Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 163: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 166: Mr. STUMP and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 229: Mr. SWIFT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 300: Mrs. MEEK, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 301: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 302: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. HYDE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 304: Mr. KYL, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. KLUG, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. GRAMS, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 306: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. CRAPO.

H.R. 324: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 339: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 348: Mr. HOBSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PARKER, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. KREIDLER.

H.R. 349: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 385: Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 396: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 410: Mr. PARKER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. CALLAHAN.

H.R. 412: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 419: Mr. EVANS, Mr. HOBSON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 441: Mr. MANN and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 465: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 490: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. E.B. JOHNSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. DANNER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FROST, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. COX, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 498: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 509: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. DELAY, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 519: Ms. MALONEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 526: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 544: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 546: Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. HOBSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. THURMAN, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 561: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. POMBO, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SARPALIUS, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 562: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 563: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 565: Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. COX, Mr. HERGER, Mr. EWING, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. PENNY.

H.R. 567: Mr. GRAMS.

H.R. 571: Mr. PAXON, Mr. ZIMMER, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 630: Mr. WALSH, Mr. LEVY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 667: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GINGRICH, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H.R. 697: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, MR. HILLIARD, Mr. MFUME, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 723: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 726: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 739: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 749: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 762: Mr. FROST, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BARLOW, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 777: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. LEACH, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 799: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. LAROCCO, Ms. LONG, Mr. HOKE, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 870: Mr. TUCKER, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mrs. KENNELLY.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.J. Res. 10: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HAMILTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. REGULA, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ORTON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. NUSSLE.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. LAUGHLIN.

H.J. Res. 58: Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.J. Res. 101: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. SANTORUM.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. CANADY, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. ORTON, and Mr. HOKE.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. VALENTINE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. WALSH.

H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BAKER of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CANADY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. RANGEL and Mrs. KENNELLY.

H. Res. 16: Mr. BARTLETT.

H. Res. 35: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. OLVER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BEILENSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Res. 40: Ms. FURSE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FROST, and Mr. SLATTERY.

H. Res. 41: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H. Res. 49: Ms. FOWLER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

¶11.27 DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. SMITH of Oregon.

¶11.28 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

12. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Graphic Communications International Union, Seattle, WA, relative to the health care crisis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

13. Also, petition of the Ambassador, Embassy of Austria, relative to an International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1993 (12)

¶12.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, who laid before the House the following communication:

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 17, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶12.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 16, 1993.

Mr. MCNULTY, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

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

Mr. MCNULTY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 264 / Nays ..... 136 }

¶12.3 [Roll No. 32]

YEAS—264

Abercrombie
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Archer
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Boehlert
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Buyer
Byrne
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Derrick
Deutsch
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English (AZ)
English (OK)
Eshoo
Evans
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Geren
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Houghton
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inglis
Inslee
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kingston
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowey
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolies-Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCollum
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McMillan
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schumer
Scott
Sharp
Shaw
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Tejeda
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wheat
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NAYS—136

Allard
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clay
Coble
Collins (GA)
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Huffington
Hutchinson
Inhofe
Istook
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Kim
King
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Leach
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Linder
Machtley
Manzullo
McCandless
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Murphy
Nussle
Oxley
Paxon
Petri
Quillen
Quinn
Ramstad
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Sensenbrenner
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weldon
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—30

Ackerman
Andrews (NJ)
Armey
Barton
Bonior
Conyers
Dellums
Diaz-Balart
Dornan
Fields (TX)
Gephardt
Gingrich
Hall (OH)
Henry
Hoyer
Johnson, Sam
Lehman
Lloyd
McDade
McKinney
Michel
Obey
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Serrano
Skelton
Talent
Valentine
Washington
Whitten

So the Journal was approved.

¶12.4 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

734. A letter from the Appraisal Subcommittee, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 1992 annual report of the Appraisal Subcommittee, pursuant to Public Law 101–73, section 1103(a)(4) (103 Stat. 512); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

735. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled ''Review of the Department of Public Work's Water and Sewer Utility Administration's Enterprise Fund Revenue and Expenditures,'' pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47–117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

736. A letter from the Director, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on economic conditions prevailing in Israel that may affect its ability to meet its international debt obligations and to stabilize its economy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2346 note; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

737. A letter from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

738. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a copy of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution's ''Annual Proceedings of the One Hundred and First Continental Congress,'' pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 18(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¶12.5 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT

Mr. DERRICK, submitted the following privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 39):

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives today, Wednesday, February 17, 1993, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

When said concurrent resolution was considered.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said concurrent resolution?

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

Mr. SOLOMON objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 415 / Nays ..... 0 }

¶12.6 [Roll No. 33]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Archer
Armey
Bacchus (FL)
Bachus (AL)
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blackwell
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Byrne
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Emerson
Engel
English (AZ)
English (OK)
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Fish
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Gallo
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen

Harman
Hastert
Hastings
Hayes
Hefley
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Huffington
Hughes
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hutto
Hyde
Inglis
Inhofe
Inslee
Istook
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Long
Lowey
Machtley
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Margolies-Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McMillan
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sundquist
Swett
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—15

Applegate
Barton
Collins (IL)
Fields (TX)
Henry
Herger
Klein
Lloyd
McDade
Miller (CA)
Roukema
Schenk
Skelton
Whitten
Williams

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mrs. SLAUGHTER moved to reconsider the vote whereby the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DERRICK moved to table the motion to reconsider the vote.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House lay on the table the motion to reconsider said vote?

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

Mr. SOLOMON demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative ..... { Yeas ..... 246 / Nays 170

¶12.7 [Roll No. 34]

YEAS—246

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Bacchus (FL)
Baesler
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bishop
Blackwell
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Byrne
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English (AZ)
English (OK)
Eshoo
Evans
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Inslee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Long
Lowey
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolies-Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pomeroy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Unsoeld
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wheat
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NAYS—170

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus (AL)
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Clinger
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fish
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Grams
Grandy
Greenwood
Gunderson
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Herger
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Houghton
Huffington
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Inhofe
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Kasich
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kyl
Lazio
Leach
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
Machtley
Manzullo
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Michel
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Ridge
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Talent
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weldon
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—14

Barton
Collins (IL)
Doolittle
Fields (TX)
Henry
Johnston
Lloyd
McDade
Murphy
Scott
Skelton
Tucker
Washington
Whitten

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote was agreed to.

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

¶12.8 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President.

¶12.9 RECESS—6:03 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MINGE, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 6 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m., until aproximately 8:45 p.m.

¶12.10 AFTER RECESS—8:43 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶12.11 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMUNICATION—''A NEW DIRECTION''

The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them, the Vice President taking the Chair to the right of the Speaker.

Whereupon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 39, the SPEAKER called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. GEPHARDT, BONIOR, HOYER, FAZIO, THORNTON, Ms. LAMBERT, Messrs. MICHEL, GINGRICH, ARMEY, HYDE, DICKEY, and HUTCHINSON as members of the Committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Messrs. BYRD, MITCHELL, FORD, PRYOR, BREAUX, Ms. MIKULSKI, Messrs. DASCHLE, GRAHAM, LEAHY, KRUEGER, DOLE, SIMPSON, COCHRAN, NICKLES, LOTT, GRAMM, and THURMOND as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States at 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., escorted by the committees of the two Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House and the Senate, distinguished Americans here as visitors in this Chamber, as am I, when Presidents speak to Congress and the Nation from this podium, typically they comment on the full range of challenges and opportunities that face the United States. But this is not an ordinary time, and for all the many tasks that require our attention, I believe tonight that one calls on us to focus, to unite, and to act, and that is our economy. For more than anything else, our task tonight as Americans is to make our economy thrive again.

Let me begin by saying that it has been too long, at least three decades, since a President has come and challenged Americans to join him on a great national journey, not merely to consume the bounty of today, but to invest for a much greater one tomorrow.

Like individuals, nations must ultimately decide how they wish to conduct themselves, how they wish to be thought of by those with whom they live, and, later, how they wish to be judged by history. Like every individual man and woman, nations must decide whether they are prepared to rise to the occasions history presents them.

We have always been a people of youthful energy and daring spirit. And at this historic moment, as communism has fallen, as freedom is spreading around the world, as a global economy is taking shape before our eyes, Americans have called for change. And now it is up to those of us in this room to deliver for them.

Our Nation needs a new direction. Tonight I present to you a comprehensive plan to set our Nation on that new course.

I believe we will find our new direction in the basic old values that brought us here over the last two centuries: a commitment to opportunity, to individual responsibility, to community, to work, to family, and to faith. We must now break the habits of both political parties and say there can be no more something for nothing, and admit, frankly, that we are all in this together.

The conditions which brought us as a Nation to this point are well known. Two decades of low productivity growth and stagnant wages; persistent unemployment and underemployment; years of huge government deficits and declining investment in our future; exploding health care costs and lack of coverage for millions of Americans; legions of poor children; education and job training opportunities inadequate to the demands of this tough global economy. For too long we have drifted without a strong sense of purpose, of responsibility, or of community. And our political system so often has seemed paralyzed by special interest groups, by partisan bickering, and by the sheer complexity of our problems.

I believe we can do better, because we remain the greatest nation of Earth, the world's strongest economy, the world's only military superpower. If we have the vision, the will, and the heart to make the changes we must, we can enter the 21st century with possibilities our parents could not even have imagined, and enter it having secured the American dream for ourselves and for future generations.

I well remember 12 years ago President Reagan stood at this very podium and told you and the American people that if our national debt were stacked in thousand-dollar bills, the stack would reach 67 miles into space. Well, today that stack would reach 267 miles.

I tell you this not to assign blame for this problem. There is plenty of blame to go around, in both branches of the Government and both parties. The time has come for the blame to end. I did not seek this office to place blame. I come here tonight to accept responsibility, and I want you to accept responsibility with me. And if we do right by this country, I do not care who gets the credit for it.

The plan I offer you has four fundamental components:

First, it shifts our emphasis in public and private spending from consumption to investment, initially by jump-starting the economy in the short term and investing in our people, their jobs, and their incomes, over the long run.

Second, it changes the rhetoric of the past into the actions of the present, by honoring work and families in every part of our public decisionmaking.

Third, it substantially reduces the Federal deficit, honestly and credibly, by using in the beginning the most conservative estimates of government revenues, not as the executive branch has done so often in the past, using the most optimistic ones.

Finally, it seeks to earn the trust of the American people by paying for these plans first with cuts in government waste and inefficiency. Second, with cuts, not gimmicks, in Government spending, and by fairness, for a change, in the way the burdens are borne.

Tonight I want to talk with you about what government can do, because I believe government must do more. But let me say first that the real engine of economic growth in this country is the private sector. And, second, that each of us must be an engine of growth and change. The truth is that as government creates more opportunity in this new and different time, we must also demand more responsibility in return.

Our immediate priority must be to create jobs, create jobs now. Some people say, well, we are in a recovery. We don't have to do that. Well, we all hope we are in a recovery, but we sure are not creating new jobs. And there is no recovery worth its salt that doesn't put the American people back to work.

To create jobs and guarantee a strong recovery, I call on Congress to enact an immediate package of jobs investments of over $30 billion to put people to work now, to create a half-million jobs: jobs to rebuild our highways and airports, to renovate housing, to bring new life to rural communities, and to spread hope and opportunity among our Nation's youth. Especially I want to emphasize after the events of last year in Los Angeles and the countless stories of despair in our cities and in our poor rural communities, this proposal will create almost 700,000 new summer jobs for displaced unemployed young people alone this summer. And tonight I invite America's business leaders to join us in this effort, so that together we can provide over 1 million summer jobs in cities and poor rural areas for our young people.

Second, our plan looks beyond today's business cycle, because our aspi-

rations extend into the next century. The heart of this plan deals with the long term. It is an investment program designed to increase public and private investment in areas critical to our economic future. And it has a deficit-reduction program that will increase the savings available for the private sector to invest, will lower interest rates, will decrease the percentage of the Federal budget claimed by interest payments, and decrease the risk of financial-market disruption that could adversely affect our economy.

Over the long run, all this will bring us a higher rate of economic growth, improved productivity, more high-quality jobs, and an improved economic competitive position in the world.

In order to accomplish both increased investment and deficit reduction, something no American Government has ever been called upon to do at the same time before, spending must be cut and taxes must be raised. The spending cuts I recommend were carefully thought through in a way to minimize any adverse economic impact, to capture the peace dividend for investment purposes, and to switch the balance in the budget from consumption to more investment. The tax increases and the spending cuts were both designed to assure that the cost of this historic program to face and deal with our problems will be borne by those who could readily afford it the most.

Our plan is designed, furthermore, and perhaps in some ways most importantly, to improve the health of American business through lower interest rates, more incentives to invest, and better-trained workers. Because small business has created such a high percentage of all the new jobs in our Nation over the last 10 or 15 years, our plan includes the boldest targeted incentives for small business in history. We propose a permanent investment tax credit for the smallest firms in this country, with revenues under $5 million. That is about 90 percent of the firms in America, employing about 40 percent of the work force, but creating a big majority of the net new jobs in more than a decade.

We propose new rewards for entrepreneurs to take new risks. We propose to give small business access to all the new technologies of our time, and we propose to attack this credit crunch, which has denied small business the credit they need to flourish and prosper.

With a new network of community development banks, and $1 billion to make the dream of enterprise zones real, we propose to bring new hope and new jobs to storefronts and factories from south Boston to south Texas to south-central Los Angeles.

This plan invests in our roads, our bridges, our transit systems, in high-speed railways, and high-tech information systems, and it provides the most ambitious environmental cleanup in partnership with State and local government of our time, to put people to work and to preserve the environment for our future.

Standing as we are on the edge of a new century, we know that economic growth depends as never before on opening up new markets overseas and expanding the volume of world trade. And so we will insist on fair trade rules in international markets as a part of a national economic strategy to expand trade, including the successful completion of the latest round of world trade talks and the successful completion of a North American Free Trade Agreement with appropriate safeguards for our workers and for the environment. At the same time, and I say this to you in both parties and across America tonight, all the people who are listening, it is not enough to pass a budget or even to have a trade agreement. The world is changing so fast that we must have aggressive targeted attempts to create the high-wage jobs of the future. That is what all our competitors are doing. Special attention to those critical industries that are going to explode in the 21st century, but are in trouble in America today, like aerospace. We must provide special assistance to areas and to workers displaced by cuts in the defense budget and by other unavoidable economic dislocations.

Again I will say that we must do this together. I pledge to you that I will do my best to see that business and labor and government work together for a change.

But all of our efforts to strengthen the economy will fail—let me say this again, I feel so strongly about this—all of our efforts to strengthen the economy will fail unless we also take this year, not next year, not 5 years from now, but this year, bold steps to reform our health care system.

In 1992 we spent 14 percent of our income on health care, more than 30 percent more than any other country in the world, and yet we were the only advanced nation that did not provide a basic package of health care benefits to all of its citizens. Unless we change the present pattern, 50 percent of the growth in the deficit between now and the year 2000 will be in health care costs. By the year 2000 almost 20 percent of our income will be in health care. Our families will never be secure, our businesses will never be strong, and our Government will never again be fully solvent until we tackle the health care crisis. We must do it this year.

The combination of the rising cost of care and the lack of care and the fear of losing care are endangering the security and the very lives of millions of our people, and they are weakening our economy every day. Reducing health care costs can liberate literally hundreds of billions of dollars for new investment in growth and jobs. Bringing health costs in line with inflation would do more for the private sector in this country than any tax cut we could give and any spending program we could promote. Reforming health care over the long run is critically essential to reducing not only our deficit, but to expanding investment in America.

Later this spring, after the First Lady and many good people who are helping her all across the country complete their work, I will deliver to Congress a comprehensive plan for health care reform that finally will bring costs under control and provide security to all of our families, so that no one will be denied the coverage they need, but so that our economic future will not be compromised either. We will have to root out fraud and overcharges and make sure that paperwork no longer chokes your doctor. We will have to maintain the highest American standards, and the right to choose, and a system that is the world's finest for all those who can access it. But first we must make choices. We must choose to give the American people the quality they demand and deserve with a system that will not bankrupt the country or further drive more Americans into agony.

Let me further say that I want to work with all of you on this. I realize this is a complicated issue. But we must address it. And I believe if there is any chance that Democrats or Republicans who disagree on taxes or spending or anything else can agree on one thing, surely we can all look at these numbers and go home and tell our people the truth—we cannot continue these spending patterns in public or private dollars for health care for less and less and less every year. We can do better.

Perhaps the most fundamental change the new direction I propose offers is its focus on the future and its investment which I seek in our children. Each day we delay really making a commitment to our children carries a dear cost. Half of the two-year-olds in this country today don't receive the immunizations they need against deadly diseases. Our plan will provide them for every eligible child, and we know now that we will save $10 later for every $1 we spend by eliminating preventable childhood diseases. That is a good investment no matter how you measure it.

The Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program will be expanded so that every expectant mother who needs the help gets it.

We all know that Head Start, a program that prepares children for school, is a success story. We all know that it saves money. But today it just reaches barely over a third of all the eligible children. Under this plan every eligible child will be able to get a head start. This is not just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do. For every dollar we invest today, we will save three tomorrow. We have to start thinking about tomorrow. I've heard that somewhere before.

We have to ask more in our schools, of our students, our teachers, our principals, our parents. Yes, we must give them the resources they need to meet high standards. But we must also use the authority and the influence and the

funding of the Education Department to promote strategies that really work in learning. Money alone is not enough. We have to do what really works to increase learning in our schools.

All of our high school graduates need some further education in order to be competitive in this global economy, so we have to establish a partnership between businesses and education and the Government for apprenticeship programs in every State in this country to give our people the skills they need.

Lifelong learning will benefit not just young high school graduates, but workers too throughout their careers. The average 18-year-old today will change jobs seven times in a lifetime. We have done a lot in this country on worker training in the last few years, but the system is too fractured. We must develop a unified, simplified, sensible, streamlined worker training program so that workers receive the training they need, regardless of why they lost their jobs or whether they simply need to learn something new to keep them. We have got to do better than this.

Finally, I propose a program that got a great response from the American people all across this country last year, a program of national service to make college loans available to all Americans, and to challenge them at the same time to give something back to their country—as teachers, or police officers, or as community service workers. To give them the option to pay the loans back, but at tax time, so they can't beat the bill, but to encourage them instead to pay it back by making their country stronger and making their country better, and giving us the benefit of their time.

A generation ago when President Kennedy proposed and the United States Congress embraced the Peace Corps, it defined the character of a whole generation of Americans committed to serving people around the world. In this national service program we will provide more than twice as many slots for people before they go to college to be in national service than ever served in the Peace Corps. This program could do for this generation of Members of Congress what the Land Grant College Act did and what the G.I. Bill did for former Congressmen. In the future historians who got their education through the national service loan will look back on you and thank you for giving America a new lease on life if you meet this challenge.

If we believe in jobs and we believe in learning, we must believe in rewarding work. If we believe in restoring the values that make America special, we must believe that there is dignity in all work, and there must be dignity for all workers. To those who care for our sick, who tend our children, who do our most difficult and tiring jobs, the new direction I propose will make this solemn, simple commitment: by expanding the refundable earned income tax credit, we will make history. We will reward the work of millions of working poor Americans by realizing the principle that if you work 40 hours a week and you have got a child in the house, you will no longer be in poverty.

Later this year we will offer a plan to end welfare as we know it. I have worked on this issue for the better part of a decade, and I know from personal conversations with many people, that no one, no one wants to change the welfare system, as badly as those who are trapped in it.

I want to offer the people on welfare the education, the training, the child care, and the health care they need to get back on their feet. But, say, after 2 years, they must get back to work too, in private business if possible, in public service if necessary. We have to end welfare as a way of life and make it a path to independence and dignity.

Our next great goal should be to strengthen our families. I compliment the Congress for passing the Family and Medical Leave Act as a good first step, but it is time to do more. This plan will give this country the toughest child support enforcement system it has ever had. It is time to demand that people take responsibility for the children they bring into this world.

I ask you to help to protect our families against the violent crime which terrorizes our people and which tears our communities apart. We must pass a tough crime bill. I support not only the bill which did not quite make it to the President's desk last year, but also an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street, to provide boot camps for first-time nonviolent offenders, for more space for the hardened criminals in jail, and I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. Let me say this: I will make you this bargain; if you will pass the Brady bill, I will sure sign it.

Let me say now we should move to the harder parts. I think it is clear to every American, including every Member of Congress of both parties, that the confidence of the people who pay our bills in our institutions in Washington is not high. We must restore it. We must begin again to make government work for ordinary taxpayers, not simply for organized interest groups. And that beginning will start with real political reform.

I am asking the United States Congress to pass a real campaign finance reform bill this year. I ask you to increase the participation of the American people by passing the motor-voter bill promptly. I ask you to deal with the undue influence of special interests by passing a bill to end the tax deduction for lobbying and to act quickly to require all the people who lobby you to register as lobbyists by passing the lobbying registration bill.

Believe me, they were cheering that last section at home. I believe lobby reform and campaign finance reform are a sure path to increased popularity for Republicans and Democrats alike, because it says to the voters back home, this is your House, this is your Senate. We are your hired hands, and every penny we draw is your money.

Next to revolutionize government we have to ensure that we live within our means, and that should start at the top and with the White House. In the last few days I have announced a cut in the White House staff of 25 percent, saving approximately $10 million. I have ordered administrative cuts in budgets of agencies and departments. I have cut the Federal bureaucracy, or will over the next 4 years, by approximately 100,000 positions, for a combined savings of $9 billion.

It is time for government to demonstrate in the condition we are in that we can be as frugal as any household in America. And that is why I also want to congratulate the Congress. I noticed in meeting with the leadership today that Congress cut its cost. I think that is important. I think it will send a very clear signal to the American people.

But if we really want to cut spending, we are going to have to do more. And some of it will be difficult. Tonight I call for an across-the-board freeze in Federal Government salaries for 1 year. Thereafter, during this 4-year period, I recommend that salaries rise at one point lower than the cost-of-living allowance normally involved in Federal pay increases.

Next I recommend that we make 150 specific budget cuts, as you know, and that all those who say we should cut more be as specific as I have been.

Finally, let me say to my friends on both sides of the aisle, it is not enough simply to cut government. We have to rethink the whole way it works. When I became President I was amazed at just the way the White House worked in ways that added lots of money to what taxpayers had to pay, outmoded ways that didn't take maximum advantage of technology and did not do things that any business would have done years ago to save taxpayers money. So I want to bring a new spirit of innovation into every government department. I want to push education reform, as I said, not just to spend more money, but to really improve learning. Some things work and some things don't. We ought to be subsidizing the things that work, and discouraging the things that don't.

I would like to use that Superfund to clean up pollution for a change, and not just pay lawyers.

We must use Federal bank regulators to protect the security and safety of our financial institutions, but they should not be used to continue the credit crunch and to stop people from making sensible loans.

I would like for us to not only have welfare reform, but to reexamine the whole focus of all of our programs that help people, to shift them from entitlement programs to empowerment programs. In the end, we want people not to need us any more, and I think that is important.

But in the end, we have to get back to the deficit. For years, there has been

a lot of talk about it, but very few credible efforts to deal with it. And now I understand why, having dealt with the real numbers for 4 weeks. But I believe this plan does. It tackles the budget deficit seriously, and over the long term. It puts in place one of the biggest deficit reductions and one of the biggest changes in Federal priorities, from consumption to investment, in the history of this country at the same time over the next four years.

Let me say to all the people watching us tonight who will ask me these questions beginning tomorrow as I go around the country, who have asked it in the past, we are not cutting the deficit just because experts say it is the thing to do or because it has some intrinsic merit. We have to cut the deficit because the more we spend paying off the debt, the less tax dollars we have to invest in jobs, in education, and the future of this country. And the more money we take out of the pool of available savings, the harder it is for people in the private sector to borrow money at affordable interest rates for a college loan for their children, for a home mortgage, or to start a new business. That is why we have got to reduce the debt, because it is crowding out other activities that we ought to be engaged in and that the American people ought to be engaged in.

We cut the deficit so that our children will be able to buy a home, so that our companies can invest in the future, in retraining its workers, and so that our government can make the kinds of investments we need to be a stronger and smarter and safer Nation.

If we don't act now, you and I might not even recognize this government 10 years from now. If we just stay with the same trends of the last 4 years, by the end of the decade the deficit will be $635 billion a year, almost 80 percent of our gross domestic product. And paying the interest on that debt will be the costliest government program of all. We will still be the world's largest debtor. And when Members of Congress come here, they will be devoting over 20 cents on the dollar to interest payments, more than half of the budget to health care and to other entitlements, and you will come here and deliberate and argue over 6 or 7 cents on the dollar, no matter what America's problems are.

We will not be able to have the independence we need to chart the future that we must, and we will be terribly dependent on foreign funds for a large portion of our investment.

This budget plan, by contrast, will by 1997 cut $140 billion in that year alone from the deficit, a real spending cut, a real revenue increase, a real deficit reduction, using the independent numbers of the Congressional Budget Office.

Well, you can laugh, my fellow Republicans, but I will point out that the Congressional Budget Office was normally more conservative about what was going to happen and closer to right than previous Presidents have been. I did this so that we could argue about priorities with the same set of numbers.

I did this so no one could say I am estimating my way out of this difficulty. I did this because if we can agree together on the most prudent revenues we are likely to get if the recovery stays and we do right things economically, then it will turn out better for the American people than we say. In the last 12 years, because there were differences over the revenue estimates, you and I know that both parties were given greater elbow room for irresponsibility. This is tightening the rein on the Democrats as well as the Republicans. Let's at least argue about the same set of numbers so the American people will think we are being straight with them.

As I said earlier, my recommendation makes more than 150 difficult reductions to cut the Federal spending by a total of $246 billion. We are eliminating programs that are no longer needed, such as nuclear power research and development. We are slashing subsidies and cancelling wasteful projects. Many of these programs were justified in their time. A lot of them are difficult for me to recommend reduction in. Some really tough ones for me personally. I recommend that we reduce interest subsidies to the Rural Electric Administration. This is a difficult thing for me to recommend. But I think that I cannot exempt the things that exist in my State or in my experience if I ask you to deal with things that are difficult for you to deal with. We are going to have no sacred cows, except the fundamental abiding interests of the American people.

I have to say that we all know our government has been just great at building programs. The time has come to show the American people that we can limit them, too. We cannot only start things, but we can actually stop things. As we restructure our military forces to meet the new threats of the post-Cold War World, it is true that we can responsibly reduce our defense budget. And we may all doubt what that range of reduction is. But let me say that as long as I am President, I will do everything I can to make sure that the men and women who serve under the American Flag will remain the best trained, the best prepared, the best equipped fighting force in the world, and every one of you should make that solemn pledge. We still have responsibilities around the world. We are the world's only superpower. This is still a dangerous and uncertain time. And we owe it to the people in uniform to make sure that we adequately provide for the national defense and for their interests and needs.

Backed by an effective national defense and a stronger economy, our Nation will be prepared to lead a world challenge, as it is everywhere, by ethnic conflicts, by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, by the global democratic revolution, and by challenges to the health of our global environment.

I know this economic plan is ambitious, but I honestly believe it is necessary for the continued greatness of the United States. And I think it is paid for fairly, first by cutting government, then by asking the most of those who benefited the most in the past, and by asking more Americans to contribute today so that all of us can prosper tomorrow.

For the wealthiest, those earning more than $180,000 per year, I ask you who are listening tonight to support a raise in the top rate for Federal income taxes from 31 to 36 percent. We recommend a 10 percent surtax on incomes over $250,000 a year. And we recommend closing some loopholes that let some people get away without paying any tax at all.

For businesses with taxable incomes in excess of $10 million, we recommend a raise in the corporate tax rate also to 36 percent, as well as a cut in the deduction for business entertainment expenses.

Our plan seeks to attack tax subsidies that actually reward companies more for shutting their operations down here and moving them overseas than for staying here and reinvesting in America. I say that as someone who believes that American companies should be free to invest around the world and as a former Governor who actively sought investment of foreign companies in my State. But the Tax Code should not express a preference to American companies for moving somewhere else, and it does in particular places today.

We will seek to ensure that through effective tax enforcement, foreign corporations who do make money in America simply pay the same taxes that American companies make on the same income.

To middle-class Americans who have paid a great deal for the last 12 years, and from whom I ask a contribution tonight, I will say again, as I did on Monday night, you are not going alone anymore, you are certainly not going first, and you are not going to pay more for less as you have too often in the past.

I want to emphasize the facts about this plan: 98.8 percent of America's families will have no increase in their income-tax rates, only 1.2 percent at the top.

Let me be clear: There will also be no new cuts in benefits for Medicare. As we move toward the fourth year with the explosion in health care costs, as I said, expected to account for 50 percent of the growth in the deficit between now and the year 2000, there must be planned cuts in payments to providers, to doctors, to hospitals, to labs, as a way of controlling health care costs. But I see these only as a stopgap until we can reform the entire health care system. If you will let me do that, we can be fair to the providers and to the consumers of health care.

Let me repeat this, because I know it matters to a lot of you on both sides of

the aisle. This plan does not make a recommendation for new cuts in Medicare benefits for any beneficiary.

Secondly, the only change we are making in Social Security is one that has already been publicized. The plan does ask older Americans with higher incomes who do not rely solely on Social Security to get by to contribute more. This plan will not affect the 80 percent of Social Security recipients who do not pay taxes on Social Security now. Those who do not pay tax on Social Security now will not be affected by this plan.

Our plan does include a broad-based tax on energy. And I want to tell you why I selected this and why I think it is a good idea. I recommend that we adopt a BTU tax on the heat content of energy as the best way to provide us with revenue to lower the deficit, because it also combats pollution, promotes energy efficiency, promotes the independence economically of this country, as well as helping to reduce the debt, and because it does not discriminate against any area. Unlike a carbon tax, it is not too hard on the coal States. Unlike a gas tax, it is not too tough on people who drive a long way to work. Unlike an ad valorem tax, it doesn't increase just when the price of an energy source goes up. And it is environmentally responsible. It will help us in the future, as well as in the present, with the deficit.

Taken together, these measures will cost an American family with an income of about $40,000 a year less than $17 a month. It will cost American families with incomes under $30,000 nothing because of other programs we propose, principally those raising the earned income tax credit.

Because of our publicly stated determination to reduce the deficit, if we do these things we will see the continuation of what has happened just since the election. Just since the election, since the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and others have begun to speak out publicly in favor of a tough deficit-reduction plan, interest rates have continued to fall long-term. That means that, for the middle class who will pay something more each month, if they have any credit needs or demands, their increased energy costs will be more than offset by lower interests costs for mortgages, consumer loans, and credit cards. This can be a wise investment for them and their country now.

I would also point out what the American people already know, and that is because we are a big vast country, where we drive long distances, we have maintained far lower burdens on energy than any other advanced country. We will still have far lower burdens on energy than any other advanced country, and these will be spread fairly, with real attempts to make sure that no cost is imposed on families with income under $30,000, and that the costs are very modest until you get into the higher income groups where the income taxes trigger in.

Now I ask all of you to consider this. Whatever you think of the tax program, whatever you think of the spending cuts, consider the cost of not changing. Remember the numbers that you all know. If we just keep on doing what we are doing, by the end of the decade we will have a $650 billion a year deficit. If we just keep on doing what we are doing, by the end of the decade 20 percent of our national income will go to health care every year, twice as much as any other country on the face of the globe. If we just keep on doing what we are doing, over 20 cents on the dollar will have to go to service the debt.

Unless we have the courage now to start building our future and stop borrowing from it, we are condemning ourselves to years of stagnation, interrupted by occasional recessions; to slow growth in jobs, to no more growth in incomes, to more debt, to more disappointment.

Worse yet, unless we change, unless we increase investment and reduce the debt, to raise productivity so that we can generate both jobs and incomes, we will be condemning our children and our children's children to a lesser life than we enjoyed.

Once Americans looked forward to doubling their living standards every 25 years. At present productivity rates, it will take 100 years to double living standards, until our grandchildren's grandchildren are born. I say that is too long to wait.

Tonight the American people know we have to change. But they are also likely to ask me tomorrow, and all of you for the weeks and months ahead, whether we have the fortitude to make the changes happen in the right way.

They know that as soon as I leave this Chamber and you go home, various interest groups will be out in force lobbying against this or that piece of this plan, and that the forces of conventional wisdom will offer 1,000 reasons why we well ought to do this, but we just can't do it. Our people will be watching and wondering, not to see whether you disagree with me on a particular issue, but just to see whether this is going to be business as usual, or a real new day. Whether we are all going to conduct ourselves as if we know we are working for them.

We must scale the walls of the people's skepticism. Not with our words, but with our deeds. After so many years of gridlock and indecision, after so many hopeful beginnings and so few promising results, the American people are going to be harsh in their judgments of all of us if we fail to seize this moment.

This economic plan can't please everybody. If the package is picked apart, there will be something that will anger each of us. It won't please anybody. But if it is taken as a whole, it will help all of us.

So I ask you all to begin by resisting the temptation to focus only on a particular spending cut you don't like or some particular investment that wasn't made. And nobody likes the tax increases. But let's just face facts: For 20 years, through administrations of both parties, incomes have stalled and debt has exploded and productivity has not grown as it should. We cannot deny the reality of our condition. We have got to play the hand we were dealt and play it as best we can.

My fellow Americans, the test of this plan cannot be what is in it for me. It has got to be what is in it for us.

If we work hard, and if we work together, if we rededicate ourselves to creating jobs, to rewarding work, to strengthening our families, to reinventing our Government, we can lift our country's fortunes again.

Tonight I ask everyone in this Chamber, every American, to look simply into your own heart, to spark your own hopes, to fire your own imagination. There is so much good, so much possibility, so much excitement in this country now, that if we act boldly and honestly, as leaders should, our legacy will be one of prosperity and progress. This must be America's new direction. Let us summon the courage to seize it.

Thank you. God bless America.

At 10 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m., the President of the United States retired from the Hall of the House, followed by his Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court retired from the Hall of the House.

The ambassadors, ministers and charges d'affaires of foreign governments retired from the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, at 10 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m., then declared the joint session of the two Houses dissolved.

The Vice President and Members of the Senate retired from the Hall of the House.

¶12.12 REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMUNICATION

On motion of Mr. GEPHARDT, the communication of the President, as delivered, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103–1).

¶12.13 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mrs. LLOYD, for today and the balance of the week;

To Mr. DOOLITTLE, after 4:30 p.m. today; and

To Mr. MCDADE, for February 16, 17, and 18.

And then,

¶12.14 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. GEPHARDT, at 10 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶12.15 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolu-

tions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. GEPHARDT):

H.R. 920. A bill to extend the emergency unemployment compensation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 921. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose participation rates, and program support expenditures, in college athletic programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 922. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and related provisions of law to make miscellaneous improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALLAHAN:

H.R. 923. A bill to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BALLENGER:

H.R. 924. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of North Carolina as wilderness, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. DELAY):

H.R. 925. A bill to provide that any new tax increases shall not apply to individuals with taxable incomes under $200,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLINGER (for himself and Mr. SHUSTER):

H.R. 926. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to reduce under certain circumstances the percentage of voting interests of air carriers which are required to be owned or controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. COYNE:

H.R. 927. A bill to designate the Pittsburgh Aviary in Pittsburgh, PA, as the National Aviary in Pittsburgh; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 928. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a full exemption from the volume cap on private activity bonds for bonds used to finance high-speed intercity rail facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 929. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the application of employment taxes in the case of domestic services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a deduction for qualified adoption expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 931. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the trust funds under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program certificates evidencing obligations of the United States held by such trust funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H.R. 932. A bill to extend until January 1, 1997, the existing suspension of duty on certain monochrome glass envelopes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAZZOLI (for himself and Mr. LANTOS):

H.R. 933. A bill to implement for the United States the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 934. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to jurisdictional immunities of foreign states, to grant jurisdiction to the courts of the United States in certain cases involving torture or extrajudicial killing occurring in that state; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 935. A bill to provide for a Federal program of insurance against the risk of catastrophic earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and hurricanes, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 936. A bill to amend the Boston National Historical Park Act of 1974 to authorize a cooperative agreement with the Boston Public Library for the distribution of informational and interpretive materials relating to the park and to the Freedom Trail; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PARKER (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. DIXON, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 937. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Margaret Walker Alexander National African-American Research Center; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VOLKMER (for himself, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. SKELTON):

H.R. 938. A bill to designate the Veterans Hospital in Kansas City, MO, the ''Omar N. Bradley Veterans Hospital''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 939. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on three-dimensional cameras; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BYRNE (for herself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WHEAT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. BROWN of California):

H.R. 940. A bill to establish an entitlement program regarding the immunization of infants against vaccine-preventable diseases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 941. A bill to encourage soil and water protection and energy conservation among farmers, ranchers, forest industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARDIN:

H.R. 942. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit separate payment to be made under part B of the Medicare Program for the interpretation of electrocardiograms performed during an office visit; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DEAL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 943. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to an applicant which is controlled by a person who has controlled one or more air carriers which have filed, in the aggregate, two or more petitions for bankruptcy; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 944. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to deny aid to families with dependent children to certain individuals for any week in which the individuals work or attend courses at an educational institution for fewer than 30 hours; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKS:

H.R. 945. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Social Security Act to increase the availability of primary and preventive health care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 946. A bill authorizing the President to award posthumously the Medal of Honor or other appropriate military decoration to John Peter Manzi, killed in action on September 7, 1967, in the Republic of Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 947. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a permanent incremental investment credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 948. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for dividends paid by domestic corporations, to reduce the tax on capital gains from assets held for more than 3 years, and to restore the investment tax credit for certain property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANGMEISTER:

H.R. 949. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount of the loan guaranty for loans for the purchase or construction of homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 950. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide mortgage payment assistance to avoid foreclosure of home loans guaranteed under title 38, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 951. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of the cemetery plot allowance for veterans eligible for burial in a national cemetery but interred in a State veterans cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SARPALIUS:

H.R. 952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust the $50 threshold for payment of Social Security taxes on wages paid for domestic service in a private home for inflation since the $50 threshold was established, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 953. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the period during which Medicare-dependent, small rural hospitals receive additional payments under the Medicare Program for the operating costs of inpatient hospital services, to revise the criteria for determining whether hospitals are eligible for such additional payments, and to provide additional payments under the Medicare Program to other Medicare-dependent hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 954. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of bone mass measurements for certain individuals under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 955. A bill to exempt semiconductors from the country of origin marking requirements under the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 956. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of linear alkylbenzene sulfonates and linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 957. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, and other provisions of law, to make them consistent with the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 958. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the earned income credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. COX, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PENNY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. WATT, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. LONG, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. FROST, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PARKER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. OWENS, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. TUCKER):

H.R. 959. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the prior law exclusion for scholarships and fellowships and to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating October 21, 1993, as ''National Biomedical Research Day''; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FISH:

H.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to designate May 13, 1994, as ''Irish Brigade-Marine Day''; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution designating November 21, 1993, through November 27, 1993, as ''Christian Heritage Week''; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STARK:

H.J. Res. 114. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing access to medical care to all citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERRICK:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DELAY:

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in opposition to the efforts of certain groups to impose a sexual agenda on the children of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the job opportunities and basic skills training program [JOBS] should be fully funded; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BLUTE):

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that no new fee or tax should be levied on oil imported into the United States from foreign countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H. Res. 85. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the first session of the 103d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BONIOR (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. VISCLOSKY):

H. Res. 86. Resolution to express dissatisfaction with the Republic of Azerbaijan's failure to work toward a peaceful and fair settlement to the dispute over Nagorno Karabagh by continuing the devastating blockade and economic boycott of the Republics of Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLAY:

H. Res. 87. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in the first session of the 103d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H. Res. 88. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Agriculture in the first session of the 103d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H. Res. 89. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to limit the size of committees to 25 members and to prohibit Members from serving on more than one standing committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ZIMMER:

H. Res. 90. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to limit the availability of appropriations for office salaries and expenses, or for official mailing costs, of the House of Representatives to 1 year; to prevent their obligation for any different purpose; and to require excess amounts appropriated for either of these purposes to be used for open-market purchase of outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the Government; to the Committee on Rules.

¶12.16 MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

42. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, relative to the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

¶12.17 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4: Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 18: Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. SWIFT, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 21: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. WHEAT, Ms. DANNER, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 24: Mr. GRAMS, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H.R. 26: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. COLEMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FILNER, Ms. FURSE, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.R. 39: Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CLAY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 44: Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BUYER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KING, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. REED, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WISE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 56: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 57: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 58: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 64: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 65: Mr. EVANS, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 66: Mr. SPENCE, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 68: Mr. EVANS and Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 71: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 93: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KYL, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. QUINN, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. PENNY.

H.R. 109: Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 118: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 142: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 146: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 159: Mr. WILSON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. HOKE, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 214: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 224: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 240: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 266: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WISE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 291: Mr. KING, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ROEMER, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 303: Mr. EVANS, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 325: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. OXLEY,

Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. REED, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SWIFT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. SABO.

H.R. 326: Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 396: Mr. COX, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 410: Mr. ZIMMER and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 411: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 412: Mr. BOEHNER and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 415: Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 417: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCMILLAN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 425: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COLEMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FROST, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LEVY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OXLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROGERS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 427: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COLEMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FROST, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LEVY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OXLEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROGERS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 429: Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. KYL, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HORN, Mr. LEVY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 436: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. POMBO, Mr. LINDER, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. BUYER, Mr. KOLBE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 494: Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 500: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 513: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. SWETT, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 518: Mr. EVANS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 522: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BAESLER, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H.R. 558: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 576. Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SAWYER, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 591: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 603: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 608: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 611: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 624: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma.

H.R. 632: Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 633: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HYDE, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 634: Mr. PARKER, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. ROWLAND, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 643: Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 655: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 656: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mrs. MEEK.

H.R. 672: Mr. VENTO, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 692: Mr. CLAY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 737: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 742: Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 749: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon.

H.R. 751: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 752: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 753: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 754: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 755: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 756: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 757: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mrs. FOWLER.

H.R. 760: Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 769: Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BLUTE, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 772: Mr. GALLO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 796: Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 833: Ms. FURSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLACKWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 887: Mr. HYDE, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.J. Res. 10: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. COBLE.

H.J. Res. 22: Mr. HYDE and Mr. STEARNS.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. MINGE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. JACOBS, and Ms. MOLINARI.

H.J. Res. 61: Mr. DREIER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

H.J. Res. 68: Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.J. Res. 75: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. EWING, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABO, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.J. Res. 78: Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GENE GREEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KASICH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.J. Res. 83: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. FROST, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. BALLENGER.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. EVANS, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H. Con. Res. 5: Mr. SHAYS.

H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. COX, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. ZELIFF, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. BARTLETT.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. LAFALCE, Mrs. MINK, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FILNER, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 16: Mr. SPENCE.

H. Res. 41: Mr. BARTON of Texas.

¶12.18 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

14. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Embassy of El Salvador, the Ambassador, relative to El Salvador; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1993 (13)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

¶13.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 12, 1993.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

Mr. SOLOMON, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. SOLOMON objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.