Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron

NOT VOTING—10

Boxer
Brooks
Bunning
Dornan (CA)
Levine (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Neal (NC)
Skelton
Slaughter
Taylor (NC)

So the motion to commit with instructions was not agreed to.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GEPHARDT, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. HORTON demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the negative ..... { Yeas ..... 187 / Nays 238

¶37.12 [Roll No. 66]

AYES—187

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Annunzio
Applegate
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Beilenson
Berman
Bevill
Blackwell
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Donnelly
Downey
Durbin
Dwyer
Dymally
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Engel
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gaydos
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Guarini
Hall (OH)
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hefner
Hertel
Hochbrueckner
Horn
Hoyer
Hughes
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lantos
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lowey (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
McCloskey
McDermott
McHugh
McNulty
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moody
Moran
Mrazek
Murphy
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens (NY)
Pallone
Panetta
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Pease
Pelosi
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Poshard
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Roe
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Savage
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sikorski
Skaggs
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Staggers
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Unsoeld
Vento
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates

NOES—238

Allard
Allen
Andrews (TX)
Anthony
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barnard
Barrett
Barton
Bateman
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Brewster
Broomfield
Browder
Burton
Byron
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Campbell (CO)
Carper
Chandler
Clement
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Condit
Cooper
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
Darden
Davis
DeLay
Derrick
Dickinson
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorgan (ND)
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
English
Erdreich
Espy
Ewing
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gejdenson
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Harris
Hastert
Hayes (LA)
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hoagland
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horton
Houghton
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (TX)
Kasich
Klug
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Lancaster
LaRocco
Laughlin
Leach
Lent
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowery (CA)
Luken
Machtley
Marlenee
Martin
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McEwen
McGrath
McMillan (NC)
McMillen (MD)
Meyers
Michel
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Morrison
Murtha
Myers
Nichols
Nussle
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (UT)
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Patterson
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Penny
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Porter
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ravenel
Ray
Regula
Rhodes
Richardson
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Santorum
Sarpalius
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Slattery
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stallings
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Sundquist
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wilson
Wolf
Wylie
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—9

Boxer
Brooks
Bunning
Dornan (CA)
Levine (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Neal (NC)
Skelton
Taylor (NC)

So the bill was not passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was not passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶37.13 COMMITTEE TO SIT

On motion of Mr. CONYERS, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Government Operations was granted permission to sit during the 5-minute rule on Wednesday, April 1, 1992.

¶37.14 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. MOAKLEY, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Rules was granted permission until midnight tonight to file a privileged report (Rept. No. 102–475) on the resolution (H. Res. 412) providing for the consideration to the bill (H.R. 4704) to provide funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation, and for other purposes.

¶37.15 COMMITTEE TO SIT

On motion of Mr. BROWN of California, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology was granted permission to sit during the 5-minute rule on Wednesday, April 1, 1992.

¶37.16 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. MOAKLEY, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, April 1, 1992.

¶37.17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ACTING POSTMASTER

The SPEAKER, pursuant to section 208 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U. S. C. 75a-1), appointed Michael J. Shinay of Virginia to act as and to exercise temporarily the duties of Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Shinay then presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

¶37.18 PAMANA CANAL ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. TAUZIN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1558) to amend the Panama Canal Act of 1979 to provide for a Chairman of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McNULTY, recognized Mr. TAUZIN and Mr. FIELDS, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McNULTY, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

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

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: ''An Act to facilitate the dissolution of the Panama Canal Commission and the transfer of the Panama Canal pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.''.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed and

the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶37.19 IRISH BRIGADE DAY

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 427) to designate March 17, 1992, as ''Irish Brigade Day''.

Mr. SAWYER submitted the following amendment which was agreed to:

Page 2, line 3, strike ''March 17, 1992,'' and insert ''May 13, 1992,''.

When said joint resolution, as amended, was considered, read twice, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

By unanimous consent the title was amended so as to read: ''A joint resolution to designate May 13, 1992, as 'Irish Brigade Day'.''.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby said joint resolution, as amended, was passed and the title was amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶37.20 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

1. On September 30, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12730, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (''IEEPA'') (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) to deal with the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401, *et seq.*), and the system of controls maintained under that Act. In that order I continued in effect, to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. 768, *et seq.* (1991)), and the delegations of authority set forth in Executive Order No. 12002 of July 7, 1977, Executive Order No. 12214 of May 2, 1980, and Executive Order No. 12131 of May 4, 1979, as amended by Executive Order No. 12551 of February 21, 1986.

2. I issued Executive Order No. 12730 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act (''NEA'') (50 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). Section 204 of IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. Additionally, section 401(c) of the NEA requires that the President, within 90 days after the end of each 6-month period following a declaration of a national emergency, report to the Congress on the total expenditures directly attributable to that declaration. This report, covering the 6-month period from October 1, 1991, to March 31, 1992, is submitted in compliance with these requirements.

3. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12730, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer the system of export controls, including antiboycott provisions, contained in the Export Administration Regulations. In Administering these controls, the Department has acted under a policy of conforming actions under Executive Order No. 12730 to those required under the Export Administration Act, insofar as appropriate.

4. Since my last report to the Congress, there have been several significant developments in the area of export controls:

—In light of the ongoing changes occurring in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Department of Commerce has been working with officials of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and republics of the former Soviet Union to implement and strengthen their export control systems, including pre-license inspections and post-shipment verifications. We are also engaged in activities with these countries to assist in the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and corresponding technology. These developments will allow for enhanced and much-needed trade in high technology items and other commodities in the region, while helping to prevent unauthorized shipments or uses of such items.

—In my last report I noted that, following negotiations with our Coordinating Committee (COCOM) partners that produced a streamlined Core List of truly strategic items subject to multilateral national security controls, the Department of Commerce implemented a new Commerce Control List (CCL), effective September 1, 1991 (56 F.R. 42824, August 29, 1991). During the current reporting period, the Department issued a conforming regulation, effective January 7, 1992, to bring the CCL into line with special country- and commodity-based controls. In this action, foreign policy provisions in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) were revised to adjust and expand controls on Iran and Syria. Controls affecting countries designated by the Secretary of State as supporting international terrorism were also revised, with Iraq added and Yemen deleted from the list. Additionally, the transfer from the Department of State to the Department of Commerce of licensing jurisdiction over certain civil aircraft inertial navigation equipment was implemented (57 F.R. 4553, February 6, 1992).

—Our efforts to address the threat to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States posed by the spread of weapons of mass destruction and missile delivery systems remain ongoing. In this vein, we continue to work with our major trading partners to strengthen export controls over goods, technology, and other forms of assistance that can contribute to the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missile systems:

—The United States has been working with its partners in the 22-nation Australia Group (AG) to harmonize export controls related to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons (CBW). At the December 1991 meeting, the participants agreed to control the export of certain biological organisms and CBW-related equipment. The list considered for possible adoption by the AG in this effort is nearly identical to the draft submitted by the United States.

—Additionally, the 27-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group, in which the United States participates, is expected formally to establish a multilateral regime to control nuclear-related, dual-use items along the lines of the nuclear referral list currently administered by the Department of Commerce.

—In the area of supercomputers, we have agreed on a supercomputer safeguard regime with Japan and will be negotiating with our European trading partners to expand this regime. Supercomputer exports involve sensitive national security and foreign policy interests such as cryptology, strategic defense, and submarine warfare; the multilateral safeguard regime is therefore intended to establish uniform and effective international policies and procedures to protect supercomputers from unauthorized end-uses and end-users.

—Developments in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) include revision of the MTCR control list or ''Annex,'' and the inclusion of missiles capable of delivering all weapons of mass destruction within the scope of the MTCR, not just those capable of delivering nuclear weapons, which were originally designated as the focus of the regime.

—In response to commitments made by the People's Republic of China (PRC) to adhere to the MTCR nonproliferation guidelines, on February 21, 1992, the Department of State announced my decision to remove special missile sanctions imposed upon the PRC for the activities of Chinese entities involved in