

[Roll No. 15]

AYES—407

Abercrombie	Doggett	Johnson (SD)
Ackerman	Dooley	Johnson, E. B.
Allard	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Andrews	Dornan	Johnston
Archer	Doyle	Jones
Bachus	Dreier	Kanjorski
Baesler	Duncan	Kaptur
Baker (CA)	Dunn	Kasich
Baker (LA)	Edwards	Kelly
Baldacci	Ehlers	Kennedy (MA)
Ballenger	Ehrlich	Kennedy (RI)
Barcia	Emerson	Kennelly
Barr	Engel	Kildee
Barrett (NE)	English	Kim
Barrett (WI)	Ensign	King
Bartlett	Eshoo	Kingston
Barton	Evans	Klecza
Bass	Everett	Klink
Bateman	Ewing	Klug
Becerra	Farr	Knollenberg
Beilenson	Fawell	Kolbe
Bentsen	Fazio	LaFalce
Bereuter	Fields (LA)	LaHood
Bevill	Fields (TX)	Lantos
Bilbray	Filner	Largent
Bilirakis	Flake	Latham
Bishop	Flanagan	LaTourrette
Bliley	Foglietta	Laughlin
Blute	Foley	Leach
Boehlert	Forbes	Levin
Boehner	Fowler	Lewis (CA)
Bonilla	Fox	Lewis (GA)
Bonior	Frank (MA)	Lewis (KY)
Bono	Franks (CT)	Lincoln
Borski	Franks (NJ)	Linder
Boucher	Frelinghuysen	Lipinski
Brewster	Frisa	LoBiondo
Browder	Frost	LoFgren
Brown (CA)	Funderburk	Longley
Brown (FL)	Furse	Lowery
Brown (OH)	Gallegly	Lucas
Brownback	Ganske	Luther
Bryant (TN)	Gejdenson	Maloney
Bunn	Gekas	Manton
Bunning	Gephardt	Manzullo
Burr	Geren	Markey
Burton	Gilchrest	Martinez
Buyer	Gillmor	Martini
Callahan	Gilman	Mascara
Calvert	Gonzalez	Matsui
Camp	Goodlatte	McCarthy
Campbell	Goodling	McCollum
Canady	Gordon	McDade
Cardin	Goss	McDermott
Castle	Graham	McHale
Chabot	Green	McHugh
Chambliss	Greenwood	McInnis
Chenoweth	Gundersen	McIntosh
Christensen	Gutierrez	McKeon
Chrysler	Gutknecht	Hall (OH)
Clay	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Clayton	Hamilton	Meehan
Clement	Hancock	Meek
Clinger	Hansen	Menendez
Clyburn	Harman	Metcalf
Coble	Hastert	Meyers
Coburn	Hastings (FL)	Mfume
Coleman	Hastings (WA)	Mica
Collins (GA)	Hayes	Miller (CA)
Collins (IL)	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Collins (MI)	Hefley	Minge
Combust	Hefner	Mink
Condit	Heineman	Moakley
Conyers	Herger	Molinari
Cooley	Hillery	Montgomery
Costello	Hilliard	Moorhead
Cox	Hinchey	Moran
Coyne	Hobson	Morella
Cramer	Hoekstra	Murtha
Crane	Hoke	Myers
Crapo	Holden	Myrick
Creameans	Horn	Nadler
Cubin	Hostettler	Neal
Cunningham	Houghton	Nethercutt
Danner	Hoyer	Neumann
Davis	Hutchinson	Ney
de la Garza	Hyde	Norwood
Deal	Inglis	Nussle
DeLauro	Istook	Oberstar
DeLay	Jackson (IL)	Obey
Deutsch	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz
Diaz-Balart	(TX)	Orton
Dickey	Jacobs	Owens
Dicks	Jefferson	Oxley
Dingell	Johnson (CT)	Packard
Dixon		

Pallone	Salmon	Tauzin
Parker	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Pastor	Sanford	Taylor (NC)
Paxon	Sawyer	Tejeda
Payne (NJ)	Saxton	Thomas
Payne (VA)	Scarborough	Thompson
Pelosi	Schiff	Thornberry
Peterson (FL)	Schroeder	Thornton
Peterson (MN)	Schumer	Thurman
Petri	Scott	Tiahrt
Pickett	Seastrand	Torres
Pombo	Sensenbrenner	Towns
Pomeroy	Serrano	Traficant
Porter	Shadegg	Upton
Portman	Shaw	Velazquez
Poshard	Shays	Vento
Pryce	Shuster	Visclosky
Quillen	Sisisky	Volkmer
Quinn	Skaggs	Vucanovich
Radanovich	Skeen	Walker
Rahall	Skelton	Walsh
Ramstad	Slaughter	Wamp
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Waters
Reed	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Regula	Smith (TX)	Watts (OK)
Richardson	Smith (WA)	Weldon (PA)
Riggs	Solomon	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Souder	Weller
Roberts	Spence	White
Roemer	Spratt	Whitfield
Rogers	Stark	Wicker
Rohrabacher	Stearns	Wilson
Ros-Lehtinen	Stenholm	Wise
Rose	Stockman	Wolf
Roth	Stokes	Woolsey
Roukema	Studds	Wynn
Roybal-Allard	Stump	Yates
Royce	Stupak	Young (FL)
Rush	Talent	Zeliff
Sabo	Tanner	Zimmer

consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule 1 the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Kevin Brennan, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY];

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER];

The gentleman from California [Mr. COX];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON];

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO];

The gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY];

NOT VOTING—26

Arney	Gibbons	Torkildsen
Berman	Hunter	Torrice
Bryant (TX)	Lightfoot	Waldholtz
Chapman	Livingston	Ward
DeFazio	McCrery	Waxman
Dellums	Mollohan	Williams
Durbin	Olver	Wyden
Fattah	Schaefer	Young (AK)
Ford	Tate	

□ 1638

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 15 on H.R. 2726 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "aye".

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2657 and H.R. 2726.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON]; and

The gentlewoman from Arkansas [Mrs. LINCOLN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND];

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE];

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD];

The Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI];

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY];

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY];

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER];

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN];

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX];

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD]; and

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON].

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Royal Highness, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of the 104th Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans all across our land: Let me begin tonight by saying to our men and women in uniform around the world and especially those helping peace take root in Bosnia and to their families, I thank you. America is very, very proud of you.

My duty tonight is to report on the State of the Union, not the state of our government but of our American community, and to set forth our responsibilities, in the words of our Founders, to "form a more perfect union."

The State of the Union is strong. Our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 27 years. We have created nearly 8 million new jobs, over a million of them in basic industries like construction and automobiles. American is selling more cars than Japan for the first time since the 1970s, and for three years in a row we have had a record number of new businesses started in our country.

Our leadership in the world is also strong, bringing hope for new peace. And perhaps most important, we are gaining ground and restoring our fundamental values. The crime rate, the welfare and food stamp rolls, the poverty rate and the teen pregnancy rate are all down. And as they go down, prospects for America's future go up.

We live in an Age of Possibility. A hundred years ago we moved from farm to factory. Now we move to an age of technology, information and global competition. These changes have opened vast new opportunities for our people, but they have also presented them with stiff challenges.

While more Americans are living better, too many of our fellow citizens are working harder just to keep up, and they are rightly concerned about the security of their families.

We must answer here three fundamental questions: First, how do we make the American dream of opportunity for all a reality for all Americans who are willing to work for it? Second, how do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And third, how do we meet these challenges together as one America?

We know big government does not have all the answers. We know there's not a program for every problem. We know and we have worked to give the American people a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington. And we have to give the American peo-

ple one that lives within its means. The era of big government is over. But we cannot go back to the time when our citizens were left to fend for themselves. Instead, we must go forward as one America, one nation, working together to meet the challenges we face together. Self-reliance and teamwork are not opposing virtues. We must have both.

I believe our new, smaller government must work in an old-fashioned American way, together with all of our citizens through State and local governments, in the workplace, in religious, charitable and civic associations. Our goal must be to enable all our people to make the most of their own lives, with stronger families, more educational opportunities, economic security, safer streets, a cleaner environment and a safer world.

To improve the state of our union, we must ask more of ourselves. We must expect more of each other and we must face our challenges together.

Here in this place our responsibility begins with balancing the budget in a way that is fair to all Americans. There is now broad bipartisan agreement that permanent deficit spending must come to an end.

I compliment the Republican leadership and their membership for the energy and determination you have brought to this task of balancing the budget. And I thank the Democrats for passing the largest deficit reduction plan in history in 1993, which has already cut the deficit nearly in half in three years.

Since 1993, we have all begun to see the benefits of deficit reduction. Lower interest rates have made it easier for businesses to borrow and to invest and to create new jobs. Lower interest rates have brought down the cost of home mortgages, car payments and credit card rates to ordinary citizens. Now it is time to finish the job and balance the budget.

Though differences remain among us which are significant, the combined total of the proposed savings that are common to both plans is more than enough, using the numbers from your Congressional Budget Office, to balance the budget in 7 years and to provide a modest tax cut. These cuts are real. They will require sacrifice from everyone. But these cuts do not undermine our fundamental obligations to our parents, our children and our future by endangering Medicare or Medicaid or education or the environment or by raising taxes on working families.

I have said before, and let me say again, many good ideas have come out of our negotiations. I have learned a lot about the way both Republicans and Democrats view the debate before us. I have learned a lot about the good ideas that each side has that we could all embrace. We ought to resolve our remaining differences.

I am willing to work to resolve them. I am ready to meet tomorrow. But I