

Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney

Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Pelosi
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson

Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Scott
Serrano
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tejeda
Thompson
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Tucker
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Yates

NOT VOTING—12

Berman
Bono
Chapman
Collins (IL)

Fattah
Flake
Hayes
Hoyer

Klecza
Schumer
Vucanovich
Wilson

□ 1356

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Bono for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

Mr. BEVILL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 255, noes 168, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 340]

AYES—255

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Blibray

Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Brewster
Browder
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan

Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Condit
Cooley

Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Creameans
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter

Hutchinson
Hyde
Ingalls
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Livingston
Foley
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen

Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zimmer

NOES—168

Ackerman
Andrews
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Danner

de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doyle
Durbin
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons

Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)

Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lowe
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal

Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Rivers
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Scott
Serrano
Skaggs

Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tejeda
Thompson
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Tucker
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—11

Abercrombie
Berman
Bono
Chapman

Collins (IL)
Flake
Hayes
Hoyer

Klecza
Schumer
Zeliff

□ 1415

On this vote:

Mr. Beno for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

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.

□ 1415

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT MAY 18, 1995, TO FILE A REPORT ON H.R. 1561, THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations have until Thursday, May 18, 1995, to file a report on H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection if there are no further speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN]?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 1561, THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in relation to the last unanimous-consent request, I would like to announce to Members that the Committee on Rules has tentatively scheduled to meet this coming Monday to consider a rule for H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interest Act, more commonly known as the

State Department Foreign Assistance Authorization.

The bill was ordered reported by the Committee on International Relations on Monday of this week, and the report is expected to be filed tomorrow night according to the last unanimous-consent request. The House is expected to begin general debate and the amendment process next Tuesday. The rule will likely require that amendments be preprinted in the amendment section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to their consideration.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are properly drafted to the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations that will be made as base text for amendment purposes. A copy of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute will be published in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman of the committee, for reference and drafting purposes. It will be available at the offices of the committee.

Since the rule will not be structured as far as the limiting of amendments is concerned, there is no need for Members to file their amendments with the Committee on Rules or to testify before us. If Members have any questions, they can contact Dave Lonie in our Committee on Rules at 57985.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, my question relates not to the immediate subject, but the prior subject of the rule on the budget. Let me just simply make sure I understand that rule in terms of the 6 hours of debate.

As I understand it, the first hour is 1 hour of general debate controlled by the chairman and myself. The second hour is reserved for the Joint Economic Committee, the time to be controlled by the Chair of the Joint Economic Committee and the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK], the ranking minority member. Then we revert to the general debate on the budget resolution.

Mr. SOLOMON. That is the normal procedure. It is what we have followed in the past. We will follow it this year as well.

Mr. SABO. The reason I ask, 2 years ago, we had a little disconnect. One side was on JEC for a period of time, and the other side was not. So the plan this year is the first hour would be budget debate, the second hour JEC debate, and then hours three through six general debate on the budget resolution.

Mr. SOLOMON. The chairman of the Committee on the Budget is nodding his head yes, that is correct.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 149 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 concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 67.

□ 1420

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 concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, with Mr. SENSENBRENNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Under the rule, debate shall be confined to the congressional budget and shall not exceed 6 hours, including 1 hour on the subject of economic goals and policies, equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SABO].

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

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

Mr. Chairman, I have to confess, as I get ready to speak, I am nervous. I cannot remember the last time I was, frankly, this nervous or anxious. But I guess it is the way it needs to be, because, ladies and gentlemen, we are about to engage in a historic debate. The House is about to consider a document that truly represents a bold, innovative, and some have called it, and frankly they are probably right, a revolutionary document and a vision for where America should go.

I have been amazed over the last couple weeks just walking through the hallways here. In fact, I just had a husband and wife grab me as I was getting ready to come in the door, and I do not know where they are from, I do not know what their names are, but you know what they said? "Thank you, Thank you, Mr. KASICH, and thank your team for what they are doing."

I am hearing it everywhere I go. I think the American people have, in fact, decided that we have this week a rendezvous with destiny, that, in fact, we cannot continue down the path of more deficits and more red ink, because in the guts of every mother and father in this country there is a sinking feeling that if in fact the politicians, the elected representatives of our country, do not stand up and do the right thing, their children will be at risk, their future will be called into question.

That is why when people have had some problems with some of the speci-

fies in this proposal, they never stop like they did over the last several years and say vote it all down. They are saying "Maybe we can fix that. But, please, Congress, do not take your eye off the ball. Please work to save the country."

That is what we are hearing. And I got to tell you, when I was out here with the Contract for America, paying for the family tax credits, and let me say this, if there is anything beyond the balanced budget we ought to be emphasizing into the 21st century, if there is anything in this country we ought to be reinforcing, it is the American family. If there is anything that can provide a building block for superlatives for individuals in this Nation into the next century, it is the family, isn't it? It is the family structure that served this country well for 200 years, and the families are going to benefit under this.

The beautiful thing though is back when we were passing the contract, people said "You can't give us tax relief. You can't have growth incentives and balance the budget." And I said then, along with my wonderful budget team, and we speak as a team, I do not speak as JOHN KASICH, I speak as a leader of a group of wonderful men and women who are the tip of the spear in terms of this new American revolution, we said that we would come back here in May and we would lay a document down that would get us to zero, to balance this budget, and save the future. And that is precisely what we are doing today.

Isn't it wonderful? Isn't it wonderful in America that a group of elected officials are keeping their word? And you know why we are doing it? You know why we came together and we put this revolutionary document together? For two basic reasons. One is the next generation. This is about the children. This is about a growth society, an opportunity society, as our Speaker likes to say, that in a no growth economy the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

But in a growing economy, and Alan Greenspan painted a picture for us, if we can balance the budget by 2002, if we can balance the budget, Alan Greenspan said we cannot begin to chart the kind of prosperity that we can have in America.

As the son of a mailman who got to be in the Congress and the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, how wonderful is it that in the United States of America, that every kid in America, using our system, can learn to fly. That is right, ladies and gentlemen, we can fly. That is right, ladies and gentlemen, we can fly. We can dream, and it is not about just dreams. It is about accomplishing those dreams.

That is why the Committee on the Budget and the Republicans in the House, along with our courageous colleague on the Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr.