

Miller (FL) Roth Taylor (NC)  
Molinari Royce Thomas  
Moran Sanders Thornberry  
Myers Sanford Visclosky  
Neumann Scarborough Waldholtz  
Paxon Seastrand Walker  
Pombo Shadegg Whitfield  
Regula Shays Wicker  
Rogers Solomon Wilson

Mascara Petri  
McCollum Pombo  
McCrary Porter  
McDade Pryce  
McHugh Quillen  
McInnis Quinn  
McIntosh Radanovich  
McKeon Ramstad  
Meyers Regula  
Mica Riggs  
Miller (FL) Rivers  
Minge Roberts  
Molinari Rogers  
Mollohan Rohrabacher  
Montgomery Ros-Lehtinen  
Moorhead Roth  
Moran Roukema  
Morella Royce  
Murtha Sabo  
Myrick Salmon  
Nethercutt Sawyer  
Neumann Saxton  
Ney Schiff  
Norwood Schumer  
Nussle Seastrand  
Oberstar Shadegg  
Ortiz Shaw  
Orton Shays  
Oxley Shuster  
Packard Skaggs  
Pallone Skeen  
Parker Skelton  
Paxon Smith (MI)  
Payne (VA) Smith (NJ)  
Pelosi Smith (TX)  
Peterson (FL) Spence  
Peterson (MN) Stenholm

Talent  
Tate  
Trauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torkildsen  
Torricelli  
Traficant  
Upton  
Vento  
Visclosky  
Vucanovich  
Waldholtz  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Ward  
Watts (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
White  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer

□ 2254

Mr. SERRANO and Mr. WYDEN changed their vote from "aye" to "no." So the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 359

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my name as cosponsor of H.R. 359. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 85

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mrs. THURMAN] be removed as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 85. The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1854, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? The Chair hears none, and without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PACKARD, YOUNG of Florida, TAYLOR of North Carolina, MILLER of Florida, WICKER, LIVINGSTON, FAZIO, THORNTON, DIXON, and OBEY. There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1444

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 1444. The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? There was no objection. (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTINGS

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues this

NOT VOTING—9

Bateman Dingell Reynolds  
Chenoweth Hall (OH) Rose  
Collins (MI) Moakley Waxman

□ 2238

Mr. ARMEY and Mr. FOLEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no." Mr. DORNAN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 272, nays 151, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

YEAS—272

Abercrombie Crane Hansen  
Archer Cremeans Harman  
Army Cubin Hastert  
Bachus Cunningham Hastings (WA)  
Baesler Danner Hayes  
Baker (CA) Davis Hayworth  
Baker (LA) Deal Hefner  
Ballenger DeLay Heineman  
Barcia Deutsch Herger  
Barr Diaz-Balart Hilleary  
Barrett (NE) Dickey Hobson  
Bartlett Dicks Hoekstra  
Barton Dixon Hoke  
Bass Doollittle Horn  
Bentsen Dornan Hostettler  
Bereuter Doyle Houghton  
Bevill Dreier Hoyer  
Bilbray Dunn Hunter  
Billirakis Edwards Hutchinson  
Bliley Ehlers Hyde  
Blute Ehrlich Istook  
Boehlert Emerson Johnson (CT)  
Boehner English Johnson, Sam  
Bonilla Ensign Jones  
Bonior Eshoo Kaptur  
Bono Everett Kasich  
Boucher Ewing Kelly  
Brewster Farr Kim  
Browder Fawell King  
Brownback Fazio Kingston  
Bryant (TN) Fields (TX) Klug  
Bunn Flanagan Knollenberg  
Bunning Foley Kolbe  
Burr Forbes LaHood  
Burton Fowler Largent  
Buyer Fox Latham  
Callahan Franks (CT) LaTourette  
Calvert Franks (NJ) Laughlin  
Camp Frelinghuysen Lazio  
Canady Frisa Leach  
Cardin Funderburk Lewis (CA)  
Castle Gallegly Lewis (KY)  
Chabot Ganske Lightfoot  
Chambliss Gilchrest Lincoln  
Christensen Gilman Linder  
Chrysler Goodlatte Lipinski  
Clinger Goodling Livingston  
Coble Goss LoBiondo  
Coburn Green Longley  
Collins (GA) Greenwood Lowey  
Combest Gunderson Lucas  
Condit Gutknecht Luther  
Cox Hall (TX) Manzullo  
Cramer Hamilton Martini

Ackerman Gordon  
Allard Graham  
Andrews Gutierrez  
Baldacci Hancock  
Barrett (WI) Hastings (FL)  
Becerra Hefley  
Beilenson Hilliard  
Berman Hinchey  
Bishop Holden  
Borski Inglis  
Brown (CA) Jackson-Lee  
Brown (FL) Jacobs  
Brown (OH) Jefferson  
Bryant (TX) Johnson (SD)  
Chapman Johnson, E. B.  
Clay Johnston  
Clayton Kanjorski  
Clement Kennedy (MA)  
Clyburn Kennedy (RI)  
Coleman Kennelly  
Collins (IL) Kildee  
Coyle Kleczka  
Costello Klink  
Coyne LaFalce  
Crapo Lantos  
de la Garza Levin  
DeFazio Lewis (GA)  
DeLauro Lofgren  
Dellums Maloney  
Doggett Manton  
Dooley Markey  
Duncan Martinez  
Durbin Matsui  
Engel McCarthy  
Evans McDermott  
Fattah McHale  
Fields (LA) McKinney  
Filner McNulty  
Flake Meehan  
Foglietta Meeke  
Ford Menendez  
Frank (MA) Metcalf  
Frost Mfume  
Furse Miller (CA)  
Gejdenson Mineta  
Gephardt Mink  
Geren Myers  
Gibbons Nadler  
Gillmor Neal  
Gonzalez Obey  
Olver

NAYS—151

NOT VOTING—11

Bateman Gekas Rose  
Chenoweth Hall (OH) Smith (WA)  
Collins (MI) Moakley Waxman  
Dingell Reynolds

morning a most serious problem now confronted by the 22 nations and territories of the Pacific Region—the Government of France plans to explode 8 more nuclear bombs in about 8 weeks, each 10 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on the city of Hiroshima, Japan.

Mr. Speaker, the millions of men, women, and children who live in the Pacific are sick and tired of this region being used as a testing ground for nuclear explosions. And it makes me sad to see the President of France, charging like a bulldozer—totally disregarding the environmental concerns of the millions of people living in the Pacific—and I ask the American people and my colleagues to send a strong message to the French Government by not buying French goods and products as a symbolic gesture to get President Chirac off his high horse, and stop this madness by canceling the nuclear explosions—and prove to the world what real leadership is all about. I know the people of the Pacific will be grateful.

Mr. Speaker, 70 percent of the people of France do not want their government to conduct nuclear explosions in French Polynesia. The countries of the Pacific, Asia, and Europe don't support it.

What madness, Mr. Speaker. What madness.

[From the Washington Post, July 12, 1995]

#### WHY NOT ATOM TESTS IN FRANCE

France's unwise decision to resume nuclear testing was an invitation to the kind of protests and denunciations being generated by Greenpeace's skillful demonstration of political theater. But even before Greenpeace set sail for the test site, several Pacific countries had vehemently objected to France's intention of carrying out the explosions at a Pacific atoll. The most cutting comment came from Japan's prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama. At a recent meeting in Cannes the newly installed president of France, Jacques Chirac, confidently explained to him that the tests will be entirely safe. If they are so safe, Mr. Murayama replied, why doesn't Mr. Chirac hold them in France?

The dangers of these tests to France are, in fact, substantial. The chances of physical damage and the release of radioactivity to the atmosphere are very low. But the symbolism of a European country holding its tests on the other side of the earth, in a vestige of its former colonial empire, is proving immensely damaging to France's standing among its friends in Asia.

France says that it needs to carry out the tests to ensure the reliability of its nuclear weapons. Those weapons, like most of the American nuclear armory, were developed to counter a threat from a power that has collapsed. The great threat now, to France and the rest of the world, is the possibility of nuclear bombs in the hands of reckless and aggressive governments elsewhere. North Korea, Iraq and Iran head the list of possibilities. The tests will strengthen France's international prestige, in the view of many French politicians, by reminding others that it possesses these weapons. But in less stable and non-democratic countries, there are many dictators, juntas and nationalist fanatics who similarly aspire to improve their countries' standing in the world.

The international effort to discourage the spread of nuclear weapons is a fragile enterprise, depending mainly on trust and good-

will. But over the past half-century, the effort has been remarkably and unexpectedly successful. It depends on a bargain in which the nuclear powers agree to move toward nuclear disarmament at some indefinite point in the future, and in the meantime to avoid flaunting these portentous weapons or to use them merely for displays of one-upmanship. That's the understanding that France is now undermining. The harassment by Greenpeace is the least of the costs that these misguided tests will exact.

[From the Washington Post, July 11, 1995]

#### FRANCE TO CONTINUE NUCLEAR COUNTDOWN (By Christopher Burns)

PARIS, July 10.—France insisted today that it will go ahead with nuclear-weapons tests in the South Pacific following its seizure of an environmental protest ship in the area and despite protests from demonstrators and governments around the world.

French commandos used tear gas Sunday to board and take command of the Rainbow Warrior II, flagship of the environmental protection organization Greenpeace—an action the group called “an outrage against peaceful protest and world opinion.”

The timing of the boarding—which took place in French waters near Mururoa atoll, site of the planned nuclear tests—was especially sensitive because it was just 10 years ago that French agents blew up the original Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand, killing one person aboard.

Today, as French warships escorted the 180-foot vessel away from Mururoa, two Greenpeace members using a motorized dinghy evaded French patrols and scaled a drilling rig at the test site to protest the eight planned nuclear blasts, but security forces removed them within 20 minutes. The rig is used to bore test shafts into the ocean bed below the atoll.

Meanwhile, in London, Bonn, Hong Kong and other cities, anti-nuclear protesters carried effigies of French President Jacques Chirac, chained themselves to the gates of French diplomatic compounds or held rallies to express their anger over the tests, scheduled to begin in September. In Washington, Greenpeace activists chained themselves to the gates of the French ambassador's residence, unfurled banners and shouted slogans denouncing the tests.

But French officials shrugged off the outcry, declaring that its seizure of the Greenpeace ship was justified. “Faced with operations that violate the law, we do what is needed to ensure that the law is respected, and we will continue to do so,” Prime Minister Alain Juppe said.

In Auckland, Greenpeace's New Zealand campaign director said the Rainbow Warrior II had planned to protest by sailing peacefully into the 12-mile exclusion zone around the atoll. But the French high commissioner in French Polynesia, Paul Ronciere, justifying seizure of the vessel, said the crew wanted to “run the ship aground on a reef or on a beach” to stymie French test plans.

Juppe added in his statement that France will take whatever measures are needed to ensure that its territorial waters are respected. He said Chirac's pledge to conduct the tests as a means of maintaining France's nuclear capability would be carried out “because it is in the higher interest of the country.” France says that when the tests are completed it will be ready to sign a multinational test ban treaty now being negotiated.

French leftists and environmentalists criticized Chirac's new conservative government over the tests, although there were no major protests in Paris. Indeed, the French public seems tacitly to support the government's nuclear policies.

But France came under increasing criticism today from many of its allies, most of whom have opposed the tests.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said: “As we stated previously, we regret very much the French decision to resume nuclear testing, and we continue to urge all nuclear power's including France, to join in a global moratorium as we work to complete the comprehensive test ban treaty at the earliest possible time.”

Australia, a major critic of the tests, has signaled that it will seek Japanese support in pressuring Paris to call them off. On the seizure of the Rainbow Warrior II, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Beazley called the French action “a disproportionate response,” as assessment echoed by New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger, who said the French had gone “over the top.”

Chirac is scheduled to meet German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Strasbourg, France, on Tuesday and officials in Bonn said the chancellor would bring up the issue of the tests “and their effect on public debate in Germany.” A recent poll showed that 95 percent of Germans oppose the tests.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 2300

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TOWNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. TOWNS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. EHRlich] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. EHRlich addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FORD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE TERM LIMITS ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOEKSTRA] is recognized for 5 minutes.