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 on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 284, noes 143, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 122]

AYES-284

Abercrombie Dunn Kaptur Kelly Ackerman Durbin Allard Edwards Kildee Andrews Ehlers Kim Bachus Ehrlich King Baesler Emerson Kleczka Baker (CA) Engel Klink English Baker (LA) Klug Baldacci Ensign LaHood Ballenger Evans Latham Everett LaTourette Barcia Barr Ewing Laughlin Bartlett Farr Leach Lewis (CA) Fattah Barton Bass Fawell Lewis (GA) Bateman Fields (TX) Lewis (KY) Filner Lightfoot Bentsen Bereuter Flanagan Lincoln Linder Bevill Foley Lipinski Bilbray Forbes Bilirakis Ford LoBiondo Fowler Bishop Lofgren Bliley Fox Longley Franks (N.J) Lowey Lucas Blute Boehlert Frisa Bono Frost Manton Borski Funderburk Martinez Boucher Gallegly Martini Brewster Ganske Mascara Browder Gejdenson McCarthy Brown (CA) McCollum Gephardt Brown (FL) McDermott McHale Bryant (TN) Geren Gibbons McHugh Burton Gilchrest McIntosh Gillmor McKeon Buyer Callahan Gilman McKinney Calvert Gonzalez McNulty Goodlatte Meek Camp Campbell Goodling Menendez Canady Gordon Metcalf Cardin Graham Mica Chambliss Green (TX) Moakley Chapman Greene (UT) Molinari Chenoweth Greenwood Mollohan Chrysler Gunderson Montgomery Clav Gutierrez Moorhead Clement Gutknecht Myers Clinger Hall (TX) Neumann Clyburn Hamilton Nev Coble Norwood Hansen Coburn Harman Oberstar Collins (GA) Hastert Ortiz Collins (MI) Hastings (FL) Owens Hastings (WA) Oxley Pallone Combest Convers Haves Cooley Costello Hefley Parker Heineman Pastor Coyne Herger Paxon Hilleary Payne (NJ) Cramer Payne (VA) Crane Hilliard Hinchey Peterson (MN) Crapo Cremeans Holden Petri Pickett Cubin Horn Hostettler Danner Pombo de la Garza Hunter Hutchinson Pomeroy Deal Poshard DeFazio Hyde Quillen Deutsch Diaz-Balart Istook Jackson (IL) Quinn Rahall Dickey Jacobs Richardson Doolittle Johnson (CT) Riggs Dornan Johnson (SD) Rivers Johnson, E. B. Roberts Doyle Dreier Jones Kanjorski Rohrabacher Duncan Ros-Lehtinen

Roth Roybal-Allard Rush Sanders Sawyer Saxton Scarborough Schaefer Schiff Schumer Scott Seastrand Serrano Shaw Shuster Sisisky Skeen Skelton

Archer

Slaughter Smith (NJ) Volkmer Vucanovich Smith (WA) Walsh Solomon Wamp Stupak Ward Talent Waters Watts (OK) Tanner Weldon (FL) Tate Tauzin Weldon (PA) Taylor (MS) Weller Whitfield Tejeda Thomas Wicker Williams Thompson Thornton Wise Tiahrt Woolsey Torricelli Wynn Towns Young (AK) Traficant Zeliff Upton

Peterson (FL)

NOES-143

Hoekstra

Hoke Armev Porter Barrett (NE) Barrett (WI) Houghton Portman Pryce Radanovich Hover Becerra Inglis Beilenson Jefferson Johnson, Sam Ramstad Berman Reed Boehner Johnston Regula Bonilla Kasich Roemer Kennedy (MA) Bonior Rogers Brown (OH) Kennedy (RI) Roukema Brownback Bryant (TX) Kennelly Royce Sabo Kingston Knollenberg Bunning Salmon Burr Castle Kolbe LaFalce Sanford Schroeder Chabot Lantos Sensenbrenner Christensen Largent Shadegg Shays Clayton Lazio Levin Coleman Skaggs Smith (MI) Smith (TX) Collins (IL) Livingston Luther Condit Maloney Cox Souder Cunningham Manzullo Spence Spratt Markey Davis DeLauro Matsui Stark DeLay Dellums McDade Stearns McInnis Stenholm Dicks Meehan Stockman Dingell Dixon Meyers Millender Stokes Studds Stump Taylor (NC) Thornberry Doggett McDonald Miller (CA) Miller (FL) Dooley Eshoo Fazio Minge Thurman Fields (LA) Torkildsen Mink Flake Moran Torres Foglietta Morella Velazquez Frank (MA) Murtha Vento Franks (CT) Visclosky Myrick Frelinghuysen Neal Walker Nethercutt Watt (NC) Furse Goss Nussle Waxman Hall (OH) Obey White Olver Hancock Wolf Hayworth Orton Young (FL) Packard Hefner Zimmer Hobson Pelosi

NOT VOTING-5

Jackson-Lee McCrery Rangel (TX) Nadler Wilson

□ 1640

Mr. STOKES and Mr. SPENCE changed their vote from "aye" to "no." Mrs. VUCANOVICH and Ms. DUNN of

Mrs. VUCANOVICH and Ms. DUNN of Washington changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I missed rollcall vote 122 because I was at a meeting in a room that the bells did not ring in. Had I been here, I would have voted in the negative.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 45 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 842, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION FOR EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 842

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize the extraordinary bipartisan support on this extraordinary victory here. Without the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and his colleagues, this simply never could have happened.

Beyond that, however, this has been a battle that we have been dedicated to for so many years, that there are many former chairmen and ranking members of our committee who I know, those who are still alive have to be smiling, and those who are up there looking down have to be smiling as well.

On our side Bill Harsha, Don Clausen, Gene Snyder, John Paul Hammerschmidt, Jim Howard, God bless him, Glen Anderson, Bob Roe, Norm Mineta, they all contributed to this victory today, and I thank them.

□ 1645

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I want to pay tribute, well deserved tribute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the leadership he has exhibited on this issue. He has worked tirelessly, brought together a coalition of people of different fiscal views on this issue, geographic views on this issue and brought them together to understand and to pass this very, very important, as the gentleman has stated, long-standing legislation. He has marshaled an extraordinary outpouring of support for a principle that will reestablish the trust of people in Government. The impact reaches far beyond this bill. For that, I salute our chairman.

Mr. SHUSTER. I thank the gentleman.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CON-FERENCE REPORT ON S. 735, COMPREHENSIVE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 1995

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104–522) on the resolution (H. Res. 405) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 735) to prevent and

punish acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

1995 ANNUAL REPORT ON ALAS-KA'S MINERAL RESOURCES— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska) 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 Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1995 Annual Report on Alaska's Mineral Resources, as required by section 1011 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 16 U.S.C. 3151). This report contains pertinent public information relating to minerals in Alaska gathered by the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and other Federal agencies.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON. THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 17, 1996.*

1995 ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—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 Economic and Educational Opportunities:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present to you the 1995 Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). For 30 years, this Federal agency has given Americans great opportunities to explore and share with each other our country's vibrant and diverse cultural heritage. Its work supports an impressive array of humanities projects.

These projects have mined every corner of our tradition, unearthing all the distinct and different voices, emotions, and ideas that together make up what is a uniquely American culture. In 1995, they ranged from an award-winning television documentary on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the radio production Wade in the Water, to preservation projects that will rescue 750,000 important books from obscurity and archive small community newspapers from every State in the Union. Pandora's Box, a traveling museum exhibit of women and myth in classical Greece, drew thousands of people.

The humanities have long helped Americans bridge differences, learn to appreciate one another, shore up the foundations of our democracy, and build strong and vital institutions across our country. At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, when so many Americans feel insecure in the face of change, the presence and accessibility of the humanities in all our lives can be a powerful source of our renewal and our unity as we move forward into the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 17, 1996.

HOW SERIOUS ARE WE?

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, 8 days ago I stood in the Oval Office as the President signed into law the historic lineitem veto. But how serious is the Washington establishment when it comes to enforcing real change?

Today we read the first of what is likely to be many advertisements for Washington insiders pitching a seminar on how to circumvent the line-item veto. For a mere \$245, people whose business it is to secure Federal money can learn, among other things:

What can be done to insulate an appropriation, entitlement or tax provision from a line-item veto.

The law hasn't even gone into effect, and already people are seeking ways around it. And, later today, we consider a bill to take an entire category of Federal spending off budget, beyond the reach of the line-item veto.

Mr. Speaker, we crafted a tough and workable line-item veto to control runaway Government spending. How serious are we? I guess Americans will have to watch and see.

Mr. Speaker, I provide for the RECORD the advertisement referred to:

[From the Congress Daily, Apr. 17, 1996]

(Price Waterhouse LLP—Presents)

THE LINE-ITEM VETO: HOW IT WILL AFFECT APPROPRIATIONS, ENTITLEMENTS, AND TAXES THE EXECUTIVE SEMINAR YOUNGED TO ATTEMP!

Bedget and political analysts are calling the line item veto the most significant revision in the legislative process since Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Many are predicting that it will require substantial changes in the way people in Washington conduct business.

Price Waterhouse LLP's highly respected budget and tax professionals will provide you with what you need to know about the line item veto when you need to know it—NOW! During this solid, no fluff, half-briefing you will learn how the line item veto will work, including answers to these key questions:

Which appropriations or parts of appropriations will be subject to a line item veto?
Who will determine which tax provisions are vulnerable?

What does the law mean when it said that only 'new' entitlements will be subject to a line item veto?

How can Congress disallow or override a line item veto?

What can be done to insulate an appropriation, entitlement, or tax provision from a line item veto?

What role will OMB, CBO, and the Joint Committee on Taxation play in the line item veto process?

All of this and much more in just a half day . . . you'll be back in your office in time

for lunch. And at only \$245 per person (with a substantial discount for more than 4 people from the same organization), this special executive briefing is the easiest and least expensive way for you to learn what you need to know about the new challenges and opportunities the line item veto will create for you and your association or company.

Price Waterhouse LLP's

Line Item-Veto Executive Seminar

Wednesday, May 8, 1996—8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast Starting at 7:30 a.m. Hyatt Regency Hotel On Capitol Hill, Washington D.C.

To Register, Or For a Copy Of The Full Agenda Call (202) 414–1757

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 will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

RECOGNIZING SUCCESSFUL TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, the current debate on welfare reform is accelerating the need to address the issue of out-of-wedlock teen births.

We want to "end welfare as we know it." But, I am afraid we will replace it with welfare as we do not want to know it.

We do not want to enact legislation that leads to a policy of national child abandonment.

Our current social crisis evolved over several generations. Consequently, we must realize that we cannot break this intergenerational cycle or eliminate the crisis overnight.

To break the cycle of teen pregnancy and poverty, we must implement pregnancy prevention programs that educate and support school age youths—10-21—in high risk situations and their family members through comprehensive social and health services, with an emphasis on pregnancy prevention.

I strongly support abstinence education and feel that it is critically important to fund abstinence programs for preteens as well as teenagers. Within 5 years, a concentrated abstinence program for preteens should bring about a decline in the number of teenagers who are sexually active.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that today so many of our teenagers are already sexually active with or