

Miller (FL)	Roth	Taylor (NC)
Molinari	Royce	Thomas
Moran	Sanders	Thornberry
Myers	Sanford	Visclosky
Neumann	Scarborough	Waldholtz
Paxon	Seastrand	Walker
Pombo	Shadegg	Whitfield
Regula	Shays	Wicker
Rogers	Solomon	Wilson

NOT VOTING—9

Bateman	Dingell	Reynolds
Chenoweth	Hall (OH)	Rose
Collins (MI)	Moakley	Waxman

□ 2238

Mr. ARMEY and Mr. FOLEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 272, nays 151, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

YEAS—272

Abercrombie	Crane	Hansen
Archer	Cremeans	Harman
Armey	Cubin	Hastert
Bachus	Cunningham	Hastings (WA)
Baesler	Danner	Hayes
Baker (CA)	Davis	Hayworth
Baker (LA)	Deal	Hefner
Ballenger	DeLay	Heineman
Barcia	Deutsch	Herger
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Hilleary
Barrett (NE)	Dickey	Hobson
Bartlett	Dicks	Hoekstra
Barton	Dixon	Hoke
Bass	Doolittle	Horn
Bentsen	Dornan	Hostettler
Bereuter	Doyle	Houghton
Bevill	Dreier	Hoyer
Bilbray	Dunn	Hunter
Billirakis	Edwards	Hutchinson
Bliley	Ehlers	Hyde
Blute	Ehrlich	Istook
Boehlert	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Boehner	English	Johnson, Sam
Bonilla	Ensign	Jones
Bonior	Eshoo	Kaptur
Bono	Everett	Kasich
Boucher	Ewing	Kelly
Brewster	Farr	Kim
Browder	Fawell	King
Brownback	Fazio	Kingston
Bryant (TN)	Fields (TX)	Klug
Bunn	Flanagan	Knollenberg
Bunning	Foley	Kolbe
Burr	Forbes	LaHood
Burton	Fowler	Largent
Buyer	Fox	Latham
Callahan	Franks (CT)	LaTourette
Calvert	Franks (NJ)	Laughlin
Camp	Frelinghuysen	Lazio
Canady	Frisa	Leach
Cardin	Funderburk	Lewis (CA)
Castle	Galleghy	Lewis (KY)
Chabot	Ganske	Lightfoot
Chambliss	Gilcrest	Lincoln
Christensen	Gilman	Linder
Chrysler	Goodlatte	Lipinski
Clinger	Goodling	Livingston
Coble	Goss	LoBiondo
Coburn	Green	Longley
Collins (GA)	Greenwood	Lowe
Combest	Gunderson	Lucas
Condit	Gutknecht	Luther
Cox	Hall (TX)	Manzullo
Cramer	Hamilton	Martini

Mascara	Petri	Talent
McCollum	Pombo	Tate
McCrery	Porter	Tauzin
McDade	Pryce	Taylor (MS)
McHugh	Quillen	Taylor (NC)
McInnis	Quinn	Thomas
McIntosh	Radanovich	Thornberry
McKeon	Ramstad	Thornton
Meyers	Regula	Thurman
Mica	Riggs	Tiahrt
Miller (FL)	Rivers	Torkildsen
Minge	Roberts	Torricelli
Molinar	Rogers	Traficant
Mollohan	Rohrabacher	Upton
Montgomery	Ros-Lehtinen	Vento
Moorhead	Roth	Visclosky
Moran	Roukema	Vucanovich
Morella	Royce	Waldholtz
Murtha	Sabo	Walker
Myrick	Salmon	Walsh
Nethercutt	Sawyer	Wamp
Neumann	Saxton	Ward
Ney	Schiff	Watts (OK)
Norwood	Schumer	Weldon (FL)
Nussle	Seastrand	Weldon (PA)
Oberstar	Shadegg	Weller
Ortiz	Shaw	White
Orton	Shays	Whitfield
Oxley	Shuster	Wicker
Packard	Skaggs	Wilson
Pallone	Skeen	Wise
Parker	Skelton	Wolf
Paxon	Smith (MI)	Young (AK)
Payne (VA)	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Pelosi	Smith (TX)	Zeliff
Peterson (FL)	Spence	Zimmer
Peterson (MN)	Stenholm	

NAYS—151

Ackerman	Gordon	Owens
Allard	Graham	Pastor
Andrews	Gutierrez	Payne (NJ)
Baldacci	Hancock	Pickett
Barrett (WI)	Hastings (FL)	Pomeroy
Becerra	Hefley	Portman
Beilenson	Hilliard	Poshard
Berman	Hinchey	Rahall
Bishop	Holden	Rangel
Borski	Inglis	Reed
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Jacobs	Roemer
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Bryant (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Rush
Chapman	Johnson, E. B.	Sanders
Clay	Johnston	Sanford
Clayton	Kanjorski	Scarborough
Clement	Kennedy (MA)	Schaefer
Clyburn	Kennedy (RI)	Schroeder
Coleman	Kennelly	Scott
Collins (IL)	Kildee	Sensenbrenner
Conyers	Klecza	Serrano
Cooley	Klink	Sisisky
Costello	LaFalce	Slaughter
Coyne	Lantos	Solomon
Crapo	Levin	Souder
de la Garza	Lewis (GA)	Spratt
DeFazio	Lofgren	Stark
DeLauro	Maloney	Stearns
Dellums	Manton	Stockman
Doggett	Markey	Stokes
Dooley	Martinez	Studds
Duncan	Matsui	Stump
Durbin	McCarthy	Stupak
Engel	McDermott	Tanner
Evans	McHale	Tejeda
Fattah	McKinney	Thompson
Fields (LA)	McNulty	Torres
Filner	Meehan	Towns
Flake	Meek	Tucker
Foglietta	Menendez	Velazquez
Ford	Metcalfe	Volkmer
Frank (MA)	Mfume	Waters
Frost	Miller (CA)	Watt (NC)
Furse	Mineta	Williams
Gejdenson	Mink	Wyden
Gephardt	Myers	Wynn
Geren	Nadler	Yates
Gibbons	Neal	
Gillmor	Obey	
Gonzalez	Oliver	

NOT VOTING—11

Bateman	Gekas	Rose
Chenoweth	Hall (OH)	Smith (WA)
Collins (MI)	Moakley	Waxman
Dingell	Reynolds	

□ 2254

Mr. SERRANO and Mr. WYDEN changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 359

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my name as cosponsor of H.R. 359.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 85

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. THURMAN] be removed as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 85.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1854, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? The Chair hears none, and without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PACKARD, YOUNG of Florida, TAYLOR of North Carolina, MILLER of Florida, WICKER, LIVINGSTON, FAZIO, THORNTON, DIXON, and OBEY.

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1444

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 1444.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(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.)

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTINGS

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues this

morning a most serious problem now confronted by the 22 nations and territories of the Pacific Region—the Government of France plans to explode 8 more nuclear bombs in about 8 weeks, each 10 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on the city of Hiroshima, Japan.

Mr. Speaker, the millions of men, women, and children who live in the Pacific are sick and tired of this region being used as a testing ground for nuclear explosions. And it makes me sad to see the President of France, charging like a bulldozer—totally disregarding the environmental concerns of the millions of people living in the Pacific—and I ask the American people and my colleagues to send a strong message to the French Government by not buying French goods and products as a symbolic gesture to get President Chirac off his high horse, and stop this madness by canceling the nuclear explosions—and prove to the world what real leadership is all about. I know the people of the Pacific will be grateful.

Mr. Speaker, 70 percent of the people of France do not want their government to conduct nuclear explosions in French Polynesia. The countries of the Pacific, Asia, and Europe don't support it.

What madness, Mr. Speaker. What madness.

[From the Washington Post, July 12, 1995]

WHY NOT ATOM TESTS IN FRANCE

France's unwise decision to resume nuclear testing was an invitation to the kind of protests and denunciations being generated by Greenpeace's skillful demonstration of political theater. But even before Greenpeace set sail for the test site, several Pacific countries had vehemently objected to France's intention of carrying out the explosions at a Pacific atoll. The most cutting comment came from Japan's prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama. At a recent meeting in Cannes the newly installed president of France, Jacques Chirac, confidently explained to him that the tests will be entirely safe. If they are so safe, Mr. Murayama replied, why doesn't Mr. Chirac hold them in France?

The dangers of these tests to France are, in fact, substantial. The chances of physical damage and the release of radioactivity to the atmosphere are very low. But the symbolism of a European country holding its tests on the other side of the earth, in a vestige of its former colonial empire, is proving immensely damaging to France's standing among its friends in Asia.

France says that it needs to carry out the tests to ensure the reliability of its nuclear weapons. Those weapons, like most of the American nuclear armory, were developed to counter a threat from a power that has collapsed. The great threat now, to France and the rest of the world, is the possibility of nuclear bombs in the hands of reckless and aggressive governments elsewhere. North Korea, Iraq and Iran head the list of possibilities. The tests will strengthen France's international prestige, in the view of many French politicians, by reminding others that it possesses these weapons. But in less stable and non-democratic countries, there are many dictators, juntas and nationalist fanatics who similarly aspire to improve their countries' standing in the world.

The international effort to discourage the spread of nuclear weapons is a fragile enterprise, depending mainly on trust and good-

will. But over the past half-century, the effort has been remarkably and unexpectedly successful. It depends on a bargain in which the nuclear powers agree to move toward nuclear disarmament at some indefinite point in the future, and in the meantime to avoid flaunting these portentous weapons or to use them merely for displays of one-upmanship. That's the understanding that France is now undermining. The harassment by Greenpeace is the least of the costs that these misguided tests will exact.

[From the Washington Post, July 11, 1995]

FRANCE TO CONTINUE NUCLEAR COUNTDOWN

(By Christopher Burns)

PARIS, July 10.—France insisted today that it will go ahead with nuclear-weapons tests in the South Pacific following its seizure of an environmental protest ship in the area and despite protests from demonstrators and governments around the world.

French commandos used tear gas Sunday to board and take command of the Rainbow Warrior II, flagship of the environmental protection organization Greenpeace—an action the group called "an outrage against peaceful protest and world opinion."

The timing of the boarding—which took place in French waters near Mururoa atoll, site of the planned nuclear tests—was especially sensitive because it was just 10 years ago that French agents blew up the original Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand, killing one person aboard.

Today, as French warships escorted the 180-foot vessel away from Mururoa, two Greenpeace members using a motorized dinghy evaded French patrols and scaled a drilling rig at the test site to protest the eight planned nuclear blasts, but security forces removed them within 20 minutes. The rig is used to bore test shafts into the ocean bed below the atoll.

Meanwhile, in London, Bonn, Hong Kong and other cities, anti-nuclear protesters carried effigies of French President Jacques Chirac, chained themselves to the gates of French diplomatic compounds or held rallies to express their anger over the tests, scheduled to begin in September. In Washington, Greenpeace activists chained themselves to the gates of the French ambassador's residence, unfurled banners and shouted slogans denouncing the tests.

But French officials shrugged off the outcry, declaring that its seizure of the Greenpeace ship was justified. "Faced with operations that violate the law, we do what is needed to ensure that the law is respected, and we will continue to do so," Prime Minister Alain Juppe said.

In Auckland, Greenpeace's New Zealand campaign director said the Rainbow Warrior II had planned to protest by sailing peacefully into the 12-mile exclusion zone around the atoll. But the French high commissioner in French Polynesia, Paul Ronciere, justifying seizure of the vessel, said the crew wanted to "run the ship aground on a reef or on a beach" to stymie French test plans.

Juppe added in his statement that France will take whatever measures are needed to ensure that its territorial waters are respected. He said Chirac's pledge to conduct the tests as a means of maintaining France's nuclear capability would be carried out "because it is in the higher interest of the country." France says that when the tests are completed it will be ready to sign a multinational test ban treaty now being negotiated.

French leftists and environmentalists criticized Chirac's new conservative government over the tests, although there were no major protests in Paris. Indeed, the French public seems tacitly to support the government's nuclear policies.

But France came under increasing criticism today from many of its allies, most of whom have opposed the tests.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said: "As we stated previously, we regret very much the French decision to resume nuclear testing, and we continue to urge all nuclear power's including France, to join in a global moratorium as we work to complete the comprehensive test ban treaty at the earliest possible time."

Australia, a major critic of the tests, has signaled that it will seek Japanese support in pressuring Paris to call them off. On the seizure of the Rainbow Warrior II, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Beazley called the French action "a disproportionate response," as assessment echoed by New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger, who said the French had gone "over the top."

Chirac is scheduled to meet German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Strasbourg, France, on Tuesday and officials in Bonn said the chancellor would bring up the issue of the tests "and their effect on public debate in Germany." A recent poll showed that 95 percent of Germans oppose the tests.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 2300

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS 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. TOWNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. TOWNS 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 Maryland [Mr. EHRLICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. EHRLICH 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 Tennessee [Mr. FORD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

INTRODUCTION OF THE TERM LIMITS ACT OF 1995

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