

## ¶10.9 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER

AGAINST THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON  
H.R. 2546

Mr. LINDER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-456) the resolution (H. Res. 351) waiving points of order during consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶10.10 AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO  
DECLARE RECESSES

Mr. LINDER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-457) the resolution (H. Res. 352) authorizing the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair from February 2, 1996, through February 26, 1996.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

## ¶10.11 PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. MINK rose to a question of the privileges of the House and submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 350):

Whereas virtually every nation in the world has adhered to a moratorium on nuclear tests since September 1992:

Whereas, on June 13, 1995, President Jacques Chirac of France ended his nation's adherence to the moratorium by ordering a series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific;

Whereas France has since conducted six nuclear tests on the Pacific atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa in French Polynesia;

Whereas France has acknowledged that radioactive materials from some of the tests have leaked into the ocean;

Whereas, as a result of the tests, the people of the Pacific are extremely concerned about the health and safety of those who live near the test sites, as well as the adverse environmental effects of the tests on the region;

Whereas, in conducting the tests, France has callously ignored world-wide protests and global concern;

Whereas the United States is one of 167 nations that have objected to the tests;

Whereas the tests are inconsistent with the "Principles and Objectives for Disarmament", as adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas, in proceeding with the tests, France has acted contrary to the commitment of the international community to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the moratorium on nuclear testing;

Whereas the President of France, Jacques Chirac, is scheduled to appear before a joint meeting of the Congress on February 1, 1996; and

Whereas, in light of the tests, the appearance of the President of France before the Congress violates the dignity and integrity of the proceedings of the House: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, by reason of the recent nuclear tests conducted by France in the South Pacific, the Speaker of the House shall take such action as may be necessary to withdraw the invitation to the President of France,

Jacques Chirac, to address a joint meeting of the Congress, as scheduled to occur on February 1, 1996.

SEC. 2. On and after the date on which this resolution is agreed to, the Speaker of the House may not agree to the appearance before a joint meeting of the Congress by any head of state or head of government whose nation conducts nuclear tests.

Mr. MINK was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I offer this question of the privileges of the House because I believe that the invitation to President Jacques Chirac to address the joint session of the Congress on February 1, 1996 violates the integrity of the House.

"Despite world wide objection to the resumption of nuclear tests, President Chirac proceeded with callous disregard to the concerns and consequences of his actions.

"The House of Representatives Chambers must be reserved to those individuals whose actions and political courage bring dignity to this institutional. Invitations to address joint sessions are reserved to those persons who have demonstrated their leadership and character as deserving of honor and reverence.

"I believe that many Members of Congress are as offended as I am by the idea of President Chirac coming to this Chamber to address this Nation. After refusing to listen to the pleas of hundreds of nations, and in particular the people of the Pacific rim, why should the Congress afford him a podium from which to advance his unwelcome views?

"This offense is not just against the people of French Polynesia. It is an offense against all the people of the world who believed that there would be an end to the nuclear arms race. For France to resume nuclear tests in the Pacific after previously announcing an end to these tests, is a moral travesty that shakes the very foundation of world governments.

"For France to argue that they needed to do these tests to ensure the reliability of their nuclear arsenal is to state that the French Government has repudiated the basis of the Test Ban Treaty which is that nuclear war is impossible and that no government should be planning for such an inevitability.

"If those nations who possess the nuclear bomb are allowed with opprobrium to re-test their arsenal, then the appeal to others not to seek nuclear capability is an empty gesture at best. At a critical time when we want to curb the nuclear adventures in China and other countries, how do we justify playing host to a Western Power who has already conducted 192 tests, most of them in the Pacific, 140 of them underground and yet insisted that it needed 8 more tests to prove its reliability, and to perfect its computer based simulation technology.

"Sadly President Chirac's decision opens the way for other nations to squander our precious environment for their own purposes. Why is France's national security of greater importance than other nations?

"The sixth and last nuclear blast that was set off by the French Government on January 27, 1996, in Fangataufa Atoll in French Polynesia had the equivalency to 120,000 tons of TNT, more than six times the Hiroshima bomb.

"This defiance of international policy, and deliberate renunciation of their own government's prior announcement of a test ban moratorium must not be received by this Chamber with regular order.

"On the contrary, I believe, as I have stated in this resolution that the invitation should be withdrawn on the basis that his presence in this Chamber would constitute approval of his conduct in this regard.

"Other than this resolution we had no opportunity to express our disapproval of this invitation. I urge this House to approve this resolution and serve notice to the world of our solemn adherence to a nuclear free world."

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues to strongly protest France's actions in the South Pacific. I am pleased that France has stopped testing its nuclear weapons. But I must say—it is too late. The damage has been done.

"France ignored the pleas of the governments and people of the South Pacific and throughout the world. We live on this planet together. We share its bounty. These are our oceans, our land, our people. We must respect each other.

"President Chirac did not listen to the groans and moans, the hopes, the dreams and the aspirations of those who are longing for a planet free of nuclear waste, free of nuclear destruction, free of nuclear poison. This man—this President of France and his government—refused to listen to the community of nations.

"And now, he wants to come to our house. To the people's house. President Chirac, our people do not support nuclear testing. Our people do not support radiation in the waters. Our people do not support a government that ignores the community of nations.

"Six times, France has poisoned our earth. Six times, nuclear poison has seeped into the waters of this little planet. This poison remains with each and every one of us.

"If France truly wants to atone for its wrongs, they must apologize to the people of the South Pacific. They must join with them to right the wrongs, to help heal the environment, to help heal the hurt.

"As France's actions demonstrate, nuclear testing should be banned from this planet forever. We must never again engage in this desolate deed. It is time to evolve to another level, to a better world where we lay down the tools of poison and destruction and respect the community of nations.

"Nuclear testing is obsolete. Nuclear testing is evil. To paraphrase the words

of Mahatma Gandhi, 'noncooperation with evil is as much a moral obligation as cooperation with good.'

"So I cannot be silent. I cannot close my eyes to France's deeds.

"I know France is our ally, but even with our good friends, we must have the courage to say that a wrong is wrong. We must have the courage to do what is right. I don't know about any other Member, but for me and my house, I will not be seated here tomorrow when Mr. Chirac comes to this House."

Ms. JACKSON-LEE was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the privileged resolution of the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

"Mr. Speaker, I think that rule IX in particular speaks to the integrity and collective impact on this body.

"Mr. Speaker, I respect the people of France as I do all of our world citizens, and I also know that there is some good to nuclear testing.

"I think, Mr. Speaker, that we recognize that over the past decade, the international community has agreed that nuclear-weapon testing is a practice that must be ceased for the good of both humanity and Mother Earth. As evidence, the nations of the world are currently in Geneva negotiating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Additionally as early as 1985, the countries of the South Pacific Forum negotiated and signed the Rarotonga Treaty establishing the South Pacific Free Zone.

"Mr. Speaker, this body has invited many individuals to be at the helm and provide insight and information to this august body, this Nation, and, of course, the American people. It is a responsibility of this body to ensure that factual information is exuded from this body. And I believe that in allowing this leader to come, it goes against the factual basis of this country's standing on nuclear testing.

"In spite of this international effort to end nuclear testing on our planet, the French Government, of which this leader will represent, chose to ignore the interests and the pleas of many Pacific nations and conduct its six full-scale detonations of its TN75.

"Mr. Speaker, in light of this singularly egotistical decision, I believe that it is inappropriate for this body to invite President Chirac to speak before it. It is a question of presenting of the facts to the American people. His presence here only serves to defend, however subtly, these deplorable tests. I believe that although this Government did not vigorously speak out against these tests, we can now help to correct that error by giving symbolic support to our Pacific allies. Why should we be party to repairing the credibility of President Chirac when he has marginalized both the Pacific neighbors to these tests and the international community?

"Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we in this body have the responsibility to uphold the laws of this land,

the policies of this land, and the policies of this land have been to date that we have not supported nuclear proliferation or the testing of nuclear weapons.

"For this body's integrity to stand as under rule IX and privileged resolutions, I would say to you that we have the responsibility to disinvite this President, for this impacts the collective integrity of this body.

"It should be noted also, Mr. Speaker, that although President Chirac has decided to stop the nuclear tests, it was hardly due to respect for any nation other than his own. Before the tests even began, he stated France, and France only, would, indeed, conduct six to eight tests, and the gentleman has been good to his word.

"Mr. Speaker, this is an honorable institution and under rule IX I think it is our responsibility again to preserve its integrity. I would ask that the privileged resolution be considered and, of course, accepted by this body, and that we uninvite President Chirac in order to maintain the collective responsibility of the United States House of Representatives.

"Mr. Speaker, I respect the people of France as I do all of our world citizens. I also know there is some good in nuclear technology. Mr. Speaker, over the past decade, the international community has agreed that nuclear-weapon testing is a practice that must be ceased, for the good of both humanity and Mother Earth. As evidence, the nations of the world are currently in Geneva negotiating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Additionally, as early as 1985, the countries of the South Pacific Forum negotiated and signed the Rarotonga Treaty, establishing the South Pacific Free Zone.

"Yet, in spite of this international effort to end nuclear testing on our planet, the French Government chose to ignore the interests and pleas of many Pacific nations and conducted six full-scale detonations of its TN75 warheads.

"Mr. Speaker, in light of this singularly, egotistical decision, I believe that it is inappropriate for this body to invite President Chirac to speak before it. His presence here only serves to defend, however, subtly, these deplorable tests. I believe that although this Government did not vigorously speak out against these tests, we can now help to correct that error by giving symbolic support to our Pacific allies. Why should we be party to repairing the credibility of President Chirac when he has marginalized both the Pacific neighbors to his tests, and the international community.

"It should be noted that although President Chirac has decided to stop the nuclear tests, it was hardly due to his respect for any nation other than his own. Before the tests even began, he stated that France would indeed conduct six to eight tests, and the gentleman has been good to his word.

"Mr. Speaker, this is an honorable institution, let us preserve its integrity."

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, as I have spoken earlier concerning the issue now before this body, the question of privilege, in terms of the tradition of the House and whether or not the President of France should be honored or be given the privilege of addressing a joint session of Congress tomorrow, as I speak, Mr. Speaker, as it is true with almost every young American learning about civics, the history of our Nation itself, how it was conceived, the fact that this Nation itself has a tradition of being a former colony of the British Empire, the fact that there are some very fundamental traditions that I think I can say without equivocation about what America stands for, the principles of democracy and human rights and all due respect for other human beings to live in their respective areas or regions, as I speak before my colleagues in this body, I notice there are only two murals or two picture frames that are part of the decor of our Chamber, and that of the great President, our first President of the United States, George Washington, and I see on the other corner of this Chamber a great leader, a great French patriot by the name of Marquis de Lafayette, a great patriot who supported wholeheartedly the cause of the American colony for its interests in wanting very much to be free from the shackles of British colonialism, and the fact that representation without taxation, as a principle, simply was not in order, and the fact that our country was conceived in blood, and we fought for those freedoms against British colonialism.

"So I think in the spirit of tradition and what we talk about the great Lafayette that came and helped us tells us something about what it means to be a free human being, what it means to go against colonialism, what it means to believe in the principles of democracy, human rights, and the right of human beings to live. I think this is the core of the issue that is now before us, and the privileged resolution expressing this sense, strong sense, among the Members of this Chamber that the Speaker ought not extend an invitation to the President of France to address us at a joint session tomorrow.

"I support wholeheartedly the provisions of this resolution, and I ask my colleagues in this Chamber to help us by making this point. The point is that this man really did not have to permit six nuclear explosions, to do this nuclear testing, despite the fact of protestations of some 167 nations, 28 million people who live in the Pacific region, 200,000 of their own citizens in French Polynesia who also opposed the testing, and ironically of all, Mr. Speaker, 60 percent of the French people themselves did not want President Chirac to conduct this nuclear testing. It is an abomination. It is an outrage.

"Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, do not support the Speaker's invitation by allowing this man to address the Chamber tomorrow."

Mr. UNDERWOOD was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, as an American citizen and as a Pacific Islander, I must rise today in strong support of the privileged resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

"This resolution speaks to the issue of this body's integrity because of President Chirac's behavior, and in order to argue that President Chirac should, in fact, should be disinvited, we must analyze President Chirac's duplicitous and cynical behavior in the conduct of nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

"A speech before a joint session of Congress is President Chirac's way of trying to win back the good graces of this body and of world opinion and to recover some very lost credibility. After he has ignored world opinion for over 4 months by proceeding with these series of tests, he does not deserve the honor of speaking before this body. Just days prior to their final nuclear test, thousands of miles from the French capital, France acknowledged radioactive waste was leaked, and in fact, frequently vented into the lagoon adjacent to the test site. Of course, this did not stop France from finishing their last test.

"And now the French President wants this Congress as his audience. With the precedent of inviting someone responsible for a potentially major environmental disaster in the Pacific, you have to wonder who the congressional leadership will invite next. Can we expect to hear a joint session speech by the captain of the Exxon Valdez, the manager of Three Mile Island, or maybe we will have the opportunity to attend a joint session by the director the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

"I ask this body, I implore this body to support the privileged resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]."

Mrs. CLAYTON was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I will be brief, and maybe you can hear both of us. I will abbreviate my remarks.

"I just want to join in strong support of the privileged resolution that is offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] and also to say that the dignity and integrity of who we invite, who speaks from that well says volumes about what is important to us as Americans.

"Americans have gone on record of not advocating the proliferation of nuclear testing, and yet the President of France has negated that altogether, although France itself has signed that treaty.

"So I implore all of my Members and colleagues that this will say volumes about our integrity when we sign a treaty that we would honor that and certainly we should not give the well to someone who violated the treaty.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, my concern, as was pointed out a few minutes ago, Lafayette over there was one who believed in justice and the fact that we would have a free country here or should have. I thought it was very interesting that it was the French, indeed, who sent us the Statue of Liberty, you know, the great symbol of freedom for our country.

"Yet here is the President of that great country who has decided to do some nuclear testing. You know, we believe in fairness, but we believe in not having nuclear proliferation in our country, and to have that very President of that country to come before us in a joint session sends a message that we endorse what he did. We do not endorse what he did.

"I think, therefore, that we should certainly follow and support the privileged resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]. I think it makes a great deal of sense to do so.

"It seems to me we ought to disinvite the President; in fact, we urge the Speaker to disinvite, if he can, the President of France, because it is something that we do not want to be associated with.

Mrs. MEEK was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, first of all, anyone who is within earshot of my words, we should strongly and vehemently oppose any visit by the French President Chirac.

"We stand firmly to support the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] and her resolution which does not stand for anything extraordinary. It stands up for a clean environment. It stands for the health and safety of the residents of this country. It stands for honor among all the world's peoples, and to think that we are recognizing him as someone to come hear and address a joint meeting of Congress is, to me, really abominable and that we would allow that to happen. He should not be invited. We should put the strength of our voices against this by not even appearing here tomorrow and to show strength behind the resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK].

"Do not be discouraged. The way to take care of this is to boycott his visit. He will address this body. He has not thought about the human rights of this country. We have come a long way in that. He has not thought about our environmental concerns, how far we have come. We will not turn back. He has not thought about health and safety.

"So he has been able to say this to the Pacific islanders, well, we will go ahead and run these tests on your shores. Think about it, it may be your shores next."

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, as a member of the International Relations Committee, I

question the invitation to French President Jacques Chirac's address to the joint session of Congress on tomorrow.

"I am strongly opposed to any nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The French have already conducted a total of 6 nuclear tests.

"They have directly violated international law. The United States has ratified Conventions and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaties. Chirac's tests are contradictory to the codes outlined in the 'Principles and Objectives for Disarmament.'

"This was adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

"We are living in a post-cold-war era. The United States and its allies have made a commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. France has breached the contract by not adhering to the moratorium.

"On June 13, 1995, President Jacques Chirac ordered a series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific. This has outraged members of the international community.

"Chirac is endangering the land on and above the French Polynesia's coral atolls. They have conducted approximately 187 nuclear detonations since 1966.

"Radioactive materials from their tests have caused environmental damage.

"The coral reefs in the sea and the bordering islands have been affected by the nuclear explosions.

"Nuclear proliferation will not be tolerated in this post-cold war era. Despite many critical attempts to halt nuclear testing in the Pacific Basin by 166 nations, French nuclear testing remains.

"The threat of nuclear exposure is a concern not only to the people of Pacific but to all of us in the international community.

"We must curb the nuclear arms race with China, Iran, North Korea, and now even France.

"Mr. Speaker, if we allow Chirac to come and speak to the Members of Congress, we will be saying OK to the nuclear arms race. We should not support this measure."

Mr. ABERCROMBIE was recognized to speak and said:

"Mr. Speaker, because I believe that the issue under consideration as embodied in the privileged resolution most certainly is in order to be discussed, should we pass this privileged resolution, and the decision as to whether or not we should pass the privileged resolution and whether or not we should pass the privileged resolution and whether it is properly before us is yours to make.

"I would like to argue, Mr. Speaker, as follows: That in the House rules and manual which the Parliamentarian has been kind enough to provide to me, there are numerous citations in here with respect to precedents as to the

question of personal privilege, questions of privilege, in the absence of a quorum, et cetera.

"But fundamentally and elementally what is before the Chair is as follows: The question of privilege shall be first those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, integrity of its proceedings.

"I do not think that is necessarily at issue here. Probably a rather abstract argument or intellectual argument could be made it is.

"But I rest my case to the Chair on the second part, those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of Members individually in their representative capacity only.

"Mr. Speaker, we have in the Pacific, aside from the representation with the capacity to vote on this floor existing in Hawaii, Members from Guam and American Samoa. In addition, we have certain jurisdiction over island groupings in the Pacific under the Department of the Interior.

"Mr. Speaker, I maintain to the Chair and to the Members that the rights and reputation and conduct of Members individually in their representative capacity is seriously impaired if they cannot succeed in being able to make an argument to the floor Members assembled as to whether or not Mr. Chirac should be able to appear.

"I do believe it is well within the boundaries, because those Members cannot vote on this floor. Their representative capacity is solely on the basis of being able to persuade us on behalf of the peoples of the Pacific that there are matters which require our attention. This privileged resolution is directed exactly at that issue. Questions about radioactivity, and so forth, would be discussed under that privileged resolution as to why an affirmative vote is sought.

"So, Mr. Speaker, I most sincerely request your favorable ruling with respect to the question of privilege, and ask that it be allowed to be voted on, because this is the only way that the peoples of the Pacific, through their representatives, particularly from Guam and American Samoa, who do not have the right to vote on this floor, will be able to make a representation that they are otherwise obligated and required to do so by virtue of their presence here on the floor.

"It is clear, it seems to me, given the massive implications of radioactive leakage in the Pacific with the numerous explosions that have taken place in these tests, that other than through this representation through the privileged motion, the desirability or undesirability of having Mr. Chirac speak will not be able to be adequately addressed, and it seems to me a very powerful argument can be made for that, should we be allowed to proceed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, ruled that the resolution submitted did not present a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX, and said:

"The Speaker has been authorized to declare a recess by order of the House to accommodate the joint meeting with the Senate in order to receive President Chirac. This standing order was established by unanimous consent on Friday, January 26, 1996. No objection was heard, and the Speaker was authorized to declare a recess to receive President Chirac.

"If there had been objection by any Member to the appearance of President Chirac before a joint meeting of Congress, a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules and adopted by the House might have been required to establish the order for the joint meeting. As is customary for all joint meetings to receive foreign dignitaries and heads of state, the letter of invitation to President Chirac was not transmitted until both Houses had agreed to receive the invitee.

"Procedures exist within the rules of the House to permit the House to vote on the authorization of joint meetings where objection is made to that arrangement. The Chair does not believe it proper to collaterally challenge such standing order of the House under the guise of a question of privilege.

"As recorded on page 362 of the House Rules and Manual, on February 3, 1993, Speaker Foley ruled that a question of privilege could not be used to collaterally challenge the validity or fairness of an adopted rule of the House by delaying its implementation. In addition, as recorded on page 361 in the House Rules and Manual, a question of the privileges of the House may not be invoked to effect a change in the Rules of the House.

"The gentlewoman's resolution would, in effect, constitute a new rule of the House restricting the issuance of invitations to future joint meetings, and, therefore, does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.

"Also, no question of personal privilege of individual Members under rule IX is involved at this time."

Mrs. MINK appealed the ruling of the Chair.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the House?

Ms. PRYCE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, announced that the yeas had it.

So the motion to lay the appeal of the ruling of the Chair on the table was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said motion was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶10.12 H. RES. 349 —UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the motion to sus-

pend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 349) providing for the consideration of the bill of the Senate (S. 534) to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide authority for States to limit the interstate transportation of municipal solid waste, and for other purposes.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, announced that two-thirds of those present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BOUCHER 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 ..... 150  
Nays ..... 271

¶10.13 [Roll No. 20] YEAS—150

Abercrombie	Gilman	Myrick
Ackerman	Goodling	Nethercutt
Andrews	Goss	Norwood
Baker (LA)	Gunderson	Oberstar
Baldacci	Gutknecht	Oxley
Ballenger	Hansen	Packard
Bevill	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Bilbray	Hayes	Pastor
Bilirakis	Herger	Paxon
Bliley	Hobson	Payne (NJ)
Boehkert	Hoekstra	Peterson (FL)
Bono	Houghton	Peterson (MN)
Brewster	Hunter	Quinn
Browder	Hyde	Ramstad
Bunn	Jacobs	Rangel
Calvert	Johnson (CT)	Reed
Canady	Johnston	Riggs
Cardin	Kelly	Rogers
Chambliss	Kennedy (RI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clement	Kennelly	Roukema
Coble	Kim	Sabo
Collins (GA)	King	Sawyer
Cramer	Klecicka	Saxton
Cunningham	Klug	Schaefer
Davis	Lazio	Schumer
Deal	Lewis (KY)	Shaw
DeFazio	Lightfoot	Shays
DeLauro	Linder	Smith (MI)
Deutsch	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	Livingston	Solomon
Doolittle	LoBiondo	Stearns
Dunn	Longley	Tauzin
Edwards	Lowe	Taylor (NC)
Ehlers	Luther	Thomas
Engel	Manton	Thurman
Fields (TX)	Martini	Torricelli
Foley	McCarthy	Upton
Forbes	McCollum	Vento
Fowler	McCrery	Waldholtz
Fox	McDade	Walker
Franks (CT)	McHugh	Walsh
Franks (NJ)	McKeon	Weldon (FL)
Frelinghuysen	McNulty	Weldon (PA)
Frisa	Menendez	White
Furse	Metcalf	Whitfield
Galleghy	Mica	Wilson
Ganske	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Gejdenson	Minge	Wynn
Gilchrist	Molinari	Young (AK)
Gillmor	Moran	Zimmer

NAYS—271

Allard	Bateman	Brown (CA)
Archer	Becerra	Brown (FL)
Armey	Beilenson	Brown (OH)
Bachus	Bentsen	Brownback
Baessler	Bereuter	Bryant (TN)
Baker (CA)	Berman	Bunning
Barcia	Bishop	Burr
Barr	Blute	Burton
Barrett (NE)	Boehner	Buyer
Barrett (WI)	Bonilla	Callahan
Bartlett	Bonior	Camp
Barton	Borski	Campbell
Bass	Boucher	Castle