of the land to GSA would be matched by the consideration flowing from the hospital; namely, a large cash payment to GSA's Federal buildings fund plus the significant intangible public benefits both from the resource center and from three satellite health centers in underserved areas of the District of Columbia to be established and operated by Columbia Hospital. It was the subcommittee's unanimous conclusion that combined benefits of the proposal would greatly exceed the costs.

I want to explain women's need for such a resource center by restating some well-known facts: Women have different physiologies and lifestyles from men. We live significantly longer. We are more likely to contract chronic, disabling diseases which require hospitalization. We suffer with the problems of unplanned pregnancy. We are more likely to be hospitalized from a large number of diseases and medical conditions from which men are free.

Furthermore, our social and economic roles are both different and changing. We have always been more likely than men to be living in poverty. Nearly half of women today are single parents. Notwithstanding all these facts and more, the health care system has been slow to recognize and deal with known basic differences between men and women. The process demands speeding up. The proposed resource center would help provide and guide such acceleration.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of H.R. 490, have been carefully crafted. Their language has evolved through a period of more than 5 years. The present form has come about as a result of close cooperation and consultation among the three committees of jurisdiction: The Committees on Government Operations, the District of Columbia, and Public Works and Transportation. I commend the work of their present and past chairmen as well as that of the chairs of the concerned subcommittees for having supported this evolution. I would particularly recognize the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], whose subcommittee of the Public Works and Transportation Committee has done major work this Congress in bringing the bill before us today. Let me also recognize the work of one who is absent, our former colleague from Illinois, Gus Savage, who as chairman of the Public Buildings and Ground Subcommittee helped to bring about House passage of last year's bill, H.R. 3703.

Perhaps I can be forgiven some pride in the fact that H.R. 490 reflects the basic terms which my subcommittee in the 101st Congress worked out with the hospital and the other committee then concerned, the Committee of the District of Columbia under the chairmanship of RON DELLUMS. These terms were a purchase price of $12 million to be paid the Government and the hospital's agreement to add to its community services the establishment and operation of three satellite health centers for mothers and teenagers in medically underserved communities of the District of Columbia.

H.R. 490 will increase the hospital's cash payment to the Federal buildings fund of $12.8 million. It will preserve the commitment for the three satellite health centers and it contains mechanisms to assure that the purposes of the bill will be achieved. To this end, options of property reversion and monetary penalties are provided for.

Mr. Speaker, The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act expresses the policy of Congress that Federal surplus real property may be donated to serve public health purposes. The land affected by our bill is, of course, not surplus property, even though for many years it has been greatly underutilized. The small structure now on the lot is old and dilapidated. Renovation is not feasible. Only lately has GSA taken steps to plan for a new and larger Federal building there. It seems to have required the imminence of our legislation to prod GSA into belated action. This is my point: If the Congress by general law has sanctioned the cost-free transfer of valuable surplus land to a public health organization, then it is consistent with such a policy to sell this underutilized GSA land to a major public health entity for $12.8 million and in addition realize the extraordinary public health benefits this project offers.

To sum up, Mr. Speaker, I know of few bills that have been so thoroughly studied and so carefully drafted as has H.R. 490. I have followed this legislation closely for four Congresses and I am convinced that H.R. 490 offers to the Congress an unprecedented opportunity to serve the special health needs of women and children, nationally and locally, not only without Federal outlays but with receipt of a cash payment that reasonably relates to the current estimated value of the property. I urge my colleagues to follow last year's example of a unanimous House and again approve this legislation.

□ 1340

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close simply by saying this:

There are very few Members of this body who have opposed more spending bills than I have. I yield to no one in my concern for the national debt. It has been my greatest legislative priority to try to do something about our horrible national debt and these horrendous deficits we have been having year after year.

But this is not a spending bill. This is a bill to receive money for the Federal Government. This $12.8 million price that has been placed on this property is a very fair price according to the most recent assessment and according to the most recent appraisal. In fact, it is $2.8 million approximately above both the assessment and the most recent appraisal.

This is a fair bill for the taxpayers. It is a good bill. I urge its support.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. TUCKER], Compton's former mayor.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am just very happy to join in with my colleagues on this bill in which I believe both sides of the aisle have come together and said that we are doing something, not only for the women of America, but for the American public and health care. I am happy to applaud the work of so many who have preceded before me. I am proud to be a member of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and I am proud of the work Chairman TRAFICANT and done, proud of this cosponsorship by the chairman of the full Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA]. I most certainly appreciate the comments and the support from the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] and others, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK], the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] who have carried this legislation for many years, and I am glad to see that it has finally come to fruition and that we can finally get his land conveyed.

This is not only a question of conveyance which will not add a cost to the deficit, but it is actually a great demonstration of investment as our President has talked about, Mr. Speaker. We are investing today for the health care needs of women all across this country and particularly women who are underserved, and, Mr. Speaker, I think that this is the best example that we can give to the 103d Congress and to the American public as to how we can get off the dime, get off the gridlock and really see the health care needs of women and minorities in this country served.

So, Mr. Speaker, I applaud the effort by this subcommittee and by all of those on both sides of the aisle who have brought to the floor and made this a reality.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN]. His constructive leadership has helped us to bring this bill forth.

I want to commend everyone who worked on this bill over previous Congresses, and also thank all of the staff on both sides of the aisle.

I think this is a tremendous bill. Eighty-six percent of all health research money spent in America today is spent and invested on diseases of men. This is an indictment. This bill is a step in the right direction. I am very proud of all those who have participated.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the issue before us passed through the appropriate subcommittee and the full committee on Public Works and Transportation. I was generally supportive of this land transfer in those committees. However, issues are raised by other committees who share jurisdiction over this subject that were not considered in Public Works, and frankly these concerns cause me concern about bringing this bill up under this procedure. It needs further work.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 490, the Columbia Hospital for Women land purchase. This is an important bill which has already passed by the House last fall. Unfortunately, the bill never became law.

H.R. 490 authorizes a land transfer from the General Services Administration to the Columbia Hospital for Women, and mandates that the land be used solely for expanding the National Women's Health Resource Center. Under the bill's provisions, the Columbia Hospital for Women to pay $12.8 million for the property. The bill should also require the hospital to operate three satellite health care centers in the District of Columbia for women and children most in need of those services.

At a time when the Government is increasingly criticized for neglecting women's health care, I believe today's legislation offers an opportunity for our Government to demonstrate its commitment to women's health care needs.

Reports regarding the failure to include appropriate numbers of women as subjects in clinical trials, as well as the disturbingly high rate of gynecologic-obstetric surgeries are indicative of the need to better address women's reproductive health issues. Over 675,000 women underwent surgical removal of their uterus last year.

We need more research like that conducted at the National Women's Health Resource Center. Over 12,400 women die each year of ovarian cancer; 44,000 women died from breast cancer in 1990. I believe statistics like this illustrate better than anything, the great need for the services provided by the center.

Last year, I introduced the Women's Reproductive Health and Medicine Act to infuse women's health research with more money and I believe this bill moves us in that direction. Moreover, the center's strong effort to marry cutting edge research with the provision of services and information is critically important. Our efforts to expand health research would be futile if we did not also work to get that information out of the lab and into the hands of doctors and patients.

I am pleased to again support this important bill and I urge my colleagues to lend their support too.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 490, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 339, nays 69, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

YEAS—339

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Gephardt
Ackerman	Coleman	Geren
Andrews (ME)	Collins (GA)	Gilchrest
Andrews (NJ)	Collins (IL)	Gillmor
Andrews (TX)	Collins (MI)	Gilman
Applegate	Conyers	Gingrich
Archer	Cooper	Glickman
Bacchus (FL)	Coppersmith	Gonzalez
Bachus (AL)	Costello	Goodlatte
Baesler	Coyne	Gordon
Baker (CA)	Cramer	Grandy
Barcia	Crane	Green
Barlow	Crapo	Greenwood
Barrett (NE)	Danner	Gunderson
Barrett (WI)	Darden	Gutierrez
Becerra	de la Garza	Hall (OH)
Beilenson	Deal	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	DeLauro	Hamburg
Berman	Derrick	Hamilton
Bevill	Deutsch	Harman
Bilbray	Dicks	Hastert
Bishop	Dingell	Hayes
Blackwell	Dixon	Hefley
Blute	Dooley	Hefner
Boehlert	Duncan	Hilliard
Boehner	Dunn	Hinchey
Bonilla	Durbin	Hoagland
Bonior	Edwards (CA)	Hobson
Borski	Engel	Hochbrueckner
Boucher	English (AZ)	Hoekstra
Brewster	English (OK)	Hoke
Brooks	Eshoo	Holden
Browder	Evans	Horn
Brown (CA)	Everett	Houghton
Brown (FL)	Ewing	Hoyer
Brown (OH)	Fazio	Huffington
Bryant	Fields (LA)	Hughes
Bunning	Filner	Hunter
Byrne	Fingerhut	Hutchinson
Calvert	Fish	Hutto
Camp	Flake	Hyde
Canady	Foglietta	Inglis
Cantwell	Ford (MI)	Inslee
Cardin	Fowler	Jacobs
Carr	Frank (MA)	Jefferson
Castle	Franks (CT)	Johnson (CT)
Chapman	Franks (NJ)	Johnson (GA)
Clay	Frost	Johnson (SD)
Clayton	Furse	Johnson, E. B.
Clement	Gallegly	Johnston
Clinger	Gallo	Kanjorski

Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Klug
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtley
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NAYS—69

Allard
Armey
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Bartlett
Bateman
Bentley
Bilirakis
Bliley
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Coble
Combest
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Emerson
Fawell
Gekas
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Hancock
Hansen
Herger
Inhofe
Istook
Johnson, Sam
Kasich
Kim
King
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Linder
Livingston
McCandless
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Moorhead
Myers
Oxley
Packard
Petri
Rohrabacher
Roth
Royce
Schiff
Sensenbrenner
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—22

Barton
Condit
Cox
Cunningham
DeFazio
Dellums
Dickey
Edwards (TX)
Fields (TX)
Ford (TN)
Gejdenson
Gibbons
Hastings
Henry
Maloney
Margolies-Mezvinsky
McDade
Owens
Sanders
Scott
Sharp
Watt

□ 1410

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dellums and Mrs. Maloney for, with Mr. Cunningham against.

Mr. FAWELL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Michigan and Mr. THORNTON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, due to a meeting with constituents off the Hill, I missed the vote on H.R. 490, a bill to convey certain land to the Columbia Hospital for Women. Had I voted, I would have supported my colleagues in voting to authorize the sale of land to the hospital.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP). The pending business is the question of the Chair's approval of the Journal.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 256, noes 153, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

AYES—256

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Archer
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Byrne
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeLauro
Derrick
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Duncan
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English (AZ)
English (OK)
Eshoo
Evans
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gillmor
Gilman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hayes
Hefner
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Houghton
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Hyde
Inglis
Inslee
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Mann
Manton
Margolies-Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Tejeda
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOES—153

Allard
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clay
Coble
Collins (GA)
Crane
Crapo
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Dunn
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Greenwood
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Huffington
Hunter
Inhofe
Istook
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Leach
Levy
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
Machtley
Manzullo
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Murphy
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Ramstad
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer

Schiff	Solomon	Upton
Schroeder	Stearns	Vucanovich
Sensenbrenner	Stump	Walker
Shaw	Sundquist	Walsh
Shays	Talent	Weldon
Shuster	Taylor (MS)	Wolf
Skeen	Taylor (NC)	Young (AK)
Smith (MI)	Thomas (CA)	Young (FL)
Smith (OR)	Thomas (WY)	Zeliff
Smith (TX)	Torkildsen	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—21

Barton	Ford (TN)	Maloney
Condit	Gibbons	McDade
Cox	Harman	McDermott
Cunningham	Hastings	Meek
DeFazio	Henry	Sanders
Dellums	Hilliard	Scott
Fields (TX)	Hutchinson	Watt

□ 1429

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 55 on H.R. 490, I was on the floor inserting my card in the machine. I thought I had voted "aye," but my vote was not recorded. I had certainly every intention of voting in favor of H.R. 490 and thought I had done so.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on H.R. 490. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on that particular bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, because of an emergency landing by my plane on my way to Washington, I unavoidably missed rollcall vote 55 on conveyance of land to the Columbia Women's Hospital, and rollcall vote 56. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. on tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP]. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton said he was serious about deficit reduction, and he presented a serious plan. President Clinton said there would be more spending cuts, and the Democratic Congress has responded with a resounding "yes," close to $60 billion more.

President Clinton said that we should vote first on spending cuts, and that is going to happen. President Clinton said he is serious about health care reform, and he will present his plan to Congress in early May.

The President also said he was serious about doing something about the deficit crunch and the credit crunch, and he will announce his plans tomorrow.

President Clinton said he was serious about defense conversion, and he will announce his plans on Thursday.

President Clinton, Mr. Speaker, is providing leadership. We should get behind him. The American people are behind him. I know that is uncomfortable for some, but the record shows the American people are behind him, and we should do the same.

Mr. Speaker, we have a choice—positive, responsible change, or more of the same. The President understands it, the American people understand it, and now we must prove that we understand it by passing the President's package of deficit reduction and investment in the future.

The President has challenged us and the American people. He has presented a comprehensive plan that combines serious deficit reduction with a much-needed stimulus package. That plan, combined with additional spending cuts that we will offer, will result in one thing—jobs.

We must show the American people that gridlock is dead and that we can move from the status quo. We must pass this plan. Polls show that the American people overwhelmingly support the President and understand that every American must pull their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, this plan offers the best shot we have at creating jobs and moving the economy in the right direction. We must stand together and pass it.

THE LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD: A SUCCESS STORY FOR MINORITIES

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to visit the Long Beach Naval Shipyard on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. For 50 years, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has been a vital institution, not only for the Navy, not only for the city of Long Beach, but also for the entire Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernadino, and Riverside area. For $1, the land upon which the shipyard sits was given to the Navy.

For five decades, this symbiotic relationship between the community and the shipyard has grown and thrived. Needless to say, the shipyard has always served this country's national defense needs, and stands ready to do so well into the future. I would like to use this moment to highlight the one all-important aspect behind the shipyard's reputation as the most efficient, cost-effective shipyard in the Navy: its employees.

Today, minority employees are over 50 percent of its work force of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. A wide diversity of ethnic backgrounds are represented by these productive working men and women. While we as a nation still struggle with ethnic and racial tensions, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard represents a model of integration and advancement for people of color. For the African-American community in my district, the shipyard has represented a stepping stone into a future of good, high-paying, high-skilled employment when other such opportunities did not exist.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention the following article written by a very able reporter, Mr. Bill Hillburg of the Long Beach Press-Telegram. As Mr. Hillburg observes:

Given the huge impact on the African-American community, current and former shipyard employees fear that their hard-won gains may be lost amid the so-called peace dividend. "We African-Americans feel a sense of security at the shipyard and we've done a good job for the Navy and the country," said [J.B.] Larkins. "We don't deserve to be on the new list of proposed base closings (due to be released by the Pentagon on March 15)." Roosevelt Langston summed up the potential impact of a shutdown. "Losing the shipyard would be very bad for the Long Beach area as a whole," he said. "But for black communities in Long Beach and Compton it would be an economic disaster."

The story that follows tells of the hard-fought success of such leaders in the shipyard as J.B. Larkins and David Grayson, and of the men and women who went before them. It also illustrates what a devastating impact the closure of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard would have on the minority community throughout the South Bay. As we move into a new round of military base closures, this is an article that should not be missed.

[From the Long Beach Press-Telegram, Feb. 28, 1993]

THE STEP UP

(By Bill Hillburg)

LONG BEACH.—In 1940, most of Long Beach's African-Americans were employed as domestic servants, janitors or bootblacks. That same year, the city sold 105 acres of land on Terminal Island to the Navy for $1.

Three years later, the empty strand known as Brighton Beach had been transformed into the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. And the fortunes of the city's African-Americans had taken a permanent turn for the better.

Over the past 50 years, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard has evolved into the economic hub of the area's African-American community. From the day it opened in February 1943, the yard offered employment, security and advancement opportunities to African-American men and women.

Today, African-American workers account for 27 percent of the yard's 4,200 workers (an

estimated 60 percent of all yard workers are members of minority groups). They range from apprentices launching their careers to key management personnel.

The Navy began employing African-Americans in its shipyards before World War II. Among those pioneering workers were retirees Luther Evans and Percy Daggs, both of Long Beach. Evans began his career in 1939 at the Charleston (S.C.) Naval Shipyard. Daggs, a St. Louis native, was hired in 1941 at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in Hawaii.

Both Daggs and Evans were working at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked. They earned Navy commendations for their performance under fire and later worked to repair the shattered ships of the Pacific Fleet.

"I realized all of my opportunities with the Navy," said Daggs, who came to work at the Long Beach yard in 1944. "I was able to give my wife and five children a good life in Long Beach."

"I had a good career and success in Long Beach," said Evans, who came to the yard in 1949. He now shares his good fortune by doing volunteer work at the California Recreation Center and the Long Beach Senior Center.

During the war years, the yard hired thousands of African-Americans who had flocked to Long Beach from Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and other southern states. A willingness to work hard was the only criteria for employment.

The shipyard ran 'round the clock from 1943 to 1945 as 16,000 employees labored to repair ships that had been shattered at Pearl Harbor, Midway, the Coral Sea and other battles. African-American workers—who made up more than a quarter of that work force—helped to set performance records, including a one-month span during which 15 damaged ships were refitted.

After the war, the shipyard began giving hiring preference to veterans. The African-American vets who sought employment at the yard wanted more than just a job. They wanted careers.

During the war years, most African-American shipyard workers had been employed as laborers, janitors or in other menial tasks. After the war, black vets began pressing for skilled work and membership in labor unions.

Compton resident Roosevelt Langston recalled the reception he got at the shipyard in 1946. "I was among the many unwanted," he said. "And, like other blacks, the yard tried to steer me into a menial job."

Langston had served 38 months in the Pacific in the Army's all-black 76th Coast Artillery and had been trained in communications and electronics. He was offered a job pushing a broom.

It took Langston two years to fight his way into an apprentice program as a pipe coverer and insulator. But getting into his trade's union, Local 20 of the Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers, proved impossible.

While the federal government offered a degree of job security to African-American workers, their working conditions still lagged behind those of white unionized workers. And the need for union representation became even clearer to African-American workers in 1949, when the shipyard was deactivated by the Navy (it remained closed until early 1951).

"When we closed down, most white workers got placed in private industry jobs by their unions," said Langston. "We had to stick with the Navy or be unemployed. I had to go clear up to the China Lake Naval Weapons Depot for another Navy job."

Langston's union and other yard units placed a number of hurdles in the way of prospective African-American members. Local 20, for example, required new members to pay a $300 initiation fee and to be sponsored by three members in good standing.

"When you found sponsors, they had to appear in person at the union meeting held to consider new applicants (such sessions were only held twice a year). If your sponsors didn't show up, which was often the case, you didn't get in."

While the vast majority of the shipyard's union units were integrated without incident, Local 20 refused to budge. In 1962, when it was finally ordered by the Navy to begin accepting African-Americans as members, the unit's leadership opted instead to stop representing yard employees.

"Advancement was always a slow process," said Compton resident Bernard Flemons, an Army veteran from Oklahoma who began working at the yard as a welder in June, 1945. "But, all in all, the yard offered tremendous opportunity for blacks. It offered a vast variety of jobs and chances for advancement."

By the time he retired in 1971, Flemons had advanced to a supervisor's job in supply.

J.B. Larkins, a veteran of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command, took a pass when he was steered into a laborer's job in 1956. He came back to the yard on his own terms in 1959 when he was finally offered the shipfitter's job he had applied for.

"We still have to fight for our rights," said Larkins. "But, compared to the private industry, the shipyard has always offered us unsurpassed opportunity."

Langston ultimately advanced during his career, attaining a management position in personnel. In the early 1960s, he also helped to found the Brotherhood Congress, an organization that paved the way for more African-American advancement.

"Management was frustrating us one by one, so we decided to organize," said Langston. "We also decided to go to the top."

Congress members began airing their concerns in monthly meetings with the yard's Navy commanders. In turn, those Naval officers began taking interest in employees' problems and ordered reviews and reforms. By 1971, the shipyard had established an Equal Opportunity Advisory Council. Today, that labor-management panel handles most employment issues at the yard.

The shipyard's importance to the African-American community didn't end with the World War II generation. Larkins, who today leads the Long Beach Naval Shipyard Employees Association, stresses that young African-Americans are still being offered opportunities at the yard.

The yard's outreach began in the early 1970's, when young African-Americans were recruited for summer work programs.

David Grayson of Long Beach signed on as a "summer aide" in 1971, after his graduation from Dorsey High School in Los Angeles.

"I liked the work and it got me interested in electronics," he said. "I stayed with the yard, working swing shifts, while I went to UCLA. The yard allowed me to support myself during college and I earned my electrical engineering degree in 1975."

Grayson was made a supervisor in 1980 and this year was promoted to general foreman of the shipyard's electricians.

"We don't have that summer youth program anymore," noted Grayson. "It was cut during the Reagan years. I hope President Clinton will bring it back so that other young people get the same chance that I enjoyed."

Isaac Burr, a Los Angeles Jefferson High grad who was hired on as an apprentice shipfitter in 1965, can also attest to the yard's opportunities. "This place gave me a chance, and I was able to make the most of it." said Burr. Today, he is the shipyard's project superintendent and its highest-ranking African-American employee.

Wanda Heard of Compton, a personnel specialist, said the shipyard remains committed to outreach in the African-American community. She noted that, over the years, officials and workers have participated in the Watts Summer Festival and a number of job fairs. African-American employees also stage an annual Black Heritage Dinner.

The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is also a co-sponsor of the new Compton Regional Job Training Center, a $6 million facility that opened Tuesday.

Given its huge impact on the African-American community, current and former shipyard employees fear that their hardwon gains may be lost amid the so-called "peace dividend."

"We African-Americans feel a sense of security at the shipyard and we've done a good job for the Navy and the country," said Larkins. "We don't deserve to be on the new list of proposed base closings (due to be released by the Pentagon on March 15)."

Roosevelt Langston summed up the potential impact of a shutdown. "Losing the shipyard would be very bad for the Long Beach area as a whole," he said "But for black communities in Long Beach and Compton it would be an economic disaster."

NORTH AMERICAN FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT: FOOD SAFETY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at a hearing of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness on February 18, concerns were raised that the North American Free-Trade Agreement will lead to an increase in the importation of fruits and vegetables from Mexico. Mexico's standards restricting the use of pesticides on food are different than ours, in some cases considerably weaker.

Two concerns were raised. First, the Mexican Government has no enforcement mechanism to ensure that Mexican growers comply with even the standards it has established. These standards are based on those set by the International Food Organization, and permit trace levels of DDT and other substances which are not permitted in our country.

Second, our Government does not have a sufficient number of inspectors at the United States-Mexico border nor the testing capability to ensure that fruits and vegetables coming into the United States comply with our country's pesticide standards. Testing procedures used by the Food and Drug Administration are able to detect only about half of possible pesticides used.

As a result, witnesses said the reality is that Mexican growers are able to use whatever pesticides they want on produce grown in that country. According to the General Accounting Office which was also represented at our hearing, the pesticide violation rate for Mexican fruits and vegetables is more than twice as high as for United States grown produce.

Furthermore, Mexico is known to have approved uses for 58 different pesticides on food that we have not approved. In addition Mexico permits 17 pesticides to be used on food that the United States has no approved use for at all.

Six of these seventeen pesticides are used on produce Mexico exports to the United States. Mexico claims that 10 of the pesticides for which there tolerances are different than our own are critical to its agricultural industry.

The North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA] sets up a dispute settlement procedure which Mexico could use to challenge our stricter pesticide standards as being trade barriers. I am concerned because under the NAFTA procedures, the United States would have only one representative on a trinational panel to make a determination on a possible Mexican challenge.

A witness representing the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association testified that pesticide differences constitute an unfair playing field that has more than just health consequences for the United States. It has job consequences. He estimated that NAFTA could cost the State of Florida alone 50,000 jobs in its agricultural sector.

Finally, if Australian meat can enter the United States as Canadian meat simply because it is transhipped through Canada, there is certainly reason to be concerned about the transhipment of fruits and vegetables from Central and South American countries through Mexico. Given the inadequacy of Mexico's pesticide enforcement capability, this concern is considerably heightened.

We then have to ask ourselves, as we did 2 years ago, should free trade mean that we restrict our Government's efforts and responsibility for protecting the health and safety of American citizens? The answer to this question must be, a resounding "no."

Free trade must be accompanied by sufficient guarantees that health and safety standards our country has established are not compromised. Until those guarantees are firmly put in place, the benefits of free trade must be postponed.

□ 1440

REDUCE DEFICIT SPENDING BY INCREASING TAXES?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make my comments today to express my concern about the proposal to increase taxes as a way to reduce deficit spending.

I think it is, first, important that we ask ourselves: Why is reducing the deficit, why is it important that we reduce our overspending for the U.S. Government?

The fact is that our savings in this country are some of the lowest in the world. If you look at the Asian rim countries where Japan is saving 20 cents out of every dollar they earn, if you look at Korea, which saves about 35 cents out of every dollar they earn, guess what we in the United States save out of every dollar we earn: about 2 percent. That means that we have less money available not only to borrow for a college education or to buy a new car or a new home, but maybe, most importantly, it means that money is less available for business to invest in the new machinery and new equipment and the new technology that can increase our efficiency.

The United States now trails the rest of the industrialized world in terms of our rate of increase in productivity. Also, we trail the rest of the G–7 countries, the industrialized world, in terms of our investment in new machinery and new equipment and technology per worker. Now, that means that we are becoming less productive as compared to those other countries.

The capital, the savings that we have in this country is now being sucked up by a Federal Government whose spending is out of control. We have developed a credit card mentality where we are willing to borrow from future generations, from our kids and our grandkids, in order to satisfy the consumption spending that allows what many Congressmen, many politicians, think gets them reelected to office.

I say we cannot increase taxes, which are a form of savings, to pay for reduced spending at the Federal level which are also a negative form of savings, because it defeats part of the goals and part of the purpose of reducing the deficit, and that purpose is to make more money available for individuals to spend their money, their hard-earned money, I would add, the way they prefer, to have more money and capital available for business improvement and expansion so that we can have the economic recovery, so that we can regain the job growth that we have had in the past, and so that we can have a strong future for our kids and grandkids.

DISCOVERY DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 6, Guam celebrated Discovery Day. Ferdinand Magellan, Spain's famous explorer, landed on Guam on March 6, 1521, with a starving crew suffering from scurvy.

The Chamorros, the indigenous people of Guam, welcomed Magellan and his crew's arrival. The Chamorros replenished Magellan's water supply. The Chamorros stocked Magellan's ships with fresh fruits and other foods and the Chamorros extended great hospitality to Spain's explorer, who later became memorialized as the first European to circumnavigate the Earth.

During the 1500's the Chamorros were known for their expert craftsmanship in building canoes. Consequently, the Chamorros were curious about Magellan's skiffs.

Historians are not clear what caused the ensuing event, but somehow Magellan's crew believed that the Chamorros were stealing their skiff. More than likely, the Chamorro people were simply expecting reciprocity for the hospitality they extended to the intruders on the shores of Guam.

Magellan landed a crew to allegedly punish the people, and the crew burned between 40 to 50 houses, destroyed several Chamorro boats and killed 7 Chamorro men. And then they left.

It seems ironic that Guam would celebrate a day which actually led to death and destruction on the island, and it seems ironic that Guam would celebrate a day alleging its discovery, when in fact, Guam was not a desolate island; it was a populated island, with organized societal structures with a full and robust civilization.

The commemoration of Magellan's visit is now ironically merged with the celebration of Guam's native culture. Last week and this week, Guam is celebrating Chamorro Week during which schools, businesses, and community organizations take the time to reflect upon the meaning, the spirit, and the survival of the Chamorro people. As one of the originators of the celebration in Guam schools, I take great pride in acknowledging the spirit of self-renewal and self-discovery which Guam is currently undergoing.

I also must take note of the historical disaster which befell the Chamorro people of Guam as a result of contact with the Europeans. In the century after Magellan, Spanish missionaries decided to settle the Mariana Islands. As a result of this decision, war and disease reduced the native population by an estimated 90 percent. Miraculously, the people survived so that their descendants, I among them, can proudly say "we survived."

A great Chamorro leader of the 17th century saw the meaning of colonialism and the physical, as well as mental, consequences of domination. Hurau is commemorated in history as having made a speech to his warriors. I want

his speech to be inserted in the RECORD so that his generation of Chamorros can be remembered for their heroism, and so that future generations of Chamorros will be reminded of this heroism, and so that all Americans will become knowledgeable of the history and trials of a great people.

HURAU SPEECH TO HIS WARRIORS

The Europeans would have done better to remain in their own country. We have no need of their help to live happily. Satisfied with what our islands furnish us, we desire nothing else. The knowledge which they have given us has only increased our needs and stimulated our desires. They find it evil that we do not dress. If that were necessary, nature would have provided. They treat us as gross people and regard us as barbarians. But do we have to believe them? Under the pretext of instructing us they are corrupting us. They take away from us the primitive simplicity in which we live. They dare to take away our liberty which should be dearer to us than life itself. They try to persuade us that we will be happier and some of us have been blinded into believing their words. But can we have such sentiments if we reflect that we have been covered with misery and maladies ever since these foreigners have come to disturb our peace? Before they arrived on the island we did not know insects. Did we know rats, flies, mosquitoes and all the other little animals which constantly torment us? These are the beautiful presents they have made to us. And what have their floating machines brought us? Formerly we did not have rheumatism and inflamations. If we had sicknesses we had remedies for them. But they have brought us their diseases but do not teach us the remedies. Is it necessary that our cupidity and evil desires make us want to have iron and other bagatelles which only render is unhappy? The Spaniards reproach us because of our poverty, ignorance and lack of industry. But if we are poor, as they claim, then what do they search for here? If they didn't have need of us, they would not expose themselves to so many perils and make such great efforts to establish themselves in our midst. For what purpose do they teach us except to make us adopt their customs and subject ourselves to their laws and lose the precious liberty left to us by our ancestors? In a word they try to make us unhappy in the hope of an ephemereal happiness which can be enjoyed only after death.

They treat our history as fables and fictions. Haven't we the same right concerning that which they teach us as incontestable truths? They abuse our simplicity and good faith. All their skill is directed towards tricking us; all their knowledge tends only to make us unhappy. If we are ignorant and blind, as they would have us believe, it is because we have learned their evil plans too late and have allowed them to settle here. Let us not lose courage in the presence of our misfortune. They are only a handful. We can easily defeat them. Even though we don't have their deadly weapons which spread destruction all over, we can overcome them by our number. We are stronger than we think and we can quickly free ourselves from these foreigners and regain our former freedom.

I take the opportunity to bring this historical background to the House in order to provide the basis of understanding for a very important piece of legislation, which will be introduced this month, the Commonwealth bill for Guam.

After four centuries of colonial rule, Spanish, American, and Japanese, the people of Guam are entering a new world of self-discovery.

Discovery by others is not nearly as important as discovery of one's self.

Definition by others is meaningless if you cannot initially define yourself.

Determination of your future pales in significance to self-determination.

Guam, in full partnership with the United States, and in strong desire to remain an integral part of the United States, is now undergoing a process of self-discovery, self-definition, and self-determination.

This process will eventually wind its way through this body and call upon each and everyone of us to, not only treat with respect the experiences of the people of Guam, but to fully apply the best principles of democracy and fair play which makes America the great Nation that she is.

In the coming weeks, I will explain in greater detail the Guam proposal for Commonwealth, their proposal for partnership, the proposal for justice, democracy, and fair play for a unique, but important, part of the American family.

In conclusion, I must believe that Guam celebrates Discovery Day to recognize our rich culture, to understand our true history, which will enable us to understand how we are perceived, to articulate our true history so that we, along with the United States, in this New World order era, can redefine, yet maintain, our strong relationship, yet allow Guam to have a greater voice in how Guam is governed.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE ACT EXPLANATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to provide a complete explanation of the legislation I introduced this afternoon, the Transportation of Produce [TOP] Act. I introduced this bill for several reasons: to feed undernourished and hungry Americans without undermining the objectives of USDA farm surplus removal programs, to create badly needed jobs, and to open a dialog on an underutilized budget account under the administrative control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

My initial interest in this bill arose when I discovered that there are fresh market produce commodities which are often destroyed or not harvested because the produce does not meet the minimum size, grade, or other specifications required under various Government-sanctioned marketing orders. These orders are developed and approved by grower committees to effectuate orderly marketing of specified fresh fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural crops grown in certain regions of the country. Although marketing orders help growers make a profit on their commodity, and are intended to achieve other beneficial objectives, they can also lead to the waste of some of our agricultural bounty. For example, last year under the California tree fruit agreement, it was estimated that 5 million pounds of peaches and nectarines did not meet market order size standards. The market order prohibited the selling of this fruit on the fresh markets, even though the fruit was perfect in every way except for its size.

Some of this fruit was in fact used—for example, the marketing order permits it to be processed into dried or canned goods at plants—for which growers are paid a much lower price than they would be for fruit bound for the fresh market. Often, these growers find it more economical to simply leave it on the trees, or on the ground. Since there are Federal marketing orders for 43 commodities such as potatoes, onions, and table grapes, try to imagine the amounts of produce that are going to waste. This is truly shameful as each month more than 20 million Americans rely on food banks and soup kitchens.

Growers are permitted under the orders to donate this excess fruit to local food distribution sites such as food banks, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters, and some do. There are currently no restrictions on growers for donating food, nor should there ever be a need for such restrictions. Growers decide on the marketing order, and growers decide who will receive their excess commodity. Under my bill, none of these factors will change. My bill will simply ensure that food which growers wish to donate, but are unable to because they lack the funds, workers, transportation, or other resources, can have their produce harvested, collected, and delivered to a food distribution site, using section 32 money, which is explained below.

Under my bill, the Department of Agriculture would be required to expend for TOP at least 25 percent of the so-called section 32 contingency fund [CF]. This CF is a discretionary pot of USDA-controlled money for making emergency purchases of surplus commodities during the course of the fiscal year. USDA can carry over up to $300 million from one fiscal year to the next in unused section 32 moneys, and much of this ends up in the CF.

As an example, here is how the contingency fund was determined—and how much of it was spent for emergency surplus purchases—for fiscal year 1991: at the start of the year, the entire section 32 account had about $5.453 billion at its disposal; this represented the equivalent of 30 percent of

prior-year customs receipts, plus more than $300 million in unobligated or recovered funds from the prior year.

Of this $5.453 billion, $71 million was transferred to the Commerce Department for fisheries-related activities—Federal law requires this transfer, which is based on 30 percent of the revenue earned from fish product imports. Another $14 million went to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service for administrative expenses associated with its direct food purchasing services and its oversight of Federal marketing orders. Another $351 million was set aside for direct commodity purchases mandated by the National School Lunch Act. Finally, about $4.7 billion was transferred directly to the cash account of the child nutrition programs run by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service. That left approximately $316 million for USDA to spend during the course of the fiscal year for emergency surplus commodity purchases. It actually spent about $54 million for such emergency purchases, leaving an unobligated CF at the end of fiscal 1991 of $262 million.

My research shows that over the past 11 years, an unobligated, carryover, balance averaging $186 million existed at the start of each fiscal year. This is in effect, the so-called section 32 CF. Out of this total, an average of only about $55 million was expended for emergency buys over the course of the years. This still left $130 million for other buys. Twenty-five percent of this total, the amount my bill would require USDA to spend, would have averaged about $32 million annually for the TOP Program. This would still have left an average of nearly $100 million in the section 32 contingency fund at years' end.

I understand that there will be some hesitancy on the part of the Department of Agriculture, and on the part of the subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies under the Appropriations Committee to utilize this fund. The fund has always been jealously guarded by agricultural commodity groups who have come to rely on it for emergency surplus purchases over the course of a given year. I understand their hesitancy, but in the name of fiscal responsibility, in the name of jobs, and in the name of millions of undernourished and hungry Americans, this Congress must use all resources available to the Nation. The section 32 contingency fund is an emergency fund. I believe that 30 million hungry Americans can be called a national emergency, and I believe that the matter in which the proposed allocations would be used is consistent with the purpose of the contingency fund. It will benefit the agricultural producers because it will be encouraging the domestic consumption of farm products by diverting surpluses from normal channels and expanding that use by low-income groups—an explicit purpose of the section 32 authorizing legislation. I believe Congress should mandate the use of this fund for the purposes of this act.

There has been discussion about eliminating the marketing order system. However, I do not believe that Congress will be able to reach a consensus on ending marketing orders. The reason for this is that marketing orders are agreed to be growers of any particular commodity. The selection of the specifications of the marketing order must in general be agreed upon by two-thirds of growers of a commodity. By decreasing the amount of produce introduced into the primary market, the cost of the produce is increased which increases profits for growers. For this reason, I do not oppose marketing orders, I only oppose the waste of an abundant and nutritious food source.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that my bill is good policy, with low implementation and administrative costs. Precedent exists for the types of contracts which would be established by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Transportation, and for nonprofit and other private sector participation.

In closing, this plan is very simple. It will prevent the waste of tons of unused produce, it will create many jobs in the transportation industry, and it will feed numerous undernourished and hungry Americans. The Federal Government will only act as a facilitator, with a minimum of interaction with the day-to-day operations of the Transport of Produce [TOP] Program. The benefits of this act far outweigh any gain in protecting the sanctity of the contingency fund, and I urge my colleagues to consider this as they judge the value inherent in this bill.

As the numbers published following this statement in the contingency fund analysis demonstrate, the lowest amount in the CF surplus (in 1985) was approximately $37 million. Twenty-five percent of this amount is about $9 million. In 1985, that would have meant an estimated $9 million would have been spent to feed Americans and put them to work. Even after spending these funds, over $27 million would have remained at year's end in the contingency fund. In 1992, $159 million remained in the CF, after all surplus farm purchases were made. That would have meant that nearly $40 million would have been spent to feed the hungry and create jobs. In 1992, nearly $120 million still would have remained in the contingency fund at year's end.

Allowing this money to sit, unused, in this contingency fund is simply abominable. We have food going to waste while there are mouths to feed, and while there is a dire need to create jobs. We have the resources to accomplish this goal. My bill takes all of these factors into account. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

USDA CONTINGENCY FUND [CF] SURPLUS—1983–93

[In thousands of dollars]

	CF [1]	CF—		25 percent of CF surplus	CF funds remaining
		Spent [2]	Surplus		
Year:					
1983	$281,701	$75,437	$206,264	$51,566	$154,698
1984	185,355	99,191	86,169	21,692.25	64,476.75
1985	95,218	58,111	37,107	9,276.75	27,830.25
1986	178,830	44,122	134,708	33,677	101,031
1987	158,931	12,054	146,877	36,719.25	110,157.75
1988	221,589	98,325	123,264	30,816	92,448
1989	116,868	7,359	109,509	27,377	82,132
1990	132,717	26,474	106,243	26,560.75	79,682.25
1991	294,168	54,284	239,884	59,971	179,913
1992	262,430	102,928	159,502	39,875.5	119,626.5
1993 (estimate)	120,787	24,100	96,687	24,171.75	72,515.25
Average	186,235.8	54,762.30	131,474	32,882.1	98,591.88

[1] Represents unobligated sec. 32 balance at start of year.

[2] Represents funds spent for emergency surplus removal.

Definition: Sec. 32 funding is a permanent appropriation, equivalent to 30 percent of U.S. customs receipts, authorized under sec. 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 74–320). The CF portion of sec. 32 is determined annually based upon funds remaining after USDA determines its other allocations for sec. 32 dollars. By law, up to $300,000,000 of the prior year's unexpended funds can be carried over to the next year, and used for the CF.

Findings: The average annual USDA sec. 32 unobligated balance (in effect, the CF) for the past 11 years is approximately $186,000,000. The average amount spent annually over the past 10 years from the CF for emergency farm surplus removals and other purposes is approximately $55,000,000. The average amount in the annual CF "surplus" is $131,000,000. The average amount that would be spent on the TOP Program annually would be approximately $32,000,000. This would still leave an annual average of nearly $100,000,000 in the emergency contingency fund, after the TOP Program is funded.

□ 1450

PROTECTIVE SAFER MEDICAL DEVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINK). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, neither you nor I know the incredible horror affiliated with an accidental needlestick. Melissa Campbell of San Francisco, however, did know firsthand. Five and a half years ago, while working as a nurse in the AIDS unit of a hospital, she gave a patient an injection, crossed her hands while removing the needle and jabbed herself. Melissa Campbell died in November 1992 from AIDS.

It is essential that health care workers like Melissa Campbell be protected. Her suffering could have been prevented with the use of protective medical devices in the workplace. Representative RANGEL and I are today reintroducing a bill designed to provide a safer workplace for health care personnel.

This bill would put the most valuable protective tool into the hands of frontline health care workers and health care administrators—information. This bill requires the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration to devise safety performance standards and to annually update these standards with attention to how the devices currently on the market measure up. It is expected that the Commissioner would look to experts in the field when developing these performance standards. This information will support the work of union representatives, hospital administrators, and others who have the goal of incorporating the safest technologies available.

The bill will also use the Tax Code to make it economical for health facilities to use safer needle devices. The tax provision will not take effect until 1997 so as to give manufacturers, marketers, and health care facilities time to develop the most reliable, low-cost, mass-produced safe needles possible. Using the Tax Code to place a temporary excise tax on unsafe needles bought by health care providers will ensure that there is a future mass market for safer needles, and this mass market will in turn result in manufacturing economies of scale that should greatly reduce the price of safer needles. Individual purchasers, such as insulin-using diabetics, would not pay any extra.

THE PROBLEM

Health care workers have long been aware of the risk of on-the-job exposure to infectious diseases. However, with AIDS, hepatitis B, and drug-resistant tuberculosis increasing, the workplace can be deadly without proper safeguards. For these caregivers, a split second prick from a hypodermic needle can mean a year of unmeasurable fear while they wait to see if they become infected with a disease which may end in chronic debilitation or death.

The protection of health care workers from the hazard of needlesticks has been tragically neglected. Today alone, more than 2,100 health care workers will have sustained preventable needlesticks, and 44 of them will plunge needlessly into crisis and uncertainty as they begin their wait for HIV or hepatitis test results.

Current estimates are that 800,000 accidental needlesticks occur each year. Over 50 percent of these are caused by unnecessary needles, that is, needles used to access intravenous equipment. In a recent report, a University of California at San Francisco professor disclosed that 22 percent of medical students and 15 percent of dental students were accidentally exposed to blood last year. Approximately 15 percent of all nurses receive accidental needlesticks each year and in one hospital 8 percent of all employees sustain a needle injury in 1 year.

ACCIDENTS CAN BE REDUCED

Experts estimate that half of needlestick injuries could be eliminated with the use of improved devices which minimize exposure to contaminated needles. Many new products have been introduced into the market that attempt to make devices with needles safer. Self-sheathing hypodermic needles and catheter connections are available but are not yet in widespread use due to a higher price for safer devices as compared to conventional needles.

In a study conducted by the New York State Department of Health in 1991, after implementation of devices using safer technologies, the number of sharps-related injuries decreased 30.8 percent and IV-related injuries decreased 75 to 93 percent. Data gathered by Dr. Hanine Jagger, and others, at the University of Virginia suggest that "88 percent of needlesticks could potentially be eliminated by product redesign or substitution."

THE COST DIFFERENTIAL

Many health care facilities have not adopted this equipment due to the cost involved. As an example, for a hospital to transition to a needleless IV system can cost as much as $10,000 for each 100 beds. Currently, IV systems with safety devices can cost as much as 2.5 to 6.5 times the current market rate for devices without safety features.

What may not be apparent to health care facility administrators is that the cost of one needlestick resulting in HIV infection exceeds the average cost of converting one hospital to a needleless system. For example, the estimated average cost of treating just 1 person with AIDS is $102,000 while the cost of converting an average 300-bed hospital to a safer device is only $31,000. As product designs improve, and as incorporation of these technologies becomes more widespread, the savings to life and ledger will increase as well.

As to non-IV system needle devices, which are often referred to as "sharps," much progress can also be made. Presently, the annual cost of producing one safer "sharp" device is approximately 90 cents per needle. However, with mass production, manufacturers estimate the production costs of this safer needle device to drop to just 14 cents. This bill will encourage just such low-cost production.

Regardless of the cost differential, this is a safety step which should be taken. As K. Seifert, director of sales, BioPlexus, Inc., stated in his testimony before the Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities, and Energy, on February 7, 1992, "In any other high risk occupation, no one would be asked to justify the cost of safety goggles compared to losing an eye. The risk from a needlestick is not to sight but to life."

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, this is a tax bill, but I expect—I hope—it will never raise a dime. Its purpose is to signal to the marketplace that a change is needed to save lives by eliminating unsafe devices in an area where we know how to do better. Passing this bill in 1993 could ensure that by the beginning of 1997, health care professionals would be free from the fear of contracting deadly diseases through accidental needlesticks.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 36 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to certain other excise taxes) is amended by inserting after subchapter D the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter E—Certain Medical Items

"Sec. 4491. Imposition of tax.

"Sec. 4492. Definitions and special rules.

"SEC. 4491. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—There is hereby imposed on the taxable sale of any taxable medical item a tax of 10 cents per item.

"(b) TERMINATION.—No tax shall be imposed by this section on any sale after December 31, 1999.

"SEC. 4492. DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.

"(a) TAXABLE MEDICAL ITEM.—For purposes of this subchapter—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term "taxable medical item' means any item—

"(A) which is—

"(i) a syringe, or

"(ii) an item which is designed to be part of an intravenous system and to which a standard prescribed under paragraph (2) applies,

"(B) which is manufactured or produced in the United States or entered into the United States for consumption, use, or warehousing, and

"(C) which does not meet the applicable standard prescribed under paragraph (2).

"(2) ANTINEEDLESTICK PREVENTION STANDARDS.—Not later than the date 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration shall prescribe safety performance standards for syringes, and such components of intravenous systems as such Commissioner deems appropriate, for purposes of preventing accidental needlestick injuries to health care providers. Not less frequently than annually, such Commissioner shall review such standards and make such revisions as such Commissioner may deem appropriate. Before prescribing any such standards or making any revisions of such standards, such Commissioner shall consult with appropriate private sector experts.

"(3) EXEMPTIONS.—The Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration may by regulation provide for such exemptions from the tax imposed by section 4491 as such Commissioner may deem appropriate.

"(b) TAXABLE SALE.—For purposes of this subchapter—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'taxable sale' means any sale of a taxable medical item to a health care provider for use in the United States in providing health care services, but only if such sale is the first sale to such a provider for such use after manufacture, production, or importation.

"(2) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term 'health care provider' means any person or entity (including a governmental entity) which provides services covered under the insurance program established by title XVIII

of the Social Security Act and which has a provider number issued pursuant to such program.

"(c) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subchapter—

"(1) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' has the meaning given such term by section 4612(a)(4).

"(2) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES FROM PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The provisions of subsections (a)(3) and (b)(3) of section 7652 shall not apply to the tax imposed by section 4491."

(b) The table of subchapters for chapter 36 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to subchapter D the following new item:

"Subchapter E. Certain medical items."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply to sales after December 31, 1996.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today, on account of family illness.

Mr. MCDADE (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

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 Member (at the request of Mr. DICKEY) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss COLLINS of Michigan) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Miss COLLINS of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 15 minutes each day, on March 10, 11, and 12.

Mr. CONYERS, for 60 minutes each day, on March 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and 31.

Mr. SKELTON, for 60 minutes, on March 12.

Mr. POSHARD, for 60 minutes each day, on March 16 and 17.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DICKEY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHAEFER.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. GILMAN.

Ms. SNOWE.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss COLLINS of Michigan) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. KREIDLER.

Mr. STARK in three instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. TOWNS.

Mr. LEVIN.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. GLICKMAN.

Mrs. MALONEY.

Mr. MATSUI in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 10, 1993, at 1 o'clock p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

865. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

866. A letter from the Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "Omnibus Nuclear Power Safety and Security Enhancement Act of 1993"; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and the Judiciary.

867. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting on behalf of the President, the annual report on the Panama Canal Treaties, Fiscal Year 1992, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3871; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

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:

Ms. SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 119. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-27). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-28). 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:

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 1248. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for the review of the extent to which foreign countries are in compliance with bilateral trade agreements with the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BUYER, Mr. COX, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HOKE, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. POMBO, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mrs. MALONEY):

H.R. 1249. A bill to permit Members of the House of Representatives to use their unspent official allowances for college scholarships for residents of their congressional districts and for reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. TAUZIN):

H.R. 1250. A bill to amend the coastwise trade laws to clarify their application to certain passenger vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BARTLETT (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. CANADY, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. COX, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. EVERETT, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOKE, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. KIM, Mr. KING, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KLUG, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. MICA, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. POMBO, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. QUINN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. PENNY):

H.R. 1251. A bill to permit Members of the House of Representatives to use their unspent official allowances for reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BUNNING:

H.R. 1252. A bill to repeal title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 1253. A bill to give the President line-item veto rescission authority over appropriation bills; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Miss COLLINS of Michigan (for herself, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms.

NORTON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 1254. A bill to encourage and assist producers, processors, and other handlers of agricultural commodities to donate edible, but unmarketable, agricultural commodities to food banks, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters, to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 1255. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to extend the penalties for fraud and abuse assessed against providers under the medicare program and State health care programs to providers under all health care plans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut:

H.R. 1256. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require State unemployment insurance laws to establish a system under which workers may purchase insurance to cover the costs of health insurance during periods of unemployment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. GONZALEZ):

H.R. 1257. A bill to reconstitute the Federal Insurance Administration as an independent agency within the executive branch, provide for minimum standards applicable to foreign insurers and reinsurers providing insurance in the United States, make liquidity assistance available to well-capitalized insurance companies, and provide for public access to information regarding the availability of insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KLECZKA:

H.R. 1258. A bill to amend the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 to require that indentures prohibit corporate acquisitions or reorganizations unless the successor corporation assumes the responsibility to make payments under the indenture; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANTOS:

H.R. 1259. A bill to provide for the economic conversion and diversification of industries in the defense industrial base of the United States that are adversely affected by significant reductions in spending for national defense; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Education and Labor, Small Business, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. GRAMS):

H.R. 1260. A bill to provide for the establishment of a joint aeronautical research and development program between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MACHTLEY:

H.R. 1261. A bill to prohibit any type of class III gaming on Indian lands within a State except for the type of class III gaming specifically allowed by that State; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANTON (for himself and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.R. 1262. A bill to require explosive materials to contain taggants which enable law enforcement authorities to trace the source of the explosive material, whether before or after detonation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLOSKEY:

H.R. 1263. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to determine whether individuals entitled to benefits under the Medicare Program meet the requirements for status as qualified Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicaid Program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 1264. A bill to amend section 203 of the National Housing Act to reduce the minimum downpayment required for a mortgage on a 1- to 4-family residence located in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, or the Virgin Islands to be eligible for mortgage insurance under such act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 1265. A bill to provide for special immigrant status for certain aliens working as journalists in Hong Kong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAVENEL:

H.R. 1266. A bill to provide permanent duty-free treatment for certain menthol feedstocks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1267. A bill to grant state status to Indian tribes for purposes of enforcement of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (for himself and Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona):

H.R. 1268. A bill to assist the development of tribal judicial systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 1269. A bill to establish a comprehensive recovery program for communities, businesses, and workers adversely affected by the closure or realignment of military installations; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Government Operations, Education and Labor, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ZIMMER:

H.R. 1270. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make non-dischargeable claims of governmental units for costs that are incurred to abate hazardous substances and for which the debtor is liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, certain claims under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and claims under State laws similar in subject matter to such acts; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. TANNER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FINGERHUT, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution to express the sense of Congress that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should refrain from further processing restructuring proceedings pursuant to Order No. 636 until 60 days after the submission to Congress of the General Accounting Office's study of the economic impacts of the order on residential, commercial, and other end-users of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning April 12, 1993, as "National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. LLOYD (for herself and Mr. FISH):

H.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to designate the periods commencing on November 28, 1993, and ending on December 4, 1993, and commencing on November 27, 1994, and ending on December 3, 1994, as "National Home Care Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.J. Res. 140. Joint resolution designating the first week of October 1993 as "National Safe Place Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT:

H.J. Res. 141. Joint resolution declaring October as Filipino American History Month; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LAZIO, and Mr. HYDE):

H.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution designating the month of August as "National Lighthouse Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr RAHALL, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KING, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H. Res. 120. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives against the enactment of any reduction or delay in cost-of-living adjustments for beneficiaries under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H. Res. 121. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Hunger; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KING:

H. Res. 122. Resolution to establish a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

53. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, relative to base closure; to the Committee on Armed Services.

54. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of West Virginia, relative to desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

55. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, relative to organ and tissue donation programs; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. BILBRAY introducted a bill (H.R. 1271) for the relief of Peter J. Montagnoli; which was referred 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. 14: Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. FINGERHUT, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.R. 26: Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 28: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 94: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 97: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. YATES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FROST, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 109: Mr. LAZIO and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.R. 118: Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 138: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 159: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. MOLINARI, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 170: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 171: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 224: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 266: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. KOPETSKI, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 322: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BARLOW, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 356: Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 424: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 467: Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MINK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MCHALE, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. WASHINGTON.

H.R. 470: Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 471: Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 509: Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 513: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. MICA, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 522: Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. E.B. JOHNSON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 556: Mr. KLEIN.

H.R. 571: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 578: Mr. GLICKMAN and Ms. MEEK.

H.R. 658: Mr. CARR.

H.R. 749: Mr. KOLBE and Mr. REED.

H.R. 772: Mr. PARKER, Mrs. FOWLER, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 773: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. KYL, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. ARMEY, and Ms. MOLINARI.

H.R. 786: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 790: Mr. MINGE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HAMBURG, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 794: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. PICKLE.

H.R. 801: Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 830: Mr. DREIER.

H.R. 857: Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 874: Ms. BYRNE.

H.R. 882: Mr. KYL.

H.R. 887: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 929: Ms. SNOWE, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. HANCOCK.

H.R. 947: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ.

H.R. 963: Mr. MCCLOSKEY and Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 999: Mr. REED, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 1009: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1026: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BAKER of California, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1032: Mr. RIDGE.

H.R. 1035: Mr. LAZIO and Mr. LEVY.

H.R. 1036: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 1051: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 1112: Mr. MORAN and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 1131: Mr. ALLARD, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. LEVY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 1132: Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.R. 1141: Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 1157: Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KING, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1172: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. DARDEN.

H.R. 1174: Mr. DE LUGO and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1191: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. HERGER.

H.J. Res. 10: Mr. LAZIO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 78: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KING, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SABO, and Mr. WALSH.

H.J. Res. 111: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FROST, and Mr. HANSEN.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. HERGER.

H.J. Res. 135: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. LEVY, and Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. DUNN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. TANNER.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MCHALE, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. KYL.

H. Con. Res. 20: Ms. MEEK, Ms. NORTON, Ms. E.B. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mrs. MINK, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. EVANS.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. STARK, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAMBURG, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. FROST, Mr. TORRES, Mr. REED, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. POMEROY.

H. Con. Res. 45: Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. BLUTE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROYCE, Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PORTER, Mr. KYL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. LEACH.

H. Res. 35: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LEVY, and Mr. WASHINGTON.

H. Res. 50: Mr. BAKER of Callifornia.

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. 490: Mr. DORNAN.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4

By Mr. SOLOMON:

—Insert after section 2003 of the bill the following section:

SEC. 2004. ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF ALIENS INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS.

(a) ADMISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulations or directives concerning the exclusion of aliens on health related grounds, infection with HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus, shall constitute a communicable disease of public health significance for purposes of section 212(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(A)(1)(A)(i)).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The President shall submit a report by September 1, 1993, containing—

(1) An assessment of the anticipated costs of the admission to the United States of persons with HIV to public health care programs, including such costs as will be borne by States and municipalities, and private insurers and health care providers;

(2) an estimate of the number and origins of persons infected with HIV likely to seek entry into the United States before December 31, 2003;

(3) an assessment of the effectiveness of the Immigration and Nationality Act in preventing persons entering the United States likely to become a public charge, as well as the ability to enforce this Act with regard to persons infected with potentially costly health conditions including, but not limited to HIV;

(4) the cost implications of refugees entering or likely to enter the United States, who carry the HIV virus;

(5) a comparison of the anticipated public and private health care costs associated with aliens infected with HIV with the cost attributable to the entry of aliens suffering from other health conditions.

(c) HIV TESTING.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health

and Human Services, shall provide for the testing of aliens for infection with HIV in accordance with the policy in effect on January 1, 1993.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (e) may be waived by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services for non-immigrants who, except for the provisions of this Act, would be admissible to the United States, and who seek admission for 30 days or less for the purpose of—

(1) attending educational or medical conferences;

(2) receiving medical treatment;

(3) visiting close family members;

(4) conducting temporary business activities; or

(5) visiting for pleasure (tourism);

and in addition such non-immigrants may be admitted without questions as to whether they are carriers of the HIV virus, at the discretion of the Attorney General.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prescribe regulations concerning communicable diseases of public health significance, other than infection with the human immunodeficiency virus in accordance with section 212(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(A)(i)).

House Resolution 119

By Mr. SOLOMON:

—Strike all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes, and the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. After general debate which shall be confined to the bill and the amendment made in order by this resolution, and which shall not exceed two hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, and the amendment shall be considered as having been read. It shall be in order to consider the amendment printed in the Congressional Record of March 9, 1993, by, and if offered by, Representative Solomon of New York, or a designee, said amendment shall not be subject to amendment but shall be debatable for not more than exceed 30 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by Representative Solomon and a Member opposed thereto, and all points of order against said amendment for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 7 of rule XVI are hereby waived. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.".