

| | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| Sikorski | Sundquist | Vento |
| Sisisky | Swett | Volkmer |
| Skaggs | Swift | Walsh |
| Skeen | Synar | Washington |
| Skelton | Tallon | Waters |
| Slattery | Tanner | Waxman |
| Slaughter | Tauzin | Weber |
| Smith (FL) | Taylor (MS) | Weiss |
| Smith (IA) | Taylor (NC) | Weldon |
| Smith (NJ) | Thomas (CA) | Wheat |
| Snowe | Thomas (GA) | Williams |
| Solarz | Thomas (WY) | Wilson |
| Solomon | Thornton | Wise |
| Spence | Torres | Wolf |
| Spratt | Torricelli | Wolpe |
| Staggers | Towns | Wyden |
| Stallings | Traficant | Wylie |
| Stark | Traxler | Yatron |
| Stenholm | Unsoeld | Young (AK) |
| Stokes | Upton | Young (FL) |
| Studds | Vander Jagt | Zimmer |

NAYS—57

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Allard | Gallegly | Packard |
| Archer | Goss | Penny |
| Army | Grandy | Petri |
| Baker | Green | Rhodes |
| Ballenger | Hancock | Riggs |
| Barrett | Hobson | Roberts |
| Beilenson | Hopkins | Rogers |
| Boehner | Johnson (TX) | Roth |
| Byron | Kolbe | Schulze |
| Callahan | Kyl | Sensenbrenner |
| Clinger | Lagomarsino | Smith (OR) |
| Coble | Lewis (FL) | Smith (TX) |
| Crane | Lightfoot | Stearns |
| DeLay | Livingston | Stump |
| Dickinson | Marlenee | Valentine |
| Doolittle | McMillan (NC) | Visclosky |
| Duncan | Michel | Vucanovich |
| Ewing | Nichols | Walker |
| Fields | Nussle | Zeliff |

NOT VOTING—23

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| AuCoin | Ford (TN) | Owens (UT) |
| Barton | Hunter | Porter |
| Bruce | Ireland | Rohrabacher |
| Collins (IL) | Levine (CA) | Russo |
| Dannemeyer | Lipinski | Savage |
| Davis | Lowery (CA) | Whitten |
| Dellums | Miller (CA) | Yates |
| Edwards (OK) | Miller (WA) | |

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

§30.16 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McNULTY, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 17, 1992.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit two sealed envelopes received from the White House at 2:42 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1992 and said to contain the following:

(1) A message from the President whereby he transmits the Science and Technology Report and Outlook, 1989-1990; and

(2) A message from the President whereby he transmits the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and related documents.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,
DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

§30.17 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
OUTLOOK

The Clerk then read the message from the President, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am very pleased to submit the *Science and Technology Report and Outlook: 1989-1990* as required by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6615).

The report reinforces and highlights that strong and vigorous support for our Nation's science and technology has been one of the central policies of this Administration. In addition to providing a general record of accomplishments, the report also suggests a number of possibilities in the form of an outlook for the future in key areas of science and technology.

The Federal Government's science- and technology-related activities support our Nation's quest to ensure a high quality of life for current citizens and future generations by meeting national needs, investing for the future, exploring intellectual, social, and physical frontiers, building on the fundamentally international character of science and technology, and strengthening math and science education.

The various chapters illuminate selected areas essential for meeting national needs. There is a focus on international competitive advantage, national security, global environmental needs, foreign policy, biotechnology, and information technology. Each chapter describes the area's key features, its policy relevance, and major components for which detailed strategies, policies, programs, and budgets have been or are being designed and implemented.

Science, as Vannevar Bush pointed out nearly half a century ago, is an endless frontier. Exploiting the opportunities of that frontier has helped to strengthen this Nation and the entire world in the past and can continue to in the future. This Administration believes that seizing these opportunities in science and technology and securing their benefits to the United States require policies that are forward-looking and reflect a rapidly evolving world. This Administration also believes that these objectives require vigorous initiatives in the private sector, continued excellence in academic research, and sustained progress in education.

In many ways, investment in science and technology reflects a deep-seated American belief in the possibility of a better future. With concerted action, that future—that endless frontier—lies within our reach.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 17, 1992.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

§30.18 U.S. AND POLAND USES OF
NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Clerk then read the message from the President, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement, and the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement. The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views, is also enclosed.

The proposed agreement with the Republic of Poland has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. It provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Poland under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting our strong common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

Poland has consistently supported international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. It was an original signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has strongly supported the Treaty. It is committed to implementing a responsible nuclear export policy, and declared in January 1978 that it intended to apply a full-scope safeguards nuclear export requirement. Poland supports the work of the NPT Exporters ("Zangger") Committee and adheres to the Nuclear Supplier Guidelines. It is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and has played a positive role in the Agency's safeguards and technical cooperation activities. It has also cooperated with the United States and other like-minded members in working to prevent the politicization of the Agency. Poland is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

I believe that peaceful nuclear cooperation with Poland under the proposed agreement will be fully consistent with, and supportive of, our policy of responding positively and constructively to the process of democratization and economic reform in Eastern Europe. Cooperation under the agree-