

Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Evans	Livingston	Sanders
Farr	Lowey	Sawyer
Fattah	Maloney	Schiff
Fazio	Manton	Schroeder
Fields (LA)	Markey	Schumer
Filner	Martinez	Scott
Flake	Matsui	Serrano
Foglietta	McCarthy	Sisisky
Frank (MA)	McDermott	Skaggs
Frost	McIntosh	Skelton
Gejdenson	McKinney	Smith (MI)
Gibbons	McNulty	Spratt
Gonzalez	Mink	Stark
Gutierrez	Moakley	Stokes
Hastings (FL)	Mollohan	Studds
Hefner	Moran	Stupak
Hilliard	Morella	Tejeda
Hinchey	Murtha	Thompson
Houghton	Nadler	Thornberry
Hoyer	Neal	Thornton
Jackson (IL)	Oberstar	Torres
Jackson-Lee	Obey	Towns
(TX)	Olver	Velazquez
Jefferson	Ortiz	Vento
Johnson, E. B.	Owens	Visclosky
Johnson, Sam	Oxley	Volkmer
Johnston	Pastor	Waters
Kanjorski	Payne (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Kennedy (MA)	Payne (VA)	Waxman
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi	Williams
Kennelly	Peterson (FL)	Wilson
King	Pickett	Wolf
Klink	Rahall	Woolsey
Kolbe	Rangel	Wynn
LaFalce	Richardson	Yates
Lantos	Roemer	
Levin	Rohrabacher	

## NOT VOTING—16

de la Garza	McDade	Sabo
Dicks	Meehan	Slaughter
Ford	Miller (CA)	Walker
Hall (OH)	Molinari	Young (FL)
Hayes	Paxon	
Lincoln	Rose	

□ 2033

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

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. 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. LONGLEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. DREIR, 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. 3756) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### REPORT ON H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. MYERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-679), on the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The suspension votes postponed earlier today will be further postponed until tomorrow.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

#### NORTON R. GIRAULT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2001) for the relief of Norton R. Girault.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 2001

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.

The time limitations set forth in section 3702(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to a claim for the disbursement of pay due by the Department of the Navy to Norton R. Girault, United States Navy (retired), of Norfolk, Virginia. The amounts due are represented by the following checks that were received but not negotiated by Norton R. Girault:

(1) Treasury check number 3,825,188, dated August 14, 1964, in the amount of \$497.00 for salary and expenses.

(2) Treasury check dated August 28, 1964, in the amount of \$497,000 for salary and expenses.

(3) Treasury check number 3,920,649, dated September 25, 1964, in the amount of \$507.00 for salary and expenses.

(4) Treasury check number 3,928,498, dated October 9, 1964, in the amount of \$507.00 for salary and expenses.

(5) Treasury check number 3,936,639, dated October 23, 1964, in the amount of \$507.00 for salary and expenses.

(6) Treasury check number 4,028,503, dated November 20, 1964, in the amount of \$507.00 for salary and expenses.

(7) Treasury check number 4,026,315, dated December 4, 1964, in the amount of \$507.00 for salary and expenses.

(8) Treasury check number 4,098,736, dated January 15, 1965, in the amount of \$532.00 for salary and expenses.

(9) Treasury check number 4,153,425, dated February 12, 1965, in the amount of \$453.00 for salary and expenses.

(10) Treasury check number 4,191,812, dated February 26, 1965, in the amount of \$488.00 for salary and expenses.

(11) Treasury check number 4,247,128, dated March 12, 1965, in the amount of \$558.00 for salary and expenses.

(12) Treasury check number 4,252,764, dated March 26, 1965, in the amount of \$488.00 for salary and expenses.

(13) Treasury check number 4,655,442, dated May 7, 1965, in the amount of \$488.00 for salary and expenses.

(14) Treasury check number 4,320,091, dated May 21, 1965, in the amount of \$488.00 for salary and expenses.

(15) Treasury check dated August 26, 1965, in the amount of \$506.00 for salary and expenses.

(16) Treasury check dated October 21, 1965, in the amount of \$530.00 for salary and expenses.

(17) Treasury check dated November 18, 1965, in the amount of \$529.00 for salary and expenses.

(18) Treasury check dated December 2, 1965, in the amount of \$529.00 for salary and expenses.

(19) Treasury check dated July 28, 1966, in the amount of \$544.00 for salary and expenses.

(20) Treasury check dated August 25, 1966, in the amount of \$531.00 for salary and expenses.

(21) Treasury check number 6,368,406, dated January 25, 1968, in the amount of \$525.00 for salary and expenses.

#### SEC. 2. DEADLINE.

Section 1 shall apply only if Norton R. Girault or his authorized representative submit a claim pursuant to such subsection before the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATHAN C. VANCE

The Clerk called the Senate bill (S. 966) for the relief of Nathan C. Vance, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 966

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. PAYMENT TO NATHAN C. VANCE.

(a) PAYMENT.—Subject to subsection (b) and (c), the Secretary of Agriculture shall pay \$4,850.00 to Nathan C. Vance of Wyoming for fire loss arising out of the Mink Area Fire in and around Yellowstone National Park in 1988.

(b) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount specified in subsection (a) from amounts made available under section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) CONDITION OF PAYMENT.—The payment made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of Nathan C. Vance against the United States, for fire loss arising out of the Mink Area Fire, that was received by the Forest Service in August 1990.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

#### 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.

#### INTRODUCING THE YOUTH PROTECTION FROM TOBACCO ADDICTION ACT

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Youth Protection from Tobacco Addiction Act on behalf of this Nation's children, who have been fooled into believing that smoking is an appealing, appropriate, or even a healthy habit.

I want to make a simple fact very clear. Tobacco kills the people who use it, just like cocaine or heroin kills its users; however, more people die from tobacco caused diseases than from illegal drugs, alcohol, homicides, and suicides combined.

Nicotine is an ingredient in every cigarette, pouch or pipe tobacco, or can of chewing tobacco. Nicotine is an ingredient unlike any other ingredient you find in the kitchen pantry. It is dangerous and it is a deadly poison. In its liquid form, an injection of only one drop would be deadly. If anyone here likes to work outside in his vegetable garden, as I do, they know that there is not an insecticide on the market that is a more effective killer than nicotine.

The nicotine contained in the various tobacco products acts as an addictive poison, not only killing the product user but also creating a strong craving. After using tobacco for a length of time it is very difficult to stop. If you do not believe that tobacco is addictive, go outside any of the House Office Buildings on the coldest day of the year to see the people who brave the freezing temperatures to fulfill their poisonous craving for nicotine.

The bill I am introducing today is intended to protect the 3,000 children who began smoking today and the 3,000 who will start tomorrow and the 3,000 who will begin smoking every day after that. The time has come for this Congress to do something to prevent our children from being fooled by the crafty and wily masters of advertising who target our children as future users of this deadly product.

□ 1915

Because hundreds of thousands of people die from smoking-related causes each year, the tobacco industry must find replacements for these customers. The tobacco executives have an economic need to fool children to begin smoking early, just to stay even. Tobacco advertisers do not want you to know that over 80 percent of smokers become hooked when they are children. I think we all know a few of them.

It is not a mistake or unfortunate consequence that our children are becoming addicted to this poison. No, it is a deliberate attempt by deceptive tobacco advertisers in an effort to target future tobacco users. Only a fool with his head in the sand would suggest that Joe Camel or the Marlboro Man advertisements are not targeted to children and teenagers who want to be accepted and liked.

The advertisements falsely claim that smoking will increase self-esteem, popularity and performance. I am hard-pressed to think of a more outright falsehood so blatantly broadcast and accepted as is tobacco advertising.

Let me tell you about the self-esteem, popularity and performance of someone who was addicted to nicotine all his life, my neighbor, somebody by the name of Chuck Edwards. If you want to check with Chuck Edwards, he happens to be the foremost expert in the west in larynx cancer. He brings in things, and he takes somebody's face off. He lifts the face off. He then disconnects their jaw. He then cleans out their larynx and guess what happens to that person, he is a recluse the rest of his life. And Chuck always says to me, "And following that, I go in after the operation and the hole that is in the trachea, they put a cigarette in it because they are so addicted they cannot leave it alone."

I probably would not object to tobacco advertising so much if they showed the truth. I would like to see them show one of Chuck Edwards' operations. The fact is, tobacco kills the people who use it. Tobacco advertisers are trying to fool children into using it. And this Congress is allowing children to be fooled by the tobacco advertisers.

If you do not believe me, just look at how the cigarettes are packaged in the United States. Here is a package from the United States. It says on there, Surgeon General's warning, tobacco contains carbon monoxide. Here is the same pack from Canada. What do they say in Canada? A little more honest than we are. In Canada, it says, Cigarettes are addictive.

I doubt most adults, let alone children, understand the dangers of carbon monoxide. I doubt most adults can describe the color, taste or odor of carbon monoxide. However, that is the warning we have chosen to place on the side of cigarette packages in this very, very small print. Now you look at the one from Canada. In clear black and white language it says, Cigarettes are addictive. In my opinion, that is what any responsible legislature ought to warn people about. Cigarettes are addictive and they ought to put on the sides, "These things will kill you, because that is what they do every day and thousands of people die."

In fact, if I had it my way, I would require all cigarettes plainly to say, Cigarettes will kill you.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge Members to get on this bill, the Youth Protection Act. I personally think it is the thing we should do for our children.

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

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight on the eve of this august body going into a debate on campaign finance reform. I think it is important in this hour of special orders to really discuss what is reform. The choice before this Congress is going to very clear. One bill will come before us that says we need to spend more money in campaigns. The other bill will be coming before us that says we have to spend less. I believe that less money is reform. More power to small contributors is reform. Preventing rich people from buying public office is reform. Eliminating soft money is reform. Leveling the playing field is reform. Limiting special influence in campaigns is reform.

The bill that I authored, called the Farr bill does all these things. The Farr bill is reform. The Farr bill imposes voluntary spending limits. It imposes aggregate PAC limits. It reduces the PAC's max out from \$10,000 to \$8,000. It imposes aggregate large donor limits. Large donor in my bill is defined as anyone who gives \$200 or more. It provides public benefits to all candidates, challengers, and incumbents alike. It levels the playing field for those who abide by the spending limits. It curbs campaign persuasion mail that is sent out under the phony guise of educational information.

The American people want reform, not more of the same. For a Congress that despite its partisan differences has addressed the issue of reform, the gift ban, the lobbying reform, the congressional compliance, we should not let the opportunity for real campaign finance reform get away from us now. The American people want this.

In the past months my office has logged 368 constituent letters in support of limits on money in congressional raises. In that same period of time, my office has logged exactly two constituent letters against limits on money in congressional races. I submit to my colleagues, if they check their offices, I think they will find the same ratio.

My bill, which I hope to offer on Thursday during the floor debate, has one priority and one priority only: To control campaign spending. The money chase now in this country is out of control. In the past years, Congress has tried to put the break on the money chase. But each time the Republican leadership has prevented that from happening.

Let us look at the record. In 1987, the Republicans filibustered a campaign finance bill in the Senate. In 1989, the House passed a bill but the Republicans delayed action in 1990 and set it until it was too late to appoint the conferees.

In 1991, the House and Senate passed bills and later, in 1992, a final conference report was signed and sent to President George Bush and he vetoed it.

In 1993, the House and Senate passed bills but in 1994, the Republicans