

which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, pursuant to clause 5, rule 1, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, May 6, 1992, pursuant to the prior announcement of the Chair.

¶48.6 FOREIGN FOOD AID

Mr. BROWN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4774) to provide flexibility to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out food assistance programs in certain countries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, recognized Mr. BROWN of California and Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, 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 was passed.

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

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

¶48.7 CORAL SEA BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 311):

Whereas in 1992 the United States and Australia are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, during which a joint American and Australian naval force first began to turn back the tide of aggression thereby securing Australia from invasion and greatly enhancing allied morale and resolve;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and Australia during World War II was formalized in the 1951 Security Treaty commonly referred to as the "ANZUS Treaty", which provides that the United States and Australia will act to meet the common danger in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific against either country;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and Australia has been characterized by an extraordinary degree of cooperation that includes information sharing, combined exercises, joint training and educational programs, and joint facilities;

Whereas the relationship between the United States and Australia goes well beyond security cooperation, and is based on common values and beliefs, such as respect for international law, human rights, and the fundamental concepts underlying the democratic process;

Whereas this relationship is strengthened by a long tradition of friendship, as well as cultural and educational exchanges; and

Whereas the United States and Australia share a wide range of common interests in Asia and the Pacific, such as growth and liberalization of international trade, as well as regional cooperation on economic development, environmental protection, and the peaceful settlement of disputes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Congress—

(1) pays tribute to the relationship between the United States and Australia, and looks forward to the continued growth and development of this relationship;

(2) reaffirms the importance of security cooperation between the United States and Australia and the importance of their mutual security commitments; and

(3) expresses its strong support for continued close cooperation between Australia and the United States on economic and security issues in Asia and the Pacific.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, recognized Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. LAGOMARSINO, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said concurrent resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, 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 concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

¶48.8 ORDER OF BUSINESS—

CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4364

On motion of Mr. BROWN, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4364) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, research and program management, and Inspector General, and for other purposes, in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 432, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole on a subsequent legislative day any recorded votes that may be requested on amendments;

Ordered further, That the Committee of the Whole may proceed to consider titles out of the order in which they appear in the text; and

Ordered further, That the Committee of the Whole may proceed to later titles without prejudice to further proceedings in a title in which a question has been postponed.

¶48.9 NASA AUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MORAN, pursuant to House Resolution 432 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union

for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4364) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, research and program management, and Inspector General, and for other purposes.

Mr. PANETTA, Acting Chairman, assumed the Chair; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EDWARDS of California, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. HARRIS, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 442, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Multiyear Authorization Act of 1992".

TITLE I—MULTIYEAR AUTHORIZATION FOR CORE PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) investments in research and development are directly linked to long-term productivity and economic growth;

(2) as a major driver of advanced technology, the space program can play a major role in the Nation's reinvestment in civilian research and development;

(3) in addition to carrying out the Nation's goals in science and exploration, the space program makes a significant and direct contribution to the national employment base and, through the development of advanced technologies, will contribute to sustaining a healthy employment base and economy in the future;

(4) the long-term health of the United States space program is critically dependent on maintaining a stable and continuously evolving core program of science, space transportation, space exploration, space technology, and space applications;

(5) such a core program must be based on a realistic projection of resources that will be available and should not exceed inflationary growth;

(6) the ending of the Cold War has brought with it the potential to impact adversely the competitive position of the United States by reducing the public's investment in aerospace technology, and the loss of highly skilled aerospace engineers, scientists, and technicians is contrary to the national interest;

(7) the Nation's space program can provide a productive environment for utilizing the skills of scientists and engineers formerly involved in the Nation's defense sector;

(8) civil space activities of the United States, whether made possible by, or in response to, Cold War strategic competition with the Soviet Union, must, in an era of declining political conflict, mature as instruments of United States foreign policy, and grow to support the national interest during the post-Cold War era;

(9) the national interest is furthered by trade and cooperation among friendly nations, and to the extent the former Soviet republics have shown themselves willing and