

Mr. DORNAN, Mr. Marano, and Mr. Williams. The facts simply state otherwise.

Second, I rise in defense of those in need of these services. We often talk in this chamber about the declining morals of American society. I would remind my colleagues of those words from the New Testament, "Thou shalt love thy Lord, they God, with all thy heart, thy soul, and mind. This is the greatest of all commandments. And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. This is the second greatest commandment of all."

The Greater Washington area, today, unfortunately has the largest concentration of HIV positive people in the country. This is at the same time, a city suffering from financial bankruptcy. Few, if any, have suffered from this financial mismanagement as have the AIDS service organizations. No place in America needs the charity and help of the individual citizens more than in this area, for this cause.

Cherry Jubilee represented the best of the American tradition; it was the classic public-private-partnership to help those who cannot help themselves.

Cherry Jubilee represented the best of the American family. If family means "unconditional love" then no group has rallied to care for its own, more than the American gay community. When others cast the AIDS victims out of their houses, out of their communities, and out of their churches; the gay community raised unparalleled funds to meet the needs of its victims.

Cherry Jubilee represented the best of America's Judao-Christian ethic. They saw the least of these among us, who needed food, and clothing, and shelter. And through such events as this, they tried to provide it. They became the love of God personified, as they became their brothers' keepers.

And yes, Mr. DORNAN, they pursued a Republican solution to a domestic problem. They didn't demonstrate on the steps of the Capitol for more Federal funds. They didn't ask for more Federal mandates upon the local community. Rather, they took it upon themselves to become a part of the solution. They did it on their own. They were one of George Bush's thousand points of light. They were one of NEWT GINGRICH's shining lights upon a hill. They heard BOB DOLE tell them to "do all they could, and then some." And that is what they did.

This country desperately needs its people to stop the yelling, and simply ask, "How can I help?" May I suggest that to begin, we stop questioning other people's motives. Second, may I suggest that we seek the facts, all the facts, before we make unfounded accusations. The sponsors of these events are willing to do it again, if there is support. But if all this should reap is misrepresentation, controversy, and lies, they will simply stop. In that case, either we at the Federal level must increase our financial payments, or the victims must suffer even more.

Let us as leaders set the right example by our words, and our conduct. And I hope that in a small way, this time has served to correct the inaccuracies and distortions about this event, its activities, and my role therein.

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REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN RESPONSE TO THREAT POSED BY PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 104-210)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. COMBEST) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order No 12938 of November 14, 1994, in response to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and of the means of delivering such weapons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1996.

REVISED DEFERRAL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 104-211)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one revised deferral of budgetary resources, totaling \$1.4 billion. The deferral affects the International Security Assistance program.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1996.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 430 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3230.

□ 1555

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3230) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes, with Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE] and the gentleman from California [Mr. DELUMS] will each control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE].

ALTERING ORDER OF CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to section 4(c) of House Resolution 430, I request that during the consideration of H.R. 3230, amendments Nos. 1 and 2 printed in part A of House Report 104-570 be considered after all other amendments printed in that part of the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's request is noted.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 3230 continues an effort we began last year to revitalize this country's national defenses after a decade of spending decline and force structure reductions. For the second consecutive year, and in a bipartisan fashion, the National Security Committee has reported a bill that I believe considers the future more realistically, and address shortfalls and shortcomings in the present more aggressively, than does the administration. Moreover, the committee's efforts have been undertaken within the broader context and constraints of a commitment to balance the budget by the year 2002.

The primary mission of our military forces has not changed very much since the fall of the Berlin Wall—it remains the protection and promotion of vital U.S. interests around the world. Despite the end of the cold war, the events of just the past year clearly demonstrate that new challenges to U.S. global interests are emerging on many fronts.

China, as an emerging power, has demonstrated a disturbing willingness to use military force as a tool of coercion as it threatens stability, prosperity and the growth of democracy in East Asia. The administration's decision last week to waive sanctions against the Chinese for their export of nuclear sensitive technology to Pakistan undermines this country's commitment to nonproliferation in the