

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, September 19, 1991

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BONIOR].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 18, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable DAVID E. BONIOR to act as Speaker pro tempore on Thursday, September 19, 1991.

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

### PRAYER

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

May Your blessing, gracious God, that spans all the days and extends to every situation, be with all who turn to You in prayer. We admit, O God, that there are times when our human spirit is weak and our spiritual strength is not as it ought to be, and we are not the people we should be. Yet, O loving God, we know Your love surrounds each person at every moment, and Your goodness is ever present. May Your reconciling love be with all Your people, now and evermore. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Michigan [Mrs. COLLINS] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan 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.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.J. Res. 233. Joint resolution designating September 20, 1991, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day," and authorizing display of the National League of Families POW/MIA flag.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1106) entitled "An act to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to strengthen such act, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that, pursuant to Executive Order 12131, as amended, signed by the President May 4, 1979, and extended by Executive Order 12692, signed by the President September 29, 1989, the Chair appoints Mr. BAUCUS, to the President's Export Council.

### ELECTION OF MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 223) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 223

Resolved, That Representative Johnson of Texas be and is hereby elected to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1400

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] be removed as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R. 1400.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

### THE ANSWER TO OUR HEALTH CARE PROBLEM IS A NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEM

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's health care system, at a cost of over \$600 billion per year, excludes 37 million Americans, is wasteful, cost ineffective, and a drain on the Nation's human and capital resources.

As Joe White of the Brookings Institution wrote in the Washington Post:

The simplest answer is a national health insurance system similar to Canada's.

Such a system could save huge amounts of administrative expense.

We have soaring health care costs because—as the GAO and the New England Journal of Medicine have documented—we waste between \$67 and \$132 billion a year pushing paper rather than treating patients. Mr. White concluded that a single-payer system is not politically practical because the entire private health care insurance industry would be virtually abolished.

But the simple truth is—our country can no longer afford to waste \$100 billion a year. Military base closings were politically unpopular—but everyone agrees that we can no longer afford oversized defense budgets.

Assistance was given to relocate and retrain affected individuals, and our Nation's economic future is brighter than it would have been without the closings.

Overhauling the health care system by ultimately providing national health insurance will not only rationalize health care delivery but will finance what is unimaginable today—maternal and child care for all mothers and young children, long term and care for seniors and comprehensive and catastrophic health insurance for everyone.

Currently, we spend roughly 12 percent of our GNP on health care compared, to an average of less than 8 percent for other industrialized nations.

The United States ranks first in health care spending per capita, yet 24th among industrialized nations in preventing infant mortality and 18th in life expectancy.

In short, there are enough people now employed in the health sector to provide access to quality health care for all Americans. Our goal must be to eliminate the wasteful practices of the 1,500 insurance companies in this Nation and capitalize on the savings.

### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MICHEL. Madam Speaker, I ask for this 1 minute so that I might inquire of the distinguished majority whip, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], the program for next week.

Mr. BONIOR. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority whip.

□ 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.

Mr. BONIOR. Madam Speaker, the program for the House of Representatives for the week of the 23d of September is as follows:

On Monday we will meet at noon. We will have one suspension, and recorded votes on the suspension will be postponed until Tuesday, September 24, if so ordered. That suspension is the Rail Safety Enforcement and Review Act.

On Tuesday we will meet at noon, and the Speaker intends to recognize the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of appointing conferees on eight Senate-passed appropriations bills, and of course motions to instruct on those bills are in conference, going to conference, may be possible. There will be also five suspensions. Recorded votes on those suspensions will be postponed until after the debate on all the suspensions: H.R. 2654, Truth in Savings Act; H.R. 1674, the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1991; H.R. 2181, Cuyahoga National Recreation Area; H.R. 2370, Stones River National Battlefield in Tennessee, and the fifth one is Senate bill (S. 363), Morristown National Historic Park.

On Wednesday, September 25 and the balance of the week we will meet at 10, and we will consider the following pieces of legislation. We will consider the fiscal year 1992 short-term continuing resolution, subject to a rule. We will consider H.R. 1426, which is the Federal recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of Cheraw Indians of North Carolina, again subject to a rule. It is an Interior bill of some controversy. H.R. 3039, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1991 is a possibility. Then H.R. 2900, the Government-sponsored housing enterprises financial safety bill. Of course both the latter two are subject to rules.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further announcements will be made later, Mr. Leader.

Mr. MICHEL. Might I inquire of the distinguished whip what the prospects might be of a Friday session next week?

□ 1010

Mr. BONIOR. Madam Speaker, there are anticipated votes on Friday of next week.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman does anticipate votes on Friday?

Mr. BONIOR. We are anticipating meeting on Friday.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the gentleman. The program does not appear to be that full, and Members have been badgering us, as I am sure they do the gentleman on his side.

Mr. BONIOR. Well, it is the end of the fiscal year, and with that brings all the complications of the legislative process, as the gentleman well knows, and, of course, we have the appropriation bills that are going to conference,

and I assume some will be coming back. And there are other issues. There is the possibility of other issues reaching the House floor.

Mr. MICHEL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his response. I was obliged to make the inquiry.

#### PASSIVE LOSS PROVISIONS

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

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, anytime Government policy disrupts the balance of the market, there will be a price to pay. The policies of the early 1980's skewed economic decisionmaking.

I am concerned, however, that Federal policy reacted too strongly to this situation. The repeal of the passive loss provisions in 1986 is now skewing economic decisionmaking in a different direction.

The law currently treats all rental real estate activities as passive activities. Thus, a real estate professional cannot offset legitimate rental losses from other income. This means that real estate managers are paying taxes on gross income and not net income.

This clearly has a negative impact—and not just on the real estate industry; it is also hurting our financial industries.

Consequently, we will not see a significant economic rebound until we see real estate back on its feet, and we need to change the passive loss provisions to see that happen.

I commend my colleagues MIKE ANDREWS and BILL THOMAS for introducing H.R. 1414 to provide a less restrictive treatment of passive losses. This is a necessary step toward reviving a moribund economy.

#### PROPOSED TERMS FOR AID TO THE SOVIET UNION

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

Mr. MCEWEN. Madam Speaker, in today's paper it says that the United States promises Soviet emergency aid, and that Brady and Greenspan are telling the Premier of easier loan terms for food aid.

Madam Speaker, after 74 years of communism there is no question but what people are starving and are in very, very dire straits throughout the Communist empire. However, we do observe that there are 10,000 nuclear warheads aimed at the United States, with a total of 30,000 nuclear warheads in the possession of the Soviet Union, and I believe that before we begin to go down this road it is important for the United States to make a little quid pro quo here. Let me give the Members an example.

One week before the end of World War II, Stalin jumped in on the side of the allies against Japan, and with the peace treaty of World War II the Soviet Union stole four islands from the Japanese. The Japanese have told the Soviet Union that they are sympathetic to their plight, but unless they get their four islands back, the Japanese are not going to assist them in their economic dilemma. The Japanese, in my judgment, will sometime within the year get their four islands back.

I respect that kind of negotiating, and I believe the United States should recognize that the Soviet Union has stolen all the gold and jewels throughout Eastern Europe. They possess presently, according to estimates, somewhere between \$34 billion and \$43 billion in gold bullion. They have the second largest reserves in oil, and they have the largest strategic metal reserves anyplace outside of South Africa.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, since they have this great treasure trove with which to bargain, I believe the United States should help them immediately. We should do all within our power to supply them with food within the next 60 or 90 days, before the winter sets in. We should do all of those things, but then it is also appropriate on behalf of the American taxpayers that we say over the next 2, 3, or 4 years that we would like to have that repaid in oil, repaid in gold, and repaid in strategic metals as they begin to make that system of theirs begin to function.

Madam Speaker, I am not against assisting the Soviet Union, but I believe that quid pro quos are appropriate on behalf of American taxpayers.

#### THE ECONOMICS OF CAPITAL GAINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCEWEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCEWEN. Madam Speaker, the economic news this morning at 8 o'clock was that the Department of Labor announced that the economy is not producing jobs as we would like to see it.

Madam Speaker, there is a simple basic truth. If you tax something, you get less of that thing. In 1978 Jimmy Carter said we ought to tax the production of energy. We passed a \$55 billion tax on the production of oil in the United States. So people said, "If we go into the hardware business or we go into the farming business or we make automobiles, we are taxed at one rate, but if we produce energy, we will get slapped with a very special tax, so we won't do that."

As a result, we had gas lines in 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981. Ronald Reagan

came in and said, "Let's not do that. Let's do away with those regulations."

Then what happened? Within 24 hours the gas lines disappeared, and from March 1981 until now they have no longer been in existence and gasoline at the pump today is 44 cents cheaper than it was in 1981.

The basic, common principle is this: If you tax savings, you will get less savings; if you tax income, you will get less income; if you tax productivity, you will get less productivity; and if you tax capital formation, you will get less capital formation. That is why the Japanese have a zero tax on capital formation. That is why Hong Kong has a zero tax on capital formation. That is why South Korea has a zero tax on capital formation, because they want to create jobs.

It takes in America an estimated \$160,000 to \$180,000 to create one job, and so from 1981 until 1986 in America we lowered the tax on capital formation and we created massive numbers of new jobs, an average of 360,000 jobs a month.

In 1986 we began to increase the tax on capital formation. In the United States, out of the seven major industrialized nations, we were the cheapest in the early 1980's. We began to drop to second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, and today we are seventh, and in fact the tax on capital formation in America is the highest of the industrialized world. Therefore, we discourage the formation of jobs.

Every time we try to amend that, our dear friends on the left come in and say, "Oh, my goodness, we don't want to create jobs and put people to work because in the process someone at the top of the ladder might make some money." So they use this red herring, and it is a vicious red herring. They say that if you cut capital gains, it is going to go to the richest people in America.

Let me explain that. A few weeks ago last spring I was going home. I landed in Columbus and was driving to Hillsboro. On the way I stopped at the Washington Court House basketball game. I slipped in late at the game and was standing back against the wall behind some other people. I did not even think anybody knew I was there. During the course of watching that game three farmers got up from the basketball stands and came down and sashayed up to me and asked me this: They said, "Congressman, do you think Congress is going to do anything about capital gains?"

Let me explain why they asked. The left always tells us it is the rich people who declare capital gains. The facts are that more than three out of four of all the people who declare capital gains on their income make less than \$50,000 when you eliminate the capital gains. So what were these people concerned about? These were farmers. These were

farmers who purchased their land at \$400 or \$500 a acre. The land is now worth about \$1,500 to \$1,800 an acre. They have borrowed on that over the past 20 or 30 years until they now owe \$1,300 to \$1,400 an acre. In other words, they are going under.

□ 1020

They are about to go broke and they need help. But under the current tax structure, when we have the highest capital gains tax we have had in many, many a year, a third of it will go to Uncle Sam immediately. In other words, if they sell the land at \$1,500 an acre, Uncle Sam will come in and slap them with a massive tax bill. Coupled with their debt, they will lose everything they have worked for their entire life, and still have the IRS after them for \$300,000 or \$400,000.

So they are coming to me to say, "I can't sell; I can't get out. I am going under. The bank is about to foreclose on me. They are not going to give me money for next year's crop. How do I get out of this? Because Congress has decided that rich people were going to make money, so therefore we have to have a high capital gains tax, which destroys the sales of businesses, the sale of property, the sale of apartments, and the production of jobs in America is in the doldrums."

Now the time has come for us to face facts and get out of this rhetoric. We need to have a capital gains tax cut immediately. If we do not, we are going to continue to discourage the formation of capital for the creation of jobs, and America is going to continue to lag behind.

From 1982 until 1990, two out of every three jobs created on this planet were created in the United States of America. We created twice as many jobs as the rest of the world combined.

In the late 1980's and early 1990's, we have begun to increase the taxes on capital formation, until now we are beginning to drop to second and third and fourth, as money is beginning to go elsewhere again.

Do you remember in the 1970's, people built jobs where? Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan.

In the 1980's you only built plants in one place, the United States. If you were a German businessman, an American businessman, a Japanese businessman, you only built plants in one place in the 1980's, in the United States. That was the place to put people to work and create wealth.

Now we have begun to turn that aside. I believe the Democratic Party, which prides itself on its capacity to deny people the right to advance, should get off of this hobby horse and allow us to cut taxes on capital gains, create jobs, and get America moving again, before it is too late.

#### TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FAYETTEVILLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ANTHONY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my alma mater, the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, as they celebrate the rededication of Old Main on September 21, 1991. On March 27, 1991 the University of Arkansas celebrated it's 120th birthday.

The history of the Old Main is as diverse as the cultures of Arkansas, and its foundation is as strong today as it was then it was constructed; indicative of the true craftsmanship and personal pride used to build this structure.

This same strength and pride has managed to touch and inspire many persons, for well over 100 years. I was one of those who passed through the doors of this hallowed institution which provided the solid foundation that allowed me and the other countless young minds, whose envisioned dreams were molded into secure futures, strong characters and solid morals.

Despite the country's turmoil after the Civil War, Old Main's birth, yet tedious, moved forward. Today, Old Main has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and all the colleges now on campus can trace their birthplace back to Old Main.

The law school, which I attended, was established in 1926 and was housed in two rooms in the basement of Old Main. The Honorable Claude D. Pepper, our distinguished colleague whom we all remember with respect, was one of three original faculty members who shared a corner office immediately south of the classroom.

In 1949, memorial bells were placed in honor of the university students who lost their lives in service during World War II. These bells strike on the quarter hour, half hour and the hour, with the hour tone equal to the tone of London's Big Ben.

In the University's Alma Mater, author, Brodie Payne, class of 1906, wrote "Beacon of Hope in the ways dreary lighted." At the time he wrote this, he had not seen the old 1875 hallways of Old Main, which were lighted with oil chandeliers. Yet the words not only described the halls of this valued building, but they signified the type of encouragement and support that was part of the curriculum taught to us, providing the strength to overcome life's many obstacles and striving to achieve only the best.

It is with great pride, therefore, that I submit this to the record to show not only my gratitude for the basic foundation of my moral character and the driving force behind my accomplishments of today, but to share with you this statement on Old Main:

As the years passed, renovations and additions to the internal structure of the building were made, and in 1950 an elevator to the top floor was installed, but the substantial basic character of the building remains as it was at the University's beginning, a solid and constantly useful monument that dominates not only the campus but all the surrounding countryside, and that is the tangible symbol of what the University of Ar-

kansas stands for and is, in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Arkansans, living and dead, not only in the State, but scattered now throughout the world.

#### THE FEDERAL DEBT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1991

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

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, along with Mr. ARCHER, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. GRADISON H.R. 3365, the Federal Debt Management Responsibility Act of 1991. Government sponsored enterprises [GSE's] are generally privately owned, Government-chartered entities that conduct specific credit or program functions. GSE's, along with corporations owned in whole or in part by the Federal Government—collectively, Government-related corporations—enjoy several benefits of Government sponsorship, typically including the authority to borrow from the Federal Treasury.

The purpose of the legislation I am introducing today is to ensure that the potential impact on the Federal debt of the authority of a newly formed government-related corporation to borrow from the Federal Government is carefully reviewed in light of its financial viability.

Mr. Speaker, the repayment of obligations of government-related corporations typically is not legally backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. However, because of the Federal Government's sponsorship of, and the special benefits granted to these entities, the credit markets rely on the moral obligation of the Federal Government to back the obligations of many of these entities, thus implying a Federal guarantee. In addition, the obligations issued by these entities compete in the credit markets with the U.S. bonded indebtedness issued by the Treasury Department.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1992 reports that borrowing by GSE's totaled \$896.6 billion in fiscal year 1990, and further estimates that this will grow to \$981.2 billion in fiscal year 1991 and \$1.056 trillion in fiscal year 1992.

As the result of concerns over the potential liability to the Federal Government created by debt issued by government-related corporations, Congress and the administration have conducted several studies relating to the operations and credit risks associated with these entities. These reports and studies culminated in provisions contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 that provide a basis for House consideration of legislation improving the operations and creditworthiness of these entities, and minimizing the possibility that such entities might require future financial assistance from the Federal Government.

The ability of a government-related corporation to borrow from the Federal Government may result in the Government's lending of funds to a financially risky entity. The legislation I introduce today would insure that, prior to the granting of this borrowing authority and the commensurate responsibility of the Federal Government for lending public debt proceeds to the entity, the creditworthiness of

such an entity and any potential effect on Federal interest rates would be reviewed. If the U.S. Government is to borrow amounts as public debt and lend such amounts to a government-related corporation, then the Congress has both the right and the responsibility to consider the ability of that corporation to repay such borrowings before such authority is granted.

Technically, H.R. 3365 provides that bonded indebtedness of the United States cannot be issued and the proceeds lent to a GSE or corporation owned in whole or part by the Federal Government, unless the entity is listed in title 31, chapter 31 of the United States Code relating to issuances and uses of bonded indebtedness of the United States, or the amounts borrowed are approved in advance in an appropriations act. In addition, the legislation would affect only future GSE's and government-owned corporations, namely, those entities created by Congress after the date of introduction of this bill.

The bill also requires the Treasury Department to submit a report to Congress on an annual basis regarding the impact of overall levels of government-related corporation debt on the interest rates and amounts of discount offered on issuance of public debt of the United States, and the impact on the marketability of such bonded indebtedness. The purpose of this report is to provide the Congress with an annual analysis of the impact of the borrowing of government-related corporations on the market costs of government securities. Some corporations owned in whole or in part by the Federal Government, because of their financial standing or size, may have no substantial impact on the public debt. Such entities would be listed in the report, but would not have to be analyzed as part of the annual report.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this legislation, along with other legislative proposals of other committees relating to currently existing government-related corporations, will provide the basis for more responsible fiscal decisionmaking with respect to these entities, and reduce the potential financial risks of these entities to the Federal Government and the American taxpayer.

A copy of the legislation appears below:

H.R. 3365

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Debt Management Responsibility Act of 1991".

#### SEC. 2. RESTRICTION AND EVALUATION OF BORROWING AUTHORITY OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-RELATED CORPORATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code (relating to the public debt), is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

#### "SUBCHAPTER III—RESTRICTION AND EVALUATION OF BORROWING AUTHORITY OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-RELATED CORPORATIONS

"§3141. Limitation on issuance of Treasury obligations to lend amounts to certain newly established Government-related corporations

"(a) IN GENERAL.—No obligation may be issued under subchapter I if any of the pro-

ceeds of such obligation will be used to lend any amount to a newly established Government-related corporation under any authority of such corporation to borrow from the Treasury, unless—

"(1) such corporation is a qualified corporation, or

"(2) such borrowing is approved in advance in an appropriations Act.

"(b) NEWLY ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT-RELATED CORPORATION.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'newly established Government-related corporation' means any Government-related corporation which is established pursuant to any law enacted after September 19, 1991.

"(2) GOVERNMENT-RELATED CORPORATION.—The term 'Government-related corporation' means—

"(A) any corporation owned in whole or part by the Federal Government, and

"(B) any privately owned Government-sponsored enterprise.

"(c) QUALIFIED CORPORATION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified corporation' means any newly established Government-related corporation which is hereafter designated in this subsection as a qualified corporation.

#### "§3142. Annual report on impact or borrowing by Government-related corporations on public debt

"(a) GENERAL REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall annually prepare and submit to the Congress a report setting forth the impact of the issuance or guarantee of securities by Government-related corporations (as defined in section 3141(b)(2)) on—

"(1) the rate of interest and amount of discount offered on obligations issued by the Secretary under subchapter I, and

"(2) the marketability of such obligations.

"(b) DEADLINE.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the Congress by October 1 of the 1st calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this section, and by each October 1 thereafter."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

"Subchapter III—Restriction and Evaluation of Borrowing Authority of Certain Government-Related Corporations

"3141. Limitation on issuance of Treasury obligations to lend amounts to certain newly established Government-related corporations.

"3142. Annual report on impact of borrowing by Government-related corporations on public debt."

#### CRISIS IN YUGOSLAVIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I want to make a couple of comments today and join with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who, both of us the week before last, had the opportunity to visit Yugoslavia.

During that visit we met with leaders on both sides, President Tudjman and President Milosevic, one in Zagreb and one in Belgrade. Also we met with the

Cardinal of the Catholic Church in Zagreb and the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church in Belgrade, and a number of other people. Mr. SMITH can go into a little more detail on some of those meetings.

We visited the fighting zone in Osijek, which is now under siege, and also in Vukovar, which has been bombed many, many times by the Yugoslav People's Army, which is massacring people with heavy armament.

I take this time today to share with my colleagues, and hopefully someone, and I am not sure this will be the case, but hopefully someone in the Bush administration will focus on this issue and realize that so many people are dying.

I think just in the last few days there have been up to 34 people killed, and more than 450 people have died in fighting since the beginning. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands have been wounded, and thousands have been forced to leave their homes.

We had an opportunity to view the war firsthand. We spoke with people on all sides. It is my belief that the U.S. Government cannot, nor can the Bush administration, nor can this Congress, remain silent as more people die every day.

Last night, the same as with the last several times, the cease-fire in Croatia has been quickly unravelling, as Zagreb was hit for the first time with heavy shelling and bombing. The chief European Community negotiator said if this truce fails, there is little more that mediators can do.

As a strong supporter of the Bush administration, I urge the President to make a strong statement condemning these violent and inhumane acts. This is a complex conflict, and the difficulties will not be resolved easily, but it is important for our administration to let it be clear where they stand and to condemn the violence.

When Representative SMITH and I were going through a bomb shelter in Vukovar and it was dark, someone said here are two Congressmen from the United States. One elderly gentleman hollered out, "What is the United States going to do to stop the killing and the deaths?"

People want to see the United States speak out to stop the fighting and stop the killing.

I want to read a letter that was sent to the American people yesterday by President Tudjman. When we met with President Tudjman, we raised the issue of protecting the rights of the Serbs and other minorities who now live in Croatia.

I said to President Tudjman that I would be concerned if I were a Serb living in Croatia, and asked how can he guarantee their human rights? This is what the President yesterday sent in a letter to the American people and to the President of the United States. He

said this in a spirit of reconciliation, and, believe me, if there ever were a country that needs reconciliation, it is this country.

President Tudjman stated:

OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

In the spirit of reconciliation and the everlasting hope that peace can be achieved, I, both personally and as elected representative of the people of Croatia pledge to uphold the constitutional guarantee that the human rights of Serbians and other minorities in Croatia will be protected.

I am committed to the protection of human rights of all minorities in Croatia. I am committed to ensuring that the constitutional guarantees of those human rights are upheld.

The Government of Croatia stands solidly behind the constitutional guarantees.

The Preamble to the Croatian Constitution states "the Republic of Croatia is comprised as the national state of the Croatian people and all minorities who are citizens of Croatia, including Serbs, Muslims, Slovenes, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Jews and others, for whom equality with those citizens of Croatian nationality is guaranteed as is the realization of national rights in accordance with the democratic norms of the United Nations and all countries in the democratic world."

Article 14 of the Croatian Constitution states:

"Citizens of the Republic of Croatia shall enjoy all rights and freedoms, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status or other properties. All shall be equal under law."

Article 15 states:

"Members of all nations and minorities shall have equal rights in the Republic of Croatia. Members of all nations and minorities shall be guaranteed freedom to express their nationality, freedom to use their language and script, and cultural autonomy."

These constitutional guarantees of minority human rights are inviolate. As a nation committed to a peaceful and prosperous future for all her citizens, Croatia invites Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch, and welcomes other respected international, non-partisan human rights groups to monitor the humane application of these laws.

Croatia is committed to a future built upon respect for human rights and the fundamental principles of a democratic society. The journey is not easy, but the people of Croatia are committed. The Government of Croatia is committed. I am committed.

We believe peace can be achieved and trust established based upon these principles. May God bless you and keep you.

Sincerely,

DR. FRANJO TUDJMAN,  
President of the Republic of Croatia.

In closing, and I want to pick my words carefully, I want to express personal disappointment in the Bush administration and in those who are advising the President on this very, very difficult issue. It is complex, it is difficult, but my sense tells me that the State Department is very reluctant to take any advice, because the State Department of Republican administrations and Democratic administrations does not like to take advice from anybody.

My request is to the President of the United States and to the State Department, please give serious consideration to having President Bush speak out as quickly as possible, to demand that there be an immediate ceasefire, and say that anyone who violates the ceasefire, that there will be political and economic sanctions against them. Lastly, that the Yugoslav Army return to the barracks, and that these issues be resolved in keeping with the peace process of the Helsinki Act and the subsequent Commission on Security and Coordination in Europe with these following points.

One, respect for human rights and fundamental principles; two, equal rights and self-determination of people; three, territorial integrity; four, refraining from the threat of use of force; and, five, peaceful settlement of disputes.

□ 1030

The U.S. Government cannot stand by any longer as Croatia and Serbia continue toward destruction. The United States and the President of the United States are in a position to develop a path leading to successful solutions of these ethnic and regional difficulties and the process must start now.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLF. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] for reserving this special order and for his leadership in helping put together our trip to Yugoslavia, which was put together very, very quickly, when we realized that Yugoslavia was on the precipice, was on the edge of careening into an all-out civil war, a situation that would literally take the lives of thousands of people, men, women, and children, combatant and noncombatant. We believed that if anything could be done to avert that war, it had to be done.

Mr. WOLF. Richard McCormack, the former Under Secretary of State, the No. 4 man at the State Department, and I undertook the trip. It was a 6-day peace mission, which was completed in early September. While we were there, people were losing their lives, there was fighting. We saw evidence of it in Vukovar and Osijek, two cities that have been laid siege upon by Serbian irregulars and by the Yugoslav Army.

For example, in Vukovar, which was largely evacuated except for a number of people who refused to leave or were afraid to leave, we literally entered the city by going through a cornfield. I only say that to underscore the situation.

Tanks surround Vukovar. Tanks that could close in any day and completely level the city. Many of the buildings

have already been pulverized and destroyed and tragically many people have been killed. The estimates are, and I am sure these are underestimates, that in excess of 450 people have died thus far in the fighting.

I think when we get a full picture of what is going on in Yugoslavia, the death count and the casualty count will be much higher.

In Osijek, we also saw people under siege. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF], Richard McCormack and I and other members of our party, visited the hospital where we saw wounded noncombatants laying in hospital beds.

In one case, a man who was in his jogging shorts had been out jogging. He was apprehended by Yugoslav military. He had been shot.

We know that at this point approximately one-third of Croatia has been conquered by the Serb irregulars and by the Yugoslav Army. The war is under way, and clearly more needs to be done to stop this war.

I would be remiss if I did not point out that those of us who have watched this very carefully commend the tireless efforts of the leaders of the European Community, men and women who have worked hard in an attempt to broker peace in war-torn Yugoslavia. Peacemakers like Lord Peter Carrington have our deepest gratitude, have our respect, and for sure they have our prayers. Earlier this week, when Lord Carrington secured yet another ceasefire pledge from Croatian President Tudjman and Serbian President Milosevic, as well as the Federal Defense Minister, the statement noted that "[T]he country is only days away from a state of irretrievable civil war." Madam Speaker, they are at the edge.

Reports of escalation of fighting in Yugoslavia both yesterday and today suggest that events are on the verge of simply going all out of control.

I believe, and I know the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] concurs in this, that we, especially those of us living in the safe harbors of the West and in the United States, cannot leave a single stone unturned in our quest for peace. The time has come for the United States to ratchet up its efforts to avert war, to mitigate tensions, and to warn the warmakers, particularly in Belgrade because it seems as if that is where the real problem lies. It seems to me that, if Milosevic and the army were to pull back from their positions and return to their barracks, there would be a lessening of tensions and hopefully a peace would be secured. We must warn them in no uncertain terms that they face certain economic and political isolation for their part in this violence.

As I think many Members of both the House and the Senate are aware, EC peace observers in the region are un-

armed. Even European diplomats have suggested that they are not doing the job, simply because they are not in the combat zones and their deployment in Croatia has not been an effective deterrence to those who would commit violence.

Thus, it becomes very clear the situation demands greater deterrence. There is a story on the AP wire this morning suggesting that both President Mitterrand and Germany now back deployment of a European peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia in an effort to stem the escalating violence. According to President Mitterrand, France and Germany will propose their plan at today's crisis meeting being held by the EC at The Hague. He has suggested that both EC and the U.N. approval are required to send in a peacekeeping force.

I would hope that our President, and I join the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] in asking that President Bush come out very loud and clear on this issue and do so today, do so at this very opportune moment. In looking at the situation where originally it was thought, and the Yugoslav Army said, that the army was playing a peacekeeping role, it is very clear from the evidence that the Yugoslav Army has sided with the Serbian irregulars.

They have joined on one side against the Croats. The army has joined the aggressors rather than trying to separate the warring parties. Hopefully a peacekeeping force, international in scope and preferably under U.N. auspices, or perhaps under the Western European Union which has a capability legally to configure such a force, can be deployed and effectively separate the warring factions so that there will not be any further bloodshed.

Also, I want to reiterate a point that my colleague has made. Yesterday President Tudjman faxed to the gentleman from Virginia, Congressman WOLF the letter which was read earlier and will be in the RECORD. It is important to underscore the fact that the Croatian President has made a very up front pledge that he and his government will stand in favor of protecting minority rights, particularly for the 600,000 Serbs who currently live in Croatia. I think these kinds of guarantees backed up with those which are already or will be written into the law should give the assurance that, notwithstanding a very bloody and a very checkered past, Croatia is hopefully evolving into a more humane and just society and will protect the Serbian minority in the future.

With the peacekeeping force that hopefully will be deployed, if it is mobilized quickly and if the United States is in concurrence and is highly visible, there is a very prospect that this could lead to an easing of tensions and that war which nobody wants, certainly no

one in this country and many parts of Yugoslavia, can be averted.

Again, I thank my good friend for taking out this special order. The time to act, President Bush, is now.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for his statement.

In closing, to reiterate my own personal feelings, frankly, I do not know if anyone is watching this at the State Department or if they watch us at the White House.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and I did see people who were severely injured and wounded, and I am sure some of the people that we met with at Vukovar are now dead because of the shelling that has taken place. This kind of reminds me in a way of the Romanian situation. Congressman SMITH and I went to Romania and came back and felt very deeply that Ceausescu was a barbarian and for the United States to give him MFN was absolutely wrong.

We talked to some people in the State Department, and they just ignored us and even at the time that Ceausescu was bulldozing churches and synagogues and one Seventh Day Adventist Church with people in it, he was aiding and abetting the training terrorists through the Carpathian Mountains, and other places like that, yet the Reagan administration continued to grant him MFN because some people in the State Department had become so locked in.

Fortunately, the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman SMITH, and the gentleman from Ohio, TONY HALL, and others in Congress were successful in taking away MFN. We looked and saw what Ceausescu really did. He was a torturing barbaric man whose actions resulted in pain and suffering in the orphanages, and now the Romanian countryside has just almost been destroyed because of his leadership.

It took a long while for some of the people in the State Department to change with regard to MFN because the day that we offered the amendment here they were outside lobbying to defeat our amendment to take away MFN.

I know the State Department does not like to take advice from anybody in Congress.

□ 1040

That is not indicative just of Republican administrations, but also Democratic administrations.

We now believe that the situation in Yugoslavia is so serious it needs the spirit of reconciliation, it needs both sides to come together almost in a scriptural sense of reconciliation. But it also requires I believe the President of the United States to speak out and put the United States foursquare on record, not taking sides between Serbia and Croatia, but asking that there be

an immediate cease-fire, and the fighting to stop. Then also saying there will be isolation for whoever violates that cease-fire. There will be economic and there will be political sanctions, perhaps even taking away their MFN status. Also, that the Yugoslav Army return to the barracks and not use MIG's against innocent people. Lastly, that both sides sit down in the spirit of reconciliation to work out their differences, under the EC, and as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] said, with the United Nations.

Every day there are people dying. These are husbands, these are wives, these are sons, these are daughters, and these are children. This is happening in villages today in Europe, villages that look like the countryside in Austria or Switzerland. It is modern times and if we cannot intercede and be successful here, then we must fear that this type of activity can scatter throughout other parts of Yugoslavia and other parts of Eastern Europe or in the Soviet Union.

I just hope that those in the administration will focus on this and ask, and urge, and recommend to the President that he speak out. If it does not work, we really have not lost anything. It is a question of doing the right thing, and my sense is if it hap-

pens there may be a reasonable chance that the killing will be stopped.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

**SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED**

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WOLF, for 60 minutes, today.  
Mr. MCEWEN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. ANTHONY, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. PEASE, for 60 minutes each day, on September 24, 26, October 1, and 3.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PURSELL.  
Mr. MICHEL.  
Mr. MILLER of Washington.  
Mr. ROBERTS.  
Mr. GINGRICH.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SKELTON.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 23, 1991, at 12 noon.

**EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL**

Reports of various House committees concerning the U.S. dollars utilized by them during the first and second quarters of 1991, as well as an amendment to the consolidated report of second quarter 1991 expenditures for official foreign travel authorized by the Speaker of the House, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. DAVID W. ROTH, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 25 AND APR. 29, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
David W. Roth	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		50.43						50.43
Committee total					333.43						333.43

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAVID W. ROTH, July 29, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. E de la Garza	2/25	2/26	Mexico		152.00						152.00
Commercial transportation							348.00				348.00
Committee total					152.00		348.00				500.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

E de la GARZA, Chairman, July 29, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Norm Dicks	5/30	6/3	France		747.00						747.00
Hon. Joseph McDade	6/14	6/18	France		928.00			544.00			1,472.00
Commercial air transportation							5,653.80				5,653.80
Hon. John Porter	3/31	4/6	South Africa				16,716.52				16,716.52
Military air transportation											
Robert B. Foster	4/3	4/6	Mexico		438.00						438.00
Commercial air transportation							1,103.00				1,103.00
Kevin Roper	6/14	6/18	France		928.00			544.00			1,472.00
Commercial air transportation							5,653.80				5,653.80
Juliet Pacquing	3/24	3/28	Germany		535.00						535.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991—  
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Commercial air transportation	3/28	4/1	Italy		704.00						704.00
	4/1	4/2	Netherlands		175.00						175.00
	4/2	4/6	Great Britain		704.00						704.00
Committee total					1,583.00		3,664.00		1,088.00		3,664.00
Surveys and investigations staff:											
Norman J. Carley	6/22	6/28	Germany		788.00		3,047.96		107.58		3,943.54
Daniel J. Doherty	6/28	6/30	Puerto Rico		404.91		724.20		5.00		1,134.11
Norman H. Gardner	6/22	6/28	Germany		788.00		3,047.96		69.00		3,904.96
Ludovico R. Giordano	6/28	6/30	Puerto Rico		375.75		691.27				1,067.02
Robert J. Rehwiesner	6/22	6/28	Germany		788.00		3,047.96		38.25		3,874.21
Thomas L. Van Derslice	6/22	6/28	Germany		788.00		3,047.96		55.00		3,890.96
Total					3,932.66		13,607.31		274.83		17,814.80

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE WHITTEN, Chairman, Aug. 2, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Visit to the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, French Polynesia, and Chile, Mar. 26 to Apr. 7, 1991:											
Hon. William L. Dickinson	3/25	3/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
	4/4	4/6	French Polynesia		550.00						550.00
	4/6	4/7	Chile		170.00						170.00
Hon. Floyd Spence	3/25	3/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
	4/4	4/6	French Polynesia		550.00						550.00
	4/6	4/7	Chile		170.00						170.00
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	3/25	3/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
Commercial transportation							3,484.00				3,484.00
Peter M. Steffes	3/25	3/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
	4/4	4/6	French Polynesia		550.00						550.00
	4/6	4/7	Chile		170.00						170.00
Andrew K. Ellis	3/25	3/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
	4/4	4/6	French Polynesia		550.00						550.00
	4/6	4/7	Chile		170.00						170.00
Alice C. Maroni	3/25	2/26	Philippines		85.00						85.00
	3/26	3/29	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	3/29	4/2	Australia		987.00						987.00
	4/2	4/4	New Zealand		444.00						444.00
	4/4	4/6	French Polynesia		550.00						550.00
	4/6	4/7	Chile		170.00						170.00
Visit to Germany, Italy, and Crete, Mar. 27 to Apr. 3, 1991:											
Hon. Martin Lancaster	3/27	3/28	Germany		56.00						56.00
	3/28	4/2	Italy		1,189.00						1,189.00
	4/2	4/3	Crete		129.00						129.00
Commercial transportation							4,377.20				4,377.20
Hon. Owen B. Pickett	3/27	3/28	Germany		56.00						56.00
	3/28	4/2	Italy		1,189.00						1,189.00
	4/2	4/3	Crete		129.00						129.00
Commercial transportation							4,377.20				4,377.20
Williston B. Cofer, Jr.	3/27	3/28	Germany		56.00						56.00
	3/28	4/2	Italy		1,189.00						1,189.00
	4/2	4/3	Crete		129.00						129.00
Commercial transportation							4,377.20				4,377.20
Stephen O. Rosestti	3/27	3/28	Germany		56.00						56.00
	3/28	4/2	Italy		1,189.00						1,189.00
	4/2	4/3	Crete		129.00						129.00
Commercial transportation							4,377.20				4,377.20
Visit to Egypt, Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey, Mar. 29 to Apr. 7, 1991:											
Hon. Les Aspin	3/29	3/31	Egypt		306.00						306.00
	3/21	4/1	Bahrain		133.00						133.00
	4/1	4/4	Israel		563.00						563.00
	4/4	4/5	Jordan		193.00						193.00
	4/5	4/6	Syria		202.00						202.00
	3/6	4/7	Turkey		91.00						91.00
Clark A. Murdock	3/29	3/31	Egypt		306.00						306.00
	3/21	4/1	Bahrain		133.00						133.00
	4/1	4/4	Israel		563.00						563.00
	4/4	4/5	Jordan		193.00						193.00
	4/5	4/6	Syria		202.00						202.00
	4/6	4/7	Turkey		91.00						91.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Lynn L. Reddy	3/29	3/31	Egypt		306.00						306.00
	3/21	4/1	Bahrain		133.00						133.00
	4/1	4/4	Israel		563.00						563.00
	4/4	4/5	Jordan		193.00						193.00
	4/5	4/6	Syria		202.00						202.00
	4/6	4/7	Turkey		155.00						155.00
Judith A. Berman	3/29	3/31	Egypt		306.00						306.00
	3/21	4/1	Bahrain		133.00						133.00
	4/1	4/4	Israel		563.00						563.00
	4/4	4/5	Jordan		193.00						193.00
	4/5	4/6	Syria		202.00						202.00
	4/6	4/7	Turkey		155.00						155.00
Delegation expenses	4/4	4/5	Jordan				449.00		265.25		714.25
Visit to Saudia Arabia, Kuwait, Turkey, and Germany Apr. 25–29, 1991:											
Hon. Nicholas Mavroules	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		22.00						22.00
Hon. Frank McCloskey	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		22.00						22.00
Hon. Larry J. Hopkins	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		63.56						63.56
Hon. Norman Sisisky	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		63.56						63.56
Warren L. Nelson	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		22.00						22.00
Archie D. Barrett	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		22.00						22.00
William T. Flesman	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		52.56						52.56
Robert Rangel	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		47.43						47.43
Cathleen D. Garman	4/25	4/27	Saudi Arabia		208.00						208.00
	4/27	4/27	Kuwait								
	4/27	4/28	Turkey		75.00						75.00
	4/28	4/29	Germany		63.56						63.56
Visit to Netherlands and Belgium May 24–27, 1991:											
Hon. Norman Sisisky	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Hon. Ronald V. Dellums	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Hon. Floyd Spence	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Hon. Richard Ray	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Hon. Herbert H. Bateman	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Hon. James H. Bilbray	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Ronald J. Bartek	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Georgia C. Osterman	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Seileen M. Mullen	5/24	5/26	Netherlands		402.00						402.00
	5/26	5/27	Belgium		225.00						225.00
Visit to Germany, June 10–15, 1991:											
Cathleen D. Garman	6/10	6/15	Germany		467.20						467.20
Commercial transportation							3,085.00				3,085.00
Committee total					36,512.30		24,526.80		265.25		61,304.35

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

LES ASPIN, Chairman, July 30, 1991.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Joan Kois Woodward	4/6	4/8	Japan		550.00		2,060.00				2,610.00
Committee total					550.00		2,060.00				2,610.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

LEON E. PANETTA, Chairman, July 29, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Cass Ballenger	4/2	4/3	Guatemala	591.18	118.00						118.00
	4/3	4/5	El Salvador	1,228.92	154.00		95.83				249.83
	4/5	4/7	Nicaragua		332.00						332.00
Diane Stark	4/10	4/13	Germany	2,017.30	1,204.00		908.20				2,112.20
Committee total					1,808.00		1,004.03				2,812.03

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM D. FORD, Chairman, July 29, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Tim Westmoreland	6/14	6/24	Italy		1,988.00		751.00				1,988.00
Commercial air fare											751.00
Conference fee									457.00		457.00
John M. Clough	4/23	4/28	Spain		1,405.00		1,612.00				1,405.00
Commercial air fare											1,612.00
Richard Frandsen	4/23	4/28	Spain		1,405.00		1,612.00				1,405.00
Commercial air fare											1,612.00
Cardiss Collins M.C.	4/1	4/7	Mexico		760.00		1,161.00				760.00
Commercial air fare											1,161.00
David Schooler	4/1	4/7	Mexico		760.00		1,161.00				760.00
Commercial air fare											1,161.00
Douglas Bennett	4/2	4/5	Mexico		608.00		1,161.00				608.00
Commercial air fare											1,161.00
David Finnegan	6/23	6/29	Switzerland		1,356.00		3,268.00				1,356.00
Commercial air fare											3,268.00
Jessica Lavery	6/20	6/23	Switzerland		678.00		764.00				678.00
Commercial air fare											764.00
Charles Ingebretson	6/23	6/29	Switzerland		1,356.00		3,268.00				1,356.00
Commercial air fare											3,268.00
Bruce Chafin	5/14	5/15	Germany		560.00		3,196.90				560.00
Commercial air fare											3,196.90
Dennis B. Wilson	5/14	5/15	Germany		560.00		3,196.90				560.00
Commercial air fare											3,196.90
Commercial air fare	5/15	5/17	France		498.00		3,196.90				498.00
Committee total					12,432.00		21,151.80		457.00		34,040.80

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman, Aug. 15, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
P. Abbruzzese	5/1	5/3	Italy		658.99						658.99
Commercial transportation							3,505.00				3,505.00
	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
Hon. G. Ackerman	5/29	6/1	Israel		816.00		5,589.00				816.00
Commercial transportation											5,589.00
J.J. Brady	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
M.J. Camp	3/31	4/10	South Africa		2,068.95						2,068.95
Commercial transportation	4/10	4/13	Botswana		336.00				85.00		421.00
	4/13	4/14	South Africa						134.83		134.83
	4/14	4/16	Zimbabwe	346.00							346.00
	4/16	4/17	South Africa								
Commercial transportation	4/17	4/20	Ivory Coast		600.00		9,234.00				600.00
Total					6,433.94		18,328.00		329.84		24,981.77
M.J. Camp	6/20	6/23	Portugal		810.00						810.00
Commercial transportation							5,575.70				5,575.70
N. Carman	3/31	4/7	Switzerland		1,659.00		5,338.00				1,659.00
Commercial transportation											5,338.00
E. Daoust	4/24	4/26	Mexico		400.00		2,092.00				400.00
Commercial transportation											2,092.00
Hon. M. Dymally	3/23	3/23	Belgium		100.54						100.54
	3/24	3/25	Benin		200.00						200.00
	3/25	3/26	Congo		200.00						200.00
	3/26	3/28	Zaire		620.00						620.00
	3/28	3/29	Angola		403.00		525.00				928.00
	3/29	3/30	Zimbabwe				296.71		136.73		433.44
	3/30	3/31	South Africa		121.00						121.00
	4/4	4/5	South Africa						223.54		223.54
Total					4,513.54		13,827.41		360.27		18,701.22
Commercial transportation	4/5	4/6	Portugal				8,271.73		361.00		361.00

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Commercial transportation	4/18	4/20	Ivory Coast		400.00						400.00
	5/2	5/5	Tunisia		399.00		4,910.80				4,910.80
	5/5	5/6	France		244.10						399.00
Commercial transportation											244.10
Hon. D.B. Fascal	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00		5,801.78				5,801.78
Military transportation											804.00
R. Frost	4/3	4/5	El Salvador		<sup>3</sup> 194.46		130.86				325.32
	4/5	4/7	Nicaragua		261.78						261.78
Commercial transportation							1,462.00				1,462.00
Total					2,303.34		20,577.17		361.00		23,241.51
R. (Mickey) Harmon	6/9	6/12	Kenya		750.00						750.00
Commercial transportation	6/12	6/16	Malawi		230.00						230.00
A. Hoffman	3/23	3/23	Belgium				6,419.00				6,419.00
	3/24	3/25	Benin		200.00						200.00
	3/25	3/26	Congo		269.00						269.00
	3/26	3/29	Zaire		620.00						620.00
	3/28	3/28	Angola								
	3/29	4/5	South Africa		999.00						999.00
	4/5	4/6	Portugal								
Commercial transportation							7,842.00				7,842.00
	5/2	5/5	Tunisia		399.00						399.00
Commercial transportation	5/5	5/6	France				5,992.80				5,992.80
Total					3,467.00		20,253.80				23,720.80
V. Johnson	4/3	4/5	El Salvador		<sup>3</sup> 166.29		130.86				297.15
	4/5	4/7	Nicaragua		<sup>3</sup> 319.00						319.00
Commercial transportation							1,462.00				1,462.00
G. Kapen	6/3	6/9	Zaire		1,500.00		5,416.20				5,000.00
Commercial transportation											5,416.20
S. Livingston	4/24	4/26	Mexico		400.00						400.00
Commercial transportation							1,997.70				1,997.70
Hon. J. Meyers	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
Hon. W. Orton	5/5	5/7	Mexico		358.00						358.00
Commercial transportation							544.67				544.67
	6/20	6/22	Poland		370.00						370.00
	6/23	6/25	Soviet Union		574.00			35.00			769.00
Commercial transportation							1,832.96				1,832.96
Total					4,491.29		11,544.39		35.00		16,070.68
Hon. W. Owens	5/18	5/20	Israel		258.01						258.01
Commercial transportation							5,909.00				5,909.00
B. Paolo	3/31	4/10	South Africa		2,068.95						2,068.95
	4/10	4/13	Botswana		336.00			40.00			376.00
	4/13	4/14	South Africa								
	4/14	4/16	Zimbabwe		346.00						346.00
	4/16	4/17	South Africa								
	4/17	4/20	Ivory Coast		600.00						600.00
Commercial transportation							9,234.00				9,234.00
	6/4	6/8	Zaire		1,500.00						1,500.00
Commercial transportation							5,416.20				5,416.20
A. Roberts	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
W. Roberts	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
Total					6,716.96		20,559.20		40.00		27,316.16
R. Scheunemann	4/1	4/9	Mexico		1,304.00		202.96				1,506.96
Commercial transportation							1,304.00				1,304.00
D. Schlieker	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
Hon. S. Solarz	4/11	4/12	United Kingdom		224.00						224.00
Commercial transportation							4,577.40				4,577.40
	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		270.00						270.00
Commercial transportation							2,536.00				2,536.00
G. Strand	6/9	6/12	Kenya		750.00						750.00
	6/12	6/16	Malawi		230.01						230.01
Commercial transportation							6,405.00				6,405.00
Hon. R. Torricelli	4/3	4/5	El Salvador		254.00		130.86				384.86
	4/5	4/7	Nicaragua		432.00						432.00
Commercial transportation							1,395.00				1,395.00
Total					4,268.01		16,551.22				20,819.23
M. Van Dusen	5/29	6/3	United Kingdom		783.00						783.00
Commercial transportation							4,650.00				4,650.00
J. Weber	5/24	5/27	Netherlands		804.00						804.00
Military transportation											
P. Weir	4/3	4/5	El Salvador		<sup>3</sup> 164.94		130.86				295.80
			Nicaragua		<sup>3</sup> 279.00						279.00
Commercial transportation							1,462.00				1,462.00
Hon. H. Wolpe	3/31	4/4	South Africa				2,578.00				2,578.00
Commercial transportation											
Total					2,030.94		8,820.86				10,851.80
Grand total for 2d quarter											165,703.17

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Represents refunds of unused per diem.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Theodore J. Jacobs	3/29	4/3	Brazil	179,568	696.00		2,913.00				3,609.00
	4/3	4/9	Argentina	9,118,000	940.00						940.00
	4/9	4/14	Chile	190,240	580.00						580.00
Patsy S. Fleming	5/13	6/20	Italy	2,667,900	1,988.00		754.00				2,742.00
Committee total					4,204.00		3,667.00				7,871.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN CONYERS, Jr., Chairman, July 31, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Joan M. Bondareff	4/22	4/28	Spain	179,053	<sup>3</sup> 1,686.00		4,294.00				4,627.00
	6/18	6/24	Spain	122,174	1,075.00		4,108.00				4,183.00
Charles T. Crangle	4/13	4/17	Soviet Union				4,322.00				4,322.00
	4/17	4/20	Finland		<sup>5</sup> 1,500.00						1,500.00
Richard J. Daschbach	5/20	5/27	United Kingdom	605.90	1,055.50		1,998.00				3,176.93
						71.17	7123.93				7200.10
H. Keith Lesnick	6/27	7/3	Portugal	127,170	810.00		4,245.00				3,555.00
Christopher G. Mann	6/8	6/16	Jamaica		138.00		4,573.00				711.00
James K. McCallum	6/8	6/15	United Kingdom	824.26	1,386.00		4,966.00				5,352.00
Thomas O. Melius	5/26	6/2	Iceland		1,584.00		4,176.00				3,353.00
Charles O. Moore	6/23	6/29	Switzerland		1,356.00		4,271.30				4,627.30
Cynthia M. Wilkinson	5/14	5/24	United Kingdom	462.48	<sup>6</sup> 792.00		4,267.00				5,454.00
						230.65	7395.00				3,353.00
Lori C. Williams	5/26	6/2	Iceland		1,584.00		4,176.00				3,353.00
Committee total					12,966.00		30,148.23				43,114.23

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Traveler returned \$250.00 to U.S. Treasury upon return from her trip.<sup>4</sup> Commercial airfare.<sup>5</sup> Cash advanced issued by Department of State.<sup>6</sup> Commercial airfare paid by traveler, then reimbursed by Department of State after trip.<sup>7</sup> Ground transportation.<sup>8</sup> MIE rate issued to traveler.<sup>9</sup> Airfare/hotel package.

WALTER B. JONES, Chairman, July 30, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Henry J. Nowak	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Hon. Nick Joe Rahall	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Hon. Robert A. Borski	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Hon. Ben Jones	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
James R. Miller	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Sante J. Esposito	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Errol L. Tyler	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Kenneth J. Kopocis	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Gabor J. Rozsa	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Benjamin H. Grumbles	4/26	4/27	Poland		349.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				349.00
	4/28	4/30	Hungary		348.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				348.00
Hon. James L. Oberstar	5/19	6/22	Belgium		675.00		982.10				1,657.10
David A. Heymsfeld	5/19	6/22	Belgium		675.00		982.10				1,657.10
David F. Traynham	5/19	6/23	Belgium		900.00		982.10				1,882.10
David E. Schaffer	5/19	6/23	Belgium		900.00		982.10				1,882.10
Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt	5/20	6/23	Belgium		675.00		982.10				1,657.10
Hon. William F. Clinger	5/13	6/17	France		1,620.00		739.00				2,359.00
Caroline Gabel	6/30	7/07	France		1,743.00		715.70				2,458.70
Committee total					14,158.00		6,365.20				20,523.20

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military transportation.

ROBERT A. ROE, Chairman, July 31, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Bill Richardson	4/4	4/5	Africa		80.00						80.00
Hon. Doug Bereuter	4/4	4/5	Africa		80.00						80.00
Calvin R. Humphrey, staff	3/31	3/31	Europe		224.00						224.00
	4/1	4/7	Africa		1,116.00						1,116.00
Commercial air							5,872.00				5,872.00
Richard H. Giza, staff	6/23	7/5	Asia		2,673.00						2,673.00
Commercial air							2,864.00				2,864.00
Robert J. Fitch, staff	6/23	7/8	Asia		2,316.00						2,316.00
Commercial air							2,864.00				2,864.00
Committee total					6,489.00		11,600.00				18,089.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAVE McCURDY, Chairman, July 30, 1991.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1991

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Samuel G. Wise	5/21	5/20	United States				3,124.00				3,124.00
	5/21	5/25	Czechoslovakia		1,040.00						1,040.00
	5/25	5/26	Austria		88.75						88.75
	5/26	5/30	Poland		566.00						566.00
	5/30	5/31	Germany		170.20						170.20
	6/15	6/15	United States				3,031.00				3,031.00
Jane S. Fisher	6/16	6/22	Germany		1,315.00						1,315.00
	5/30	5/29	United States				3,490.10				3,490.10
	6/7	6/7	Poland		1,312.00						1,312.00
Heather F. Hurlburt	6/7	6/12	Austria		654.05				149.97		804.02
	4/14	4/14	United States				1,429.20				1,429.20
	4/15	5/4	Austria		2,746.76		1,500.00				4,246.76
	5/4	5/8	Soviet Union		700.00						700.00
	5/8	5/17	Austria		1,557.00						1,557.00
	6/2	6/2	United States				1,589.10				1,589.10
Erika B. Schlager	6/3	6/30	Austria		3,852.24						3,852.24
	5/26	5/25	United States				3,104.00				3,104.00
	6/7	6/7	Poland		2,042.00						2,042.00
	6/7	6/8	United Kingdom		227.22						227.22
John J. Finerty	6/25	6/24	United States				3,391.00				3,391.00
	6/25	6/29	Soviet Union		600.00						600.00
Hon. Steny H. Hoyer	4/1	4/4	Spain		882.00		2,575.00				3,457.00
Samuel G. Wise	3/28	3/29	Ireland		225.00		610.00				835.00
	3/29	4/4	Spain		1,774.00						1,774.00
Committee total					18,752.22		24,783.40		149.97		43,685.59

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

STENY HOYER, July 3, 1991.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2097. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's sixth special impoundment message for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 102-141); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2098. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reauthorize subsection 1376(c) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4127(c)); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2099. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's report on the termination of economic assistance to Thailand, pursuant to Public Law 100-202, section 513 (101 Stat. 1329-155; 102 Stat. 2268-23; 103 Stat. 1219); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2100. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination that the withholding of economic assistance from Albania would be contrary to the national interest of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2101. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting his certification that the amounts appropriated for the Board for International Broadcasting for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., are less than the amount necessary to maintain the budgeted level of operation because of exchange rate losses in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2877(a)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2102. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report on the study of the Illinois Trail in Illinois; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2103. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report entitled, "Hydrogen Sulfide Corrosion in Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2104. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting

an informational copy of a lease prospectus, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2105. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the seventh report on U.S. costs in the Persian Gulf conflict and foreign contributions to offset such costs, pursuant to Public Law 102-25, section 401 (105 Stat. 99); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

2106. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification to provide \$500,000 in fiscal year 1991 peacekeeping operations funds to the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], to be used for peacekeeping operations; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

2107. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the report on the impact of potential spills in the Arctic Ocean, pursuant to Public Law 101-380, section 8302(3) (104 Stat. 573); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Public Works and Transportation.

2108. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting on behalf of the President, the

Annual Report on the Panama Canal Treaties, fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3871; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Post Office and Civil Service.

2109. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act and related laws to make changes to the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Armed Services, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, and Government Operations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 2722. A bill to revise and extend the programs under the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988; with an amendment (Rept. 102-209, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Sept. 17, 1991, the following report was filed on Sept. 18, 1991]

Mr. GONZALEZ: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 3039. A bill to reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Armed Services for a period ending not later than September 25, 1991, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule X (Rept. 102-208, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. GRADISON):

H.R. 3365. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to restrict the authority of newly established Government-related corporations to borrow from the Treasury and to require an annual evaluation of the impact of public borrowing by such corporations on the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SCHIFF,

Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. WOLPE):

H.R. 3366. A bill to repeal provisions of law regarding employer sanctions and unfair immigration-related employment practices, to strengthen enforcement of laws regarding illegal entry into the United States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BOXER:

H.R. 3367. A bill to require railroads to report actions taken to remedy failures to comply with railroad safety provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHANDLER (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. DICKS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. MORRISON, and Mrs. UNSOELD):

H.R. 3368. A bill to allow major league baseball teams in smaller markets to compete financially with teams in larger markets; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

H.R. 3369. A bill to require a study on the potential for increased recycling of automobile components in the United States and the steps needed to increase such recycling; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AUCCOIN (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. PERKINS):

H.J. Res. 329. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Davis-Bacon Act be fully enforced in the interest of a decent standard of living for this country's working families; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GINGRICH:

H.J. Res. 330. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 13, 1991, as "National Mentoring Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.J. Res. 331. Joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the products of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and individual republics which were formerly a part of that nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Res. 223. Resolution electing Representative Johnson of Texas to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology; considered and agreed to.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

277. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to H.R. 1, the Civil Rights Act of 1991; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 617: Mr. McCANDLESS.  
H.R. 765: Mr. MACHTLEY.  
H.R. 776: Mrs. BOXER.  
H.R. 780: Mrs. BOXER.  
H.R. 872: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. VENTO.  
H.R. 1063: Mr. FISH and Mr. MARKEY.  
H.R. 1222: Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 1562: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1693: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 1703: Mr. STARK, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 1916: Mr. COX of Illinois and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 2309: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. MAUROLES.

H.R. 2495: Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

H.R. 2597: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2600: Mr. SABO.

H.R. 2670: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 2804: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DERRICK, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2840: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. MOODY.

H.R. 2872: Mr. ESPY, Mr. PRICE, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 2891: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STALLINGS, and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.

H.R. 2898: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. OAKAR, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 2959: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. HATCHER.

H.R. 3026: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BACCHUS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3078: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3101: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 3160: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. STARK, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 3176: Mr. PENNY, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3221: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. VANDER JAGT.

H.J. Res. 46: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.J. Res. 81: Mr. SUNDQUIST and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.J. Res. 123: Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. CAMP, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. PRICE.

H.J. Res. 153: Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PRICE, Mr. OBEY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CARR, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROE, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. GALLO, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. COX of California, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. ANTHONY, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ORTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. HEFNER, Ms.

DELAURO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. LUKE, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. VIS-CLOSKEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. NUSSLE, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.J. Res. 156: Mrs. LLOYD and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.J. Res. 257: Mr. BRUCE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FISH, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KAN-JORSKI, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr.

MAZZOLI, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SYNAR, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WASHINGTON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.J. Res. 301: Mr. FORD of Tennessee and Mr. VENTO.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. CLINGER and Mr. SCHAEFER.

H. Con. Res. 81: Mr. EWING.

H. Res. 64: Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H. Res. 128: Mr. WALSH, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. KYL, Mr.

LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MACTLEY, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. TOWNS.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 1400: Mr. WILSON.