

Johnson, Sam
Jones
King
Klug
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
Martinez
McInnis
McKeon
Metcalf
Miller (CA)
Montgomery
Moorhead
Myers
Neumann
Nussle
Orton
Owens
Parker

NOES—296

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Barr
Barrett (WI)
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Burr
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chapman
Chrysler
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Conyers
Coyne
Cramer
Creameans
Cummings
Davis
de la Garza
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Durbin

Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Peterson (MN)
Pombo
Porter
Poshard
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Roberts
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Salmon
Schaefer
Seastrand
Shadeegg
Shays
Shuster
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Fattah
Fawell
Fields (LA)
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Greene (UT)
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hyde
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
Kingston

Solomon
Stenholm
Stockman
Stump
Tanner
Tate
Taylor (MS)
Tiahrt
Torres
Torricelli
Traficant
Vucanovich
Walker
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Wilson
Wolf
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

Pryce
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Sabo
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott

Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shaw
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stokes
Stupak
Talent
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry

Thurman
Torkildsen
Towns
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walsh
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—11

Allard
Browder
Flake
Gephardt

Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Lincoln
McDade

Schiff
Studds
Thornton
Yates

□ 2228

Mr. SHADEGG changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 2230

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I commend the Chair for his professionalism today and his tolerance.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina) having assumed the chair, Mr. HANSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3540) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I was in transit to Washington from my district earlier today and missed rollcall votes 210, 211, and 212. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 210; "no" on rollcall 211; and "no" on rollcall 212.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3562, THE WISCONSIN WORKS WAIVER APPROVAL ACT

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-604) on the resolution (H. Res. 446) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3562) to authorize the State of Wisconsin to implement the demonstration project known as "Wisconsin Works," which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Small Business:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 4, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I hereby resign from the Committee on Small Business.

Sincerely,

EARL F. HILLIARD,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 447) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 447

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, EARL BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

To the Committee on Small Business, EARL BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

To the Committee on International Relations, EARL HILLIARD of Alabama.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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.

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

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

RIGHTS OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in expressing support for those ethnic Albanian citizens of

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who seek higher education provided in the Albanian language.

The Macedonian Government does indeed offer instruction in the Albanian language and the language of other national minorities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the primary and secondary levels of education.

I see no reason therefore, why classes at the university level of education, provided in the Albanian language, should not also be offered to those of Macedonia's citizens who desire them.

In fact, it can only assist the growth and consolidation of democracy in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background.

I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103, which expresses the Congress' support for equal and fair access to higher education in the Albanian language in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

At this time, that measure enjoys the support of a dozen of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

As the language of House Concurrent Resolution 103 points out, the Macedonian Government should turn to the United States, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and other outside parties for assistance in making available higher education in the Albanian language.

We certainly understand that the Macedonian Government does not at this time enjoy vast revenues.

However, where there is a will, there is a way, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia can certainly approach the United States and other parties for support in this matter.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would once again like to urge the government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to do all it can to respond to the desires of its ethnic Albanian citizens in this matter.

I am sure it would be a positive step for all of the peoples of that country and for the cause of democracy in the entire Balkans region.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the American people the terrible deprivation of academic and cultural freedom being suffered by the Albanian people in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or FYROM.

We have learned only too well in the last few years, the price of ethnic intolerance in the former Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, so-called ethnic cleansing has resulted in mass murder, untold human suffering. The world community is still attempting to put the pieces together in that once beautiful and harmonious corner of the world. As we all listen to the evidence being placed in evidence before the International Tribunal in the Hague, we must recall that silence in the face of oppression and intolerance is an invitation to disaster.

Similarly, repression of a people's language and legitimate aspirations can be a precursor to, and indeed a cause of, the sort of ethnic violence that has gripped that region for too long. Albanians living in the former Yugoslavia have every reason for concern. In the regions of Kosovo and Vojvodina in the state of Serbia and Montenegro, we have seen the violent results of the suppression of ethnic minorities.

People of Albania descent make up 23 percent of FYROM's population. They have a proud and rich heritage. They also wish to learn in their own language, Albanian. This is neither a surprising nor a particularly outrageous aspiration. Yet, this fundamental aspiration has been neglected and even repressed by the government. Ethnic Albanians who are deeply concerned about their standing in FYROM and their ability to fulfill their educational aspirations point out that at the universities at Skopje and Bitola, only 2 percent of the students are ethnic Albanians, although 23 percent of the population is Albanian.

Albanians have attempted to open a university with Albanian language instruction, according to the prevailing law, and have been turned back with bureaucratic intransigence and brute force.

It has not always been this way. In fact, the former Yugoslavia established an Albanian-language university in Prishtina, in Kosovo, in 1974. This university was closed by the Serbian government in 1990, depriving ethnic Albanians of this fundamental educational opportunity.

The Albanian population of FYROM attempted to rectify this situation by applying to the Ministry of Education in October 1994 for permission to open an Albanian-language university. That request was ignored—not accorded even so much as an acknowledgment.

Frustrated, Albanian students protested the lack of educational opportunities at the Pedagogical Academy of the University of Skopje in November of 1994. The student strike in support of Albanian-language instruction was organized by these students who believed that such preparation would enable them to better educate ethnic Albanian students at all grade levels.

Without a response from the Education Ministry, educators attempted to open an Albanian language university in Tetovo, FYROM, and were suppressed by the police. An additional attempt was made to found an Albanian-language university in February 1995, and this time the force used by police resulted in the death of an ethnic Albanian and the wounding of 28 other individuals.

Our former colleague, and human rights activist, Joe DioGuardi, who serves as the volunteer president of the Albanian American Civic League, was in Tetovo at that time. Mr. DioGuardi was joined by my constituent, Ms. Shirley Cloyes, who is also a dedicated

human rights activist. On their return, they reported on the events at Tetovo to Chairman GILMAN, who subsequently introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103 expressing the support of the Congress for the university at Tetovo.

The former rector of the Albanian language university in Prishtina, Kosovo, a distinguished professor and one of the founding group of the Albanian-language university in Tetovo, Dr. Fadil Sulejmani, was in the United States last year. He met with officials at our State Department and with members of Congress to describe the work they are trying to do over there and of their concern that young ethnic Albanians have over their ability to study in their own language and to enjoy the sort of academic freedom and cultural studies that we in the United States take for granted.

Our colleague, the distinguished Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, BEN GILMAN, has introduced House Concurrent Resolution 103, which expresses Congress' support for equal and fair access to higher education in the Albanian language in FYROM. Chairman GILMAN's resolution states the distressing history and gives a clear account of the situation.

The resolution will place the Congress in firm support of academic freedom and the right of Albanians in FYROM to study in their own language, and in particular in support of the efforts to provide university-level classes in the Albanian language at Tetovo, Macedonia.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen too clearly what happens when governments fail to recognize the fundamental rights of ethnic minorities. The suppression of language and culture, the inability of people to learn and write in their own languages, have generated much of the ethnic strife that is tearing apart societies around the globe.

This nation has succeeded, indeed this nation has thrived, on its tolerance and respect for different ethnic groups and their languages and cultures. It is a lesson that needs to be learned not just abroad, but, regrettably, here at home too. Tolerance and diversity don't foster division. It is when people are unable to express their cultures and speak their language that they resort to separatism.

I join my colleagues in urging the government of FYROM to respect the aspirations of the ethnic Albanian people and to recognize the University at Tetovo under the laws of FYROM as a legitimate expression of and to allow classes to be held at the university level in the Albanian language.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD remarks by Congressman BILIRAKIS:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to touch upon the importance of having access to education. Education not only plays a vital role in the development of an individual, but also of a nation. Benjamin Disraeli noted in a speech to the House of Commons in 1874, that "upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends."

While we in the United States may sometimes complain about the skyrocketing costs of college tuition or the need for more classrooms, what we often take for granted is the fact that everyone has access to education. This is not always the case in other countries. For example, in countries such as Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, ethnic minorities are often denied access to education.

Although international law and treaties signed by Albania guarantee ethnic Greeks a right to education in their native tongue, they are still denied equal access. Indeed, as Mrs. Porter, wife of Congressman JOHN PORTER of Illinois, pointed out to me in a letter dated December 14, 1995: "The oppression on the Greek minority in Northern Epirus is palpable. It is evident in the lack of Greek schools in towns and villages with predominately Greek populations and the denial by the government that such need exists."

While this situation troubles me, I am encouraged by the friendship and cooperation agreement that the two countries signed this March.

In addition, to the situation in Albania, a similar situation exists for ethnic Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Albanian-language University of Tetova still has not been officially recognized by the government. Ethnic Albanians are denied equal access to education. Indeed, as my friend and colleague, Congressman GILMAN, stated last September, the government "is not taking sufficient steps to ensure that those citizens from its considerable Albanian population are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language."

Mr. Speaker, the challenge we face is to bridge the education and cultural gaps that exist in these countries to ensure that their respective ethnic minorities receive the education to which they are entitled. We must work to encourage removal of educational barriers, not only in the southern Balkans, but also in other parts of the world.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD STULZ

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, America is a great country because we are a Nation that is filled with great people.

A wonderful person passed away a couple of days ago, a good friend, Dick Stulz, who was one of the border patrol leaders in the San Diego area, was a wonderful citizen, a wonderful husband and had a great family of children and grandchildren who absolutely adored him.

Dick Stulz was a guy who believed very strongly in two things: securing America's border and taking care of his people.

Last time I saw him, he had a border patrol agent under his wing as one of the union leaders of the border patrol, and he was trying to see to it that this gentleman who had been assaulted at

his house by illegal aliens would get some protection from his government.

Dick Stulz passed away a couple of days ago and his wife Veronica gave me that call about that tragic situation. She was at his side when he passed away.

I thought it would be important to tell my colleagues a few things about Dick. He was born in Philadelphia, PA. He was one of those guys who joined the Marine Corps in 1952, served with them for 30 years. As his duty stations, both at home and abroad, he was instrumental in establishing the communications networks that are required to support various military activities.

Furthering his dedication to government service, Dick was a lifetime member of the Navy-Marine Corps Military Affiliate Radio System. As such, he participated in several recovery missions during man's historic decade in space, spanning Apollo missions 7 through 17, where he played an integral role in processing and patching both military and civilian phone traffic between the recovery ship and various points around the globe.

□ 2245

His work on the Apollo recovery missions earned him lifetime membership with the VHF Spacenet.

In addition to his military service, as I said, he worked for 25 years with the United States Border Patrol. His job was effectively coordinating communications between field stations and agents on patrol along our border. And during this time at the Border Patrol Dick became highly involved with the National Border Patrol Council Local 1613, where he served as first vice president, and it was Dick Stulz who interested me in the idea that the Border patrol needed help and that the Borderer Patrol represented not just a faceless agency that secured America's border, but it represented some of the finest public servants in the United States. And it was a result of Dick's work that we started a scholarship fund for the children of Border Patrol families, and we are going to continue that fund. We are going to call it the Dick Stulz Memorial Fund. His wife Veronica, I know, will help us to make it work and keep it going.

And I just wanted to remind my friends also that on a more personal level Dick was always mindful of his military brethren and their sacrifices, and he actively supported a lot of veterans organizations. He had the distinction of being the only non-Hawaiian member of the Hawaii VFW Post 9512. He supported Pop Warner leagues around the country, and additionally he did just about everything that his children and grandchildren asked him to do.

Dick Stulz was a wonderful American. He is a kind of a person that makes this country work and gives us faith in our fellow man. So, Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in wishing the very best for Dick's family in mourning his passing.

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

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

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, usually I am sort of a calm, old farmer from Michigan, and I take the ups and downs and the comments of what people say pretty casually. This afternoon, though, I was quite upset when I heard Secretary Rubin and Secretary Shalala and the commissioner of the Social Security Administration, Shirley Chater, in effect say that there was not very much trouble with today's report of the trustees on Medicare and Social Security.

The report on Social Security said the fund would technically be broke by the year 2029, and the reaction from that group was that, look, that gives us a lot of time in the future to make the changes we need. Social Security has never been broke.

I guess, Mr. Speaker, my problem is why are our heads in the sand? Why are they putting their heads in the sand? Why are Republicans, why are Democrats, not facing up to the issue of saving Social Security?

Look. Let me tell you what happened back in 1983 before the Greenspan Commission started. At that time they said the unfunded liability of Social Security would take 1.82 percent of existing payroll to make Social Security solvent. Guess what it is today? Today it is up to 2.17 percent of existing payroll to keep Social Security solvent, and yet Secretary Rubin said, well, you know, we have approximately \$500 billion in the trust fund. But there is no money in the trust fund. Every dollar of surplus money that comes into that Social Security trust fund automatically goes into the general fund and is spent for whatever we spend money for in the United States Congress.

There is no trust fund. The money comes in one month from the FICA taxes from current workers, and it goes out immediately that month to existing retirees.

Just think of this. Back in 1945, right after World War II, there were 42 people working for every one Social Security retiree. Guess what it is today? Today it is three. When the baby-boomers retire, around 2013, there is going to be about 2½ workers. And yet the reaction was from one of the questions of the press, "What do you do you when the baby boomers start retiring around 2012 and there is no money in the fund? Where are you going to come up with the money," Secretary Rubin said, "Look, that interest alone in a separate fund will last until 2019."