

Norwood	Rush	Tejeda
Nussle	Sabo	Thomas
Oberstar	Salmon	Thompson
Obey	Sanders	Thornberry
Olver	Sanford	Thornton
Ortiz	Sawyer	Thurman
Orton	Saxton	Tiahrt
Owens	Scarborough	Torkildsen
Oxley	Schaefer	Torres
Packard	Schiff	Torricelli
Pallone	Schroeder	Towns
Parker	Schumer	Trafficant
Pastor	Scott	Upton
Paxon	Seastrand	Velazquez
Payne (NJ)	Sensenbrenner	Vento
Payne (VA)	Serrano	Visclosky
Peterson (FL)	Shadegg	Volkmer
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Vucanovich
Petri	Shays	Waldholtz
Pickett	Shuster	Walker
Pombo	Sisisky	Walsh
Pomeroy	Skaggs	Wamp
Porter	Skeen	Ward
Portman	Skelton	Waters
Poshard	Slaughter	Watt (NC)
Pryce	Smith (MI)	Watts (OK)
Quillen	Smith (NJ)	Waxman
Quinn	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Radanovich	Smith (WA)	Weldon (PA)
Rahall	Solomon	Weller
Ramstad	Souder	White
Rangel	Spence	Whitfield
Reed	Spratt	Wicker
Regula	Stark	Williams
Richardson	Stearns	Wilson
Riggs	Stenholm	Wise
Rivers	Stockman	Wolf
Roberts	Stokes	Woolsey
Roemer	Studds	Wyden
Rogers	Stump	Wynn
Rohrabacher	Stupak	Yates
Ros-Lehtinen	Talent	Young (AK)
Rose	Tanner	Young (FL)
Roth	Tate	Zeliff
Roukema	Tauzin	Zimmer
Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)	
Royce	Taylor (NC)	

NOT VOTING—5

Fowler	Maloney	Tucker
Hefner	Pelosi	

□ 1804

So (three-fifths having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THANKS AND GOOD WISHES TO HON. GEORGE M. WHITE ON HIS RETIREMENT AS ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) expressing the thanks and good wishes of the American people to Hon. George M. White on the occasion of his retirement as the Architect of the Capitol, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 33

Whereas at its inception, the Capitol of the United States of America was blessed to rise under the hand of some of this Nation's greatest architects, including Dr. William Thornton, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and Charles Bullfinch;

Whereas prior to the Honorable George Malcolm White, FAIA, being appointed by President Nixon on January 27, 1971, it had been 106 years since a professional architect

had been named to the post of Architect of the Capitol;

Whereas Mr. White has served the Congress through an unprecedented period of growth and modernization, using to advantage his professional accreditation in architecture, engineering, law, and business;

Whereas Mr. White has prepared the Capitol Complex for the next century by developing the "Master Plan for the Future Development of the Capitol Grounds and Related Areas";

Whereas Mr. White has added new buildings to the Capitol grounds as authorized by Congress, including the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building, and the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, and through acquisition and renovation, the Thomas P. O'Neill and Gerald R. Ford House Office Buildings, the Webster Hall Senate Page Dormitory, and the Capitol Police Headquarters Building;

Whereas Mr. White has preserved for future generations the existing historic fabric of the Capitol Complex by faithfully restoring the Old Senate Chamber, the Old Supreme Court Chamber, National Statuary Hall, the Brumidi corridors, the Rotunda canopy and frieze, the West Central Front and Terraces of the Capitol, the House Monumental Stairs, the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings, and the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol Dome;

Whereas Mr. White has greatly contributed to the preservation and enhancement of the design of the District of Columbia through his place on the District of Columbia Zoning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, and other civic organizations and commissions; and

Whereas upon Mr. White's retirement on November 21, 1995, he leaves a legacy of tremendous accomplishment, having made the Capitol his life's work and brought to this century the erudition and polymath's capacity of our first Architects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the thanks and good wishes of the American people are hereby tendered to the Honorable George M. White, FAIA, on the occasion of his retirement from the Office of the Architect of the Capitol after nearly a quarter-century of outstanding service to this nation.

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

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], who might like to make some comments on the legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, after almost 25 years the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, has retired. His retirement date was November 21. This resolution was passed in the Senate on the 20th of November, and we are just now getting around to giving the recognition that Mr. White deserves. We may certainly be recognizing his retirement after the fact, but at least it is not posthumously.

Mr. White was appointed Architect of the Capitol in 1971 by President Richard Nixon. He was only the ninth Architect of the Capitol in the history of the United States. Mr. White's credentials were virtually unique. He holds both a bachelor and master's degree of

science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He holds a master's in business administration from Harvard, and he has a law degree as well, a juris doctorate.

In the time that George White has been Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol as we now know it evolved. There was no Hart Building. George White oversaw the construction of the third Senate Office Building. Anyone taking a tour of the Capitol today may not know that George White was responsible for the restoration of the old Senate Chamber or the old Supreme Court chamber, the restoration of the sandstone on the west front of the Capitol, and currently the renovation of the east monumental stairs in front of the House wing of the Capitol. Visitors may not realize how much he has contributed to the ongoing preservation of the Capitol.

The most well-publicized and perhaps unique event occurring under George White's tenure as Architect was the removal from the Capitol dome of the statue Freedom by helicopter, placing it on the east front, and carrying out a restoration on this very identifiable symbol of the Capitol. Then, after restoration, with great precision and accuracy, placing Freedom back on the Capitol to be preserved for an open-ended amount of time, the first time the statue had been refurbished in 130 years.

So, although it may be after the fact, our sincerity in wishing George White many happy years and many pleasant memories goes from this body to him. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding time to me.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, if I could continue to speak on my reservation briefly, I want to add my congratulations to George White, who perhaps had more impact on this monument that we work on here, this entire complex in Capitol Hill, than many, many Members of Congress of greater renown.

George White was the last Architect of the Capitol to be appointed by a President, without any advice or consent of Congress, to an open-ended term. His 25 years here already marked by many accomplishments: the Madison Building of the Library of Congress, the effort to house the new Senate Office Building, and to build buildings for all judicial offices, all of which were contemporary buildings of real merit.

I believe his greatest contribution was to restore the Library of Congress to a jewel-like facility, which I think is one of the most appreciated buildings in the country, and certainly one of the most important period pieces in American architectural history.

Mr. White has seen a transition in the office that he headed, and now he will be succeeded by an individual who will have a new challenge, the management and maintenance of the facilities as well as the architectural development of the Capitol. They will be a

seminal element in the development of this city and the Capitol complex. He deserves the commendation this resolution provides.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation to the request of the gentleman from California?

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

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation just considered.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL DEBATE TIME ON AMENDMENTS ON WHICH VOTE WAS POSTPONED ON H.R. 2564, LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2564, in the Committee of the Whole, prior to the votes on the four amendments which were considered on November 16 upon which further proceedings were postponed, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ENGLISH], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER], each be recognized for 2½ minutes in support of their amendment, and that I be recognized for 2½ minutes in opposition to each amendment.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1815

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 269 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2564.

□ 1815

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2564) to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government, and for other purposes, with Mr. KOLBE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, November 16, 1995, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] had failed by voice vote and a request for a recorded vote had been postponed.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, there will be a period of further debate on the following amendments on which further proceedings were postponed on Thursday, November 16, 1995:

No. 1, the amendment by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

Second, the amendment by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER].

Third, the amendment by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ENGLISH].

Fourth, the amendment by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER].

Further debate on each amendment will be limited to 5 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY]. Such further debate shall occur at the point of the debate.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FOX OF PENNSYLVANIA

The CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to debate the subject matter of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] will be recognized for 2½ minutes, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] will be recognized for 2½ minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My colleagues, we have a very important mission tonight to look at some important amendments. I regard the first rule of safety in any matter as self-defense, and my amendment provides that security in a bipartisan fashion.

We passed a rule not long ago which requires that we not take gifts from lobbyists. My amendment makes sure lobbyists do not give us gifts so that we are not caught in a catch-22, being guilty of receiving gifts, not knowing about it, not disclosing it, having an ethics violation, when in fact it should not exist.

Now, there have been some erroneous arguments presented by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY], my good friend, and I would like to explain why they are not correct. My amendment will not derail this important legislation, it will strengthen it so that we can finally attain lobby reform in a strong and logical way, and this will make sure we have true gift reform as well.

It is necessary because a ban of lobbyists presenting gifts to Members of Congress will protect Members of Congress from an unintentional failure to reject gifts. It is consistent with the Gift Reform Act that we passed under

House Resolution 250. My amendment will provide reform without risk, and any differences there can be clarified within the conference committee.

It is fair because it makes lobbyists and Members equally responsible, and it makes sure that in fact they will be protected. As representatives of the people, we need to give the kind of reforms not only for lobbyists but for ourselves which the public wants.

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

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] for yielding me this time and for his contributions on this important issue.

The issue here is whether or not we are going to have a lobbying bill. We have a history here of legislation getting killed because it gets caught up in House-Senate fights. I have filed a bill today, along with the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Connecticut, it is bipartisan, leaders in this fight, that take many of the amendments that will be offered that have a lot of merit and make them into a separate bill. Because if we amend this bill, the certainty is that it goes to the Senate; and the likelihood then is that no bill emerges and it becomes a way to kill it.

Mr. Chairman, the preferable way is to send this first very good step to the President and have him sign it and then for us to deal with this amendment and others in a vehicle that will soon follow.

I would ask the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY], the chairman of the subcommittee, who has done such a good leadership job in this, if he would agree, as he has told me, that we would have such a vehicle.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that I am committed to moving forward with other aspects of this reform issue early next year, and I will certainly work with the gentleman from Massachusetts and other Members who are concerned about strengthening this bill at the right time and the right place.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER].

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, very often we have good bills that come to the floor and the chairman and the ranking members and many others have worked well to come forward with a bill that is a good bill. We have an amendment here which improves the bill, and frankly, my colleagues of the House, this is an amendment to protect Members of the House.