

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ORTON was allowed to speak out of order).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday evening, I was unavoidably detained at the hospital with my wife who gave birth to our first-born child.

I preferred to be there but had I been here, I would have voted "aye" on recorded vote No. 270, "aye" on recorded vote No. 271, and "aye" on recorded vote No. 272.

I ask unanimous consent that my statement be included in the RECORD at the end of those votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair joins the House in congratulating the gentleman from Utah.

The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 17-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 204, answered "present" 1, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—227

Armey	Cunningham	Hayworth
Bachus	Danner	Heineman
Baker (CA)	Davis	Herger
Baldacci	Deal	Hilleary
Ballenger	Deutsch	Hobson
Barcia	Diaz-Balart	Hoekstra
Barr	Dickey	Hoke
Barrett (NE)	Doolittle	Holden
Bartlett	Dornan	Horn
Bass	Doyle	Houghton
Bereuter	Duncan	Hutchinson
Bevill	Dunn	Inglis
Bilbray	Ehlers	Istook
Bilirakis	Emerson	Jacobs
Blute	English	Johnson (SD)
Boehner	Ensign	Johnson, Sam
Bonilla	Eshoo	Jones
Bono	Everett	Kasich
Brewster	Ewing	Kelly
Browder	Fields (TX)	Kim
Brown (OH)	Flanagan	Kingston
Brownback	Foley	Klug
Bryant (TN)	Forbes	Knollenberg
Bunn	Fowler	Kolbe
Bunning	Fox	LaHood
Burr	Franks (CT)	Largent
Burton	Franks (NJ)	Latham
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Callahan	Frisa	Lazio
Calvert	Funderburk	Leach
Camp	Furse	Lewis (KY)
Canady	Galleghy	Lightfoot
Castle	Ganske	Linder
Chabot	Gekas	LoBiondo
Chambliss	Gilchrest	Lucas
Chenoweth	Gillmor	Luther
Chrysler	Gingrich	Manzullo
Clement	Goodlatte	Martini
Clinger	Goodling	Mascara
Clyburn	Gordon	McCarthy
Coble	Goss	McCollum
Coburn	Graham	McCrery
Collins (GA)	Greenwood	McInnis
Combest	Gunderson	McIntosh
Condit	Gutknecht	McKeon
Cooley	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Cox	Hancock	Meahan
Cramer	Hansen	Metcalf
Crane	Harman	Meyers
Crapo	Hastert	Mica
Cremeans	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Cubin	Hayes	Minge

Moorhead
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Orton
Packard
Paxon
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pombo
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose

Roth
Royce
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Shadegg
Shaw
Shuster
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souders
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas

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

NOT VOTING—3

de la Garza

Frost

Pomeroy

□ 2133

Mr. CLYBURN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. STOCKMAN changed his vote from "aye" to "present."

Mr. LONGLEY changed his vote from "present" to "no."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the joint resolution was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 831, PERMANENT EXTENSION OF HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTIBILITY FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-93) on the resolution (H. Res. 121) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD OF SUPPORT FOR SOUND INVESTMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore, laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

To the Congress of the United States:

This Nation's future depends on strong public and private support for science and technology. My Administration's decision to make sound investments in science and technology even as the Federal Government cuts other spending is premised on three basic assumptions:

NOES—204

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Baesler
Baker (LA)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bishop
Bliley
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Chapman
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Dreier
Durbin
Edwards
Ehrlich
Engel
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)

Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Jackson-Lee
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
King
Klecicka
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Laughlin
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
Livingston
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Maloney
Manton
Markley
Martinez
Matsui
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McKinney
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley

Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Petri
Pickett
Porter
Quillen
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shays
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Tucker
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Stockman

- Technology is the engine of economic growth.
- Scientific knowledge is the key to the future.
- Responsible government advances science and technology.

The Congress and the American people can find evidence of the Administration's dedication to responsible government support for science and technology in our defense and economic policies as well as our management of the science and technology enterprise. We have decreased the Federal deficit, helped to create millions of new jobs, and improved the tax treatment of small businesses and of investments in research and development. Hemispheric and global trade agreements as well as relaxation of outdated export controls have opened huge export markets to America's high-tech industries. My *National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement* (February 1995) depends on farsighted and efficient science and technology investments. Our foreign policy and security interests are also supported by mutually beneficial international cooperation in science and technology.

We have consistently endorsed technology policies to increase prosperity and enhance environmental quality. In *Technology for America's Economic Growth* (February 1993) and *Technology for a Sustainable Future* (July 1994) this Administration conveyed to the American people our plans for public/private partnerships to improve the business environment, enhance access to quality education and training, support development of information infrastructure, ensure continued excellence in health care, and strengthen America's global competitiveness.

Streamlined government based on strong partnerships—within the government, with the private sector, and among nations—is a hallmark of the Clinton/Gore Administration. The "virtual department" I created by establishing the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) has cut bureaucratic red tape and produced a historic first: an integrated research and development budget that focuses on national goals. The NSTC has also produced large savings by enabling agencies to coordinate their efforts, divide tasks, and share resources.

My Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) provides critical links to industry and academia. Their oversight of NSTC activities, such as development of strategies for the management and disposition of fissile materials, promises to improve the Federal effort. So, too, do the forums and workshops that have drawn in thousands of experts and stakeholders to help develop priorities in areas as diverse as fundamental science; environmental technology; and health, safety; and food research.

I am also very proud of the steps we have taken to improve international cooperation in science and technology. Through the Gore-Chernomyrdin Com-

mission we have used science and technology cooperation to ease the Russians' transition to democracy and a market economy. We have received valuable new technology and cultivated a crucial partner in global affairs through Russian participation in the international space station. We have used the Megasciences Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international forums to explore ways to share the increasing costs of cutting-edge research while maintaining our position of world leadership. Bilateral science and technology cooperation with other nations, including advanced industrial economies such as Japan, and big, emerging markets such as the People's Republic of China, serve us well in the global economy—giving us access to new ideas and new technologies while creating new opportunities for business.

Economists have estimated that the social rate of return on investments in research and development averages about 50 percent, or about double the average private rate of return. Clearly a solid Federal investment program is justified even in the leanest times. It is especially important for the Federal Government to maintain its investments in science and technology when the pressures of the international competition are leading businesses to focus on shorter term payoffs at the expense of more basic, longer term, and riskier research and development.

In *Science in the National Interest* (August 1994), the Vice President and I reaffirmed our longstanding commitment to world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering. Scientific discoveries inspire and enrich us. Equally important, science and mathematics education provides all Americans with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for and adapt to the high-technology jobs of the future and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

This Administration has articulated clear goals and established priorities for Federal spending, and our economic policies have improved the climate for private investment as well. We intend to work closely with the Congress to ensure the well-being of our children and grandchildren. These investments will prepare us for the challenges of the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 29, 1995.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BOB FRANKS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BOB FRANKS, a Member of Congress from the State of New Jersey:

SEVENTH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY,

March 21, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Municipal Court for Manville, New Jersey.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

BOB FRANKS,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each:

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

[Mr. HOEKSTRA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, what was the final vote there? Do any of my colleagues know? 227 to 204? So our brilliant Speakers prediction was right on the nose almost. We got way in the high 80's on the Republican side of the aisle and let me see, let me do a little arithmetic, 205 Democrats in this Chamber, the oldest party in America, Andy Jackson, great tradition, and, yeah, they did not give us enough here to get through.

OK. Do we not already have term limits by way of elections? Well, obviously not when 90 percent of all the incumbents in the House and Senate who wanted their seats back got it. Forty-two people did not even have an opponent. I guarantee you that number will not be that high on November the 5, 1996. Particularly if this great oldest party in America puts up Clinton, we are not going to have 42 unchallenged seats. The goal of the Grand Old Party is to have no unchallenged seat in the United States of America comes 1996 election year.

Number two, is it hypocritical for anyone to advocate term limits who have already served longer than that?