

Thomas	Walker	Whitfield
Thornberry	Walsh	Wicker
Tiahrt	Wamp	Wolf
Torkildsen	Watts (OK)	Young (AK)
Traficant	Weldon (FL)	Young (FL)
Upton	Weldon (PA)	Zeliff
Vucanovich	Weller	Zimmer
Waldholtz	White	

## NAYS—197

Abercrombie	Geren	Obey
Ackerman	Gibbons	Oliver
Andrews	Gonzalez	Ortiz
Baesler	Gordon	Orton
Baldacci	Green	Owens
Barcia	Gutierrez	Pallone
Barrett (WI)	Hall (OH)	Parker
Beilenson	Hall (TX)	Pastor
Bentsen	Hamilton	Payne (NJ)
Bereuter	Harman	Payne (VA)
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bevill	Hayes	Peterson (FL)
Bishop	Hefner	Peterson (MN)
Bonior	Hilliard	Pomeroy
Borski	Hinchey	Poshard
Boucher	Holden	Rangel
Browder	Hoyer	Reed
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Reynolds
Brown (FL)	Jacobs	Richardson
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Rivers
Bryant (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Roemer
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Rose
Chapman	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Clay	Kanjorski	Rush
Clayton	Kaptur	Sabo
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Sanders
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Sawyer
Coleman	Kennelly	Schroeder
Collins (IL)	Kildee	Schumer
Collins (MI)	Klecicka	Scott
Condit	Klink	Serrano
Conyers	LaFalce	Sisisky
Costello	Laughlin	Skaggs
Coyne	Levin	Skelton
Cramer	Lincoln	Slaughter
Danner	Lipinski	Spratt
de la Garza	Lofgren	Stark
Deal	Lowey	Stenholm
DeFazio	Luther	Stokes
DeLauro	Maloney	Studds
Dellums	Manton	Stupak
Deutsch	Markey	Tanner
Dicks	Martinez	Tauzin
Dingell	Mascara	Taylor (MS)
Dixon	Matsui	Tejeda
Doggett	McCarthy	Thompson
Dooley	McDermott	Thornton
Doyle	McHale	Thurman
Durbin	McKinney	Torres
Edwards	McNulty	Torricelli
Engel	Meehan	Tucker
Eshoo	Meek	Velazquez
Evans	Menendez	Vento
Farr	Mfume	Visclosky
Fattah	Miller (CA)	Volkmer
Fazio	Mineta	Ward
Fields (LA)	Minge	Waters
Filner	Mink	Watt (NC)
Flake	Moakley	Waxman
Foglietta	Mollohan	Williams
Ford	Montgomery	Wise
Frank (MA)	Moran	Woolsey
Frost	Murtha	Wyden
Furse	Nadler	Wynn
Gejdenson	Neal	Yates
Gephardt	Oberstar	

## NOT VOTING—10

Becerra	McIntosh	Towns
Emerson	Royce	Wilson
Lantos	Smith (MI)	
Lewis (GA)	Talent	

□ 1404

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# REQUEST FOR CHANGE IN COUNTING TIME FOR DEBATE ON H.R. 7, NATIONAL SECURITY REVITALIZATION ACT

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of H.R. 7 all time used for electronic voting on amendments not count towards the 10 hours for debate.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] to explain his request.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, my unanimous-consent request is to facilitate time in which these amendments, the 26 that are independent, would have time to debate.

As was brought out during debate on the rule by the gentleman from California, if we figure it all out, if we are going to take up these 26 amendments, and those are the ones that are separate and nonlubricated, in that 10 hours it will only allow 6 minutes, if we vote on every one on electronic voting. It means there will be approximately 6 minutes time to debate each amendment. Otherwise there are going to be Members, like there were last night, and I include myself and others, that do not have an opportunity to offer their amendments.

Mr. Speaker, what they are telling the House here is every time that we vote during the Committee of the Whole we are cutting Members off from amendments. So all I am asking is that we not count the time for electronic voting when figuring up the debate time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman must not have been present during the debate on the rule, but the truth is that we were willing to extend this debate by a number of hours if we could have moved up the starting times, today by 2 hours, tomorrow by 1 hour. We are now past that point, so I would respectfully have to object to the gentleman's request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. VOLKMER moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER].

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

## RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 291, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]

## YEAS—134

Abercrombie	Gephardt	Owens
Ackerman	Green	Pallone
Andrews	Gutierrez	Pastor
Baldacci	Hall (OH)	Payne (NJ)
Barcia	Hamilton	Payne (VA)
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bishop	Hefner	Peterson (FL)
Bonior	Hilliard	Peterson (MN)
Borski	Hinchey	Pomeroy
Boucher	Holden	Reed
Brown (CA)	Hoyer	Reynolds
Brown (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Rivers
Bryant (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Roybal-Allard
Chapman	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Clay	Kanjorski	Sabo
Clayton	Kennedy (MA)	Sanders
Clement	Kennedy (RI)	Schroeder
Clyburn	Kennelly	Serrano
Coleman	Klink	Skaggs
Collins (IL)	Levin	Skelton
Collins (MI)	Lofgren	Slaughter
Condit	Lowey	Spratt
Conyers	Maloney	Stark
Coyne	Manton	Stokes
DeLauro	Martinez	Studds
Dellums	Mascara	Stupak
Deutsch	Matsui	Thompson
Dingell	McDermott	Thurman
Dixon	McKinney	Torres
Durbin	McNulty	Towns
Engel	Meehan	Tucker
Eshoo	Mfume	Velazquez
Evans	Miller (CA)	Vento
Farr	Mineta	Visclosky
Fattah	Mink	Volkmer
Fazio	Moakley	Ward
Filner	Mollohan	Waters
Flake	Moran	Watt (NC)
Foglietta	Nadler	Waxman
Ford	Neal	Wise
Frank (MA)	Oberstar	Wyden
Frost	Obey	Wynn
Furse	Olver	Yates
Gejdenson	Orton	

## NAYS—291

Allard	Callahan	Dornan
Archer	Calvert	Doyle
Armey	Canady	Dreier
Bachus	Cardin	Duncan
Baesler	Castle	Dunn
Baker (CA)	Chabot	Edwards
Baker (LA)	Chambliss	Ehlers
Ballenger	Chenoweth	Ehrlich
Barr	Christensen	Emerson
Barrett (NE)	Chrysler	English
Barrett (WI)	Clinger	Ensign
Bartlett	Coble	Everett
Barton	Coburn	Ewing
Bass	Collins (GA)	Fawell
Bateman	Combest	Fields (LA)
Beilenson	Cooley	Fields (TX)
Bentsen	Costello	Flanagan
Bereuter	Cox	Foley
Bevill	Cramer	Forbes
Bilbray	Crane	Fowler
Bilirakis	Crapo	Fox
Bliley	Creameans	Franks (CT)
Blute	Cubin	Franks (NJ)
Boehlert	Cunningham	Frelinghuysen
Boehner	Danner	Frisa
Bonilla	Davis	Funderburk
Bono	de la Garza	Galleghy
Brewster	Deal	Ganske
Browder	DeFazio	Gekas
Brownback	DeLay	Geren
Bryant (TN)	Diaz-Balart	Gibbons
Bunn	Dickey	Gilchrest
Bunning	Dicks	Gillmor
Burr	Doggett	Gilman
Burton	Dooley	Gonzalez
Buyer	Doolittle	Goodlatte

Goodling	Longley	Sanford
Gordon	Lucas	Sawyer
Goss	Luther	Saxton
Graham	Manzullo	Scarborough
Greenwood	Markey	Schaefer
Gunderson	Martini	Schiff
Gutknecht	McCarthy	Schumer
Hall (TX)	McCollum	Scott
Hancock	McCrery	Seastrand
Hansen	McDade	Sensenbrenner
Harman	McHale	Shadegg
Hastert	McHugh	Shaw
Hastings (WA)	McInnis	Shays
Hayes	McIntosh	Shuster
Hayworth	McKeon	Sisisky
Hefley	Menendez	Skeen
Heineman	Metcalf	Smith (MI)
Henger	Meyers	Smith (NJ)
Hilleary	Mica	Smith (TX)
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Smith (WA)
Hoekstra	Minge	Solomon
Hoke	Molinari	Souder
Horn	Montgomery	Spence
Hostettler	Moorhead	Stearns
Houghton	Morella	Stenholm
Hunter	Murtha	Stockman
Hutchinson	Myers	Stump
Hyde	Myrick	Talent
Inglis	Nethercutt	Tanner
Istook	Neumann	Tate
Jacobs	Ney	Tauzin
Johnson (CT)	Norwood	Taylor (MS)
Johnson, Sam	Nussle	Taylor (NC)
Johnston	Ortiz	Tejeda
Jones	Oxley	Thomas
Kasich	Packard	Thornberry
Kelly	Parker	Thornton
Kildee	Paxon	Tiahrt
Kim	Petri	Torkildsen
King	Pickett	Torricelli
Kingston	Pombo	Traficant
Klecza	Porter	Upton
Klug	Portman	Vucanovich
Knollenberg	Poshard	Waldholtz
Kolbe	Pryce	Walker
LaFalce	Quillen	Walsh
LaHood	Quinn	Wamp
Largent	Radanovich	Watts (OK)
Latham	Rahall	Weldon (FL)
LaTourette	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)
Laughlin	Regula	Weller
Lazio	Riggs	White
Leach	Roberts	Whitfield
Lewis (CA)	Roemer	Wicker
Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher	Wilson
Lightfoot	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
Lincoln	Rose	Woolsey
Linder	Roth	Young (AK)
Lipinski	Roukema	Young (FL)
Livingston	Royce	Zeliff
LoBiondo	Salmon	Zimmer

## NOT VOTING—9

Becerra	Lantos	Rangel
Camp	Lewis (GA)	Rogers
Kaptur	Meek	Williams

□ 1425

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

# REFERRAL OF H.R. 10, COMMON-SENSE LEGAL REFORM ACT, TO COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that title I, section 103 of H.R. 10, the Commonsense Legal Reform Act, be referred to the Committee on Commerce as an additional committee on jurisdiction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Is there objection to the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

## NATIONAL SECURITY REVITALIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83 and rule

XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 7.

□ 1427

## 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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 7) to revitalize the national security of the United States, with Mr. LINDER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. TORRICELLI] will be recognized for 30 minutes, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that we are beginning general debate of a very important segment of the Contract With America, H.R. 7, the National Security Revitalization Act.

H.R. 7 confronts issues of real concern to the American people.

Take for example the issue of foreign command of U.S. Armed Forces in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The Clinton administration broke new ground in this area. Indeed, few aspects of their foreign policy have been pursued with as much vigor as their efforts to promote U.N. peacekeeping operations in which U.S. forces have been placed under foreign command.

They did it in Somalia, they did it in the former Yugoslavia, and they were prepared to do it in Haiti.

H.R. 7 restores a proper balance with regard to foreign command of U.S. forces in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

H.R. 7 doesn't forbid foreign command in all cases; only in those cases where the President is unable to certify that the foreign command arrangement is necessary to protect U.S. national security interests and that the U.S. forces will not be required to comply with illegal or militarily imprudent orders.

The American people would be shocked to learn that the administration and its allies in Congress think the President should have a free hand to put U.S. forces under foreign command, even when it's not in our national interest and even when our forces could be compelled to obey illegal or militarily imprudent orders.

But that is the administration position, and today they will have time to defend it.

The exploding cost of U.N. peacekeeping operations is another matter

of concern to the American people that we address in H.R. 7. Last year, our total peacekeeping payment to the U.N. was almost \$1.1 billion. In addition, the Department of Defense incurred incremental costs of more than \$1.7 billion for U.S. support to or participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

That's a total of \$2.8 billion for peacekeeping.

H.R. 7 tries to get a handle on these spiraling costs. It insists that at least some of our unreimbursed Defense Department expenditures in support of peacekeeping be deducted from our U.N. assessment.

Critics of H.R. 7 say this is unreasonable. They accuse us of wanting to destroy U.N. peacekeeping.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Peacekeeping is an important tool that can serve our national interests. But because the U.S. taxpayer foots the largest share of the bill, we must ensure that it is only undertaken when it serves our interests and that it is carried out in a cost-effective way.

A final issue address by H.R. 7 is the expansion of NATO.

My efforts and those of my colleagues to facilitate the expansion of NATO—both in H.R. 7 and in the NATO Participation Act passed on the last day of the last Congress—are the final answer to those who claim that the Republican Party stands for a return to isolationism.

To the contrary, we favor continued American engagement in the world, and flexible policies in response to the changes brought about by the end of the cold war.

For these and other reasons, H.R. 7 is a good bill that deserves to be approved.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that we are beginning today to debate a very important element of the Contract With America, H.R. 7, the National Security Revitalization Act.

In all probability our consideration of H.R. 7 will occasion a lively debate.

For too long the Congress has avoided debating some of the toughest foreign policy issues confronting our country. Last year, for example, those of us who wanted to debate President Clinton's plan to invade Haiti were muzzled until it was too late.

We're not going to avoid the tough issues any longer.

That's what H.R. 7 is all about. We're going to confront issues of real concern to the American people.

And it's our intention to turn around administration policy where it has been misguided, inept, or simply out of step with the wishes of the American people.

Take for example the issue of foreign command of U.S. Armed Forces in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Before President Clinton took office, no President had ever put significant numbers of U.S. forces in a U.N. peacekeeping operation commanded by a foreign national.

The Clinton administration broke new ground in this area. Indeed, few aspects of their foreign policy have been