

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

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Fields (LA)

NOT VOTING—14

Calvert	Harman	Meyers
Conyers	Klecza	Peterson (FL)
Cubin	Lantos	Quinn
Fazio	McDade	Watt (NC)
Hansen	McNulty	

□ 1819

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my strong opposition to H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interest Act, and the proposal to eliminate the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). This agency performs a unique advocacy role in formulating our nation's foreign policy. Under this legislation, ACDA's strong and knowledgeable voice on arms control and non-proliferation issues will be muted by a new State Department "super-bureaucracy."

The State Department performs the necessarily broad mission of advancing and protecting the global interests of the United States and its citizens. To accomplish its responsibilities, the State Department must consider many different issues as it formulates our Nation's foreign policy. On the other hand, ACDA's mission is sharply focused on strengthening our national security by advocating, formulating, negotiating, implementing, and verifying sound arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament policies and agreements. As a result, ACDA is staffed with physicists, chemists, engineers, and other specialists who spend their entire careers dealing with one issue—arms control. To fold ACDA into the State Department would be a serious mistake. This nation needs ACDA to maintain a strong, independent voice for arms control.

Even if the State Department could match ACDA's arms control expertise, the goals of arms control and non-proliferation are sometimes at odds with the broader objectives of the State Department. In fact, if this bill had been enacted thirty years ago, we would not have a nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]. In the 1960's, it was ACDA that pressed for the NPT. The State Department had opposed the original negotiations out of deference to friendly countries that wanted to explore the nuclear option.

I have listened to the arguments that, because the cold war is over, an independent voice for arms control is no longer needed. One only needs to look at the nuclear ambitions of North Korea and Iran or the recent gas attacks in Japan to understand the continued importance of battling the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction. Some have also claimed that the reorganization proposed in this bill will save the taxpayers money. However, no study has

identified any savings from eliminating ACDA. In fact, a recent Congressional Research Service study has found that merging ACDA into the State Department could actually cost \$10 million.

Clearly, this legislation doesn't take into account the importance of having a strong and independent arms control and non-proliferation viewpoint within the United States government. Instead, it appears to me that organizational boxes are simply being moved in an arbitrary manner. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill, ACDA must be protected.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support a provision in the American Overseas Interests Act, which modifies section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export and Control Act to require greater congressional oversight and scrutiny of arms sales to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia until such time as the Secretary of State certifies and reports to Congress that the unpaid claims of American companies described in the June 30, 1993 report by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 9140(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-396; 106 Stat 1939), including the additional claims noticed by the Department of Commerce as page 2 of the report, have been resolved satisfactorily.

The \$43.4 million claim of Gibbs & Hill, Inc. is one of the claims as yet unresolved. Gibbs & Hill was decimated by financial losses incurred in the design of the desalination and related facilities for the Yanbu Industrial City in Saudi Arabia in the late 1970's and early 1980's as a result of the Kingdom's failure to honor its contractual obligations and pay for additional work required of the company.

My involvement in this matter dates back almost 2 years. The company, which is a large employer in my district, approached me for assistance in having its claim paid through the Special Claims Process established for the resolution of claims of American companies which had not received fair treatment in their commercial dealing with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This Special Claims Process was established between our Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, following congressional hearings on the unfair commercial practices of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia first held in the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East in May 1992. In response to my letter to Saudi Ambassador Bandar bin Sultan Abdulaziz of April 29, 1993, the Ambassador promised to spare "no efforts in resolving this claim in an expeditious and fair manner." Since this date, the company, the Congress and the past and present administrations have received a series of promises and commitments from the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to resolve the claim favorably for Gibbs & Hill. The most recent commitment coming on October 6, 1994, one day prior to our country once again coming to the defense of the Kingdom when threatened by invasion from Iraq, in fulfillment of our commitment to our bilateral relationship.

I should note that I am not alone in my support of the full and prompt resolution of the Gibbs & Hill claim. More than 3 dozen Senators and Members of Congress, the President, the National Security Council, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senate Armed Services Committee, the Department of Defense, State and Commerce have all ex-

pressed their desire to see this claim resolved so as to successfully conclude the Special Claims Process.

On January 23, 1995, I expressed my growing frustration with the delaying tactics of the Saudi Embassy in fulfilling its commitment to the company, the Congress and our Government. I also noted that the failure of the Saudi Embassy to resolve this claim, under the mandate established by its own Government, was beginning to grow into a significant strain on the United States-Saudi relations. Again, this was a sentiment shared by numerous of my colleagues in the Congress, who wrote and communicated with the Department of State, and the Saudi Embassy in January of this year. In these communications, it was made clear that the delaying tactics of the Saudi Embassy would no longer be tolerated, and unless serious discussions were held between the company and the Kingdom leading to the full and prompt resolution of the claim, legislative alternatives would be considered to bring this matter to a close.

Despite several attempts to resolve the claim successfully, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has shown no signs of cooperation. Therefore, I introduced H.R. 1243, which would focus its attention on resolving all the unresolved claims with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Under the leadership of Congressman CHRIS SMITH, this bill was made part of the American Overseas Interest Act. I hope in the long run we will focus on other remedies in our bilateral relationship with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to ensure the prevention of unfair treatment of any other United States company doing business with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. GOODLATTE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1561) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this 1-minute for the purpose of inquiring of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules about the schedule for the rest of today and tomorrow.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and let me

just say that there will be no more votes tonight. We will be in at 10 a.m. tomorrow morning. We will suspend 1-minutes. We will then go to conference on the Medicare select bill.

I would like to announce now also there will be an emergency meeting of the Committee on Rules to consider a second rule on the American Overseas Interests Act, H.R. 1561.

After we finish the Medicare select bill tomorrow morning, we will go back on the 5-minute rule on the remaining time on this American Overseas Interests Act.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Will the gentleman tell us what time he is intending to adjourn tomorrow?

Mr. SOLOMON. No later than 2:30.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN AERONAUTICS AND SPACE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1994—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:*

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during Fiscal Year 1994, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities involve 15 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as this report reflects, and the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole in a variety of ways.

Fiscal Year 1994 featured many important developments and changes in U.S. aeronautics and space efforts. It included 7 Space Shuttle missions successfully completed, 15 Government launches of Expendable Launch Vehicles (ELVs), and 4 commercial launches from Government facilities. Among notable developments in the ELV area were the launch of the Deep Space probe, Clementine, initial use of the Titan IV Centaur upper stage, and the first launch of the Taurus launch vehicle. Highlights of the Shuttle missions included the highly successful servicing mission for the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), which replaced several faulty parts and installed a sophisticated package of corrective optics to compensate for the spherical aberration in HST's primary mirror. Also, the flight of the Space Radar Laboratory began to provide information on environmental change, and a mission with a Russian astronaut, Sergei Krikalev, as a member of the crew signalled the beginning of a three-phased cooperative program in space between Russia and the United States.

In a year of tremendous accomplishments for the international Space Station, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) developed an initial set of specifications that included Russian elements as part of the design. Russia's agreeing to join the 12 original participating nations as a partner resulted in the expansion of the existing ShuttleMir program into Phase I of the international Space Station program, which officially began with Sergei Krikalev's flight on the Shuttle. All of the partners held a successful systems design review in Texas in March, and in June Russia and the United States signed an interim agreement on the Space Station and a \$400 million contract for Russian space hardware, services, and data. In August, the program completed a vehicle architecture review and in September, the Space Station Control Board ratified the recommendations it included. The redesigned Space Station costs \$5 billion less than Space Station Freedom and still offers increased research capability and users flexibility.

In aeronautics, activities included development of technologies to improve performance, increase safety, reduce engine noise and other environmental degradation, improve air traffic management, lower costs, and help American industry to be more competitive in the world market. For example, high-speed research continued during Fiscal Year 1994 to focus on resolving critical environmental issues and laying the technological foundation for an economical, next generation, High Speed Civil Transport (HSCT). In this connection, the United States reached agreement with Russia to use the Tu-144 supersonic transport as a testbed for HSCT development. In addition, efforts in advanced subsonics focused on reducing aircraft and engine noise levels, on development of wind shear sensing devices, and on creating technologies that will improve general aviation aircraft.

In space science, astronomers using HST's revitalized optics discovered disks of protoplanetary dust orbiting stars in the Orion Nebula, suggesting that the formation of planets in the Milky Way and elsewhere may be relatively common. Also, HST's revelation of helium in distant constellations provides valuable information about the conditions in the universe during its initial evolution. The Spacelab Life Sciences-2, U.S. Microgravity Payload-2, and International Microgravity Laboratory-2 greatly increased our understanding of the role of gravity on biological, physical, and chemical processes. In biology, we learned that gravity affects the function of the neural connections between brain cells; this can have profound implications for rebuilding damaged brain cells due to strokes and diseases. In Earth science, the Space Radar Laboratories-1 and -2, plus the Lidar In-Space Technology Experiment payload, used powerful radar and laser technology to penetrate

cloud cover and map critical factors on a global scale. Also, the highly successful launch of the Clementine Deep Space Probe tested 23 advanced technologies for high-tech, lightweight missile defense. The relatively inexpensive, rapidly-built spacecraft constituted a major revolution in spacecraft management and design; it also contributed significantly to lunar studies by photographing 1.8 million images of the surface of the Moon.

Additionally, on May 5, 1994, the White House announced that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Department of Defense, and NASA were establishing a joint program to effect the convergence of civil and military polar-orbiting operational environmental satellite systems into a single operational program. Other White House announcements during the year included a policy for licensing U.S. firms by the Secretary of Commerce to operate private remote sensing systems and sell their images to domestic and foreign entities and a national space transportation policy that will sustain and revitalize U.S. Space transportation capabilities by providing a coherent strategy for supporting and strengthening U.S. space launch capabilities to meet the growing needs of the civilian and national security sectors.

Thus, Fiscal Year 1994 was a highly successful one for the U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Efforts in both areas have contributed significantly to furthering the Nation's scientific and technical knowledge, international cooperation, a healthier environment, and a more competitive economy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 1995.

#### APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 301 of Public Law 104-1, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the U.S. Senate their joint appointment of the following individuals to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance:

Mr. Glen D. Nager of Washington, DC, chairman, to a 5-year term;

Ms. Virginia A. Seitz of Washington, DC, to a 5-year term;

Mr. Jerry M. Hunter of Missouri, to a 4-year term;

Mr. James N. Adler of California, to a 4-year term; and

Mr. Lawrence Z. Lorber of Washington, DC, to a 3-year term.

There was no objection.

#### A VISION FOR AN AMERICA WITH MORE GRATITUDE

(Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address