

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], chairman of our Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of our House Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 148 addresses the highly volatile situation in the Taiwan Strait as the P.R.C. has crudely sought to intimidate the people of Taiwan on the eve of national elections. China's missile tests, live-fire exercises, and huge amphibious force opposite Taiwan have been quite rightly labeled as "acts of terrorism" by Speaker GINGRICH.

This Member commends the distinguished member from California, Mr. Cox for his initiative in drafting House Concurrent Resolution 148 in consultation with this Member and others, and the distinguished chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Mr. GILMAN for his successful effort to obtain quick committee action on the resolution unanimously reported from the subcommittee I chair. The resolution passed the committee by voice vote with overwhelming bipartisan support.

At this precarious point, Mr. Speaker, miscalculation and recklessness by either party could lead to catastrophe. Many Members of this House—Republican and Democrat alike—were concerned that the administration's initial reaction of deliberate and calculated ambiguity did not convey an adequate expression of U.S. resolve. This Member and others believe it is necessary to send an unambiguous signal that the United States would not sit idly by were Taiwan to be attacked. The decision to send a second Navy aircraft carrier group to join the one already in the waters near Taiwan is an important demonstration of United States intent. House Concurrent Resolution 148 seeks to add some clarity and consistency in our policy vis-a-vis Taiwan's security and Chinese threats.

This Member would emphasize that it is not the intention of House Concurrent Resolution 148 to be anti-P.R.C. when it criticizes Beijing's coercive activities. Nor does the resolution offer unequivocal support of all Taiwanese policies or actions. The United States is not seeking to create new adversaries where none need exist, and we must not be stampeded into adopting policies that are contrary to the U.S. national interest. For example, while we enthusiastically support and congratulate Taiwan's economic success and democratic progress, the United States is not endorsing the efforts of some Taiwanese politicians to enhance Taiwan's position in the United Nations and other international organizations which require statehood. Taiwan's leaders have been—and should continue to be—very careful about such statements. Unilateral actions to establish

an independent Taiwan—which Taiwan's leaders consistently claim they are not seeking—would be extremely dangerous, and would be inconsistent with the policies of five successive United States administrations from both political parties.

The purpose of House Concurrent Resolution 148 is simply to make very clear to Beijing that the United States is committed—consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act—to assist in the defense of Taiwan in the event of an invasion, attack, or blockade. It is hoped that this resolution will have a salutary deterrent effect by sending a clear and unequivocal expression of support for peaceful resolution of Taiwan's future status—something both sides say they support—and reaffirming our rejection of any attempt to resolve the issue through the use of force.

This Member urges all his colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 148 to send a clear signal to Beijing that the United States will not tolerate bullying of our friends in Taiwan.

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Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. DEUTSCH].

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, for the last 2 weeks the Taiwanese people have been under siege by Beijing's repeated acts of military intimidation. Beijing has harassed, tormented, and bullied Taiwan in an attempt to break the spirit of the Taiwanese people. These immoral and reckless acts are part of Beijing's carefully crafted strategy designed to suffocate democracy in Taiwan, to intimidate the Taiwanese government, and to influence American foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, Beijing has failed. They have failed to disrupt the presidential elections, they have failed to browbeat Taiwan into submission. They have only lifted the masses in Taiwan to fight harder for democracy and independence.

As the deployment of the two aircraft carriers shows, United States resolve on this issue is unwavering. The American people will not tolerate such a grave threat to our own national security. The resolution before us today, written in accordance with the Taiwan Relation Act, will send a clear message to Beijing about our interests in a secure and stable Taiwan. This resolution will affirm the American commitment to the people of Taiwan.

I urge Members to vote in favor of this bipartisan resolution which is a continuation of American policy that we cannot, nor can we, accept Taiwan passing the straits, the Chinese passing the Straits of China in an attempt of any type of invasion.

(Mr. HAMILTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NETHERCUTT].

(Mr. NETHERCUTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 148.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for House Concurrent Resolution 148, a resolution concerning the defense of Taiwan. This resolution is an important step in our relationship with the People's Republic of China because it unambiguously proclaims our interest in the security of Taiwan and condemns China's heavy-handed efforts to intimidate the people of Taiwan as they enjoy their first direct presidential election.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is necessary because the Clinton administration has invited continued and escalating Chinese aggression by pursuing an inconsistent and unclear policy toward China and Taiwan. Only by making our priorities and interests crystal clear can we prevent future conflict with the People's Republic of China and assure the continued security and prosperity of the United States and our Pacific allies.

Our national interests in Taiwan and the Pacific should be crystal clear. Taiwan possesses the thirteenth-largest developed economy and is an important trading partner for my district, Washington State, and America. Furthermore, if China is allowed to intimidate or attack Taiwan, our relationship with Japan, South Korea, and other important security and trade allies is likely to suffer.

Instead of attempting to bully Taiwan, Chinese leaders should try to learn from Taiwan's example. Taiwan has achieved economic success by fostering an economy that is virtually as free as America's. Taiwan is now prepared to enter the ranks of truly democratic governments where the people elect their own president, an achievement China may someday replicate. It is right for America to defend Taiwan's progress and prevent an autocratic and militaristic Chinese regime from threatening Taiwan and our Pacific allies, and it is important for this body to make that statement by passing House Concurrent Resolution 148.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a firm statement of support for our democratic friends on Taiwan. We need to stand together to let Beijing know that any military move against our friends on Taiwan will end in a hostile situation which none of us desire or want.

Accordingly, I urge our colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 148 to spell out our Nation's commitment to Taiwan.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution. For beyond the immediate threats China poses to Taiwan, I am concerned about the emerging pattern of aggressive Chinese behavior.

The Chinese provocation in the Taiwan Strait is but a single, short act in what promises to be a longer drama as China forces its way onto the global stage. At this point, we do not yet know whether China will play a starring role—although the pace of Chinese economic development indicates that it will. Or whether

China will ultimately play the villain—as its internal repression, ambitious military modernization and confrontational foreign policy would indicate.

The United States needs to unambiguously articulate its national security interests in Asia and reinforce them to the point where the Chinese understand that there will be consequences for their actions. In this context, the administration's policy of strategic ambiguity may have been counterproductive. And the administration's new-found acceptance of strategic clarity strikes me as a late conversion in reaction to congressional pressure on behalf of Taiwan.

I am convinced that China will be one of the country's primary security challenges as we head into the 21st century. While China does not yet pose the kind of threat that the Soviets did—and talk of containment is premature—like the Chinese we need to take the long view. We need to continue to be a force for security, stability, prosperity and democracy throughout the region. Many in the region are looking for U.S. leadership which is entirely consistent with the protection and promotion of our own security and economic interests.

If regional stability is to be maintained, the United States must recognize the primacy of our security interests in the region. Without security, there can be neither economic prosperity nor political liberty. Without the United States' military guarantee there is unlikely to be security.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution to reaffirm our commitment to Taiwanese democracy, as signal of our concern with a disturbing pattern in Chinese behavior and in recognition of our critical role in the region.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have worked so hard to bring this important and timely resolution so quickly to the floor of the House of Representatives.

The recent missile maneuvers, including the use of live-fire ammunition, by the People's Republic of China off the coast of Taiwan has called for an immediate and unequivocal American response. This resolution, developed with strong bipartisan support and input, represent that response.

It is said that in history, great conflicts begin more often from miscalculation than purposeful design. Even in our own time, it is said that the Korean war may have begun by the unfortunate statement of Mr. Avenuees that the defense perimeter of the United States began in the Sea of Japan, and not the 38th parallel.

A few years ago the United States Ambassador to Iraq suggested to Saddam Hussein that in a dispute between Kuwait and Iraq, the United States would regard the matter as an internal problem in the Arab world.

Today in the straits of Taiwan a foundation may be being laid for a similar misunderstanding. That is why this resolution is so important. This strong declaration of congressional policy, coupled with the recent decision by President Clinton to send naval wargroups into the region of the Taiwan Straits will send a clear message about our policy to the Chinese.

House Concurrent Resolution 148 condemns the recent military exercises off the coast of Taiwan and reiterates that the future relationship of Taiwan and the mainland must be decided by peaceful means. Finally it states that the United States, in accordance

with the Taiwan Relations Act and the constitutional process of the United States, should assist in the defense of Taiwan in the event of invasion, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China.

This resolution is in accordance with American policy as laid out in the Taiwan Relations Act and is supportive of actions already taken by the Clinton administration.

As one of the principal authors of this resolution, I would again like to thank all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who made this resolution possible.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the resolution we are considering today—House Concurrent Resolution 148—which was introduced by my friend and colleague from California, Mr. Cox. I am pleased to be the first Democratic cosponsor of this bill. I want to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that our resolution is a profoundly bipartisan resolution. It reflects the concerns and interests of the vast majority of the Members of this body of both political parties.

I would like to put this move on our part into perspective. We do not all agree on all aspects of United States-China policy, but we all agree that this saber-rattling by the "Bullies of Beijing" is preposterous, uncalled for, and profoundly destabilizing for the whole Pacific area. It is uncalled for, it is unjustified, and it is in response to only one act which should be sacred to all Americans—the upcoming free and open and democratic elections that will take place in Taiwan in a couple of days.

Mr. Speaker, this saber-rattling is a deliberate and boldfaced attempt to intimidate the people and the leadership of Taiwan in the crudest possible way—by firing missiles and by holding military maneuvers near Taiwan. The purpose is to intimidate Taiwan from taking this history-making step of holding an open and free and democratic election.

That is what this saber-rattling is all about. It exposes nakedly the contrast between the free and open and democratic elections that will take place in Taiwan in just a few days and the dictatorial and oppressive police state that rules the mainland of China.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to realize that there are reasons why we got to where we are today in the strained relationship with the People's Republic of China—to the point that China is engaging in bullying tactics against Taiwan and the United States is sending a second aircraft carrier task force to that part of the world.

In my judgment one of the principal reasons was the de-linking of human rights from most-favored-nation treatment of the People's Republic. I was one of the leaders and continue to be one of the leaders in the House of the group that feels that most-favored-nation treatment should not be extended to the People's Republic of China, which violates the human rights of its own people and the people of Tibet.

Not all of my colleagues will vote to deny MFN to China when the President sends up the official waiver as is required in the next few months. But I predict that a majority of us in the Congress will. And for the first time in a long time MFN will be denied by the House of Representatives to China.

The human rights considerations alone justify revoking MFN status from China. But, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there are numerous additional reasons for not granting China fa-

vored trading conditions. We should not extend MFN trade status to countries—like the People's Republic of China—which sell to rogue regimes—like Iran—technology which can contribute to the development of weapons of mass destruction or which sells missiles or the technology to develop missiles which can deliver weapons of mass destruction. We should not extend MFN status to a country which routinely takes advantage of our intellectual property rights and pirates the work of American citizens and American firms.

I also think it is important to realize that this bullying saber-rattling against Taiwan and its free elections is just the most recent manifestation of official Chinese disregard of rational and civilized acts that ought to govern relations between countries. I am thinking in particular of the gracious invitation by a great American university, Cornell University, to one of its most distinguished alumni, President Lee Teng-hui to visit his own alma mater.

You may recall there was a great deal of concern on the part of the administration when I introduced a resolution simply expressing the sense of the Congress that President Lee should be granted a visa to visit the United States in order to visit Cornell University. That resolution, which I introduced, passed the House unanimously and passed the Senate almost unanimously. The administration recognized the strength of the views of the Members of Congress and of the American people and President Lee made a most successful visit to Cornell.

It is outrageous that the Chinese Government has taken this visit of President Lee to the United States as a reason for recalling its ambassador to the United States and carrying out policies of belligerence against Taiwan and the United States.

Finally, let me just say, Mr. Speaker, that the appalling behavior of the Chinese Government that we are witnessing in the Taiwan Strait today is the precise reason why 2 years ago I introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the Olympic games should not be held in Beijing in the year 2000. It was the well-grounded concern that China was capable of precisely this pattern of irresponsible and reprehensible international action. Just imagine holding the Olympics games in a country which is intimidating its neighbor by firing missiles near its borders. That action completely violates the spirit and meaning of the Olympic games, and I am delighted that the vast majority of my colleagues in the House agreed with that resolution. The International Olympic Committee responsibly decided that Beijing should not be the venue of the Olympics in the year 2000.

Mr. Speaker, we all earnestly hope that sanity will prevail in Beijing, that this saber-rattling will stop. But I think it is very important to eliminate all ambiguity. It is simply unacceptable on the basis of our agreements with both China and Taiwan to have any change in their relationship attempted or produced by military force. We are ready to accept anything that the people of Taiwan and China freely and democratically agree to, but we are not prepared to accept decisions that are forced by the firing of missiles from China against Taiwan.

The resolution we are considering here today makes this point. Our resolution places the Congress on record to reaffirm our commitment that international relations with Taiwan should be conducted only by peaceful

means and that the threat of military or economic coercion should not be the basis for international decisions. The resolution calls upon the People's Republic of China to live up to its commitment to work for the peaceful resolution of any disagreements with Taiwan and desist from military actions designed to intimidate Taiwan.

This resolution also reaffirms the commitment of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion by other countries that might jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system of the people on Taiwan. We also affirm our support for the United States to maintain a naval presence sufficient to keep open the sea lanes in and near the Taiwan Strait and we express our view that the United States should assist in defending the people of Taiwan against violation, missile attack, or blockade by the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Chinese citizens residing in the Republic of China—Taiwan. I firmly believe that the aggressive and hostile acts by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan must stop. The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 clearly establishes that the United States of America supports the right of Taiwan to remain autonomous from the authorities in Beijing.

Since the Chinese civil war in 1945, when the Communist took control of most of China, the former leaders of China have taken refuge on the Island of Formosa now called Taiwan. This civil war has not been completely concluded and the leaders in both Beijing and Taiwan claim to be the legitimate leaders of the entire country. The United States supports the right of self-determination for the Chinese citizens residing in both mainland China and Taiwan.

Over the years, the United States has developed relationships with the Chinese leaders in Taiwan and Beijing. The United States does not support, nor will we permit, either party to use force, or intimidation, to impose its will on the other, or to force reunification at the point of a gun. Beijing's saber rattling at this time is particularly offensive since democratic Taiwan is currently in the middle of an election.

I fully support this sense of Congress resolution which states that the Chinese leaders in Beijing must live up to their commitment to work for a peaceful resolution of any disagreements with their counterparts in Taiwan and to immediately cease and desist from any and all hostile acts designed to intimidate the residents of Taiwan. I hope and pray that the leaders in Beijing will abide by the agreements that they have made with the United States to resolve any disagreements in a peaceful manner.

However, as a last resort, I fully support the provisions of this resolution which calls for the United States to support Taiwan in its efforts to defend itself against any hostile or aggressive military threats from Beijing. I applaud the President and our military leaders for their commitment to a higher visibility for the United States presence in the region.

I am confident that the Chinese citizens residing in both mainland China and Taiwan want to see this dispute resolved peacefully. I can only hope that leaders in Beijing will abide by the desires of the vast majority of their citizens.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 148, legislation stating the House's support for U.S. military intervention to protect Taiwan against threatened military aggression by the People's Republic of China [PRC]. I would strongly urge our colleagues to support this vitally needed measure.

Mr. Speaker, I think we all can all agree that there is no matter more urgent in the world than the events unfolding now in the Taiwan Strait. Deterring conflict in the Taiwan Strait must and should be the No. 1 priority of our Nation.

I want to commend the chairman of the House International Relations Committee, the Honorable BEN GILMAN; the chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs, the Honorable DOUG BEREUTER; and the ranking Democratic members of House International Relations Subcommittees, the Honorable TOM LANTOS and ROBERT TORRICELLI; and Representative COX, the author of House Concurrent Resolution 148, for their leadership in forging the 83 member bipartisan coalition, that through the introduction of the resolution on March 7, 1996, spoke unequivocally and with strength as to America's commitment to—protect democracy, ensure freedom, and preserve peace—in Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation, which sends a clear message that America will not stand idly by while China commits its military forces in an attempt to intimidate and instill fear in the people and Government of Taiwan.

Moreover, I cannot more strongly applaud and support the actions taken by the administration recently. Stationing the USS *Independence* aircraft carrier group off Taiwan, with the USS *Nimitz* carrier group to arrive shortly, has sent a clear message to China that the Government and people of the United States of America will not tolerate a military attack or missile-enforced blockade of Taiwan by the PRC.

The decisive action by the administration was no doubt prompted in part by congressional action calling for immediate United States intervention to defuse the hostile environment created by Beijing's angry rhetoric, missile tests and military exercises in the Taiwan Strait.

China's reckless efforts are intended to influence the outcome of the democratic national elections now pending in Taiwan. As you know, Mr. Speaker, the March 23d election is to be the first democratic election of Taiwan's president.

China's threatened use of force contravenes the PRC's commitment under the 1979 and 1982 joint communiques to resolve Taiwan's status by peaceful means. The United States-China Joint Communiques and the Taiwan Relations Act—which govern the trilateral dynamic in the Taiwan Strait—fundamentally stress that force will not be used to resolve the Taiwan question.

Mr. Speaker, when China's recent aggressive actions evidenced their willingness to violate the principle of Taiwan's peaceful resolution—threatening the stability of the entire Asia-Pacific region—the United States stepped forward because no other country could do what we did in drawing the line with China.

After discussions with ambassadors from several nations in the region, I think it safe to

say that much, if not all, of the Asia-Pacific is extremely grateful for America's bold and decisive leadership in preserving stability in the region. Although their governments may not have issued official statements to that effect, I believe the sentiment is clearly there supporting America's intervention.

Mr. Chairman, although I am a Vietnam veteran, I can assure you I am no warmonger. Having fought on the battlefield for America, I weigh very heavily and carefully any commitment of U.S. Military Forces. Having been there myself, I do not want our servicemen and servicewomen put in harm's way unnecessarily.

Although much attention and criticism has been directed against Beijing for the crisis in the strait, certainly Taipei deserves its share of the blame for contributing to the unnecessary escalation of tensions with China, which now threatens our forces in the area.

For years, United States administrations, both Republican and Democratic, have unequivocally supported the "One China" policy—acknowledging that there is only one China whose government is in Beijing, and that Taiwan is part of China. Peace in the Taiwan strait has been the result.

Taiwan's actions over recent years, however, have given rise to the very real perception in Beijing and the world that this premise is being challenged—that Taiwan's independence is being sought.

While I support the issuance of the Visa for Taiwan's President Lee to speak at his alma mater, Cornell University, many believe that he overplayed his hand with the media, treating his visit to the United States as that of a head of state. Similarly, President Lee's trips to other Asia-Pacific nations have been accompanied by great fanfare. Against this background has been Taiwan's campaign for United Nation's membership, which has materially altered the PRC's perception of Taiwan's motives and conduct.

While the PRC's bellicose actions are to be condemned, I can understand and appreciate Beijing's anxiety and fear that a recognized province of China may simply choose to secede while the world watches. Taiwan's aggressive pursuit of independence has gone way beyond everyone's expectations.

Mr. Chairman, let us hope that with the intervention of United States Military Forces in the Taiwan Strait that this will be a stabilizing factor for peace—allowing cooler heads to prevail.

Mr. Speaker, no one wants a war involving China, Taiwan, and America. It is a conflict where everyone comes out a loser, and would fundamentally destroy the promise of prosperity for the entire Asia-Pacific region in the Pacific Century.

The legislation before the House, H.Con.Res. 148, expresses the feeling of the House of Representatives that the United States should commit itself to protect Taiwan in the event of an unprovoked war or conflict with the PRC.

Mr. Speaker, United States intervention is clearly a stabilizing factor promoting peace in the Taiwan Strait and I would strongly urge our colleagues to adopt unanimously this measure. China must know unequivocally that the American people stand united behind Taiwan's democracy, and that we will do whatever is necessary to ensure that the question of Taiwan's future will be resolved through peace, not war.

Mr. Speaker, H.Con.Res. 148 sends that message directly to Beijing, as well as cautioning Taipei against independence initiatives that are destabilizing, and I would strongly urge our colleagues to adopt this well-crafted measure.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I wish to congratulate Mr. COX both for introducing it and for his willingness to perfect it further in committee.

I share the concern that we send a strong message to both sides of the Taiwan Strait that differences be solved peacefully.

Efforts by the People's Republic of China in recent days to intimidate the Taiwanese voters in their presidential elections, I think, have boomeranged against China.

Not only have these bellicose moves helped President Lee in his election race but a recent poll indicates that support for reunification with China has dropped to 16 percent from 20 percent in July when the missile tests began.

The military exercises have unsettled the entire Asian region, calling into question China's interest in regional peace and stability.

I hope that China will soften considerably its current hardline position toward Taiwan. I note that President Lee has already offered an olive branch, calling recently for more trust and personal contact between China and Taiwan.

A substantial basis exists for a strong relationship across the Strait. Recent official economic figures show a 9-percent growth in Taiwanese investment in China in January and February. After the Taiwanese election, I hope more concrete steps will be taken by both sides to strengthen their economic and other contracts.

Finally, the Clinton administration deserves to be congratulated for the strong and forceful position it has taken. Characterizing the missile tests as irresponsible and reckless, the administration has dispatched two carrier battle groups to the region. We have a clear interest in securing peace and stability in Asia and protecting the right of passage in international waters. That is the same message we are delivering to both China and Taiwan in this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON).

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 148, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, an-

nounced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1266. An act to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1787. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to repeal the saccharin notice requirement.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2739) to provide for representational allowance for Members of the House of Representatives, to make technical and conforming changes to sundry provisions of law in consequence of administrative reforms in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2739

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES AND ACCOUNTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Sec. 101. Representational allowance for Members of House of Representatives.

Sec. 102. Adjustment of House of Representatives allowances by Committee on House Oversight.

Sec. 103. Limitation on allowance authority of Committee on House Oversight.

Sec. 104. Clerk hire employees of Members of House of Representatives.

Sec. 105. Payments from applicable accounts of House of Representatives.

Sec. 106. Report of disbursements for House of Representatives.

Sec. 107. Cafeteria plan provision.

Sec. 108. Annotated United States Code for Members of House of Representatives to be paid for from Members' Representational Allowance.

Sec. 109. Capitol Police citation release.

#### TITLE II—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 201. Provisions relating to election of Representatives.

Sec. 202. Provisions relating to organization of Congress.

Sec. 203. Provisions relating to compensation and allowances of Members.

Sec. 204. Provisions relating to officers and employees of House of Representatives.

Sec. 205. Provisions relating to Library of Congress.

Sec. 206. Provisions relating to congressional and committee procedure; investigations.

Sec. 207. Provisions relating to Office of Law Revision Counsel.

Sec. 208. Provisions relating to Legislative Classification Office.

Sec. 209. Provisions relating to classification of employees of House of Representatives.

Sec. 210. Provisions relating to payroll administration in House of Representatives.

Sec. 211. Provisions relating to contested elections.

Sec. 212. Provisions relating to Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.

Sec. 213. Provisions relating to Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 214. Provisions relating to the States.

Sec. 215. Provisions relating to Government organization and employees.

Sec. 216. Provisions codified in appendices to title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 217. Provisions relating to commerce and trade.

Sec. 218. Provisions relating to foreign relations and intercourse.

Sec. 219. Provisions relating to money and finance.

Sec. 220. Provisions relating to Postal Service.

Sec. 221. Provisions relating to public buildings, property, and works.

Sec. 222. Provisions relating to the public health and welfare.

Sec. 223. Provisions relating to public printing and documents.

Sec. 224. Provisions relating to territories and insular possessions.

Sec. 225. Miscellaneous uncodified provisions relating to House of Representatives.

#### TITLE I—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES AND ACCOUNTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

##### SEC. 101. REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established for the House of Representatives a single allowance, to be known as the "Members' Representational Allowance", which shall be available to support the conduct of the official and representational duties of a Member of the House of Representatives with respect to the district from which the Member is elected.

(b) MERGER.—The Clerk Hire Allowance, the Official Expenses Allowance, and the Official Mail Allowance, as in effect on the day before the effective date of this section, are merged into the Members' Representational Allowance.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on September 1, 1995 and shall apply with respect to official and representational duties carried out on or after that date.

##### SEC. 102. ADJUSTMENT OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES BY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OVERSIGHT.

House Resolution 457, Ninety-second Congress, agreed to July 21, 1971, as enacted into permanent law by chapter IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (2 U.S.C. 57), is amended to read as follows:

##### "SECTION 1. ADJUSTMENT OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES BY COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OVERSIGHT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provision of law specified in subsection (b), the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives may, by order of the Committee, fix and adjust the amounts, terms, and conditions of, and other matters relating to, allowances of the House of Representatives within the following categories:

"(1) For Members of the House of Representatives, the Members' Representational Allowance, including all aspects of the Official Mail Allowance within the jurisdiction of the Committee