The House met at 11 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Gracious God, as we experience the actions of our society and the torment of our world, there is cause for despair and we realize how we have missed the heavenly vision of understanding and respect between people. We pray, O God, that Your good spirit will ever encourage those who dedicate themselves and their energies to speak for life, to act for justice, to work for peace to strive sincerely for communication between adversaries, and so to be the people You would have them be. This we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) kindly lead the Members in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. HASTERT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a), Public Law 92-484, the Chair appoints as members of the Technology Assessment Board the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. Udall of Arizona;
Mr. Brown of California;
Mr. Dingell of Michigan;
Mr. Miller of Ohio;
Mr. Sundquist of Tennessee; and
Mr. Houghton of New York.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE RECORDING STUDIO

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to provisions of 2 U.S.C. 123(b) the Chair appoints as Members of the Committee on the House Recording Studio the following Members of the House:

Mr. Rose of North Carolina;
Mr. Swift of Washington; and
Mr. Boehlert of New York.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TO BE ACCREDITED BY THE PRESIDENT AS OFFICIAL ADVISERS TO THE U.S. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND NEGOTIATION SESSIONS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 2211, and upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chair has selected the following Members of that committee to be accredited by the President as official advisers to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the 1st session of the 101st Congress:

Mr. Rostenkowski of Illinois;
Mr. Gibbons of Florida;
Mr. Jenkins of Georgia;
Mr. Crane of Illinois; and
Mr. Frenzel of Minnesota.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 99-304, as amended by section 1 of Public Law 99-7, the Chair appoints as members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe the following Members of the House:

Mr. Hoyer of Maryland, chairman;
Mr. Fasell of Florida;
Mr. Markey of Massachusetts;
Mr. Richardson of New Mexico;
Mr. Ferguson of Ohio;
Mr. Ritter of Pennsylvania;
Mr. Porter of Illinois;
Mr. Smith of New Jersey; and
Mr. Wolf of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BIOMEDICAL ETHICS BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 99-158, the Chair appoints as members of the Biomedical Ethics Board the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. Waxman of California.

Mr. Thomas A. Luken of Ohio;
Mr. Rowland of Georgia;
Mr. Gradison of Ohio;
Mr. Tauke of Iowa; and
Mr. Bleiley of Virginia.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 84, ESTABLISHING THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER, THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES, AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 101-1) on the resolution (H. Res. 84) to establish the Select Committee on Hunger, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1989

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, March 1, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HOURL MEETING ON THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1989

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, March 1, 1989, it adjourn to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, March 2, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESS ON THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1989

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Thursday, March 2, 1989, for the Speaker to declare recesses, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPETITION IN GOVERNMENT SPARE PARTS PROCUREMENT ACT

(Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing the Competition in Government Spare Parts Procurement Act. The act has three main purposes.

The first is to provide a level playing field for all businesses to compete for spare parts contracts. The bill will help correct the two main obstacles the Defense Department has identified as the major impediments to increased competition: Sufficient numbers of skilled procurement personnel and access to appropriate technical data.

In the 4 years since the passage of the Competition in Contracting Act defense spare parts costs have been reduced by $5.6 billion. Through further reducing the barriers to competition, this bill will continue the trend of decreased spare parts costs.

At the same time the bill would improve our industrial base by broadening the number of sources for spare parts. Since 1969 we have fallen from first to fourth behind Japan, West Germany, and the Soviet Union as makers of metal shaping and cutting machines. Through our neglect, we are risking our national security. Our toolmaking force and plant capacity may not be big enough to fight a conventional war. This bill would help the American tool and die industry to compete and has been endorsed by the National Tooling and Machining Association.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in this effort to allow our small businesses to compete, help fight the budget deficit, and build up our defense industrial base.

INCREASING GAS TAX UNFAIR TO RURAL AMERICA AND THE POOR

(Mr. CLINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to increasing Federal excise taxes on gasoline for the purpose of reducing our deficit. This idea, whose supporters are attracted by its simplicity and potential for vast new revenues, is one that is patently unfair to those most dependent on automobile transportation for their daily needs; rural America and the poor.

Rural residents, unlike their urban counterparts, have no mass transit services. They tend to live farther from work and from grocery stores, hospitals, and other services those in the city take for granted.

Rural residents are totally dependent on their cars. They drive greater distances on an annual basis than city residents. Lower income families often are totally reliant on their cars to survive.

Increasing the gas tax unfairly targets these groups. It is a regressive tax in the worst sense of the word.

Let me mention also that the question of fairness goes well beyond the notion of who pays. Urban areas receive far more in Federal aid than do rural communities. So under the gas tax proposal, not only does the rural resident pay a greater share for deficit reduction, he receives less in Federal investment than does his urban cousin.

Mr. Speaker, the gas tax is a bad idea. It's unfair, and it violates the concept of user fees, a concept that has served the Highway Program extremely well. I urge my colleagues to examine this issue carefully and say "no" to the gas tax.

JOINT RESOLUTION DENOUNCING DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST BRITISH AUTHOR

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today with 79 colleagues, I introduce a joint resolution denouncing the intolerable death sentence against British author Salman Rushdie issued by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran. The death sentence is a pernicious and unacceptable attack against the free expression of writers and publishers throughout the world. The death threat must be clearly denounced by the Congress, the President, and governing bodies in all countries whose responsibility is to protect freedom of expression.

The resolution condemns the death threat, calls for it to be withdrawn, together with the reward of $5 million for the murderer. And it calls on the Secretary of State to convey the sense of this Congress to the Government of Iran.

Let me make it clear that I do not condone discrimination or demeaning behavior against any one's religion. And Rushdie's book, "The Satanic Verses," has obviously offended members of the Islamic faith. But to respond to such offense with an international call to murder is wholeheartedly unacceptable, completely irresponsible, and contrary to the norms of international behavior.

To fail to respond to the death threat in the strongest terms is to allow a serious infringement on free expression, one of our most sacred freedoms.

I applaud the writers, publishers, and booksellers of America that have come to the defense of Mr. Rushdie, as well as applaud the European Community diplomatic actions condemning the death threat.

I hope the House will swiftly consider this resolution and that the Senate will follow suit, so that this Congress, and the U.S. Government, are firmly on record in opposition to this reprehensible attack on free speech.

LEGISLATION TO DELAY VOTE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION ON BASE CLOSURES AND REALIGNMENTS

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to delay a House vote on the recommendations of the Commission on Base Closures and Realignments. I am requesting this delay so that the General Accounting Office can complete an ongoing investigation into the savings that the Commission outlines in its report.

We owe it to the American taxpayers to make sure that closing these recommended bases will actually yield the savings that the Commission proposes. I believe that Congress has a serious obligation to examine the savings findings of this Commission before voting.

For some unknown reasons, interested Members of this body have been denied basic information as to the analysis of the Commission's proposals. I, for one, have found serious flaws in the Commission's mathematical approaches and savings assumptions. I am convinced that the Commission, in its haste, has reached a conclusion which will actually cost unnecessary tax dollars.
All I am asking in this bill is that we give GAO ample time to conduct an objective analysis. I think this is reasonable, and I hope my colleagues will agree.

☐ 1110

RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE TO $4.35 PER HOUR

(Mr. KLECZKA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing legislation to raise the minimum wage to $4.35. Raising the minimum wage will be one of the most important legislative battles of the 101st Congress. As the Congress debates this issue we should remember that this is not an abstract policy debate but an issue of crucial importance to millions of American workers.

Opponents of a higher wage would have us believe minimum wage workers are mostly teenagers. This is just not true. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 63 percent of minimum wage workers are age 20 or above.

One such worker is Ann Rogers from Milwaukee. Mrs. Rogers is desperately trying to support a family of five but she earns just above the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour. Child care expenses for her family immediately eat up much of her wages and what's left simply doesn't provide the bare necessities of life for her family.

She says, “It's hard explaining to the kids you just don't have money. For us there is no such thing as a night out at the movies. My kids can't even go on school field trips because we can't spare the money.

All Ann Rogers is asking for is a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The Congress should restore some dignity to America's lowest paid workers. The best way to help Ann Rogers and the millions of other hard-working Americans like her is to raise the minimum wage.

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN L. LONGERBEAM

(Mr. BLILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the service rendered by a brave soldier who paints a truly patriotic example of the American dream.

Mr. Longerbeam proceeded to administer aid, allowing five to crawl away and carrying the sixth one—half mile through deep snow to safety. The entire time he was besieged by enemy fire and ruthless snipers.

Mr. Longerbeam is a man who has demonstrated heroism beyond any that was asked of him or even expected of him. It is this kind of courage for which our Nation should be proud. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which waives the time limitation on the Congressional Medal of Honor, and awards Herman Longerbeam the highest medal awarded by the United States. For his dedicated service not only to his country but to his fellow human beings we should express our thanks and recognize his immeasurable patriotism demonstrated through this selfless contribution.

Mr. Speaker, for the courage he so loyally displayed, I salute Mr. Herman Longerbeam.

THIRD WORLD DEBT

(Mr. PEASE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, in the first hearing that he chaired as the new chairman of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, Chairman Gonzalez described the Third World debt crisis as “a ticking time bomb which threatens the international financial system, costs the United States jobs, and most importantly, exacerbates the poverty already rampant in the Third World.”

Chairman Gonzalez was right. The Third World debt crisis is creating multiple problems around the world and in our country.

Today, on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES] and myself, I am introducing a debt-reduction bill which would provide massive and significant debt relief to Third World nations. It is time for imaginative thinking. We hope that this bill will make a contribution.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ROBERT K. DORNAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Robert K. Dornan:


HOI. JIM WRIGHT, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that an employee in my office has been served with a trial subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely, ROBERT K. DORNAN, U.S. Congressman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE WALLY HERGER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Wally Herger:


HOI. JIM WRIGHT, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you, pursuant to Rule L of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that an employee in my office has been served with a trial subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the State of California.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely, WALLY HERGER, Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. Berman] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

BUSH S&L PLAN SETS UNREALISTIC TIMETABLE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Annunzio] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today the Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Brady, appeared before the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs to discuss the plan put forth by President Bush to resolve the savings and loan crisis. While I commend the President for moving quickly on this problem, the Bush plan must be examined carefully. We need to solve the S&L crisis for good, not merely meet an artificial timetable set by the President. I have described the Bush plan as an attractive porcupine—you have to be very careful how you embrace it.

In that regard, I am inserting my opening statement before the hearings this morning to further outline my position on the Bush S&L plan.

OPENING STATEMENT FROM CONGRESSMAN FRANK ANNUNZIO, FEBRUARY 23, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman, I first want to commend you for the expeditious manner in which you have called these hearings, and for your willingness to deal with the savings and loan
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crisis on an immediate basis. Secondly, I want to commend President Bush for also recognizing the problem, and for making it a priority for his administration.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance, I too want to move with the greatest possible speed to deal with this situation. I am deeply concerned about the 45 day time table that President Bush has laid out for any legislation. It was only last evening that we finally received a copy of the legislation. Prior to that time we had been given only an outline of the legislation and many of the points made in the first paper were subsequently changed in the second document. I can only wonder if the legislation is identical to the second outline or does it contain as many gaps as the infield of the Baltimore Orioles.

When President Bush delivered his State of the Union message on February 9th, he indicated that he was giving Congress 45 days to have the completed S&L legislation on his desk. In fact as of yesterday, 14 days later, that Congress received the President's proposal in a legislative form. Again 14 days later it has not been prepared, as has Chairman Gonzalez, to move ahead with hearings on this legislation. Again it is impossible to hold hearings on pending legislation that does not exist.

The President's 45 day plan is inviting disaster. It places speed above the need to carefully craft a plan that will pass, not the 45 day time test, but the long term test of time so that we will not be back here in six months or two years repeating the exercise again.

For the past eight years the Republican Party has controlled the White House and thus the Executive Branch. That Administration has appointed every regulator of every federal bank regulatory agency. That Administration has hired every bank examiner, and every official in the Treasury Department. All of the horror stories of the savings and loan industry occurred under the term of that same administration.

Congress didn't pick these people; the American public didn't pick those people, and certainly the industry did not select the regulators that were made by that Administration. Now, many members of that same Administration are asking Congress to "stop me before I appoint again."

And not only is Congress being asked to clean up the mess, but it is being given an unrealistic time table. It took the Administration two years to come up with the proposal that Congress is given only 45 days to correct the situation. If the Republican Administration had appointed quality people to run the Federal financial regulatory agencies and given those people the tools that they need to enforce the regulations in the form of enough examiners, we would not be sitting here today.

In 1980, I was a member of the Conference Committee that developed the first de-regulation legislation for the Financial Institution Industry. I was the only member of that Conference Committee who would not sign the conference report, and who spoke out strongly against the evils of deregulation. In 1980 during the Conference Committee hearings, I correctly predicted every problem that was going to plague the Financial Institution industry today: I hoped that I would be wrong, but unfortunately I was not. I was criticized in 1980 for not going along with the crowd—for not giving in to what I felt was a path of destruction for our financial community. I feel those same pressures today.

The media is already calling for swift adoption of the Bush Plan. Both of the major newspapers in my hometown of Chicago have already endorsed the Bush Plan and in almost every case to imply that the safe thing for me to do would be to quietly march to the beat of the 45 day Bush drum. But there is too much at stake here for me to do so I am going to propose an amendment to improve the Plan.

Let me cite some of the areas in which I want to move with the Plan. I cannot support placing the Federal Home Loan Bank Board under the Treasury. My concern with moving the Board into Treasury is that there are too many officials in the Administration who would just as soon see the home mortgage lending industry done away with. I support a separate home lending industry in this country, and I will oppose any attempt to do away with an industry such as an any plan which would leave the mortgage industry with the industry a better chance to accomplish their mission.

If we lose a home mortgage lending industry, it is not going to be because they failed. Credit unions also set a record for failed institutions, but it was a record low 85 failed last year. I note that in 1980, for the first time in the history of the savings and loan industry to the home lending business, the Bush Plan allows that situation to continue and therefore I will offer an amendment to require savings and loans to keep 60% of their loans in 1 to 4 family mortgages within 50 miles of their trade area. All other activity of the savings and loan would have to be placed in that 60% basket. I want to return the savings and loan industry to the home lending business. The Bush Plan merely allows business to continue as usual as long as the savings and loan industry is not granted insurance premiums and attract more capital. It doesn't stop the crooks, it just makes them pay more to do business.

I want to stop the crooks before they commit the crime, and I note that nowhere in the Bush Plan is there the direct ability to catch and convict the criminals. In my amendment, I will offer an amendment that will require the hiring of more examiners. I think the American people are shocked to find out that there are some financial institutions in this country that have not been examined for six or seven years. My goal is to have every financial institution examined every year. In that regard I would point out that the National Credit Union Administration does examine every federally-chartered credit union every year. And does that kind of examination help catch problem operations? You be the judge. Last year, both Banking and Savings and Loan Industry set records for the number of institutions that failed. Credit unions also set a record for failed institutions, but it was a record that went in the other direction. Out of 15,000 credit unions in this country only a record low 85 failed last year. I note that in the Administration's Bill, it also wants to
RULES OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Rule 1. The rules of the Senate and House, insofar as they are applicable, shall govern the committee and its subcommittees. No committee or subcommittee, as they are applicable, shall be the rules of any subcommittee of the committee.

Rule 2. The meetings of the committee shall be held at such times and in such places as the chairman may designate, or at such times as a quorum of the committee may request in writing, with adequate advance notice provided to all members of the committee. Subcommittee meetings shall not be held when the full committee is meeting. Where these rules require a vote of the members of the committee, polling of members either in writing or by telephone shall not be permitted to substitute for a vote taken at a committee meeting, unless the ranking minority member assents to waiver of this requirement.

Rule 3. Ten members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the members of a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum of such subcommittee.

Rule 4. Written or telegraphic proxies of committee members will be received and recorded at the committee or its subcommittees. Any member of the committee shall have the privilege of participating in the hearings or deliberations, and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

Rule 5. The chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the committee shall alternate between the House and the Senate by Congresses. The senior member of the minority party in the House of Congress opposite to that of the chairman shall be the ranking minority member of the committee. In the event the House and Senate are under different party control, the chairman and vice chairman shall represent the majority party in their respective Houses.

Rule 7. Questions as to the order of business and the procedure of the committee shall in the first instance be decided by the chairman, subject always to an appeal to the committee.

Rule 8. All hearings conducted by the committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except where the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, by a majority vote orders an executive session.

Rule 15. No committee report shall be made public or transmitted to the Congress without the approval of a majority of the committee. The chairman of the committee has adjourned, subcommittees may by majority vote and with the express permission of the full committee transact business as required by a majority vote and with the express permission of the full committee and simultaneously release same to the public: Provided, That any member of the committee may make a report supplementary to or dissenting from the majority report. Such supplementary or dissenting reports should be as brief as possible. Factual reports by the committee staff may be printed for the distribution to committee members and the public upon the approval of the committee. The committee shall have the power to ascertain the correctness of any investigation. The committee shall consider the recommendation of the executive director, with the approval of the chairman, and after notifying the members of the committee staff and the committee staff members, that the committee staff shall serve all members of the committee in an objective, nonpartisan manner. From time to time, upon request, the chair or vice chair may request the committee staff and the members of the committee staff to assist subcommittees, individual committee members, and the majority or minority member of the committee. When so requested, the committee shall be provided with a copy of the record of the hearing to permit suggestions by the committee members to receive appropriate consideration.

Rule 16. The chairman of the committee shall have the overall responsibility for preparing and carrying out the committee's program, including staff studies, subject to prior approval of each item on the program by a majority of the committee or, alternatively, by the ranking minority member. Prior to and during the transition from one Congress to another, the outgoing committee shall prepare and have ready a plan for the consideration of the President's Economic Report and the preparation of any report thereafter. The committee shall meet the March 1 deadline established by Public Law 304 (79th Cong.), as amended. (See historical note at top of p. 14.)

When required to clarify the transcript may be inserted in the record subject to the approval of the chairman. Witnesses shall be allowed 2 days within which to return the transcript of their testimony. If not so returned, the clerk may close the record whenever necessary.

RULES OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Rule 17. There shall be kept a complete record of all committee proceedings and actions. The clerk of the committee, or a designated member of the committee staff, shall act as recording secretary of all proceedings. The committee and the staff shall prepare and circulate to all members of the committee the minutes of such proceedings. Minutes circulated will be considered approved after the executive director, with the approval of the chairman, and after notifying the members of the committee. The records of the committee shall be open to all members of the committee.

The committee shall have a professional and clerical staff under the supervision of an executive director. The committee shall appoint and remove the executive director with the approval of the chairman and at least 11 of the other members of the committee. Staff operating procedures shall be determined by the executive director, with the approval of the chairman.

The professional members of the committee staff shall be appointed and removed on the recommendation of the executive director with approval by majority vote of the committee. The professional staff members, including the executive director, shall be selected without regard to political affiliations who, as a result of training, experience, and attainments, are exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic and fiscal developments and provide professional and temporary staff shall be appointed and removed by the executive director with the approval of the chairman, and after notifying the committee staff.

The committee staff shall serve all members of the committee in an objective, nonpartisan manner. From time to time, upon request, the chair or vice chair may request the committee staff and the members of the committee staff to assist subcommittees, individual committee members, and the majority or minority member of the committee. When so requested, the committee shall be provided with a copy of the record of the hearing to permit suggestions by the committee members to receive appropriate consideration.

Rule 11. Each member of the committee shall be kept of all testimony and each witness shall be provided with a copy thereof. Witness testimony, and their oral testimony, shall be limited to members of the committee. The committee shall have the privilege of questioning witnesses by recessing the hearing, or special subcommittees. Any member of the committee may make a report supplementary to or dissenting from the committee's report thereon in order to meet the March 1 deadline established by Public Law 304 (79th Cong.), as amended.
RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE 101ST CONGRESS

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, herewith are submitted for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Government Operations, which were adopted on February 9, 1989:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

RULE XI, 1(a)(1) of the House of Representatives provides, in part:

"The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees."

Rule XI, 2(a) of the House of Representatives provides, in part:

"Each standing committee of the House shall adopt written rules governing its procedure."

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Government Operations, on February 9, 1989, adopted the rules of the committee. The rules read as follows:

RULE 1.—APPLICATION OF RULES

Except as specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Government Operations and its subcommittees as well as the respective chairmen.

(See House Rule XI, 1.)

RULE 2.—MEETINGS

The regular meetings of the full committee shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., except when Congress has adjourned. The chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof, and to call and convene additional meetings, when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the committee may be requested by members of the committee in accordance with the provisions of House Rule XI, 2(c)(2). Subcommittees shall meet at the call of the chairman or the majority party leader of the committee or the appropriate subcommittee, unless prevented by unusual circumstances, to amend these rules.

(See House Rule XI, 2.)

RULE 3.—QUORUMS

A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, and one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation. Proxies shall not be used to establish a quorum. If the chairman is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(See House Rule XI, 2(2).)

RULE 4.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

Bills and resolutions approved by the committee shall be reported by the chairman in accordance with House Rule XI, 2(1).

Every investigative report shall be approved by a majority of the members of the committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Supplemental, minority, or additional views may be filed in accordance with House Rule XI, 2(1)(c). The rules for filing such views shall be three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) unless the committee agrees to a different time, but agreement on a shorter time shall require the concurrence of each member seeking to file such views. A proposed report shall not be considered in subcommittee or full committee unless the proposed report has been available to the members of such subcommittee or full committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of such proposed report in subcommittee or full committee. If hearings have been held on the matter reported upon, every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearings available to the members of the subcommittee or full committee prior to the consideration of the proposed report in such subcommittee or full committee.

RULE 5.—PROXY VOTES

A member may vote by proxy on any measure or matter before the committee and on any amendment or motion pertaining thereto. A proxy shall be in writing and be signed by the member granting the proxy; it shall show the date and time of day it was signed and the date for which it is given and the member to whom the proxy is given. Each proxy shall state that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present; shall be limited to the date and the specific measure or matter to which it applies; and, unless it states otherwise, shall apply to any amendments or motions pertaining to the measure or matter.

(See House Rule XI, 2(1).)

RULE 6.—ROLLCALLS

A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of any member.

(See House Rule XI, 2(2).)

RULE 7.—RECORD OF COMMITTEE ACTIONS

The committee staff shall maintain in the committee offices a complete record of committee actions including a record of the roll call votes taken at committee business meetings. The original records, or true copies thereof, as appropriate, shall be available for public inspection. Whenever the committee offices are open for public business, the staff shall assure that such original records are preserved with no unauthorized alteration, additions, or defacement.

(See House Rule XI, 2(6).)

RULE 8.—SUBCOMMITTEES; REFERRALS

There shall be seven subcommittees with appropriate party ratios which shall have all the jurisdiction of the committee. Bills, resolutions, and other matters shall be referred by the chairman to subcommittees within two weeks for consideration in accordance with their fixed jurisdictions. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdiction, the chairman shall refer the matter as he may deem advisable. Bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned by the chairman when, in his judgment, the subcommittee is not able to complete its work or reach an agreement therein. A subcommittee having an even number of members, if there is a tie vote with all members voting on any measure, the measure shall be referred to the full committee for consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the subcommittee without recommendation. This provision shall include further action on the measure by the subcommittee.

(See House Rule XI, 1(a)(2).)

RULE 9.—EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

The chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio members of all subcommittees. They are authorized to vote on subcommittee matters; but, unless they are regular members of the subcommittee, they shall not be counted in determining a quorum unless the quorum is reported by the subcommittee.

(See House Rule XI, 1(a)(2).)

RULE 10.—STAFF

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule XI, 5 and 6, the staff of the full committee shall have the authority to hire and discharge employees of the professional staff unless otherwise provided by the ranking minority member of the full committee or any subcommittees subject to appropriate approval.

RULE 11.—STAFF DIRECTION

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule XI, 5 and 6, the staff of the committee shall be subject to the direction of the chairman of the full committee and shall perform such duties as he may assign.

RULE 12.—HEARING DATES AND WITNESSES

The chairman of the full committee will announce the date, place, and subject matter of all hearings at least one week prior to the commencement of any hearings, and will determine the number of days necessary for the hearing. The chairman of the subcommittee may announce the date, place, subject matter, and the names of witnesses, willing and unwilling, who would be called to testify, including the extent he is advised thereof, and the witnesses whom he has agreed to request. The minority members shall supply
shall be kept
consideration, and the chairman shall rule
witness.
XI, 2(k). All questions put to witnesses
broadcast, and still photography, or by any
ffecting subjects within the committee’s ju­
continuance of coverage as he determines
or in part, by television broadcast, radio
open meeting or hearing of the committee
chairman may prescribe.

on the relevance of any questions put to the
House Rule
maintain an acceptable standard of dignity ,
propriety, and decorum, the chairman may
before the committee shall be relevant to

X, 2(g) and (k).

RULE 15.—INVESTIGATIVE HEARINGS;
PROCEDURE
Investigative hearings shall be conducted
according to the procedures in House Rule
XI, 2(k). All questions put to witnesses
before the committee shall be relevant to
the subject matter before the committee for
consideration, and the chairman shall rule
on the relevance of any questions put to the
witness.

RULE 16.—STENOGRAPHIC RECORD
A stenographic record of all testimony
shall be kept of public hearings and shall be
made available on such conditions as the
chairman may prescribe.

RULE 17.—RADIO, AND PHOTOGRAPHS
When approved by a majority vote, an
open meeting or hearing of the committee or
a subcommittee may be covered, in whole
or in part, by television broadcast, radio
broadcast, and still photography, or by any
of such methods of coverage, subject to the
provisions of House Rule XI, 3. In order
to enforce the provisions of said rule or to
maintain an acceptable standard of dignity,
propriety, and decorum, the chairman may
order such alteration, curtailment, or dis­
continuance of coverage as he determines
necessary.

RULE 18.—ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN
The chairman of the full committee shall:
(a) Make available to other committees
the findings and recommendations resulting
from the investigations of the committee or
its subcommittees as required by House
Rule X, 4(c)(2);
(b) Direct such review and studies on the
impact or probable impact of tax policies af­
fecting subjects within the committee’s ju­
disdiction as required by House Rule X, 2(d);
(c) Submit to the Committee on the
Budget views and estimates required by
House Rule X, 4(g), and to file reports with
the House as required by the Congressional
Budget Act;
(d) Authorize and issue subpoenas as pro­
vided in House Rule XI, clause 2(m), in
the committee or its subcommittees; on
investigative, select investigative, or series
of investigations or activities within the
jurisdiction of the committee; and
(e) Prepare, after consultation with sub­
committee chairmen and the minority, a
budget for the committee which shall in­
clude an adequate budget for the subcom­
mittee to discharge their responsibilities.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED
By unanimous consent, permission to
address the House, following the legislative
program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted.

The following Members (at the re­
quest of Ms. Slaughter of New York)
to revise and extend their remarks and
include extraneous matter:
Mr. Berman, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. Annunzio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. Huckaby, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. Miller of California, for 60 min­
utes, on March 1.
Mr. Owens of Utah, for 60 minutes,
on March 7.

By unanimous consent, permission to
revise and extend remarks was granted to:
(The following Members (at the re­
quest of Mr. Hastert and to include
extraneous matter):
Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Petri.
Mrs. Smith of Nebraska.
Mr. Weldon.
Mr. Gnadison.
Mr. McGrath.
Mr. Shumway.
Mr. Hefley.
(The following Members (at the re­
quest of Ms. Slaughter of New York)
and to include extraneous matter):
Mr. Perry.
Mr. Lantos in two instances.
Mr. Donnelly in two instances.
Mr. Roe.
Mr. Traffinant.
Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Sawyer.
Mr. Kleczka.
Mr. Torricelli.
Mr. Dorgan of North Dakota.
Mr. Fascell in two instances.
Mrs. Lloyd.
Mr. Moody.

ADJOURNMENT
Ms. Slaughter of New York. Mr.
Speaker, I move that the House do
now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accord­
ingly (at 11 o’clock and 21 minutes
House adjourned until Monday, Feb­
rueary 27, 1989, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, execu­
tive communications were taken from the
Speaker’s table and referred as fol­
ollows:
853. A letter from the Secretary of
Commerce, transmitting a report on the impos­
tion of certain chemicals and biological
agents for foreign policy purposes, pursuant
to 80 U.S.C. App. 3405(7); to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1090. A bill to authorize appropri­
tions to expand programs carried out under
the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to include child care services,
and for other purposes; to the Committee
on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 1092. A bill to amend title 23, United
States Code, relating to open containers of
alcoholic beverages in the passenger area of
motor vehicles to the Committee on Public
Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1093. A bill to establish standards for
the conduct of the business of insurance in
interstate commerce, to protect insurance
consumers, and for other purposes; to the
Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 1094. A bill to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on certain two-stroke cycle piston engines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. BATES, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. McGwire, Mr. Mock, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROWEY, Mr. SENSENBECK, Mr. STEHLING, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. TWISE, Mr. YATES, Mr. YOTK, and Mrs. ROUSE):

H.R. 1095. A bill to promote safety and health in workplaces owned, operated or under contract with the United States by clarifying the U.S. obligation to observe occupational health and safety standards and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. BRETTLET, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MICHIEL, Mr. SENDERFORD, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. ARMS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GRAND, Mr. BALLINGER, Mr. DRAKE, Mr. HILLER, Mr. BOSELITZ, and Mr. HENRY):

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the earned income tax credit for taxpayers with school age or preschool age children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHMEL:

H.R. 1105. A bill relating to the establishment of reciprocity with respect to exports of United States graphic and surgical coal and imports of foreign steel products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSE:

H.R. 1106. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to exclude receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds from the calculation of Federal deficits and maximum deficit amounts under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SACH:

H.R. 1107. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the aggregated period of an invalid marriage deemed valid under such title and a subsequent marriage valid (including any reasonable intervening period) shall be treated as a sufficient period of marriage for treatment as a surviving divorced spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. COURTER, Mr. MADDAG, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. SAYBECK, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GALANTE, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Ms. PELLO):

H.R. 1106. A bill to provide for additional information to be supplied to the Congress before its consideration of the recommendations of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure; jointly, to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHUMWAY (for himself, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BEVERLY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BIRO, Mr. BALLERAY, Mr. LARMANDINO, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. HERRING):

H.R. 1109. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize the establishment of National Historic Trail and Pony Express National Historic Trail as components of the National Trails System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SKEETON (for himself, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. EMERSON):

H.R. 1110. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payment of hospitals under the DRG prospective payment system on the basis of a blend of hospital-specific and geographical wage-related rate, depending on the degree of variation of costs within specific diagnosis-related groups; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SLAUGHTER of New York (for herself, Mr. CONTE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. FAZO, and Mrs. BOXER):

H.R. 1111. A bill to revise certain Government procurement procedures with respect to contracts for the procurement of major goods and materials for sale in the national interest; to the Committee on Government Operations, Armed Services, and Small Business.

By Mr. STARK (for himself, Ms. SCHUTTE, Mr. HOUCHBERG, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DE LUCA, Mr. BURMAN, Mr. TORRES, Mr. CONTE, Mr. BURST, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEILSNER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FEVETTE, Mr. DOWDY of New Jersey, Mr. STORD, Mr. MORRIS of Connecticut, Mr. LEMAN of California, Mrs. COLES, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. BANTS, Mr. LEWIS of Michigan, Mr. STODS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OAKAR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WOLFS, Mr. DOWNNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FAURO, and Mr. MARTINZ):

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a manufacturer's excise tax on the sale of chemicals which deplete the ozone layer in the stratosphere and of products containing such chemicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. WELDON):


By Mr. WELDON (for himself, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. WHITIETTA, Mr. DOWDY of New Jersey, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. SHUMWAY):

H.R. 1114. A bill to prohibit certain railroad employees from leaving their post in the event of a train accident; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEWIN (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. HILER, Mr. Denny SMITH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. BIMAL, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DOWER of New Jersey, Mr. BILBAY, Mr. OAKAR, Mr. HASTER, Mr. DYNALT, Mr. HUGES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CONTE, Mr. BILLY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONST, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. RAZ, Mr. DE LUCA, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DEFA- ZIO, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. SHUMWAY):

H.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution to designate September 1989, as "Partnerships in Educa-
PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, Mr. FAUBTROY introduced a bill (H.R. 1115) for the relief of Herman L. Longbreaker, which was referred to the Committee on the Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H. R. 30: Mr. MARKET, Mr. FAUBTROY, Mr. RAHAL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. WALKOW, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. CARVIN, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. MORELLE, Mr. ROYAL, Mr. TOBRES, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Ms. PETERS, Mr. SCHUER, Mr. STUBBS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MFUME, Mr. FLOIO, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. STARKE, Mr. FORB of Tennessee, Ms. BOXER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. DE LUCO, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. COLBURN, Mr. CONROY of New Jersey, Mr. DOWNES, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MOODY, Mr. COckett, Mr. BEERMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MAYBROOK, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. DOBAN of North Dakota.

H. R. 40: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mr. CAMPBELL.

H. R. 169: Mr. HERGER.

H. R. 263: Mr. GORDON.

H. R. 449: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. PENNY, Mr. HARIS, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RHODES, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KOBER, Mr. WEDONS, Mr. WHITETAKER, Mr. CHALI, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BAL- LINGER, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. STUMP.

H. R. 520: Mr. DE LUCO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE WINE, Mr. ARMEX, Mr. CAMBELL of Colorado, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. DYMA- LLY.

H. R. 521: Mr. DE LUCO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE WINE, Mr. ARMEX, Mr. CAMBELL of Colorado, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. DYMA- LLY.

H. R. 522: Mr. DE LUCO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE WINE, Mr. ARMEX, Mr. CAMBELL of Colorado, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. DYMA- LLY.

H. R. 523: Mr. DE LUCO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE WINE, Mr. ARMEX, Mr. CAMBELL of Colorado, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. DYMA- LLY.
February 23, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 2619

Carolina, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Manton, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Fish, Mrs. Saito,
Mr. Payne of New Jersey, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Frost, Mr. Solarz, Mr. Coyne, Mr. Thomas
of Georgia, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Savage, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Crockett.

H.J. Res. 81: Mr. Packard, Mr. Shuster,
Mr. Hyde, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mr.
Bliley, Mr. Applegate, Mr. Ballenger, Mr.
Walsh, and Mr. McCandless.

H.J. Res. 115: Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Roe,
Mr. Dymally, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Hunter,
Mr. Garcia, Mr. Horton, Mr. Mathis, Mr.
Spratt, Mr. Schuette, Mr. Ireland, Mr.
Blair, Mr. Fosdick, Mr. Hatfield, Mr.
Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. Bonior, Mr.
Kolter, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Costello,
Mr. Hughes, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Scheuer,
Mr. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Tows, Mr.
Lewis of Georgia, Mr. Walsh, Mr. de Lugo,
Mr. Engel, Mr. Frost, Mrs. Collins, Mr.
Owens of New York, Mr. Biebray, Mr. Val-
entine, and Mr. Chapman.

H.J. Res. 130: Mr. Rangel, Mr. Lipinski,
Mr. Paxton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bonior, Mr.
Torres, Mr. Fuster, Mr. Thomas of Geor-
gia, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Jones, Mr. Owens of
New York, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Ridge, Mr.
Hughes, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Shumway, Mr.
Murtha, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Porter, and Mr.
Mineta.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mrs. Roukema, Mr.
Denny Smith, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Weldon,
Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Unsoeld, and Mr. Mont-
gomery.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. Ritter, Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Porter, Mr. Barton of Texas, Mr. Em-
erson, Mr. Dreier of California, Mr.
Cooper, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr.
Bateman, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Lipinski, Mr.
Pease, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lagomarsino, and
Mr. Gallegly.