

Oberstar	Royce	Tejeda
Obey	Rush	Thomas
Olver	Sabo	Thompson
Ortiz	Salmon	Thornberry
Orton	Sanders	Thurman
Owens	Sanford	Tiahrt
Oxley	Sawyer	Torkildsen
Pallone	Saxton	Torres
Parker	Scarborough	Torricelli
Pastor	Schaefer	Towns
Paxon	Schiff	Trafficant
Payne (NJ)	Schroeder	Upton
Payne (VA)	Schumer	Velazquez
Pelosi	Scott	Vento
Peterson (FL)	Seastrand	Viscosky
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Volkmer
Petri	Serrano	Vucanovich
Pickett	Shadegg	Waldholtz
Pombo	Shays	Walker
Pomeroy	Shuster	Walsh
Porter	Sisisky	Wamp
Portman	Skeen	Ward
Poshard	Skelton	Waters
Pryce	Slaughter	Watt (NC)
Quinn	Smith (MI)	Watts (OK)
Radanovich	Smith (NJ)	Waxman
Rahall	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Ramstad	Solomon	Weldon (PA)
Rangel	Souder	Weller
Reed	Spence	White
Regula	Spratt	Whitfield
Richardson	Stearns	Wicker
Riggs	Stenholm	Wise
Rivers	Stokes	Wolf
Roberts	Stump	Woolsey
Roemer	Stupak	Wynn
Rogers	Talent	Yates
Rohrabacher	Tanner	Young (AK)
Roth	Tate	Young (FL)
Roukema	Tauzin	Zeliff
Roybal-Allard	Taylor (MS)	Zimmer

NAYS—1

DeFazio
NOT VOTING—34

Army	Johnston	Skaggs
Baker (LA)	Lantos	Smith (WA)
Berman	Lightfoot	Stark
Bryant (TX)	Lofgren	Stockman
Burr	Montgomery	Studds
Chapman	Morella	Taylor (NC)
Chrysler	Myers	Thornton
Fazio	Packard	Williams
Fields (TX)	Quillen	Wilson
Fowler	Ros-Lehtinen	Wyden
Ganske	Rose	
Hayes	Shaw	

□ 1928

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY KIZIRIAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1606), to designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 24 Corliss Street, Providence, RI, as the "Harry Kizirian Post Office Building", with Senate amendments thereto, and disagree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 2, after line 11 insert:

SEC. 3. SALARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)";

(2) by striking out the fifth and sixth sentences; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) Each Governor shall receive—

"(i) a salary of \$30,000 a year as adjusted by subparagraph (C);

"(ii) \$300 a day for not more than 42 days each year, for each day such Governor—

"(I) attends a meeting of the Board of Governors; or

"(II) performs the official business of the Board as approved by the Chairman; and

"(III) reimbursement for travel and reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and performing the official business of the Board.

"(B) Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to limit the number of days of meetings each year to 42 days.

"(C) Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date on which an adjustment takes effect under section 5303 of title 5 in the rates of pay under the General Schedule, the salary of each Governor shall be adjusted by the percentage equal to the percentage adjustment in such General Schedule rates of pay."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. MCHUGH (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not plan to object.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation naming a Post Office building in Providence, RI, after Harry Kizirian. As a former postal employee, I commend Mr. Kizirian for his 25 years of service with the U.S. Postal Service.

He retired from the Postal Service as the postmaster from Rhode Island. He is to be duly recognized for his exceptional service and I thank the sponsor of H.R. 1606, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. REED] for bestowing such an honor on his constituent.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH], the chairman, and the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] for their graciousness in bringing this to the floor tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I say to all of my colleagues this is an entirely suitable honor for an extraordinary gentleman. Not only was he a postmaster and a postal worker for 25 years, but at the age of 17, he left high school, joined the Marine Corps, and won the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism on Okinawa.

Mr. Speaker, his whole life is about serving others and it is a suitable recognition for his life and his achievements. I thank all of the Members that made this possible this evening.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

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

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I will submit my full statement for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly say in response to the comments by the gentleman from Rhode Island and the comments of the gentlewoman from Michigan how much I appreciate their efforts. The Senate had a very, I think, meritorious proposal as amended to this bill, but one that just is not appropriate for consideration at this time. It is certainly our intent in the Subcommittee on Postal Service to reinvolve that issue. I am pleased that the Senate has agreed to consider the House bill with their amendments deleted.

Mr. Speaker, the salary of the Board of Governors was set at \$10,000 per annum in 1970. This was when the Postmaster General, who is also a member of the Board of Governors, received a salary of \$60,000. Today, the Postmaster General receives \$148,000 but the Governors' salaries have remained at \$10,000. The amendment would provide a salary of \$30,000 a year with a provision for annual adjustments based on that awarded to General Schedule employees, and a per diem of \$300 a day for not more than 42 days each year to Governors who attend meetings of the Board of Governors or perform the official business of the board as approved by the Chairman. The amendment also provides for the reimbursement for travel and reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and performing the official business of the Board.

Mr. Speaker, and the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, my request to delete the Senate amendment is twofold. First, it is our intent to expedite the passage of H.R. 1606, honoring Harry Kizirian. This would be achieved by deleting the amendment and sending the already passed House bill back to the Senate which would reconsider the measure and send it to the President for signature. Consideration of the amended bill would require the whole House voting on the amendment and delay the enactment of the measure.

Second, Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment is substantive; members may need additional time to consider it. The Subcommittee on the Postal Service and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight will revisit these important Senate amendments at a later time.

I hope that this explanation clarifies the reason that the amendment should be deleted at this time. The minority has informed they have no objection to this request and I thank the gentlelady for yielding her time for this explanation.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At this time the Chair will entertain 1-minute until further business comes before the House.

STOP PUNISHING FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, we have made a little progress here today. We can balance the budget of the Federal Government in 7 years; we can bring fiscal responsibility to Washington, DC. I myself have drawn up a detailed budget. It is going to require some tough choices.

But, Mr. Speaker, we are going to have to abandon goodies like huge tax cuts. We are going to have to go after corporate welfare and subsidies. We are going to have to reduce agriculture subsidies. We are going to have to go after the sacrosanct Pentagon and eliminate useless weapons like the B-2 bomber and star wars.

There are a number of other places where tough choices are going to have to be made. But in order to get there, we do not need to punish Federal employees and their families. We should stop doing that.

Mr. Speaker, we have made some progress on that today with a temporary resolution to put people back to work. There is a question of whether or not those employees, when they go back to their places of work, are going to have the resources they need to do their jobs. That may be resolved later this evening.

So, perhaps in addition to stopping the punishment of employees, we can stop the punishment of taxpayers. Put the Government back to work and Congress and the White House can get down to its job of balancing the budget.

THE EMPEROR HAS NO CLOTHES

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out a very, very important fact I think every American should be aware of. We passed a continuing resolution today that simply says all the President of the United States has to do is submit a budget that is balanced in 7 years as scored by the CBO, the Government will open up.

But shamefully the President, before the ink was even dry on that bill, announced that he would not do it. The emperor has no clothes. We now know that the President does not want to

balance the budget. There is no pretense. There is no disguising it. He has admitted to the public that he does not want to balance the budget and that he will not balance the budget.

What we are about doing is getting this Government opened up and running, despite a President who is determined to do everything in his power to make sure that we do not balance the budget.

What the President is doing, in my opinion is wrong. I ask all my colleagues to work with us on both sides of the aisle to try to get this Nation back up and running.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD ESCHEW
ATTACKS ON SECRETARY OF
THE TREASURY

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Republicans are frustrated. Watching the "Gong Show" they have been putting on today underlines that. But scapegoating when frustrated is not appropriate behavior.

Mr. Speaker, this attack that is now coming on Secretary of the Treasury Rubin, and the preposterous suggestion that he might be impeached, has served no purpose except to cause serious problems in the bond market, because some of those people think that people on the other side might actually be serious, not having had firsthand exposure to them.

Robert Rubin is guilty of doing his job superbly. He had a hearing before the House Committee on Banking. When the Republicans talked to him and asked him questions, they were not able to come forward with a single suggestion of anything that he had done inappropriately. I asked Republicans and their only objection was that we did not have their version of a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, threatening to impeach an outstanding public official because they disagree with his having freed a hostage they have taken is one of the tactics that the Republicans ought to eschew. Why do they not go back to their fifth, sixth, and seventh CR instead?

WE NEED TO BALANCE THE
BUDGET IN 7 YEARS

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is always refreshing to hear the comments of my good friend from Massachusetts, and to hear the frustration on that side of the aisle, especially when it comes to the Secretary of the Treasury and his effort to dillydally around with the debt limit, the debt ceiling, being so in love with the notion of keeping the Government operating that he would take pension funds to

pay it; an oath of fealty to keeping the Government running instead of being true to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, neither side has all the answers, but the fact remains that we must remain true to our country, to our Constitution, and to generations yet unborn by at long last passing a budget that comes into balance in 7 years, using honest numbers.

Let us get past frustration and let us see productivity and once again we reach out our hand to the minority party. Join with us and govern this Nation.

CONCERNING THE DEBT CEILING

(Mrs. KENNELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take up where the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] left off concerning the debt ceiling.

Mr. Speaker, do we never learn? We are going through an exercise now concerning the continuing resolution. Across these United States the people do not know about a continuing resolution. What they see is that we stopped the Government. The people were told either to be idle or to come to work and not get paid.

Mr. Speaker, today we have got it half right. We are having the people come back to work, but we are not giving them the tools of the trade. Let us not get involved with the debt ceiling in this kind of carryings on. The debt ceiling has to do with what the United States of America owes. Money owed is money that should be paid. It is money already spent. It is the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, let us next week pass a debt ceiling so that we can go on with getting the budget balanced in 7 years. We mixed apples and oranges with the budget negotiations with the continuing resolution. Let us please not allow the debt ceiling and this type of carryings on.

THE WAY TO OPEN THE
GOVERNMENT

(Mr. MANZULLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the House has passed several measures today. Let me concentrate on one that is very, very simple. It extends to the President an opportunity to do something historic. We are saying very simply: If by January 26 the President of the United States submits a balanced budget in 7 years, scored by the neutral Congressional Budget Office, then we will agree to open up the entire Government 100 percent.

Mr. Speaker, that means at that point that both parties have their budget on the table or in the process of