



United States  
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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 102<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 15, 1991

The House met at 12 noon.  
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

On this day, O gracious God, when the Nation recalls the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr. we remember with gratitude the great gift of nonviolence and the power of that gift in the lives of people and nations. Yet we know too that because some seek selfish advantage over others that this goal of reconciliation can be lost in anger and hatred among peoples and in the flames of war among nations.

In spite of all the world's alarms, we pray, O God, that justice will be the shared goal of people of good will and peace their common gift.

We pray for those who are separated from home and family by all the tensions in the world. We remember the members of the armed services and their families. Gracious God, who gives life and light, keep them always in Your grace.

Especially do we pray for our President and all the leaders of the nations. May your spirit that brought the whole world into being be with them and encourage them to serve with faithfulness and honor in the cause of peace.

And may each of us, O God, so live our lives that we will do justice, love mercy, and ever walk humbly with You.

This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY 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.

### A DAY OF DISCORDANCE

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today is a day of discordance and dissonance. It is a day out of joint.

I just flew back to Washington from home and came into Washington across the Potomac River. A beautiful, sunny day outside, with the sunlight glinting off the Potomac, with the beautiful walkways and the beautiful green lawns. Yet today our Nation could go to war.

Today is the day we celebrate Martin Luther King, a man of peace, a man of nonviolence, and yet today is also the deadline day for what could be a war in the Middle East and the Gulf of Persia.

I take the well really to, as our distinguished Speaker did last Saturday, pray for President Bush, to pray for him to have the wisdom, and the insight and the courage that it takes to handle these weighty burdens. But also to pray that, if there is the least glimmer of hope that some other solution to the gulf crisis can be reached than a war or a military solution, that the President would exercise that courage and wisdom and insight and stand back from the precipice of war, and take the route of nonwar and nonviolence.

Once again, whatever happens, we have to stand behind the men and women in the gulf, and we certainly give them our respect and our love.

### SADDAM'S NEWEST HUMAN SHIELDS

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

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, once again Saddam Hussein is showing that he has absolutely no concern for

human life by making innocent Kuwaiti and Iraqi women and children become human shields should a war break out—a war he, and only he, will be responsible for starting.

Responsible, caring leaders would make an effort to remove innocent civilians from military targets. Recall how thousands of British children were sent away from industrial centers to the countryside for their safety in World War II.

Saddam Hussein is doing just the opposite. He has deliberately placed hospitals next to military bases. He is deliberately placing thousands of innocent Kuwaiti and Iraqi civilians—including little children—at strategic targets. He doesn't care about them. He just wants to see them killed so that his propaganda machine can show the carnage on the news and blame us. To him the sadistic show must go on.

Saddam is 100 percent responsible for the fate of these civilians. He is forcing them at gunpoint into harm's way. Any harm to them is fully his fault. We will share in the remorse, but not in the guilt.

### ANNUNZIO PRAISES SUPREME COURT SUPPORT OF MACHINE-GUN BAN

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise Monday's action by the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold our law banning the sale of machineguns.

In 1986, the Congress acted to get these weapons off the streets. Our goal was to cut the risk to innocent citizens and police officers.

The Court acted wisely in upholding the ban. It makes no sense to allow sales of automatic weapons. They serve no useful purpose outside our Armed Forces.

Furthermore, FBI crime reports show that we need tougher enforcement of this law to stem our rising murder rate.

□ 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.

In 1989, nearly 21,500 Americans fell victim to homicides. During the first 6 months of 1990, our murder rate rose by nearly 8 percent.

These numbers tell a sad story that more than justifies the need for controls on automatic weapons.

#### IT IS UP TO SADDAM HUSSEIN TO PREVENT WAR

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, everyone in the world has seen the handwriting on the wall except Saddam Hussein. From the very beginning, the entire world voiced its outrage in many, many different ways, including 12 separate resolutions in front of the United Nations where in one form or another Saddam Hussein was told that he cannot prevail in this outrage in Kuwait.

The Congress of the United States just recently, backing its President to enforce the resolutions of the United Nations, sent another clear message. What more can the world do? Practically nothing.

It is up to Saddam Hussein himself to stand back, to see the terror and the horror that he himself has already caused and is potentially able to cause if he should pursue his course.

The handwriting on the wall should be read by him and his generals and his diplomats and his people for one last chance for peace. We beg of the world to send one more clear message to Saddam: Stand back from this terror. It is your fault that we have come this far. Stand back now before it is too late.

#### MILITARY FORCE HAS NO PLACE IN LITHUANIA

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

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday we saw the Soviet Union take a dramatic step backward in the process of democratization. Despite the progress the Soviet Government has made under Mikhail Gorbachev in recent years, this weekend's tragedy in Vilnius, Lithuania shows that true openness is still more a goal than a reality in the Baltic States.

There can be no doubt that Mikhail Gorbachev has played a lead role in bringing an end to the cold war. In fact, the independence the Eastern European nations enjoy today is a testament to President Gorbachev's understanding that the citizens of these countries must choose their own governments. These breakthroughs in Eastern Europe helped earn a Nobel Prize for President Gorbachev.

Sadly, President Gorbachev has not applied this understanding to the republics within the Soviet Union. When confronted with a democratic movement in Lithuania, the Soviet leader did not react with a policy negotiation. Instead, we saw a tragic scene repeated from the past as tanks rolled into Vilnius, killing 14 Lithuanians. This is hardly the type of response the international community expects from a Nobel peace laureate.

While the United States must continue to support the program of reforms in the Soviet Union, we also must make it clear that above all else, we support self-determination for all Soviet citizens. President Bush has already condemned the violence in Lithuania, and I urge him to make it clear to the Soviet leadership that continued cooperation from the United States is tied to the recognition of legitimate democratic movements within the Soviet republics.

Lithuania, with its history of independence, has a particularly strong case for establishing its own democracy. The growth of democratic movements in other Baltic States only reinforces the need for the United States to take a clear stand now against the use of violence as a tool for resolving this conflict.

President Gorbachev has a significant record of accomplishment which risks being tarnished by the use of military force. Self-determination is a fundamental part of any reform effort. I urge President Gorbachev to honor his commitment to continued reforms by searching for peaceful ways to address the desire of the Lithuanian people to choose their own government. Any other approach must be condemned by the United States.

#### THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the laws of God and man were violated when Saddam Hussein and his Iraqi forces annexed the country of Kuwait and killed many of its people.

Today, the difference between peace and war—life and death—will likely be determined.

I am a man of peace but I will support the use of military force as a last resort. I believe it is the duty of the civilized nations of the world to unite in order to halt the illegal invasion of Kuwait and further aggressions. Crimes against humanity have been committed and cannot go unpunished.

Saddam has two choices: To continue to defy the world and force the coalition to go to war, or to withdraw his troops—reduce the risk of military force—and face the consequences of his evil acts.

Saturday's vote authorizing the President to send U.S. troops into combat if necessary sent a clear message that the American public supports the President's Persian Gulf policies. Moreover, that Congress supports the goals set out by the U.N. resolutions opposing the actions of Iraq.

It has been reported that some allies are not paying their fair share during this crisis—that the United States is once again shouldering the greatest financial burden. In order to address this problem, I have joined Congressman JERRY HUCKABY in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 34. This resolution calls for the President to determine a fair burden-sharing plan. Countries which are benefiting from military protection—and have the money to do so—should contribute significantly.

Peace or war, I pray to God that President Bush and other world leaders have the strength to confront this crisis in a wise and honorable manner.

God bless our troops and God bless America.

□ 1210

#### IT WILL NOT BE BUSINESS AS USUAL WITH THE SOVIET UNION

(Mrs. KENNELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the whole world waited to hear what the response of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev would be to the violence in Lithuania over the weekend. We heard the surprising fact that he was asleep, that he did not order the action against the Lithuanian people. That was a surprise.

But what was unfortunately more disturbing, in fact very upsetting, was that he then went on to say it was the Lithuanians themselves that caused the trouble and ended up with the violence.

Of course, we are all disappointed that reform in the Soviet Union is not going as smoothly as some might hope where, in fact, as Gorbachev told us it would. But he must know right now that we will not overlook this activity in the Baltic States.

So many of us grew up in communities and had friends and neighbors who were of Baltic heritage, Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians. These individuals, heartbroken over what happened to their countries, kept their tradition going, taught their children the dances, the language, they paid tribute to their country and hoped that it someday would be free. They never lost faith, and many of us joined with them and said, "We are with you for freedom for your countries."

The time now has come that that freedom should be allowed, that these

countries, these Baltic lands, should join the Hungarians and the Czechoslovakias, and so we in the Congress say it will not be business as usual. We will not share our largesse with the Soviet Union. It will not be most favored nation. It will not be the way we wanted it to be, a new friendship, not if the Baltics have violence on top of all that has happened in the past.

#### MOSCOW MUST HEED AMERICA'S WARNINGS

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend as the eyes of the world understandably have been focused on Kuwait and the Persian Gulf region, a tragedy has occurred and is occurring in the tiny Baltic republics. On Saturday the first live shots were fired in an effort to put to an end the struggle for true self-determination in these tiny nations. People have been killed. Soviet soldiers and Soviet tanks have moved aggressively into the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius and are slowly and inexorably attempting to put to an end the independence movement there.

This repressive move is cynically timed when the world's attention is focused on the crisis in the Persian Gulf area.

Last night the violence spread to neighboring Latvia. Special forces of the Soviet military seized control of the national police academy and issued instructions for police officers to hand in their weapons. When Latvians set up cars and trucks at roadblocks, the Soviet Army firebombed and shot out the tires of these vehicles.

There are now reports of Soviet troop movements near the Estonian border.

In all three of the Baltic States, a large and volatile collection of Communist Party hacks and retired military officers have joined together to form pro-Moscow national salvation fronts. These fronts have demanded that they be allowed to replace the legally elected governments of Latvia and Lithuania and cause them to resign.

Mr. Speaker, in short, these shadowy pro-Moscow groups are seeking a return to the bad old days, and the bad old days when Stalin annexed these Baltic States.

Mr. Speaker, this is horrifyingly reminiscent of 1940 when Josef Stalin seized the Baltic States. In 1940, after the signing of the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, Stalin, with Hitler's agreement, grabbed the independent nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia while the world's attention was focused elsewhere. It is beginning to happen again, Mr. Speaker, and it is no accident, Mr. Speaker, that the first targets in this campaign have been the

independent radio stations, television stations, and the printing presses. It is an attempt to silence Moscow's opponents and keep the world in the dark.

Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has insisted that he is not responsible for this crackdown. Indeed, he has argued that it is the people of Latvia and Lithuania that have initiated the violence and that Soviet military forces only responded after they were attacked. This is predictable, but it is absolutely not true.

Understandably, the central government of Moscow is trying to confuse the issue and disassociate itself from the violence in the Baltic States. I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that President Mikhail Gorbachev would have liked to have averted violence. I am quite sure that he did not want to deal with the bullet-riddled bodies of unarmed civilians, but he cannot deny responsibility for what is occurring.

Clearly Mr. Gorbachev intends to reassert control over the Baltic States, and the events leading up to this crackdown make it clear that this is an orchestrated effort to quash the self-determination movements in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

President Gorbachev cannot convincingly wash his hands of this matter. If it was true that he did not authorize or condone this action, then it raises grave doubts for the United States and the world whether he has sufficient control over the Soviet military to ensure his nation's compliance with the CFE Treaty and START, which is expected to be agreed to soon. This is an even more troubling matter than the heavy-handed repression of the Baltic States where he protests his noninvolvement.

This crackdown is the desperate action of an empire that no longer has the support of its people. It is reprehensible, and this body must condemn in the strongest possible terms the violence in the Baltic States.

The Soviet Union must be made to understand that the world will not ignore repression in the Baltic States, will not permit it to continue. This body must make it clear that these actions will have grave consequences.

The United States has sought to be a good friend and a supporter of Mikhail Gorbachev in his reform efforts, but it will be very, very difficult, and I would say impossible, Mr. Speaker, for this Member and the Congress to remain supportive of Mikhail Gorbachev if the repression in the Baltics continues.

We understand his need to stop the disintegration of the Soviet Union, but these three Baltic States are not a part of the Soviet Union, and he should draw the line around them.

Mr. Speaker, this Member joins with the many Members of this body who have come to the well in the past few days to condemn the violence in the Baltic States. This Member would urge

in the strongest terms that Moscow heed America's warnings and those of the world community and permit the states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to pursue true self-determination.

□ 1220

Let the citizens of these captured nations go free.

#### DISTURBED WITH NATIONAL NEWS MEDIA

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage at the national news media which have in this time of crisis worked overtime, it would seem, to undermine public support for the President.

Their morbid obsession with the certain tragedy of war is designed to do nothing less than give aid and comfort to our enemies by unnerving the American people—especially the families of our troops. War is scary enough without it. What purpose does it serve?

This behavior is a far cry from the days of World War II when the news media supported our Armed Forces. Like all other patriotic citizens, the news media should be uniting the country behind our President in defense of principle.

The President of the United States does not desire war—no American does. But let's remember that this conflict started on August 2 when a vicious and ruthless dictator invaded a defenseless neighbor.

Why do we not hear about the horrible atrocities being committed by the Iraqi Army in Kuwait—about the babies being torn from their incubators, hospital equipment being confiscated, the torture, the mass killings, the brutal destruction of a people? Why do we not hear about the barbaric execution of over 100 of Hussein's own officers who had opposed these atrocities?

These things would inflame the American people to our cause and unite them, were the media to fairly report them. But no, the news media seems intent on eroding America's resolve. Whose side are they on?

#### REFLECTIONS ON MY VIEWS

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish I had something profound to say today. I do not. However, today is January 15, and it is a somber day, and a day of concern for millions of Americans, and hundreds of millions of people throughout this planet. Therefore, I think it is maybe right that I share a little bit of my views.

Let me begin by saying that I think we all agree in this body, and throughout this country, and throughout virtually the entire world, that Saddam Hussein is an evil person, and what he has done in Kuwait has been illegal, immoral, and brutal. It seems to me, however, that the challenge of our time is not simply to begin a war which will result in the deaths of tens and tens of thousands of people, young Americans, innocent women and children in Iraq, but the real challenge of our time is to see how we can stop aggression, how we can stop evil in a new way, in a non-violent way.

If ever there has been a time in the history of the world when the entire world is united against one small country, this is that time. It seems to me a terrible failing, and very ominous for the future, if we cannot resolve this crisis, if we cannot defeat Saddam Hussein in a nonviolent way. If we are not successful now, then I think all that this world has to look forward to in the future, for our children, is war, and more war, and more war.

There is an enormous responsibility on President Bush's shoulder, and to a large degree this body, the U.S. Congress which has for the last 5 months, abdicated its responsibility. The world, 5 months ago, was rejoicing because after 45 years the cold war was finally over. The hatred that existed between the two superpowers had finally ended, and all over the world people were saying, "Thank God. We cannot now put down the weapons. We can reduce military spending. We can begin to address the enormous social problems facing our Nation." There are 2 million people sleeping out on the street, a health care system which is disintegrated, an educational system which is failing, a nation in which our manufacturing base is declining, there are serious problems with the environment. Today, 30,000 children starve to death in the Third World, and all over the planet people were saying, "Finally, now we can begin to address those problems, deal with the needs for helping the Eastern European countries that are becoming democratic." There is rejoicing. Then suddenly once more we heard that as soon as we took a deep breath that the cold war was over, there is another war upon the world.

I want to say to President Bush that I know, as someone involved in politics, we are all involved in politics, that it is not too late to change one's mind. This is too important an issue to just go forward because of pronouncements made yesterday and in the last 4 months. The world looks to the President. He can play an historic role in leading the United States to solve this crisis in a nonviolent way.

Mr. Speaker, one of the issues that has concerned me, and I think millions of Americans, is that as we look at this crisis, we look at who our allies are, we

have talked about the grand coalition. Let everyone stop for a moment and look at who our allies are: Egypt is our ally. It cost the United States \$7 billion in debt forgiveness to bring them into the alliance. This is not a very strong or trustworthy ally. Saudi Arabia is our ally. Saudi Arabia is a feudalistic monarchy. It does not believe in democracy. It does not believe in the slightest degree in women's rights. Is that an ally we feel comfortable with? Kuwait, while it was a terrible thing that that Government be overthrown, the Government of Kuwait is a feudalistic monarchy. Syria: what does it mean to all Members? What does it mean to the children of this country when they see a President of the United States sitting down on a couch with Mr. Assad of Syria, when this Government today believes, quite correctly, that Mr. Assad and Syria is a terrorist nation? Are those the allies that we are proud of?

How do we explain to the fourth grade children in this country that where, 6 months ago, Syria was regarded as a terrorist nation, today it is our ally?

#### THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier today in the 1-minute section, this is a day that I would say is a day out of joint, a day of discordance, a day of dissonance.

I flew back from home just this morning, landed at National Airport, got in the car, came across the 14th Street Bridge, I could not help but remark on how beautiful a day it was and it is outside these Chambers. The sun is shining, the sky is blue, the breezes are mild, the grass is green.

It is almost as if the sky should not be this blue and the breezes should not be this mild, and the day should not be this sunny. It is almost as if this day ought not be the day we celebrate the birthday of Martin Luther King, a man devoted to nonviolence and to peace, because this is a day on which we could go to war.

So, this is a day out of joint. We are facing a time in which a war could be declared tonight, sometime at midnight or after midnight. Pray to God that is not the case. Yet we have outside a beautiful day. It is jangled and discordant. It is hard to grab onto this situation and understand it and digest it and assimilate it.

I returned, as I mentioned a moment ago, from home, where I spent the last 2½ days in extensive meetings around my community and in several different settings, anywhere from meetings with Boy Scouts to meetings with local business people, television shows, call-

in shows, to get the flavor of the community. I think it is fair to say that the President, and correctly so, is revered and loved. We love our President. We love the Presidency. This is correct. This is the way our nation has been founded and why we remain a great Nation today, 200 plus years after its creation.

□ 1230

But despite the love and the affection and the fealty we have for the President and the Presidency, there is a confusion about the goals and the means to reach these goals in the gulf.

For example, the argument is made that we have to move out soon, sooner rather than later, because the troops will lose their edge, because the restlessness and the restiveness of the troops will reduce their military offensive capabilities.

Well, that is a problem. I served my 2 years in the Army back in the 1950's. I was never in combat, but I realize these are delicate times and it is not easy to prepare your troops for battle; but on the other hand, there is a thing called rotation. If the troops' edge can be taken off from too long a deployment in the sands and now the mud of Saudi Arabia, perhaps a rotation back home where they can regain the edge and regain their composure might be the answer rather than to start the battle quickly.

Some have said that if the President were to back away from this, at this point, it would be a sign of vacillation or a sign of lack of resolve on his part, a sign of weakness perhaps. Well, there are moments, and I think all of us realize this within our families, our businesses, and in our professional lives, when we have shown courage by saying, "I'm sorry," courage by saying, "I made a mistake." We show courage, not lack of resolve, but courage by saying, "Let's take a second look at this whole thing."

So the President is a courageous man. He was shot out of the skies as a 17-year-old man in the Second World War, so his courage is on the books, proven. It is there for the world to see and share. He does not have to prove his courage to me and to us.

It would seem to me that maybe an act of courage on his part would be that, if there were another way, if there were a possible glimmer of something which can come out of this melange of diplomatic efforts under way now, maybe the President would decide that it is not the time to march off to a war that is going to kill.

I realize that statements have been made and things done, we have this saying back home that you can paint yourself into a corner if you're not careful you remove your alternatives, you wind up not near a door.

Well, let us paint a door on the wall. You have seen those cartoons. There is

no door, and all of a sudden you paint in a door and you walk through the door to safety. This is what they used to call in the stage plays *Deus Ex Machina*: develop some way out.

All I say, Mr. Speaker, to the President, is that we certainly extend our love and affection and prayers to the President and ask the good Lord to give him the wisdom, and ask the good Lord to give him the strength to see him through these very difficult times.

#### 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. BEREUTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BATEMAN, for 60 minutes, on January 16.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEACH, for 60 minutes, today.

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

Mr. SANDERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 60 minutes, on January 16.

(The following Member at his own request to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MAZZOLI, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. DANNEMEYER.

Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. EMERSON.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

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

Mr. DE LA GARZA.

Mr. PENNY.

Mrs. BYRON.

Mr. EDWARDS of California.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 16, 1991, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

325. A letter from the Deputy Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend and amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

326. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-304, "Construction Codes Razing Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

327. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-303, "District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Section 401(a) Trust Fund Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

328. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-300, "D.C. Real Estate Appraiser Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

329. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-311, "District of Columbia Real Estate Appraiser Temporary Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

330. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-310, "Sale of Government Publications Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

331. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-309, "District of Columbia Low-Level Radioactive Waste Generator Regulatory Policy Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

332. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-308, "District of Columbia Cancer Prevention Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

333. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-305, "Low Income and Homeless Family Shelter Exemption Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

334. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-306, "Dwight David Eisenhower Freeway Designation Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

335. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-307, "Regulation of the Horse-Drawn Carriage Trade Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

336. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the third triennial report on drug abuse and drug re-

search on the health consequences and extent of drug abuse, including recent findings on the health effects of marijuana, cocaine, and the addictive properties of tobacco, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 290aa-4(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

337. A letter from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 1991 report on the description of sales, advertising, and marketing practices associated with smokeless tobacco products, which contains figures for 1988 and 1989 sales and advertising expenditures, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4407(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

338. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

339. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting information that the President intends to sell defense articles and services to Turkey, and a memorandum of justification; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

340. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for Fiscal Year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### 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. BATEMAN:

H.R. 529. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land at Fort A.P. Hill Military Reservation, VA; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 530. A bill to clarify the congressional intent concerning, and to codify, certain requirements of the Communications Act of 1934 that ensure that broadcasters afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ECKART, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.R. 531. A bill to establish procedures to improve the allocation and assignment to the electromagnetic spectrum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 532. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise, effective as of January 1, 1991, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of California:

H.R. 533. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to prohibit the Export-Import Bank of the United States from pro-

viding any credit in connection with exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics if there is an excessive Soviet military presence in any of the Baltics; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS (for himself and Mr. BATEMAN):

H.R. 534. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that the Secretary of Transportation collect a fee or charge for recreational vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 535. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Voluntary Health Insurance Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should not provide assistance or trade benefits for the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union terminates all its economic and military support for Cuba; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. BELENSON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. NOWAK):

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress regarding the financial costs of military operations in the Persian Gulf region; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERTEL:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to condemn the deployment of Soviet troops in the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H. Res. 33. Resolution calling upon President Gorbachev to refrain from further use of force against the democratically elected governments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 3: Mr. PORTER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. CARPER, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. GRAY.

H.R. 86: Mr. WALSH, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. RHODES.

H.R. 123: Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 233: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

H.R. 300: Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. ROE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. OLIN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HENRY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 371: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. FORD of Michigan.

H.R. 392: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 482: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. HUBBARD.