

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2854, FEDERAL AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-502) on the resolution (H. Res. 393) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2854) to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 956, COMMON SENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY LEGAL REFORM ACT OF 1996

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-503) on the resolution (H. Res. 394) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 956) to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES REGARDING RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1968—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 Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 540 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360qq) (previously section 360D of the Public Health Service Act), I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 during calendar year 1994.

The report recommends the repeal of section 540 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that requires the completion of this annual report. All the information found in this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through the Center for Devices and Radiological Health technical reports, the Radiological Health Bulletin, and other publicly available sources. The Agency resources devoted to the preparation of this report could be put to other, better uses.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1996.

1996 TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND 1995 ANNUAL REPORT ON TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—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 Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2213), I transmit herewith the 1996 Trade Policy Agenda and 1995 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1996.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 27, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, as custodian of records for the Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, have been served with three grand jury subpoenas duces tecum issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that the Clerk's Office has no documents responsive to the subpoenas. Through counsel, I will so notify the appropriate Assistant U.S. Attorney.

Sincerely,

ROBIN H. CARLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

FDA REFORM

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

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address my colleagues tonight on a very important topic. Today it was announced that legislation will be introduced this week on FDA reform. This is long overdue here in the Congress, to make sure we help protect the health and safety of our constituents.

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Today Congressman GREENWOOD, the task force chairman under Congress-

man BLILEY started out with a discussion of our mission and was followed with remarks from Chairman BILIRAKIS, Chairman BARTON, Congressman KLUG, Congressman BUYER, Congressman PALLONE, and Congressman RICHARDSON.

It is a bipartisan effort, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making sure that we stop the insidious problem we have had in the country with the FDA treatment delayed become FDA treatment denied. We need to save lives, extend the years, and improve quality of life for all of our constituents. An idea whose time has arrived is FDA reform, not just for food, but for medical devices and pharmaceuticals as well.

It may well be the most extensive and important piece of legislation we will deal with in the second session of the 104th Congress, that being FDA reform. If we can hasten the approval process for drugs and medical devices while patients await a cure or a vaccine, we will certainly have accomplished much as Congressman and Senators.

Mr. Speaker, lest anyone believe otherwise, we are certainly not going to reduce in any way the safety of drugs, the efficacy of those drugs, but we want to speed up the process of the approval. It can be done through streamlining the clinical research, through third-party review and through working with international harmonization, by accepting certified results of tests by other countries.

I am hopeful the many people who came to Washington today who had illnesses such as cancer, ALS, epilepsy, AIDS, and a myriad of other conditions they have come to us saying, look, we need to make sure we can live longer, please, do not stop us from getting the experimental drugs, the miracle drugs we need in order to live a little longer and hope for a cure.

I believe today, ladies and gentleman, that we have heard from the American people, that we can work together in a bipartisan fashion, House and Senate together, working with the White House and working with the FDA. Dr. Kessler has a very important organization that he heads. We need to work with him to make sure the reforms we need are ones that can be embraced by all, because what we are talking about is the health care and the life of all of our constituents across this United States, in the country where 85 percent of the new drugs to extend life and to sustain life are being created. We want to make sure those discoveries stay here and the jobs of the people who are, thankfully, making those discoveries every day.

I thank you for the opportunity to address my colleagues, and I hope that we will fast-track this important legislation and it does in fact become passed before the end of the session.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Under a previous

order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise today to salute a man who, without question, represented the very best of California creativity and American ingenuity. David Packard, who revolutionized both the computer industry and modern-management practices died Tuesday in Palo Alto, CA. He was 83.

For anyone familiar with computers in the 20th century, the name Hewlett-Packard is synonymous with innovation, and with excellence. Founded in 1939 in a Palo Alto garage by Mr. Packard and his good friend William Hewlett, the company is now a recognized leader in its field, employing more than 100,000 workers. The "HP Way," Mr. Packard's standard for corporate practices and employee relations, is commonly cited as one of the best by business experts.

In creating his company, Mr. Packard said, "Get the best employees, stress the importance of teamwork, and fire them up with the will to win." Though many in business may take such words lightly, for Mr. Packard, they represented the only way to succeed.

There were no conventional offices at Hewlett-Packard, not even for the most senior engineers. To stress collaboration and creativity, employees were grouped together in close proximity where they could freely exchange ideas. This respect for the H-P employee also applied in a number of other ways. Hewlett-Packard was among the first in the business world to provide catastrophic medical coverage, flexible work hours and decentralized decision-making.

David Packard also took a keen interest in his global community and was a generous philanthropist. He established the Packard Foundation in 1964 to support community organizations, education, health care, conservation, population projects, the arts, and scientific research.

But while the Nation and the world are remembering David Packard for his business and industrial achievements, the people of the Monterey Bay are remembering David Packard as an ocean pioneer—our nation's Jacques Cousteau. He recently said that "I spent my entire business life in the technology field, and in my industrial career I have seen my share of revolutions in human understanding. I now realize that the ocean is the most important frontier we have."

David Packard used this scientific vision and \$55 million to help his daughter Julie develop and open the Monterey Bay Aquarium—the world's best example of top science education as good business. David took his vision a step further and built a state-of-the-art marine lab at Moss Landing to pioneer new deep ocean exploration technologies. All told, David and his late wife Lucile donated over \$450 million

to scientific research, education, health care, conservation and the arts.

On a personal note, let me just say that I will sorely miss the many contributions of David Packard. A good family friend, he was one of those few people you cross in life who not only touches our hearts, but also inspires our minds. David was one of a kind. My thoughts and prayers go out to his four children, David, Nancy, Susan and Julie, his colleagues and his many, many friends.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I have just heard the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] speak, and I want to say with some great deal of pride that Mr. Packard was born in Pueblo, CO. He was indeed a fine, fine gentleman and certainly a leader in our country and a leader in business.

THE STRENGTH OF FAMILY AND RELIGION

But I wanted to speak tonight to my colleagues about a couple of things that over the weekend inspired me about family and about duty to our country. Over the weekend I had an opportunity to visit with a very good friend of mine. His name is Jake. Jake is about 20 years old. He is a young man. He sees opportunity in this world. He is one of our kids. I think I call him a kid; he is a young man. But this young man wants to go into this society and continue in this society and accomplish things that he has dreamed of all of his life.

I was particularly pleased to visit with him this weekend because his friend, her name is Kara, and he is intending to propose to her tonight. Jake and Kara, I think, are good examples of the young people that we have in this country, of the assets that we have. I will come back to youth in just a minute.

The second event I went to this weekend was in Pueblo, CO. Pueblo is called the home of heroes. In Pueblo, CO, we have had four of our people, four citizens from Pueblo, who have won the United States Medal of Honor.

This weekend I got to be the guest at the Medal of Honor dinner, which we do have here in Pueblo, CO, where we honored 18. We had 18 Medal of Honor winners in this room. You talk about inspiration, to sit in here, you see people, such as Mr. Di Havera. Mr. Di Havera not only won the U.S. Medal of Honor but he won the Medal of Honor in the country of Mexico.

But the common thread that I saw at the medal of Honor dinner and with my friends Jake and Kara and with my own family was that they had the foundation of family and not only of the foundation of family but the foundation of religion. Regardless of the type of religion that you practice, it was amazing this weekend to see at the

Medal of Honor dinner, how strong the families were in this large ballroom that we had. It was exciting to see the young people, such as Jake and Kara, who want to start out their lives together in this fine country. And what do they talk about? They talk about family. You know, a lot of times up here when we deal with these young people and they come to visit us in our offices, the questions they ask and the issues we talk about are a lot of things going wrong with this country, we have got a deficit, a budget deficit accumulating at a rate of about \$30 million an hour, we have got a crime problem, we have got problems with the economy.

But what we oftentimes forget to stress to these young people is that in this country there are a lot more things going right than there are wrong. I think that this generation, the generation of Jake and Kara, is a generation that is going to have opportunities that were never there before for any other generation in the history of this country.

But I think that you have got to give credit for those opportunities to people like those brave people, men and women, on the Medal of Honor winners and the people who have set in this country the importance of family and the importance of religion as a foundation for responsibility, for moral values, and for duty to this country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to share with my colleagues the kind of excitement I feel being around a positive setting, there with the Medal of Honor winners, people who gave it their all and then there with young people who are excited about the future of this country. I, too, share their excitement, and I, too, share the privilege of being able to sit with 18 Medal of Honor winners.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the National Infrastructure Development Act, which I first introduced at the end of the 103rd Congress. This bill will create more than 250,000 jobs, and help mend our Nation's crumbling infrastructure. I am pleased to be joined by Democratic Leaders DICK GEPHARDT, VIC FAZIO, and DAVID BONIOR, who have lead countless job creation efforts in this country. During this time of debate over the role of our Federal Government, I am proud to bring a bill to the floor which shows that Government can work for America.

At a time when jobs are disappearing and when we face intense international