

The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STENHOLM].

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. 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. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 177, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—243

Allard	Ehrlich	LaHood
Andrews	Emerson	Largent
Archer	English	Latham
Army	Ensign	LaTourette
Bachus	Everett	Laughlin
Baker (CA)	Ewing	Lazio
Baker (LA)	Fawell	Lewis (CA)
Ballenger	Fields (TX)	Lewis (KY)
Barr	Flanagan	Lightfoot
Barrett (NE)	Foley	Lincoln
Bartlett	Forbes	Linder
Barton	Fowler	Livingston
Bass	Fox	LoBiondo
Bevill	Franks (CT)	Longley
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Lucas
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Manzullo
Bliley	Frisa	Martini
Blute	Funderburk	McCollum
Boehner	Gallely	McCrery
Bonilla	Ganske	McHugh
Bono	Gekas	McInnis
Browder	Geren	McIntosh
Brownback	Gilchrest	McKeon
Bryant (TN)	Gilman	Metcalf
Bunn	Gingrich	Meyers
Bunning	Goodlatte	Mica
Burr	Goodling	Miller (FL)
Burton	Gordon	Molinari
Buyer	Goss	Montgomery
Callahan	Graham	Moorhead
Calvert	Green	Myers
Camp	Greene	Myrick
Canady	Greenwood	Nethercutt
Castle	Gutknecht	Neumann
Chabot	Hall (TX)	Ney
Chambliss	Hancock	Norwood
Chenoweth	Hansen	Nussle
Christensen	Harman	Ortiz
Chrysler	Hastert	Oxley
Coble	Hastings (WA)	Packard
Coburn	Hayes	Pallone
Collins (GA)	Hayworth	Parker
Combest	Hefley	Paxon
Condit	Heineman	Petri
Cooley	Herger	Pombo
Cox	Hilleary	Portman
Cramer	Hobson	Pryce
Crane	Hoekstra	Quillen
Crapo	Hoke	Quinn
Creameas	Holden	Radanovich
Cubin	Horn	Ramstad
Cunningham	Hunter	Regula
Danner	Hutchinson	Riggs
Davis	Hyde	Roberts
de la Garza	Inglis	Roemer
Deal	Istook	Rogers
DeLay	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Dickey	Kasich	Roth
Doolittle	Kelly	Royce
Dornan	Kim	Salmon
Doyle	King	Sanford
Dreier	Kingston	Saxton
Duncan	Klug	Scarborough
Dunn	Knollenberg	Schaefer
Ehlers	Kolbe	Schiff

Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Solomon  
Souder  
Spence

Stearns  
Stockman  
Stump  
Talent  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Traficant  
Upton  
Vucanovich

Walker  
Wamp  
Ward  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer

NAYS—177

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Baesler  
Baldacci  
Barcia  
Barrett (WI)  
Bateman  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Bishop  
Boehlert  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bryant (TX)  
Campbell  
Cardin  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coleman  
Collins (IL)  
Collins (MI)  
Conyers  
Costello  
Coyne  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Durbin  
Edwards  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fazio  
Filner  
Foglietta  
Frank (MA)  
Frost  
Furse  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gillmor

Gonzalez  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hamilton  
Hastings (FL)  
Hefner  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jacobs  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnston  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Klecza  
Klink  
LaFalce  
Lantos  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Luther  
Maloney  
Manton  
Markey  
Martinez  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McDermott  
McHale  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Miller (CA)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Mollohan  
Moran  
Morella  
Murtha

Nadler  
Neal  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Orton  
Owens  
Pastor  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)  
Pickett  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Poshard  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reed  
Richardson  
Rivers  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sawyer  
Schumer  
Scott  
Serrano  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Slaughter  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stenholm  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thurman  
Torres  
Torricelli  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Volkmer  
Walsh  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Williams  
Wise  
Woolsey  
Wynn

NOT VOTING—12

Becerra  
Chapman  
Fields (LA)  
Flake

Ford  
McDade  
Rose  
Schroeder  
Thornton  
Towns  
Wilson  
Yates

□ 2331

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the joint resolution was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to provide for the approval of final regulations that are applicable to employing offices that are not employing offices of the House of Representatives or the Senate, and to covered employees who are not employees of the House of Representatives or the Senate, and that were issued by the Office of Compliance on January 22, 1996, and for other purposes.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1972

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1972.

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

There was no objection.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1. rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-197)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1561, the "Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997."

This legislation contains many unacceptable provisions that would undercut U.S. leadership abroad and damage our ability to assure the future security and prosperity of the American people. It would unacceptably restrict the President's ability to address the complex international challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War era. It would also restrict Presidential authority needed to conduct foreign affairs and to control state secrets, thereby raising serious constitutional concerns.

First, the bill contains foreign policy provisions, particularly those involving East Asia, that are of serious concern. It would amend the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) to state that the TRA supercedes the provisions of the 1982 Joint Communiqué between the United States and China. The 1982 Communiqué has been one of the cornerstones of our bipartisan policy toward China

for over 13 years. The ongoing management of our relations with China is one of the central challenges of United States foreign policy, but this bill would complicate, not facilitate that task. The bill would also sharply restrict the use of funds to further normalize relations with Vietnam, hampering the President's ability to pursue our national interests there and potentially jeopardizing further progress on POW/MIA issues. If read literally, this restriction would also raise constitutional concerns.

Second, the bill would seriously impede the President's authority to organize and administer foreign affairs agencies to best serve the Nation's interests and the Administration's foreign policy priorities. I am a strong supporter of appropriate reform and, building on bipartisan support, my Administration has already implemented significant steps to reinvent our international operations in a way that has allowed us to reduce funding significantly, eliminate positions, and close embassies, consulates, and other posts overseas. But this bill proceeds in an improvident fashion, mandating the abolition of at least one of three important foreign affairs agencies, even though each agency has a distinct and important mission that warrants a separate existence. Moreover, the inflexible, detailed mandates and artificial deadlines included in this section of the bill should not be imposed on any President.

Third, the appropriations authorizations included in the bill, for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, fall unacceptably below the levels necessary to conduct the Nation's foreign policy and to protect U.S. interests abroad. These inadequate levels would adversely affect the operation of overseas posts of the foreign affairs agencies and weaken critical U.S. efforts to promote arms control and nonproliferation, reform international organizations and peacekeeping, streamline public diplomacy, and implement sustainable development activities. These levels would cause undue reductions in force of highly skilled personnel at several foreign affairs agencies at a time when they face increasingly complex challenges.

Fourth, this bill contains a series of objectionable provisions that limit U.S. participation in international organizations, particularly the United Nations (U.N.). For example, a provision on intelligence sharing with the U.N. would unconstitutionally infringe on the President's power to conduct diplomatic relations and limit Presidential control over the use of state secrets. Other provisions contain problematic notification, withholding, and certification requirements.

These limits on participation in international organizations, particularly when combined with the low appropriation authorization levels, would undermine current U.S. diplomatic efforts—which enjoy bipartisan support—

to reform the U.N. budget. The provisions included in the bill are also at odds with ongoing discussions between the Administration and the Congress aimed at achieving consensus on these issues.

Fifth, the bill fails to remedy the severe limitations placed on U.S. population assistance programs by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107). That law imposes unacceptable spending restrictions pending authorization for U.S. bilateral and multilateral population assistance programs. But H.R. 1561 does not authorize these programs. Consequently, these restrictions will remain in place and will have a significant, adverse impact on women and families in the developing world. It is estimated that nearly 7 million couples in developing countries will have no access to safe, voluntary family planning services. The result will be millions of unwanted pregnancies and an increase in the number of abortions.

Finally, the bill contains a number of other objectionable provisions. Some of the most problematic would: (1) abruptly terminate the Agency for International Development's housing guaranty (HG) program, as well as abrogate existing HG agreements, except for South Africa, and prohibit foreign assistance to any country that fails to make timely payments or reimbursements on HG loans; (2) hinder negotiations aimed at resolving the plight of Vietnamese boat people; (3) unduly restrict the ability of the United States to participate in the United Nations Human Rights Committee; and (4) extend provisions of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act that I have objected to in the past. I am also concerned that the bill, by restricting the time period during which economic assistance funds can be expended for longer-term development projects, would diminish the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs.

In returning H.R. 1561, I recognize that the bill contains a number of important authorities for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency. In its current form, however, the bill is inconsistent with the decades-long tradition of bipartisanship in U.S. foreign policy. It unduly interferes with the constitutional prerogatives of the President and would seriously impair the conduct of U.S. foreign affairs.

For all these reasons, I am compelled to return H.R. 1561 without my approval.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 12, 1996.

□ 2345

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS). The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and the bill will be printed as a House document.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the veto message on the

bill, H.R. 1561, be postponed until Tuesday, April 23, 1996.

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

There was no objection.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 735, TERRORISM PERVERSION ACT

Mr. HYDE submitted the following conference report and statement on the Senate bill (S. 735) to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 104-518)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 735), to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996".*

### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

*The table of contents of this Act is as follows:*

*Sec. 1. Short title.*

*Sec. 2. Table of contents.*

#### TITLE I—HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

*Sec. 101. Filing deadlines.*

*Sec. 102. Appeal.*

*Sec. 103. Amendment of Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.*

*Sec. 104. Section 2254 amendments.*

*Sec. 105. Section 2255 amendments.*

*Sec. 106. Limits on second or successive applications.*

*Sec. 107. Death penalty litigation procedures.*

*Sec. 108. Technical amendment.*

#### TITLE II—JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS

##### Subtitle A—Mandatory Victim Restitution

*Sec. 201. Short title.*

*Sec. 202. Order of restitution.*

*Sec. 203. Conditions of probation.*

*Sec. 204. Mandatory restitution.*

*Sec. 205. Order of restitution to victims of other crimes.*

*Sec. 206. Procedure for issuance of restitution order.*

*Sec. 207. Procedure for enforcement of fine or restitution order.*

*Sec. 208. Instruction to Sentencing Commission.*

*Sec. 209. Justice Department regulations.*

*Sec. 210. Special assessments on convicted persons.*

*Sec. 211. Effective date.*

##### Subtitle B—Jurisdiction for Lawsuits Against Terrorist States

*Sec. 221. Jurisdiction for lawsuits against terrorist states.*

##### Subtitle C—Assistance to Victims of Terrorism

*Sec. 231. Short title.*

*Sec. 232. Victims of Terrorism Act.*

*Sec. 233. Compensation of victims of terrorism.*

*Sec. 234. Crime victims fund.*

*Sec. 235. Closed circuit televised court proceedings for victims of crime.*

*Sec. 236. Technical correction.*

#### TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM PROHIBITIONS

##### Subtitle A—Prohibition on International Terrorist Fundraising

*Sec. 301. Findings and purpose.*