

are suitable for use in Chinese cruise missiles.

The official said the sale would put Moscow in violation of the 1987 MTCR, which bars sales of missiles or components capable of lofting a payload of at least 1,100 pounds of a range of at least 186 miles.

The engine deal is part of broader Russian efforts to supply military hardware and technology to China, regarded as a major proliferator of weapons and technology, officials said.

The U.S.-Russia dispute over the sale comes amid fresh reports that the United States tried unsuccessfully to block an \$800 million contract between Moscow and the Iranian government to build a nuclear power plant.

Russian officials went ahead with the Iranian reactor because of the U.S. agreement with North Korea to provide that rogue nation with nuclear reactor technology, said officials who spoke on condition of anonymity.

U.S. officials believe the Russian support will assist Tehran's drive for nuclear weapons, which many officials say are several years away.

"We have expressed our concerns on that issue and continue to express our concerns," White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta said yesterday. "And, obviously, we think that ultimately there's some hope that this will not take place."

Mr. Panetta said the administration will review "our relationship" with Russia in an effort to force Moscow to "adhere to the policy that we believe in, which is, let us not give aid to terrorists in this world."

Administration officials said U.S. efforts to halt the proposed sale of Russian rocket motors to China were undermined by the sale last year of jet engines made by the Phoenix-based Garrett Co., a subsidiary of AlliedSignal.

The Garrett jet engines were sold to the Nanchang Aircraft Co., which manufactures jet trainers used by the Chinese military.

The engine sale lifted controls on the small engine technology that the CIA believes could be used in long-range Chinese cruise missiles.

China produces six types of surfaced-launched cruise missiles, including the Silk-worm, and has exported cruise missiles to Iran, Iraq, North Korea and Pakistan. It also has exported air-launched cruise missiles to Iran.

The officials did not disclose the exact type of cruise missile engine being marketed by the Russians.

The sale of jet engines by the Phoenix-based manufacturer Garrett was bitterly opposed by some CIA and Pentagon officials last year because of just the type of problem raised by efforts to head off the proposed engine sale by the Russians.

"The administration's counter-proliferation program is a total failure," one official said. "There isn't one program that has been able to stop the proliferation of weapons technology."

The Chinese are more interested in acquiring the Garrett engine production technology than the Russian engines, which are inferior to the U.S. engines.

In fact, the Chinese are now seeking to buy the technology needed to produce their own versions to produce their own versions of the Garrett turbine engines, U.S. officials said.

[From the Post, Monday, Feb. 20, 1995]

A RED FLAG ON TECHNOLOGY SALE TO CHINA (By Jack Anderson and Michael Binstein)

The Clinton administration is proving once again that on arms proliferation issues, profit often rules over prudence.

At a time when American officials are threatening the People's Republic of China over its unfair trade practices, human rights abuses and weapons exports, the Clinton administration is poised to allow a controversial technology sale that many believe could help the communist country upgrade its missile program.

"This [sale] would give China the technological know-how to make engines for long-range cruise missiles capable of hitting any city in Japan, Korea—all the way through India," one frustrated American official explained. "The administration knows this, but so far no one has had the political will to stand up and say no."

The proposed deal involves AlliedSignal Inc., the California-based aerospace giant. The company recently informed the government that it intends to sell China the manufacturing technology used to build its Garrett gas turbine engines. This follows on the heels of a controversial decision by the administration last year to allow the Garrett engines to be sold.

AlliedSignal officials told us the technology poses little risk because it is suited only to build aircraft engines. "We are not in a position to judge China's missile engine manufacturing capability," a company spokesman said. "However, the technology involved is specific to civil-certified [Garrett] engines, which are designed for aircraft operations."

Arms proliferation experts believe China wants the Garrett technology to establish a domestic production line for upgraded cruise missile engines. "Clearly, the Chinese could use this to make engines which are perfectly suited for that requirement," says Kenneth Timmerman, a security specialist and director of the Middle East Data Project.

Confidential government studies obtained by our associates Dean Boyd and Dale Van Atta support Timmerman's view. "Garrett engines and/or production technology would provide an array of high * * * performance capabilities to satisfy [China's] military requirements well into the next century," one document alleges. Another study indicates China could make engines capable of launching a biological warhead about 1,000 miles if it obtained these materials.

Despite the red flags, the Clinton administration last year lifted the export controls that normally cover the Garrett technology. This means AlliedSignal is free to sell its manufacturing technology without government approval—unless the administration reverses itself. So far, there's been little indication this will happen.

Iain S. Baird, the Commerce Department's deputy assistant secretary for export administration, maintains there is no legal basis to oppose the sale. He says the Garrett technology is more than 20 years old and "completely impractical" for use in cruise missiles. Baird added that AlliedSignal should be applauded for taking "the unusual step of advising" the government of the sale when it wasn't required to.

In the original engine sale, which came in the wake of the administration's 1994 decision, the engines were to be used in a military jet China was developing with Pakistan.

Many American officials opposed the deal, after intelligence studies found that the Chinese recipient was involved in missile building and that the engines could form the basis for a new Chinese cruise missile.

Nevertheless, the Clinton administration approved the sale, allowing the engines to be exported as civilian goods despite their declared military end-use. Despite specific warnings from Congress, officials at the Pentagon and the Commerce Department also removed export controls from the Garrett manufacturing technology.

Allied Signal says it has sold only 33 Garrett engines to China, and the technology sale hasn't been finalized. A company spokesman added, "At this point, we don't need government approval."

Critics of the deal are outraged. "This is exactly what we said would happen a year ago," an American official said. "We warned that the Chinese would come after the technology after they got the engines, but [the administration] decontrolled it anyway. In my mind, it constitutes criminal negligence."

The anger generated by the proposed sale is not surprising considering a simulated war game played out by the Pentagon last year. In the fictitious battle scenario, which projected what China's military capability and manpower would be in 2010, China routed the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet, due in part to a line of new precision-guided cruise missiles.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING RE- VISED 302(a)/602(a) ALLOCATION FOR FISCAL YEARS 1995-1999

(Mr. KASICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 202(c) of House Resolution 6, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a revised allocation, based upon the conference report on House Congressional Resolution 218, the concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1995, of the appropriate levels of total outlays, new budget authority, and entitlement authority among each committee of the House of Representatives that has jurisdiction over legislation providing those amounts.

The revised allocation reflects the changes in committee jurisdiction set forth in clause 1 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 104th Congress. Pursuant to section 202(c) of House Resolution 6, the revised allocation shall be effective in the House as though made pursuant to sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Section 302(b) and 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 require the submission of an allocation as part of the joint statement accompanying a conference report on a budget resolution. The allocation provides the basis for congressional enforcement of the resolution through points of order under the Congressional Budget Act.

The allocation is as follows:

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FY 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authorities
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
050 National Defense	198	198	
150 International Affairs	174	174	
300 Natural Resources & Environment	2,088	1,932	
350 Agriculture	8,902	546	
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	938	1,238	
400 Transportation	571	574	
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	12,280	12,059	
550 Health	100,823	100,790	
570 Medicare	42,896	42,896	
600 Income	77,792	78,012	
650 Social Security	25	25	
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	18,599	18,119	
750 Administration of Justice	398	394	
800 General Government	7,743	7,735	
900 Net Interest	57	57	
Subtotal	273,484	264,750	
Discretionary appropriations action (assumed legislation):			
050 National Defense	264,321	271,102	
150 International Affairs	20,936	20,954	
250 General Science, Space & Technology	17,300	17,153	
270 Energy	6,475	6,488	
300 Natural Resources & Environment	21,358	21,238	
350 Agriculture	4,421	4,500	
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	3,714	3,488	
400 Transportation	15,211	38,348	
450 Community & Regional Development	9,165	9,129	
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	44,321	40,425	
550 Health	23,119	22,237	
570 Medicare	2,975	2,974	
600 Income	34,850	37,533	
650 Social Security		2,590	
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	17,926	17,742	
750 Administration of Justice	18,465	16,849	
800 General Government	13,206	12,951	
920 Allowances	(6,604)	(4,722)	
Subtotal	511,159	540,979	
Discretionary action by other committees (assumed entitlement legislation):			
600 Income Security	361	309	
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	340	340	
Subtotal	701	649	
Committee total	785,344	806,378	
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International Affairs	(534)	(534)	
270 Energy	13	(459)	
300 Natural Resources & Environment	514	519	
350 Agriculture	8,416	7,308	7,924
400 Transportation	61	61	
450 Community & Regional Development	324	280	
600 Income Security			1,142
800 General Government	270	273	
900 Net Interest			57
Committee total	9,063	7,448	9,123
NATIONAL SECURITY			
Current level (enacted law):			
50 National Defense	12,788	12,925	
300 Natural Resources & Environment	3	2	
400 Transportation	6	(22)	
500 Education	4	3	
600 Income Security	27,599	27,467	27,461
700 Veterans' Benefits	191	179	179
Committee total	40,591	40,554	27,640
BANKING, FINANCE & URBAN AFFAIRS			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International Affairs	(479)	(1,355)	
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	2,935	(12,934)	
450 Community & Regional Development	2	(17)	
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services		1	
600 Income Security	50	166	
800 General Government	(28)	(22)	
900 Net Interest	3,108	3,108	
Committee total	5,587	(11,054)	
ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	905	1,010	4,095
600 Income Security	122	120	9,437
Subtotal	1,026	1,130	13,532
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
600 Income Security			309
Committee total	1,026	1,130	13,841
COMMERCE			
Current level (enacted law):			
300 Natural Resources & Environment		(7)	
400 Transportation	11	9	
550 Health	433	435	96,484
600 Income Security	14,778	14,407	11,196
800 General Government	8	8	

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FY 1995—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authorities
Committee total	15,231	14,851	107,680
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS			
Current level (enacted law):			
150 International Affairs	14,464	14,082	
400 Transportation	7	18	
600 Income Security	479	479	468
800 General Government	4	4	
Committee total	14,954	14,582	468
GOVERNMENT REFORM & OVERSIGHT			
Current level (enacted law):			
550 Health		(653)	3,658
600 Income Security	37,999	36,802	36,802
750 Administration of Justice	44	44	44
800 General Government	13,328	13,328	
900 Net Interest	87	87	
Committee total	51,458	49,609	40,505
HOUSE OVERSIGHT			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	19	17	
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	2	2	
800 General Government	83	26	116
Committee total	104	45	116
RESOURCES			
Current level (enacted law):			
270 Energy	167	(62)	
300 Natural Resources	681	572	
370 Commerce Housing & Credit	66	66	
450 Community & Regional Development	444	441	339
550 Health	5	5	
800 General Government	819	829	171
Committee total	2,181	1,849	510
JUDICIARY			
Current level (enacted law):			
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	152	152	
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	243	244	
600 Income Security	60	19	19
750 Administration of Justice	1,328	1,360	173
800 General Government	488	488	
Committee total	2,270	2,262	191
TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE			
Current level (enacted law):			
270 Energy	1,356	760	
300 Natural Resources	270	218	
400 Transportation	24,101	6	546
450 Community & Regional Development	5	168	
800 General Government	16	16	
Subtotal	25,748	1,169	546
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
400 Transportation	2,161		
Committee total	27,909	1,169	546
SCIENCE			
Current level (enacted law):			
250 General Science, Space & Technology	30	30	
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	1	1	
Committee total	31	31	
SMALL BUSINESS			
Current level (enacted law):			
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	6	(104)	
450 Community & Regional Development		(279)	
Committee total	6	(383)	
VETERANS' AFFAIRS			
Current level (enacted law):			
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	1,531	1,596	19,498
Subtotal	1,531	1,596	19,498
Discretionary action (assumed legislation):			
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services			340
Committee total	1,531	1,596	19,837
WAYS & MEANS			
Current level (enacted law):			
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services			7,535
570 Medicare	183,258	181,302	177,368
600 Income Security	39,966	39,095	80,609
650 Social Security	6,815	6,815	
750 Administration of Justice	450	450	
800 General Government	354	354	
900 Net Interest	314,285	314,285	314,285
Committee total	545,129	542,301	579,797
UNASSIGNED TO COMMITTEES			
Current level (enacted law):			
050 National Defense	(13,508)	(13,524)	

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SEC. 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—FY 1995—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Entitlement authorities
150 International Affairs	(15,261)	(15,221)	.....
250 General Science, Space & Technology	(30)	17	.....
270 Energy	(1,711)	(1,726)	.....
300 Natural Resources & Environment	(3,214)	(3,175)	.....
350 Agriculture	(8,738)	(154)	.....
370 Commerce & Housing Credit	(111)	(105)	.....
400 Transportation	(229)	(193)	.....
450 Community & Regional Development	(440)	(422)	.....
500 Education, Training, Employment & Social Services	(73)	(60)	.....
550 Health	(79)	(14)	.....
570 Medicare	(66,729)	(66,672)	.....
600 Income Security	(13,256)	(13,210)	.....
650 Social Security	(40)	(30)	.....
700 Veterans' Benefits & Services	(1,389)	(1,377)	.....
750 Administration of Justice	(1,884)	(1,896)	.....
800 General Government	(21,885)	(21,885)	.....
900 Net Interest	(70,438)	(70,438)	(55,752)
920 Allowances	4	22	.....
950 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	(44,700)	(44,700)	.....
Committee total	(263,710)	(254,762)	(55,752)
Grand committee total	1,238,705	1,217,605	744,502

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SECTION 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE						
Current level:						
Budget authority	273,484	270,468	302,357	328,114	359,693	1,534,116
Outlays	264,750	261,786	293,031	319,587	350,593	1,489,747
Discretionary action:						
General purpose:						
Budget authority	506,872	509,616	511,391	519,492	531,725	2,578,646
Outlays	538,696	538,706	539,951	541,050	542,001	2,700,404
Violent crime:						
Budget authority	4,287	5,000	5,500	6,500	6,500	27,787
Outlays	2,283	3,936	4,904	5,639	6,225	22,987
Total:						
Budget authority	511,159	514,616	516,891	525,992	537,775	2,606,433
Outlays	540,979	542,642	544,855	546,689	548,226	2,723,391
Discretionary action by other committees:						
Budget authority	701	27,668	29,239	33,503	35,395	126,506
Outlays	649	27,019	29,177	32,850	35,213	124,908
Committee total:						
Budget authority	785,344	812,752	848,487	887,609	932,864	4,267,055
Outlays	806,378	831,447	867,063	899,126	934,032	4,338,045
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	9,063	9,733	10,052	10,205	10,517	49,570
Outlays	7,448	7,569	7,660	7,791	8,067	38,535
New entitlement authority		1,150	1,204	1,237	1,270	4,861
NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	40,591	42,789	45,053	47,498	50,776	226,707
Outlays	40,554	42,609	44,857	47,313	50,584	225,917
BANKING, FINANCE & URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	5,587	3,981	3,609	3,447	3,310	19,934
Outlays	(11,054)	(13,068)	(5,800)	(5,677)	(4,789)	(40,388)
Current level (enacted by law):						
ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMITTEE						
Budget authority	1,026	532	351	176	97	2,181
Outlays	1,130	(733)	(44)	172	77	602
New entitlement authority	309	389	420	2,162	2,663	5,943
COMMERCE COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	15,231	15,552	15,873	16,141	16,349	79,146
Outlays	14,851	15,152	15,284	15,540	15,547	76,374
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	14,954	12,507	11,584	10,489	9,683	59,217
Outlays	14,582	13,798	12,980	12,122	11,276	64,758
GOVERNMENT REFORM & OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	51,458	52,669	54,455	56,350	58,402	273,334
Outlays	49,609	50,692	52,426	54,247	56,228	263,202
HOUSE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	104	103	102	103	104	516
Outlays	45	203	23	20	49	340
RESOURCES COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	2,181	2,245	2,167	2,094	2,112	10,799
Outlays	1,849	2,113	2,152	2,081	2,023	10,218
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	2,270	2,180	2,284	2,404	2,528	11,666
Outlays	2,262	2,140	2,224	2,343	2,467	11,436
TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	25,748	25,254	27,335	1,554	834	80,725
Outlays	1,169	979	981	971	636	4,736
Discretionary action:						
Budget authority	2,161	2,161	2,161	28,750	29,508	64,741

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING RESPONSIBILITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES PURSUANT TO SECTION 602(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT—Continued

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Outlays						
Committee total:						
Budget authority	27,909	27,415	29,496	30,304	30,342	145,466
Outlays	1,169	979	981	971	636	4,736
SCIENCE COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	31	31	31	31	31	155
Outlays	31	31	31	31	31	155
SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE						
Current level (Enacted Law):						
Budget authority	6	3	4	3	3	19
Outlays	(383)	(313)	(249)	(185)	(154)	(1,284)
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	1,531	1,470	1,445	1,344	1,272	7,062
Outlays	1,596	1,446	1,449	1,464	1,464	7,419
New entitlement authority	340	674	1,133	1,573	2,023	5,743
WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget authority	545,129	588,303	628,675	671,199	719,529	3,152,835
Outlays	542,301	585,182	625,435	667,765	715,576	3,136,259
New entitlement authority						
UNASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE						
Current level (enacted law):						
Budget Authority	(263,710)	(263,466)	(279,269)	(295,496)	(311,017)	(1,412,958)
Outlays	(254,762)	(254,848)	(269,872)	(286,822)	(302,214)	(1,368,518)
Total current level:						
Budget Authority	724,684	764,355	826,109	855,655	924,221	4,095,024
Outlays	675,978	714,738	782,568	838,761	907,461	3,919,506
Total discretionary action:						
Budget Authority	514,021	544,445	548,291	588,245	602,679	2,797,681
Outlays	541,627	569,661	574,032	579,539	583,439	2,848,298
Grand total:						
Budget Authority	1,238,705	1,308,800	1,374,400	1,443,900	1,526,900	6,892,705
Outlays	1,217,605	1,284,400	1,356,600	1,418,300	1,490,900	6,767,400
Total new entitlement authority	649	2,214	2,757	4,972	6,170	16,761

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HUNTER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of family medical reasons.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for February 24, 27, and 28, on account of personal business.

Mr. MFUME (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of personal business.

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. TOWNS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FARR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. KASICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WHITFIELD, for 5 minutes, on February 28.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, 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. TOWNS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. STARK, in two instances.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. OBEY.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. DELLUMS.

Mr. FAZIO of California.

Mr. MANTON.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

Mr. MOAKLEY.

Ms. KAPTUR.

Mr. MCNULTY.

Mr. PASTOR.

Mr. POSHARD.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. MOOREHEAD.

Mr. SHAYS.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. DAVIS, in two instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, in two instances.

Mr. GILMAN.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 28, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

411. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act

which occurred in the Department of the Navy, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

412. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

413. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security, transmitting the BRAC 95 force structure plan for the Armed Forces, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, section 2903(a); to the Committee on National Security.

414. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, Department of State, transmitting the listing of a commercial military export that is eligible for approval in calendar year 1995, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

415. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

416. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

417. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

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: