

Even more remarkable is the fact that there is evidence that the CIA has actually participated in drug trafficking activities. In the late 1980's, the CIA began to develop intelligence on the Colombian drug cartels. To infiltrate the cartels, the CIA arranged an undercover drug-smuggling operation with the Venezuelan National Guard. More than one and one-half tons of cocaine were smuggled from Colombia into Venezuela and then stored at a CIA-financed Counternarcotics Intelligence Center in Venezuela.

In certain circumstances, the DEA arranges "controlled shipments" of illegal drugs, in which the drugs are allowed to enter the United States and then tracked to their destination and seized. However, in this case, the CIA was more interested in keeping the drug lords happy than confiscating the drugs and prosecuting the traffickers. The CIA asked the DEA for permission to "let the dope walk," that is allow the drugs to be sold on our nation's streets. The DEA refused, but the CIA ushered the drugs into the United States anyway.

On November 19, 1990, a shipment of 800 pounds of cocaine was seized by the U.S. Customs Service at the Miami International Airport. Customs traced the cocaine back to the Venezuelan National Guard and the CIA. Unfortunately, we may never know precisely how much cocaine entered the United States through the CIA's pipeline or how much eventually reached our nation's streets. No one at the CIA was ever charged.

The inclusion of Section 313 in H.R. 1555 sends a clear message to our nation's intelligence community: intelligence employees, agents and assets are not above the law. The CIA should be working to stop the harmful trafficking in illegal drugs that is destroying our communities. It should not be assisting the drug traffickers.

I appreciate the support of my colleagues on this important issue and I especially appreciate the willingness of the conferees to include Section 313 in the conference report for H.R. 1555.

Despite the inclusion of Section 313, I am deeply concerned about the amount and use of the funds authorized by H.R. 1555. The United States government spends tremendous amounts of money on covert activities, espionage and other intelligence activities with little congressional oversight and without the knowledge or support of the American people. Spending on intelligence activities should be decreased considerably and congressional oversight over intelligence agencies must be improved. Furthermore, I cannot in good conscience support an intelligence authorization bill as long as the total amount of funds spent on intelligence activities remains classified and unknown to the people we are elected to represent.

I therefore must urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 1555.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1555.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on passage of the bill, H.R. 1714, on which a recorded vote was ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 356, noes 66, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 579]

AYES—356

Abercrombie	Collins	Goss
Aderholt	Combest	Graham
Allen	Condit	Granger
Andrews	Cook	Green (TX)
Archer	Cooksey	Green (WI)
Armey	Cox	Greenwood
Bachus	Coyne	Gutierrez
Baird	Cramer	Gutknecht
Baker	Crane	Hall (OH)
Baldacci	Crowley	Hall (TX)
Ballenger	Cubin	Hansen
Barcia	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Barr	Cunningham	Hastings (WA)
Barrett (NE)	Danner	Hayes
Bartlett	Davis (FL)	Hayworth
Barton	Davis (VA)	Hefley
Bass	DeGette	Heger
Bateman	DeLauro	Hill (IN)
Becerra	DeLay	Hill (MT)
Bentsen	DeMint	Hilleary
Bereuter	Deutsch	Hilliard
Berkley	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Berry	Dicks	Hobson
Biggert	Doggett	Hoeckstra
Bilbray	Dooley	Holden
Bilirakis	Doolittle	Holt
Bishop	Doyle	Hooley
Bliley	Dreier	Horn
Blumenauer	Duncan	Hostettler
Blunt	Dunn	Houghton
Boehlert	Ehlers	Hoyer
Boehner	Ehrlich	Hulshof
Bonilla	Emerson	Hunter
Bono	English	Hutchinson
Borski	Eshoo	Hyde
Boswell	Etheridge	Inlee
Boucher	Everett	Isakson
Boyd	Ewing	Istook
Brady (TX)	Farr	Jackson-Lee
Brown (FL)	Fletcher	(TX)
Bryant	Foley	Jefferson
Burr	Forbes	Jenkins
Burton	Ford	John
Buyer	Fossella	Johnson (CT)
Callahan	Fowler	Johnson, E. B.
Calvert	Frank (MA)	Johnson, Sam
Camp	Franks (NJ)	Jones (NC)
Campbell	Frelinghuysen	Kaptur
Canady	Frost	Kasich
Cannon	Gallegly	Kelly
Capps	Ganske	Kennedy
Capuano	Gejdenson	Kind (WI)
Cardin	Gekas	King (NY)
Carson	Gibbons	Kingston
Castle	Gilchrest	Klecza
Chabot	Gillmor	Knollenberg
Chambliss	Gilman	Kolbe
Clay	Gonzalez	Kuykendall
Clayton	Goode	LaHood
Clement	Goodlatte	Lampson
Clyburn	Goodling	Lantos
Coble	Gordon	Larson

Latham	Owens	Skelton
LaTourette	Oxley	Smith (MI)
Lazio	Packard	Smith (NJ)
Leach	Pallone	Smith (WA)
Lewis (CA)	Pastor	Snyder
Lewis (GA)	Pease	Souder
Lewis (KY)	Pelosi	Spence
Linder	Peterson (MN)	Spratt
Lipinski	Peterson (PA)	Stabenow
LoBiondo	Petri	Stearns
Lofgren	Pickering	Stenholm
Lucas (KY)	Pickett	Strickland
Lucas (OK)	Pitts	Stump
Maloney (CT)	Pombo	Sununu
Maloney (NY)	Pomeroy	Sweeney
Manzullo	Porter	Talent
Markey	Portman	Tancredio
Martinez	Price (NC)	Tanner
Mascara	Pryce (OH)	Tauscher
McCarthy (MO)	Quinn	Tauzin
McCarthy (NY)	Radanovich	Taylor (NC)
McCollum	Ramstad	Terry
McCrery	Rangel	Thomas
McDermott	Regula	Thompson (CA)
McGovern	Reyes	Thompson (MS)
McHugh	Reynolds	Thornberry
McInnis	Riley	Thune
McIntosh	Rodriguez	Thurman
McIntyre	Roemer	Tiahrt
McKeon	Rogan	Toomey
McNulty	Rogers	Towns
Meehan	Rohrabacher	Traficant
Meek (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Turner
Metcalf	Roukema	Udall (CO)
Mica	Royce	Udall (NM)
Millender-McDonald	Rush	Upton
Miller (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Velazquez
Miller, Gary	Ryun (KS)	Vitter
Miller, George	Salmon	Walden
Minge	Sanchez	Walsh
Moakley	Sandlin	Wamp
Mollohan	Sanford	Watkins
Moore	Sawyer	Watts (OK)
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Weldon (FL)
Moran (VA)	Schaffer	Weldon (PA)
Morella	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Murtha	Sessions	Weygand
Myrick	Shadeegg	Whitfield
Napolitano	Shaw	Wicker
Neal	Shays	Wilson
Nethercutt	Sherman	Wise
Ney	Sherwood	Wolf
Northup	Shimkus	Wu
Norwood	Shows	Wynn
Nussle	Shuster	Young (AK)
Ortiz	Simpson	Young (FL)
Ose	Sisisky	
	Skeen	

NOES—66

Ackerman	Jackson (IL)	Phelps
Baldwin	Jones (OH)	Rahall
Barrett (WI)	Kanjorski	Rivers
Berman	Kildee	Rothman
Blagojevich	Kilpatrick	Roybal-Allard
Bonior	Klink	Sabo
Brady (PA)	Kucinich	Sanders
Brown (OH)	LaFalce	Schakowsky
Chenoweth-Hage	Lee	Scott
Conyers	Levin	Serrano
Costello	Lowe	Slaughter
Davis (IL)	Luther	Stark
DeFazio	McKinney	Stupak
Delahunt	Meeks (NY)	Taylor (MS)
Dingell	Menendez	Tierney
Dixon	Mink	Vento
Engel	Nadler	Visclosky
Evans	Oberstar	Waters
Fattah	Obey	Watt (NC)
Filner	Olver	Waxman
Hinchey	Paul	Weiner
Hoeffel	Payne	Woolsey

NOT VOTING—11

Coburn	Gephardt	Scarborough
Deal	Largent	Smith (TX)
Dickey	Matsui	Wexler
Edwards	Pascrell	

□ 1720

Messrs. PAYNE, BROWN of Ohio, BARRETT of Wisconsin, SERRANO, LEVIN, WAXMAN, and Ms. KILPATRICK changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. BILIRAKIS, GEORGE MILLER of California, and WYNN 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.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundegran, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2454. An act to assure the long-term conservation of mid-continent light geese and the biological diversity of the ecosystem upon which many North American migratory birds depend, by directing the Secretary of the Interior to implement rules to reduce the overabundant population of mid-continent light geese.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 578, I was unavoidably detained because of a celebration honoring the Little Rock Nine sponsored by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON). If I had been here, I would have voted "aye" for the substitute Dingell amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each further motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any recorded votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate is concluded on other motions to suspend the rules.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FREEDOM DAY

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 223) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Freedom Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 223

Whereas on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down by those whom it had imprisoned;

Whereas the fall of the Berlin Wall has become the preeminent symbol of the end of the Cold War;

Whereas the Cold War, at its essence, was a struggle for human freedom;

Whereas the end of the Cold War was brought about in large measure by the dedication, sacrifice, and discipline of Americans and many other peoples around the world united in their opposition to Soviet Communism;

Whereas freedom's victory in the Cold War against Soviet Communism is the crowning achievement of the free world's long 20th century struggle against totalitarianism; and

Whereas it is highly appropriate to remind Americans, particularly those in their formal educational years, that America paid the price and bore the burden to ensure the survival of liberty on this planet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a Freedom Day should be celebrated each year in the United States; and

(2) the United States should join with other nations, specifically including those which liberated themselves to help end the Cold War, to establish a global holiday called Freedom Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be associated with this worthy initiative, H. Con. Res. 223 by the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), which recognizes this important 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

The Berlin landmark was the most infamous symbol of the Cold War in Europe. It ran like a scar across one of Europe's grandest cities that had enjoyed a reputation for openness, for cultural innovation and flair. Tragically, that wall carved Berlin into two separate cities, its western half, a beacon of hope and freedom; its eastern half, a gray manifestation of Communist tyranny.

It is important that we recall the reasons that the regime of East Germany finally felt compelled to erect that wall, not to keep people out of the Communist "paradise," but to keep people in, to prevent them voting with their feet. Tragically, too many people died when they refused to let the wall impede them in their quest for freedom.

Ten years ago today, the Wall fell. The weight of the Communist system became too much for it to sustain. At that moment, the wisdom of President Ronald Reagan, when he appealed two years earlier to Gorbachev to "tear down this wall" and other leaders of the West, that led to the collapse of Communism in Europe was ratified.

It is hoped that our government will enlist all of the nations that benefited from Communism's demise to establish this date as Freedom Day. We owe that to the thousands of men and women in this Nation and in other nations who sacrificed everything to make freedom in Europe a reality.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) be entitled to control the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

I want to commend my friend and colleague, the gentleman from the New York (Mr. GILMAN) and my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. COX), for bringing this measure before the House. Of course, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, some of us lived through this period from the establishment of the Berlin Wall to its collapse, and these two bookends, in a sense, cover basically the period of the Cold War.

I think it is instructive to begin our discussion of this issue by recognizing that the Berlin Wall is probably the only wall ever built in history not to keep the enemy out, but to see to it that the people behind the wall do not escape. The collapse of the Wall symbolized the collapse of the Soviet empire, and it indicated the end of the Third World War, which the West won without firing a single shot.

What is most remarkable about our victory, Mr. Speaker, is that it was a fully bipartisan victory. It began with the farsighted visionary and pragmatic measures of a Democratic President, Harry Truman; and it concluded during the powerful leadership of President Ronald Reagan who did, in fact, call to have the Wall removed. And from Truman to Reagan, this remarkable era represented one of the most impressive bipartisan periods of foreign policy in the history of the United States.

But it was not only our victory. It was the victory of our allies across Europe who joined together in NATO, the most impressive defensive military alliance the world had ever seen, to resist Soviet and Communist expansion, and it was the victory of the countless heroes behind the Iron Curtain who gave their lives so that others might live in freedom and democracy.

Usually, suspension bills can be easily handled with 40 minutes of discussion and debate. This topic would require 40 hours to begin to pay proper tribute to the countless men and women in this country and abroad who fought for the cause of freedom and whom we honor by establishing a day of freedom, a global holiday on November 9.

Let me just single out a few people who deserve special recognition. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Berlin Wall would still stand, the Soviet Union would still be in existence if it had not been for the farsighted and courageous leadership of Mr. Gorbachev in recognizing that the Soviet Union had lost