

to make sure that this does not happen to one child in this country. And law enforcement has resources, and they are doing everything they can, and are interviewing every person they possibly can, and following up thousands of leads as they come up in this case, and I know I appreciate it, and I know the Ryce family appreciates that as well, and hopefully for those people that are watching, because that is really what this special order is for, as I have learned more about this, the cases that are solved are solved because of people like the people watching an incident, a flash, a child in a restaurant, a face in a car passing, a child anywhere, and there are resources in this country, the 800 numbers we are talking. They follow up, they do follow up. The resources are there. We have put resources into it, and I am asking people, and I am praying and hoping people—I know the Ryce family is watching, too—that we will get a lead and that we will find Jimmy very, very shortly, and he will be with you and with our community again.

Let me just ask one last time if we can just ask the camera to focus in on Jimmy Ryce.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to discuss the heartbreaking and devastating issue of missing children. As a mother of two beautiful children, I can think of few things as frightening for a parent than learning that your child is missing. Thus, it saddens me deeply to know that every day in this country parents, and families, are forced to face this fear.

In 1994, more than 800,000 children were reported missing to the police and the FBI's national crime information computer [NCIC]—more than 2,000 children every day. The largest number were runaways; followed by lost children; family abductions; and short-term sexually motivated non-family abductions. There are approximately 300 serious child kidnapping cases each year—five or six children each week—cases in which the child is abducted by a stranger and murdered, ransomed, or taken with the intent to be kept.

In 1994, 99 percent of the reported missing children cases were resolved by local and state police. We have made progress since the Missing Children Act was signed into law in 1982. New resources and technology have been crucial in assisting searches and investigations. A national network exists with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] at the hub, transmitting images and information instantly around the country. The FBI's new Child Abduction and Serial Killers Unit ensures rapid, priority response in the most serious cases. And in 1994, Congress created the Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children, with agents from seven Federal law enforcement agencies, headed by the FBI, working with the NCMEC in difficult cases.

The legacy of America's missing children can be seen in the new laws, heightened public awareness, improved response from law enforcement and unprecedented national attention to prevention and education which exist today. Progress has been made to better protect our Nation's children, but much remains to be done.

Most missing children do return home safely, but this face is of little comfort to the families of those children who are never found or who are found dead. We, in Congress, must work to reduce the numbers of missing, abducted, runaway, and thrown away—children who are thrown out of their homes—children.

There are a number of things which remain to be done to improve outcomes for missing and exploited children. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has suggested that:

Uniform reporting procedures should be implemented to improve monitoring of reports of crimes against children.

Each State should create a missing and exploited children clearinghouse.

States would establish policies and procedures to be followed in conducting missing child investigations to address initial response, information gathering, required NCIC and other database entries, interviews with family members, search procedures, supervisory responsibilities, and post-recovery interviews.

The States should also establish procedures for law enforcement agencies for taking missing child reports that include immediate acceptance of a missing child report without a waiting period, and the immediate entry of all descriptive information into the NCIC and other relevant databases.

States should require specialized training in missing and exploited child issues as part of their basic law enforcement training programs.

States should establish policies and procedures to ensure the immediate coordination of information exchange on unidentified persons with missing child information on the NCIC.

Each State should mandate that healthcare facilities establish policies and procedures to promote the protection of infants and the reduction of infant abduction.

States should implement records-flagging procedures and require that new-school enrollment records be submitted to the State missing children clearinghouse to determine whether abducted or missing children are enrolled in schools.

States should adopt comprehensive policies and procedures to address family abduction issues including modifying existing criminal custodial interference statutes to make them uniformly state the potential criminal liability of abductors who conceal or remove a child in violation of the custody rights of the other parent.

It is also important that a parent's lack of resources do not hinder the reunification of the parent and the missing child. National, State, and local bar associations should encourage members to take family abduction and disputed custody cases pro bono or on a sliding fee scale.

Policies and laws on family abduction, domestic violence, and child abuse should be coordinated so that the focus is always on the best interest of the child. Similarly, encouraging resolution of custody disputes outside of the adversarial process will reduce the likelihood that abduction will occur.

States should adopt and implement a comprehensive criminal justice system response to the problem of sex offenders.

Every State should make the possession of child pornography a felony criminal offense.

State policies and procedures in dealing with juvenile prostitution should treat the issue as a form of child sexual victimization and

focus criminal justice, legal, and social service resources on treating the child victim.

States should enact a child victim's bill of rights to incorporate basic protections into State law.

Each State should provide for, or support, research-based, comprehensive, age-appropriate personal safety curricula in its elementary and secondary schools.

Parents can also help prevent child abduction and exploitation. I urge parents to be sensitive to changes in your children's behavior, be alert to a teenager or adult who is paying an unusual amount of attention to your children or giving them inappropriate or expensive gifts, teach your children to trust their own feelings, and assure them that they have the right to say no to what they sense is wrong and tell your children that no one should approach them or touch them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable.

The problem of child abduction and exploitation transcends politics, race and socioeconomic status. To Californians, it takes the face of Polly Klaas, in Florida, it is that of Adam Walsh, and in the country's heartland it comes as Jacob Wetterling. In the Northeast, it is seen in the pictures of Sara Anne Wood and Etan Patz. In the South, it is in the photographs of Yusef Bell and the 28 other children from Atlanta who were reported missing and found murdered from 1979 to 1980. To our Nation's seniors, the image of Charles and Anne Lindbergh pleading for their kidnapped baby is forever imprinted in our memories.

We must work together to protect our Nation's children so that they can grow up to become happy, healthy and productive adults. We owe it to the families of missing and exploited children and we owe it to the children of this Nation. Thank you.

#### FAITH AND POLITICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AL-LARD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POSHARD] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY].

#### DEBT CEILING

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, we keep hearing the debt ceiling and the need to extend it to prevent default. We also keep hearing about the need to balance the budget and the need to finish appropriations bills. I think all of this is very confusing to the American people.

Let's be clear. Appropriations, reconciliation and the debt are three separate issues although they are often thrown about together.

Appropriations is about keeping the Government open. The President has signed only 2 of the 13 appropriation bills despite the fact that the fiscal year started October 1. In the absence of 13 full year appropriation bills, we have been operating under a continuing resolution. This is a temporary stop-gap measure designed to keep the Government open until we can complete

work on the remaining 11 full year appropriation. The continuing resolution expires on November 13. We must either complete work on the remaining appropriations or pass another continuing resolution by then in order to prevent a government shutdown. A Government shutdown means closing Government offices and national parks.

The reconciliation bill currently includes the majority's plan for balancing the budget and a permanent extension of the debt ceiling. The two are tied by tradition, rather than necessity. Balancing the budget is an important task and one Democrats and Republicans have been debating all year. We should balance budget and this member believes we will when all is said and done and both sides of the aisle sit down and negotiate. The problem is such negotiations take time. And time is something we simply don't have when it comes to the debt ceiling.

The debt ceiling is simply the limit the Treasury may borrow. Treasury Secretary Rubin has said that we are very close to that ceiling today and Treasury would exceed it sometime between November 6 and November 15 without congressional action. While it is clear that the debt ceiling will be raised in the long run, it is not clear that a reconciliation bill can be enacted before we hit the debt ceiling. The President has threatened to veto reconciliation in its current form due to policy concerns over Medicare, Medicaid and spending priorities.

It therefore makes sense for the Congress to pass a temporary debt ceiling as an interim measure to prevent default while a balanced budget agreement can be hammered out. Some have said that such a step isn't necessary because a default wouldn't cause serious problems in the economy. I strongly disagree.

Remember we have never exceeded the debt ceiling so no one really knows what will happen but we do know that exceeding the debt limit means that U.S. debt obligations come due and the United States refuses to pay. Given that U.S. Treasury securities are seen as the soundest investment in the world, this would be a very serious development. Much of the economy is based on confidence. Think about the effect on the stock market, the dollar, the bond market, not to mention the economy be if the United States even for a short time says "no we can't pay our debt right now".

At the very least, it would mean that the next time we go to sell bonds U.S. Treasury securities, purchasers are going to demand an interest rate higher than they otherwise would have because of the increased risk. Keep in mind that currently U.S. Treasury debt finances \$4.9 trillion in debt. So even a risk premium of ten basis points—one tenth of one percent—will mean \$3-\$4 billion in added annual interest we must pay on all our debt for the future!

While the debt ceiling and a potential default are esoteric issues to most Americans, they do effect the lives of

average families very directly. Fully 31 percent of American households have mutual funds, many of which are invested in Treasury securities or the stock market. Both credit cards and auto loans often are pegged to Treasury interest rates. And fully 9.5 million American families have adjustable rate mortgages, a majority of which are pegged to Treasury interest rates. Therefore, millions of American families would feel a direct impact of a default.

When all is all is said and done, the debt ceiling will be increased. We shouldn't hold the economy or average American families hostage to a partisan debate on a balanced budget. We should enact an extension in the debt ceiling immediately.

□ 2145

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am very nervous about taking the floor tonight, because I want to talk about two topics which perhaps never should be discussed together. Those topics are faith and politics. I have listened over the past few years to the growing public cynicism of our own people toward our own government. I have listened to them, in one town meeting after another, proclaim their distrust, their lack of confidence in us, their sense that we have somehow abandoned ethical considerations in our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, I listened very carefully this afternoon to the debate on abortion, and I was so grieved in my conscience about this issue because of the tone it has taken on as a point of division in our country. I always feel troubled in my spirit when I hear the shrill voices rising on this issue, both pro and con. The name of God was invoked today several times in the debate, and it caused me to think again about the role of my faith in the decisions that I have to make in this Congress and in this country. So I want to talk about that.

I ask your forgiveness in advance if I offend anyone here in the manner of my speaking or the words which I speak. I respect any person's faith. I am not taking the floor here to proselytize for my faith. I am not trying to advocate any religion. I have never considered myself to be a particularly religious person. I accepted both my faith and my politics when I was fairly young, I guess as most of us do. I was raised in a small, rural Baptist church. My father and mother were steeped in the beliefs and the traditions of the Democrat Party and the Christian faith. I accepted both along the way, and I have struggled with both my whole life.

It has been especially difficult to integrate the two at times, but let me talk about just a few beliefs or assumptions that I have encountered along the way in the political world that may speak at least in part to the "why" of the public distrust, and share with you a response from my own Christian faith that may remind us of a way to restore that confidence.

I know other faiths have similar responses that speak to these beliefs, but I can only speak out of my own faith. I remember when I first went to the Illinois State Senate, one of the leaders of my party, as the leaders of both parties do from time to time, took us in a little room during the orientation period, and I remember the gentleman saying, "Now, here is the first and foremost thing that you need to remember. The most important thing that you can do here is to stay electable. Whatever you've got to do to remain electable, do it. The most important thing is that you get back here. And so if you have to take the floor and rail against Chicago, and show your downstate constituents that you are protecting their interests against the big, bad city, do it. You won't offend me."

That troubled me. And sometimes when I go to meetings here, as I did then, the most important thing it seems that is shared is, what is the spin we can put on things to make sure that we stay electable?

I recall in my upbringing a story, a very important story in the scriptures, of the life of Christ. They were headed, he and his disciples, toward the cross. Just a few days before that, they stopped in the home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. As they were sitting there discussing the events of the day, or perhaps what was to come down the road, all of a sudden there is this little slip of a girl sitting among them. Her name was Mary. And at some point in the discussion Mary took out a bottle of perfume, and the scriptures say it was worth a whole year's wages, very expensive. And she broke that bottle and she lavishly spread it upon Christ, and that evoked certain responses in the room. Judas immediately said, who represents the world in this scenario, "Stop her. Why do you let her do that? We could have sold that and given it to the poor, and accomplished social objective." And the disciples, who represented the church in that scenario, said, the scripture said, "they rebuked her severely." And then Martha, who represented the family there, came into the room and said to Christ, "Get Mary up. I have lots of work to do in the kitchen. I need help. She should be in there helping me. Get her up."

And the scripture Christ looked at Martha and said, "Martha, Martha, you worry over so many things, but only one thing is most important, and Mary knows what this is: Just learning to love, to care about others, and being loved in return, in the way that God loves us, in an unconditional love, that is the important thing, and Mary knows that."

And so I am reminded by that that the most important thing here is not to say electable, it is not to do whatever is necessary to make sure that we get back here. We all know who serve here what the most important thing of all really is.

I remember having heard several times a second notion peculiar to the political realm, and that notion is that once you get in this business, and once you get on the ladder, that you want to climb to the top. It said that "everybody wants to be President," and so the notion is to climb as far as you can, and not to worry about the cost of that, if you have to climb over the bodies of your friends or whatever, just do it; achieve, get to the uppermost rung.

Again I am reminded of something that came out of my faith that speaks to that notion. Just a few days later Christ and his disciples are in the upper room, having the last supper together that they are going to have on this Earth. A few days before that the mother of James and John, two of the disciples, had come to Christ and said, "When you come into your kingdom, I want you to seat one of my sons on your right and one of my sons on your left, so that they can share the power with you in this kingdom, this earthly kingdom that you are going to assume."

The other disciples had gotten word of that, and they were irritated and seething underneath about in competition for power. It said that at this most intimate time of all, after spending 3 years together, when they should have been closer than they had ever been before, it said that they were so angry with each other that they even refused to engage in the Jewish custom of washing their feet before they came into the room. So Christ got up and took a towel and a bowl of water, and he proceeded to go around the room and wash their feet. And in doing that, he said to them, "Look, don't be this way. If you want to be the greatest in the kingdom, you have to learn to be the least. If you want to be the ruler of all, you have to learn to be the servant of all." He said, "The Pharisees seek the best seats in the synagogue so they can display their faith, and the Gentiles lord it over their people. That is not the way. Don't do that. Don't sit here in envy and pride and jealousy about wanting to be first."

In the spiritual world, the way up is the way down. Yet, the political world tells us all the things that we have to do to climb the ladder. There is another thing that I have noted along the way in the political world. You hear it all the time. It says, "In order to survive, you must be willing to compromise." We know that democracy depends upon our ability to compromise. No one gets everything they want in a democracy. That is the genius of a democracy. We are all searching for the middle ground between the extremes. That is the only way democracy can move forward. Yet, so much of the time in this business we almost treat compromise and principle as one and the same thing.

There is a wonderful little story in the Book of Kings, in the old scriptures, that reminds us of a response to this issue. The Syrians have a great

warrior captain by the name of Naman. He has gone over into Israel and made a raid, and he has brought back some captives. One of those captives is a young Jewish girl that now serves in his household.

Naman is a great military leader, a great leader of his people, but he has one problem. He has leprosy, the most dreaded disease of his time. The little maidservant in his household said one day to Naman's wife, "You know, if Naman would go over into Israel and meet with the prophet Elijah, he could heal his leprosy."

□ 2200

The wife tells Naman, Naman tells his king, his king exchanges letters with the king from Israel, arrangements are made for Naman to go see the prophet, Elijah. He goes there and he proceeds to take a long train of wagon loads of gifts with him to give to the prophet who may heal him of this leprosy.

He comes up to Elijah's door, wanting to give him these gifts, and Elijah will not even meet with him. He says, through a messenger, to Naman, "Naman, go down to the Jordan River and dip yourself 7 times in the river and you will be healed of the leprosy."

Naman becomes very angry. He says, "I am not going to humiliate myself by doing that," and he turned around and started to go back home, and one of his servants prevailed upon him to indeed go down to the Jordan and dip 7 times. He said, "What do you have to lose? If he had asked some great thing out of you, would you not have done it?"

So Naman went down to the Jordan, dipped himself 7 times, and was miraculously healed of the leprosy. He comes back to the door of Elijah, and now he wants to give these gifts to Elijah, and Elijah again says, "I will have none of them."

So Naman says to Elijah, "Well, Elijah, if you will not take the gifts, then just do this for me. Let me take two wagon loads of this earth back with me to my home, because I am a man under authority, and when I get back home, I know my king is going to call me to go down to the House of Reman where the false gods of Baal are, and I am going to have to accompany him there. All I want to be able to do is take a handful of dirt with me when I am compelled to go there and spread it before me so I can remember the one true God that healed me."

Now, Elijah could have said to Naman, "Naman, don't you dare. You have gone through a miraculous experience here. Don't you dare go back there and worship a false god of Baal." But he did not say that. Instead, he said to Naman, "Naman, take the dirt and go in peace."

Now, what is important about that to me is simply this: This is the greatest country in the history of the world in my judgment, America. This is the greatest government in the history of the world. And right here in this capital, in this city, is the seat of worldly

power. Not just the seat of this Nation's government, but it is the government to which all governments of the world come to pay deference from time to time.

There are many false idols worshiped here. Position, power, wealth, all kinds of things, that it would be very easy for us to look at and feel so empowered with that we would forget who we are and think that we could compromise principle in the process of engaging in these kinds of pursuits. So we must be reminded in this midst of position and power and wealth and authority and all of the other things of who the one true God of the universe really is.

Now, today as I mentioned earlier, I sat and listened to the debate on abortion. Every time I hear that debate come up before this body, I am just torn asunder. I am a pro-life Democrat. It is just what I believe. But I want to talk about this for a moment along another line.

I have a little niece by the name of Rita, and she married a young man named David some years ago, and they are two kids that really loved each other. They were in their early 20's. They cared so much for each other, they wanted to build a life of their own. They got married and they had a child, and that little child, Jonathan, was born with Cystic Fibrosis. The doctor told them that Jonathan may never come home from the hospital. He did, but only a couple of times in the short 7 months that he lived.

The hospital bills were huge. For all the time that Jonathan was in the hospital, my niece and her husband were heartbroken over this experience, they were grieved to know that one of them was a carrier of the Cystic Fibrosis gene. They were warned by the doctors not to try to have another child.

I remember the day that my niece called me and she said, "Uncle Glenn, the doctor tells us that Jonathan is probably not going to live through the day. Could you come over the hospital and be with us?" I remember getting in my care and starting the drive some 50 miles away to the hospital where they were and saying to myself as I was driving along, dear God, how could you let this happen? How could you let this child which they so wanted, they so loved, how could you let these two kids who loved each other so much, how could you let this take place? How could this little baby be dying? I was really grieved in my spirit and in my conscience struggling with this.

Not in an audible voice, but in my own spirit it suddenly came to me. This came to me. It was like God saying, but you do not understand. I created Jonathan because I needed him. I am love, unconditional love, all forgiving love, and the nature of unconditional love is that it must have an object upon which to lavish itself. That is the nature of love.

You see, God being unconditional love, needed Jonathan in order that He

may love more, in order that He may love him. Jonathan was created as the object of this great love. Jonathan did not have to deserve God's love. He did not have to be worthy of God's love. He was the beloved, just by virtue of being created by God. The length of his life was utterly unimportant, whether it was 7 weeks or 7 months in the womb or 7 years or 70 years after birth, he was the beloved.

There are so many voices in our world today telling us that in order to be loved, in order to count for something, in order to be worthy, we have to be the right way. We have to make a certain salary or live in a certain community or associate with the right people or drive a certain car, wear certain clothes, attend a certain church. If we will just do all of these things, somehow we will be worthy, we will be deserving of love and appreciation. As Henry Nowan, a Christian writer says, we drown out that voice that calls us the beloved, just because we are created by God as the object of His love.

That is why those of us who are pro-life see this as a matter of principle, not just as an issue that can be compromised. We really do see this issue of abortion as a matter of life and death, as a matter of taking away a life that God has allowed to be created as the object of His love. But if we really believe that, then we must also believe that the lives of those caught up in the terrible circumstances of considering an abortion and all of the trauma that goes along with that, we must also believe that we have no right to further traumatize that person by self-righteous condemnation of their character. Only God must judge. If our faith teaches us anything, it is that we must have compassion and mercy, not judgment.

I do not expect to ever get to a time when I stop struggling with either my faith or my politics. Christ said, as Christians, we are to be in the world, but not of the world. Some days I think that I understand that distinction very clearly and other days, I am not so sure.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BISHOP (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for Monday, October 30, on account of official business in the district.

Ms. HARMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 3 p.m. for the balance of the day, on account of a family obligation.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. KENNELLY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. GIBBONS, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. DURBIN, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. MILLER, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCARBOROUGH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LONGLEY, for 5 minutes, on November 2.

Mr. MCINTOSH, for 5 minutes, on November 2.

Mr. SHADEGG, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DORNAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KIM, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EHRLICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CLINGER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAYWORTH, for 5 minutes, on November 2.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHAYS, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mrs. MALONEY.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

Mr. HAMILTON in two instances

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. LIPINSKI in two instances.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. TOWNS in five instances.

Mr. COLEMAN.

Mr. LEVIN.

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

Mr. SOLOMON in two instances.

Ms. MOLINARI in two instances.

Mr. COMBEST.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. LINDER.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. COOLEY.

Mr. HANSEN.

Mr. QUINN.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. MARTINI.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. GILLMOR in two instances.

Mr. PASTOR in two instances.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

Mr. RAHALL.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. DICKS.

Mr. LUTHER.

Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. HANSEN.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. MARTINI.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 187. An act to provide for the safety of journeymen boxers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities and the Committee on Commerce.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, November 2, 1995, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1582. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act by the Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1583. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of discretionary new budget authority and outlays for the current year (if any) and the budget year provided by Public Law 104-37, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-578); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1584. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Director's views regarding the "Department of Commerce Dismantling Act"; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1585. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting a copy of the 83d quarterly report on trade between the United States and China, the successor states to the former Soviet Union and other title IV countries during April-July 1995, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2440; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1586. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Secretary's views regarding H.R. 4, the "Personal Responsibility Act"; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking and Financial Services, Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Budget, Rules, Commerce, the Judiciary, and Agriculture.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk