

4. Battlefield Combat Identification System (BCIS): NSC fully funded the budget request for BCIS which is designed to help prevent friendly fire casualties by positively identifying targets on the battlefield. DORNAN, a long time supporter of the program, also drafted report language on BCIS which was adopted by the NSC.

5. Minuteman III (MM III) ICBM: The NSC fully supported a request by Congressmen DORNAN and HANSEN for \$10 million in additional funding for MM III guidance upgrades. A recent DoD nuclear posture review fully supported maintaining the MM III as the land-based leg of the U.S. nuclear triad.

6. Armor/anti-armor upgrades: The NSC fully supported requests by Congressman DORNAN and other members for increased funding for two armor/anti-armor initiatives. The first request was for \$39 million in additional funding for a lightweight anti-armor system known as Javelin.

This funding will significantly increase anti-armor assets available to rapid deployment units in the near future. The next request was for \$14 million in additional funding for reactive armor protection for the Bradley fighting vehicle. Such protection is necessary against the proliferation of anti-tank weapons.

7. UH-60 Army Helicopter: The NSC fully approved the administration's request for \$334 million for 60 UH-60 helicopters but rejected DoD plans to terminate the program after 1996. Congressman DORNAN supports additional UH-60 productions after 1996 in order to address Army requirements for additional MEDEVAC and light utility aircraft.

8. Navy Enlisted Storage Space: The NSC accepted report language drafted by Congressman DORNAN that would require a report from the Navy on the resources necessary to provide Navy enlisted personnel on board surface ships additional storage space when in port. DORNAN has learned on various visits with sailors on board these ships that they have no barracks space when in port and must therefore remain on board the ship. While building additional barracks space would be costly, Congressman DORNAN has won preliminary support for CNO Admiral Boorda for a plan to provide these sailors with additional storage space off the ship for recreational equipment and civilian clothing that could be used when in port. Such a measure would boost morale at minimal cost.

9. V-22: The NSC fully funded the DoD request for the V-22 Tiltrotor aircraft which would replace the Vietnam-era CH-46 helicopter as the Marine Corps' primary medium lift aircraft. Congressman DORNAN has been a long time supporter of the V-22 which would replace CH-46 aircraft at MCAS Tustin in the 46th district.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE (NSC) MARKUP—1995 STATUS OF INITIATIVES BY CONGRESSMAN ROBERT K. DORNAN

1. POW/MIA Legislation: Congressman DORNAN adopted language similar to legislation introduced by Congressman GILMAN and Senator DOLE which is designed to standardize procedures for determining the whereabouts and status of American POWs/MIAs.

2. Abortion Restriction: Congressman DORNAN included language restoring Reagan-era policy which prohibits abortions at military facilities.

3. Discharge of HIV+ Personnel: Congressman DORNAN included language which mandates the immediate discharge of HIV+, permanently non-deployable military personnel.

4. End Payments to DoD Prisoners: Language was included that would require all military personnel convicted by court-martial to forfeit all pay and allowances during their period of confinement.

5. Award of AFEM to El Salvador Veterans: Language was included authorizing the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for U.S. military veterans who served in El Salvador.

6. End Strength Floors: Permanent military end strength floors were established by Congressman DORNAN which would prevent the DoD from further reducing personnel below current, Bottom Up Review levels.

7. Addition of Personnel to High Stress Units: Congressman DORNAN also authorized the SECDEF 7500 additional personnel to be placed in high stress areas such as AWACS, military police, and Patriot units.

8. Addition of National Technicians: Congressman DORNAN authorized 1400 additional military technicians for National Guard/Reserve units in order to improve their maintenance rates and overall combat readiness.

9. Increased Housing Allowance: Congressman DORNAN increased basic allowance for quarters [BAQ] by 5.2 percent greater than that requested by the administration in order to reduce out of pocket housing costs for members of the military.

10. Eliminated Disparity in COLAs for Military Retirees: Congressman DORNAN introduced a full committee amendment that would eliminate the disparity in payment of COLAs between Federal civilian and military retirees. COLAs for military retirees have been delayed an average of 8.5 months as compared to a delay of only 3 months for other Federal retirees. President Clinton attempted to address the problem in this budget but his proposal did not succeed. Congressman DORNAN then developed his amendment which provides \$403 million to eliminate the disparity in 1996. The amendment passed during full committee markup.

Mr. SPENCE. 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. SOL-OMON) having assumed the chair, Mr. EMERSON, 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. 1530) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time, and at the permission of the Speaker, to lead the House in the pledge of allegiance at this time of the day, and let me explain why, if I might.

Mr. Speaker, as you are well aware, today is Flag Day and this week is National Flag Week. Each year the National Flag Day Foundation, located in my district, participates in the Pause for the Pledge at Fort McHenry, the birthplace of the Star Spangle Banner at 7 o'clock in the evening on June 14th.

The National Flag Day Foundation encourages all Americans to join in the 7 o'clock Pause for the Pledge and this grassroots concept of national unity started in Baltimore in 1980. And I

might point out that Presidents have joined in this pause.

Due to the voting of the House today, I am unable to be at Fort McHenry to participate in the ceremony. Therefore, I would request that the Members of the House join me and their fellow citizens in a Pause for the Pledge. If I could ask everyone to please rise and to face the flag.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CARDIN] will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag on this very special occasion.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARDIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PERMISSION FOR SUNDRY COMMITTEES AND THEIR SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT TOMORROW, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1995, DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit tomorrow while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule.

Committee on Agriculture; Committee on Banking and Financial Services; Committee on Commerce; Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities; Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; Committee on Judiciary; Committee on Resources; Committee on Science; Committee on Small Business; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; Committee on Veterans Affairs; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. VOLKMER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker. I do not plan to object. I just want to let the gentleman know that, yes, we do appreciate clearing this request with all the ranking members of the various committees and we appreciate it and look forward to working with the gentleman and the majority in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and

extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. President Jacques Chirac of France has announced France will explode eight nuclear bombs in the South Pacific beginning this September.

Mr. Speaker, this is just what we need after 170 countries signed up to uphold the integrity of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. France currently has the world's third largest stockpile of nuclear bombs and the fourth largest navy in the world, and after conducting almost 200 nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, and in the ocean, and under a South Pacific island atoll over the past 20 years—it is hard to believe that France's military establishment is still not sure if that nuclear trigger is working or not.

Mr. Speaker, give me a break. Why should we tell countries like India, Pakistan, Japan, North Korea, Iraq, and Iran not to get into the development of nuclear bombs when a major Western power like France does this without due consideration to the environment or the lives and welfare of the peoples of the South Pacific?

What madness. The height of hypocrisy. Mr. Speaker, I ask the good citizens and people of France—if you want nuclear tests to continue, do it in France, and don't bring this ugly monster to the South Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 14, 1995]

FRANCE SAYS IT WILL STAGE NUCLEAR TESTS
(By William Drozdiak)

PARIS, June 13.—President Jacques Chirac announced tonight that France will resume nuclear weapons testing in September and conduct eight tests in the South Pacific before next May so that it can sign a comprehensive test ban treaty by the end of next year.

Chirac told reporters on the eve of his first presidential trip abroad that his decision was crucial to ensure the reliability and security of the country's nuclear weaponry until France—which has the world's third-largest nuclear arsenal—develops laboratory simulation methods that would obviate future test blasts.

"I made this decision because I considered it necessary in the higher interest of our nation to authorize the end of this series of tests. This decision is, of course, irrevocable," he said.

U.S. government officials said they were disappointed by Chirac's decision and worried that it could erode confidence in the promise by all nuclear powers to work toward an early test ban. That pledge was an important factor in persuading more than 170 countries to embrace a permanent extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at a review conference two months ago.

President Clinton said in 1993, during a worldwide nuclear moratorium, that the United States planned no further nuclear tests, but he indicated he might reconsider if other nuclear powers resumed such blasts. A senior U.S. official said today, however, that France's announcement "won't affect our own policy [and] will not lead us to resume nuclear testing."

Only China has continued nuclear weapons testing in the past two years, drawing wide-

spread international protests. U.S. officials said the French decision and its impact will be discussed when Chirac arrives in Washington Wednesday to meet with President Clinton before leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies gather for a summit later this week in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Chirac said a panel of military experts he consulted in making his decision had unanimously recommended that France complete a series of underground tests that was interrupted in April 1992 so that its independent nuclear deterrent force of nearly 500 strategic warheads will remain effective into the 21st century.

When President Francois Mitterrand halted nuclear testing in 1992, he said that France must set an example for the rest of the world in renouncing all such tests in the hope that other nuclear powers would sign a comprehensive test ban.

Mitterrand predicted that any of his possible successors as president would be inhibited from overturning his ban on nuclear tests by threat of angry protests at home and abroad. But Chirac tried tonight to shift the blame to Mitterrand, saying his decision to abort the testing program was premature because simulation techniques had not been perfected.

Seeking to thwart a potential outcry, Chirac said he had notified France's main allies, as well as Mitterrand, opposition leaders and the Australian and New Zealand governments. He insisted that the tests were harmless to the environment, and he invited ecologists to visit Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia to monitor the explosions.

[Nevertheless, Australia and New Zealand angrily announced they would freeze defense ties with France over its decision, and Australian union leaders and politicians called for a boycott of French goods, the Reuter news agency reported. "Australia deplores France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific," Prime Minister Paul Keating said. "What we are seeing is the arrogant action of a European colonial power. . . . They have yet to understand that as members of the Pacific community we expect something different," New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger told parliament.

[Japan also protested, Reuter reported. "The French decision seriously betrays the trust of non-nuclear states," Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono told French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette in a telephone conversation.]

For months, Chirac has been under intense pressure from France's military establishment, largely dominated by his Gaullist party supporters, to ensure the country's future nuclear capability.

French defense experts said the military leadership had urged up to a dozen tests to verify the effectiveness of warhead stocks; to establish the effectiveness of a new warhead for the country's M-5 submarine-launched missile; to enhance computer-simulation plans; and to experiment with miniature warheads.

The experts said such tests would be necessary not only to check the status of the hardware but also to prepare for any change in strategy in the post-Cold War era. This could include a shift from the old threat of inflicting intolerable damage on an enemy through massive retaliation to a new French strategy of focusing on tactical battlefield weapons that could be used against specific targets.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Fox of Pennsylvania). Under the Speaker's

announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

[Mr. LIPINSKI 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 gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS 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 gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

[Mrs. SEASTRAND addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. MONTGOMERY 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 gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SKAGGS 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 gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

CONCERNS REGARDING ANTITERRORISM LEGISLATION

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, for the last 3 days those of us who have the honor of serving on the Committee on the Judiciary have been engaged in some very