

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, July 26, 1993

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

We pray, gracious God, that we will receive Your message of joy and the glorious opportunities of life, that we will hear Your word of healing instead of pain, of security instead of anxiety, of hope and faith instead of despair. We admit we have not been the people You would have us be, but we also know that Your spirit of good will is with us in all the moments of life and so we pray this day that Your blessing of peace will accompany us and all your people, now and evermore. 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 Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. VOLKMER 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 had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2348. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 2348), "An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. REID, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MACK, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. HATFIELD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions of

the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to designate the month of October 1993 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month."

S.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to designate October 1993 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month."

S.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Oregon Trail.

S.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution designating September 9, 1993, and April 21, 1994, each as "National D.A.R.E. Day."

S.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution to designate the week of July 25 through July 31, 1993, as the "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War."

S.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to designate the months of October 1993 and October 1994 as "Country Music Month."

S.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to designate August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

### THE FLOOD DISASTER

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I just returned from my district, and I cannot tell you the devastation and the heartbreak that is out there along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, both in my district, of the utter frustration of people along the Missouri who have seen their houses flooded and their businesses ruined. They have seen the water go down. They are starting to clean up and they just get word because of rains in Nebraska, St. Joe, and around Kansas City, heavy rains, it is coming right back up. It is all over again. This has been lasting for weeks.

I am going to ask the Congress to do differently than this House did last Thursday. This House last Thursday, I think, some Members put politics above helping the people.

We have an opportunity tomorrow to take up disaster relief again, to provide some hope for the people out there in my district and all along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Without the rule being passed, we cannot take up disaster legislation. For those of you who say we have to pay for it first, remember that we did not pay for it in Hurricane Hugo or Andrew or the earthquake in San Francisco. We did not even pay for it for the Kurds in Iraq.

Surely the American people, the people of my district, the people along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, surely they are just as important as the Kurds in Iraq.

### THE STORY IN THE NUMBERS

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the most important issue on the minds of the American people is jobs. Whether it be job security or job creation, the public is rightfully concerned about the impact of the Clinton tax plan on jobs.

Well, I have, unfortunately, some bad news. Whether the President knows it or not, he admitted Friday that his plan will not net any more jobs. In fact, his plan will lose jobs.

A report released by the White House shows that the Clinton tax plan supposedly will create 8 million jobs over the next 4 years, but CBO, the official economic judge of the Democratic majority, as the President himself acknowledged, has already concluded that if the administration did nothing, 9.4 million jobs would be created over the same time period.

What does this tell us about the President's plan? Well, it tells us it will kill 1.4 million jobs, and it tells us that the economy would be much better off if we killed the tax plan and started all over again.

This story is in the President's own numbers. If you are for jobs, you cannot be for the Clinton tax plan.

### HELP FOR THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, nearly 170 Democratic Members of this House have signed a letter urging the conferees who are currently meeting on the reconciliation bill to insist upon the House-passed real estate provisions.

Most of these real estate provisions were necessitated by the mistakes in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, the Senate version of which singled out the real estate industry for punitive treatment. That punitive treatment has resulted in the loss of over \$500 billion of real estate value since that act was passed. More than any other reason, that is why hundreds of banks around the country have folded.

It is also, Mr. Speaker, the reason why our economy cannot fully recover until these provisions, these incentives for investing in real estate are restored. No economy can take a \$500 billion hit and keep on ticking.

□ 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.

Also, Mr. Speaker, it should be known that 70 percent of schools, of police and fire protection, of all municipal services, are dependent upon real estate property taxes throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to insist on the restoration of the incentives that will bring capital back into the real estate industry.

I will further elaborate on these points in the Extension of Remarks today.

#### BIG TAXES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

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

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, Democrats working to raise taxes are talking about the latest changes to their tax bill. But to Americans working to pay taxes it still looks like the largest tax hike in American history.

No one knows this better than America's small business owners. Jack Faris, president of the 607,000 member National Federation of Independent Business, was right. He said the latest version, like the last version "Is a tax bill, pure and simple. It taxes working people. It taxes small business owners. It taxes Social Security. It taxes gasoline. That is not an echo we hear: It is taxes, taxes, taxes."

Mr. Faris accurately points out that the administration's tax bill ignores small business' role as the engine of America's economy. In the latest version, small business owners will have had a 60-percent increase in their tax burden since 1990.

Mr. Speaker, the Democrats' idea of change is big taxes for small business. If you want the car to go faster, you lighten the load, you do not tax the engine. If you want America to create jobs, you do not tax America's job creator—small business—out of business.

□ 1210

#### CONGRESS MIRED DOWN IN TECHNICALITIES WHEN IT COMES TO HELPING FLOOD VICTIMS

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, there were no technicalities when Congress gave money to the Kurds. There were no technicalities when Congress gave billions to protect Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. There were no technicalities when Congress each year gives \$15 billion to everybody overseas. And there were no technicalities when Congress gave billions and billions of dollars to Boris Yeltsin and Russia who need our help so desperately.

However, my colleagues, when it came down to helping American tax-

payers who are literally drowning in 40 feet of water, Congress got mired down in technicalities.

I say today, my colleagues, that Russia, Israel, and Egypt have the best American Congress they could have ever dreamed of, and the American taxpayers better take their Government back.

#### FOOLING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—BUT NOT AGAIN

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

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

Last fall, candidate Bill Clinton promised tax relief for middle-income Americans.

But when he got to Washington, he said he had bad news: That the deficit was bigger than expected, and that he was going to break his promise and call for a record tax increase instead.

But just last week, Mr. Speaker, we found out that the deficit is now projected to be substantially less than the President claimed back in January.

So has the President reclaimed his promise to give middle-class people a tax break? The answer is no.

You see, Mr. Speaker, it looks like the Clinton administration planned to raise taxes all along, and that the deficit projections were just another smoke screen used to try and hoodwink the American people.

Well, the American people know better. In poll after poll, they have said they want the deficit reduced through spending cuts, not tax increases.

And they know it can be done. Republican proposals in the House and Senate such as the Putting Jobs and the American Family First Act have proven it.

Mr. Speaker, if the President and Democrats in Congress go forward with this unnecessary, massive tax increase, they will have a lot of explaining to do in November 1994. Because the American people will not be fooled again.

#### SHAME ON CONGRESS

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

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, last week I believe that we shamed this House, for indeed, as we come week after week, day after day, making packaged speeches about tax cuts and what Mr. Clinton has or has not done, the American people were looking at this House and the Members of this body to see whether or not we would act, and not whether or not Mr. Clinton would act. They were crying out from the rooftops

in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa to see whether or not this Congress was going to bite the bullet and move into action to save its constituents.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we did not do this, and I am woefully ashamed, as a Member of this House, that we did not move with alacrity to save our American people.

My constituents are not in Missouri; they are in California. But as I went back this weekend to talk to my constituents, Mr. Speaker, they could not understand how Members from those areas could not vote to move with all expedition to save America.

Now is the time, Mr. Speaker. We must do it, and we must do it right away.

#### THE AMERICANS NEED TO HAVE THE FACTS

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

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I remind the gentleman that we were willing to stay until that was finished; they were not.

Mr. Speaker, democracy and self-government can only work if Americans have the facts. If citizens cannot be confident of what they hear from their Government, self-government will not work. This administration cannot succeed by relying on political spins and Gergen imagery.

Here is the cheerleader's handbook sent to the Cabinet and other administrative officers of the country. It is called "Hallelujah, Change Is Coming." These four words convey the central concepts we need to communicate.

Then they go on to say, "This is the largest deficit reduction in history." The fact is the national debt will rise a trillion dollars by 1997. It says, "It's the largest spending cut in history." The fact is there are no spending cuts. We will spend more every year than we spent last year. It says, "We will create 8 million jobs." The fact is we will create less jobs than if we did nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, You can't govern by the use of body language, and hype and political spin. There are only two things really wrong with this. One is substance, and the other is style.

Mr. Speaker, the Americans need to have the facts.

#### WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR ALL

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

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's attention has focused on the problems experienced by the residents of the Midwest. I sympathize with the

victims of the flood and support disaster relief for those families. I now ask my colleagues to join me to ensure that all Americans have sewage facilities. I am introducing legislation to address the lack of wastewater treatment facilities in communities in the southwest known as colonias.

The lack of sewage disposal means that residents are drinking, washing dishes, and bathing in their own refuse. Not surprisingly, this has serious health consequences. The incidence of hepatitis, shigellosis and amebiasis along the border is two to three times the national average; 15 percent of families in colonias report at least one family member suffers from diarrhea every week; and cholera continues to threaten border communities.

Sadly, some will try to cloud this debate with misinformation. I would just make two points: First, colonias are communities located in the United States; and second, the residents are American citizens and legal permanent residents. This is not about free trade; this legislation seeks nothing more than to protect poor children from becoming sick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to work to address the needs of Americans, wherever they live, and not bow to the misinformed arguments of those who do not know the needs of the region. I am asking for simple justice for children who live in poverty and squalor in the United States. We as a nation should own up to our responsibilities and take care of those least able to care for themselves.

#### PUTTING FLOOD VICTIMS FIRST

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, thousands of working Americans will be without shelter tonight, having lost their homes to the rising flood waters in the Midwest. Meanwhile, the Democratic leadership in the House is refusing to appropriate relief funds, if it means that they would have to cut a single one of their sacred social welfare programs and pet public work projects. It is time that House Democrats lived up to the campaign promises to put people first instead of putting big Government and their pet projects first. Projects that do not have the first thing to do with the Midwest or with the floods.

My Democratic colleagues would rather turn their backs on innocent flood victims than have to strip out what we all know has no business being in that bill—a social program for teenagers in Los Angeles—far from the Midwest and not flooded in the least. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues and I implore the Democratic leadership to help the flood victims in the

Midwest. Just as those in the Midwest must sacrifice in order to rebuild their homes and businesses, Congress must sacrifice those unrelated pet projects in order to lend a helping hand.

#### LEE BROWN BRINGS TALENT AND IDEALS TO THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY OFFICE

(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, I was heartened by the appointment by President Clinton of Lee Brown as the Director of the National Drug Control Policy Office, the so-called drug czar. Mr. Brown brings great talent to the job. He also brings an ideal which I think is very fruitful, and that is that we need to look beyond law enforcement as a means of solving some of our drug problems. Mr. Brown wants to go beyond that, into education of our children about the evil of drugs, and also drug treatment for those who are addicted.

Mr. Brown would have been pleased, I believe, to have attended with me on Saturday, in Louisville, the fourth antidrug seminar put on by Alderman Bill Wilson in which we talk to young people about the horrors of drugs and about the need to stay off drugs.

Because of budgetary constraints here in the House, substantial money was cut from the Federal budget dealing with drug treatment and antidrug education.

□ 1220

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that those funds can be restored because I believe that is the secret of the future: Train our children not to get on drugs and then make sure that those who slip are given the chance to get back off drugs.

#### GET BACK

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

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, last week the House rejected the handiwork of the Rules Committee on the disaster supplemental rule. The reason was it did not allow the bipartisan Nussle-Penny amendment, which would have paid for the spending.

Then the Rules Committee took the rest of the week off and left the flood victims in the Midwest to wonder if the Federal Government was ever going to help them.

Mr. Speaker, to paraphrase an old Beatles song, "Get Back, Get Back to Where You Once Belonged."

It is a shame that many remain so isolated and so insulated that they cannot adapt to the changes going on in the country. The American people

are tired of business as usual. They want us to act responsibly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Rules Committee to get back, and give us a rule the House can accept.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD'S ROLE IN THE MIDWEST FLOODS

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, National Guard units in the Midwestern States have been called to duty to help their fellow neighbors in these States.

The National Guard has two primary missions: First, when our country has been threatened by an invader here or around the world, they are available to be called to arms; and the second mission, which they are fulfilling today, is to help in domestic crises such as these floods. I am told that over 8,000 National Guardsmen are on duty.

Mr. Speaker, these military civilian-soldiers have the equipment and the proper training to use this equipment on the ground as well as in the air. We are very proud of the National Guard. This Congress over the years has been very generous to these citizen soldiers in making sure that they do have the right equipment, and they are coming through for us.

#### SEEKING FUNDS FOR OUR FIRST PRIORITY—AIDING DISASTER VICTIMS

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, the pending order of business was an amendment to reduce the NASA authorization bill by 1.38 percent, or approximately \$500 million.

Mr. Speaker, these funds need to be used for disaster assistance. Unfortunately, the rules of the House prohibit these funds from going directly to disaster assistance.

But, we should continue to reduce spending at every opportunity, so that critical disaster relief will not add further to a climbing deficit. We must prioritize spending, and helping Americans suffering from natural disasters should be first priority.

Mr. Speaker, as debated on the floor last Friday, this is indeed changing the way we do business—but I believe the American people have demanded a change—they support that amazing concept that we should be able to pay for our expenditures. And finally, Mr. Speaker, disaster relief funds should be just that—funds for relief to disaster victims and they should not be used for a welfare enhancement program.

## FLOOD RELIEF NOW

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

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, let us move in quick march to free the money our flood-ravaged people now need in our Mississippi Valley. Let us reach out with the best of America in love and financial support to our suffering people. Let us move to confine unuseful rhetorical posturing in debate. Our people need help now. Thankfully, we have our House Rules Committee to help here.

Our Maker is pressing us powerfully with floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, and drought. Let us move quickly in uniting our American family. That is our challenge. That is our test. Let us take quickly this opportunity to inspire young people to help build in strife torn cities. Let us reach out. Recovery from the floods is going to require a series of outlays by Congress. Let us accumulate the sums separately and then move them into budget balancing when we can make prudent and considered offsets.

Mercifully, we rose in the House last week to avoid unhelpful bickering. Let us move with wisdom to reach out and help.

## JOBS, JOBS, JOBS

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

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, the President says that we should pass his budget proposal so that it can create jobs, jobs, jobs.

The question is, How, how, how, can raising taxes possibly create jobs?

Fortunately, the media are catching on and starting to ask some questions of their own.

The Washington Times, today, asked "Where are the budget numbers?" OMB and CBO aren't giving us any.

The New York Times asked, today, "How is this proposal different than the 1990 tax bill?" It did not create jobs.

The Wall Street Journal, today, asked the question "What's the theory?" The President has not explained how it is supposed to create those jobs, jobs, jobs he keeps talking about.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is because the President's plan won't, won't, won't, and can't, can't, can't, create jobs, jobs, jobs.

Raising taxes can't and won't create thousands of jobs. It is impossible. Just ask any small business man or woman.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of this body, I have a moral obligation to express my opposition to the death penalty. Of particular concern is the scheduled execution of Gary Graham in the State of Texas on August 17. Recent evidence—evidence Mr. Graham has never been allowed to use in court—indicates that he may be innocent of the crime of which he is accused.

Mr. Speaker, most nations have abolished the death penalty as a means of punishment. It is a tool of the past. It is barbaric and it is uncivilized. This vile act is not worthy of a great nation.

I believe that in every human being, there is a spark of divinity. As a nation and as a people, we do not have the right to destroy this spark of divinity.

I have written to Governor Richards to stay the execution of Gary Graham. I ask my colleagues to join me in making this appeal.

## NET NUMBER OF JOBS SEEMS TO DWINDLE UNDER CLINTON PLAN

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

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, in January the Congressional Budget Office estimated that if we did nothing by way of economic policy, if we just let the economy follow its natural course, in 4 years we would create 9.4 million new jobs.

Of course, in February the President revealed his economic plan, and at that time many of us who analyzed it said this plan will destroy the job-creating capacity of the private sector of the economy.

The President now releases a new estimate by the White House staff that says if his plan is implemented, the economy will create 8 million new jobs. That is 1.4 million jobs that will not be created and that would have been created if his plan had not been implemented.

It sounds to me, Mr. Speaker, as though we have a perfect reason to believe that if we are to have only 1.4 million new jobs, we should not pass the President's plan. Think about it.

## THE UBIQUITOUS SANDBAG

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, this is a sandbag. It is a sandbag that I brought to this House Chamber from Hardin, IL, in my district. I picked it up last Saturday.

For those who live in the Midwest, we have become well acquainted with these sandbags. We have spent hours,

days, weeks, and for some people it seems like a lifetime filling these sandbags to fight this flood.

I went back to the sandbag lines last Saturday in my district, and the people asked me as they were filling these bags, "How could Congress vote against the rule to provide disaster aid for Americans? How could you have 45 Democrats and every single Republican Congressman vote against the rule for disaster aid for Americans?"

One fellow on the sandbag line asked me, "Would it help if we were a foreign country? If we were, could we get the disaster aid a little more quickly?" Another member on the sandbag line said, "Congressman, I have a piece of advice. Tell those Congressmen who don't believe we should help our own here in the United States that they ought to be wearing one of these sandbags over their heads."

□ 1230

## DEMOCRAT DISASTER MOVIES

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once you understand that the Clinton administration has gone Hollywood, the strange things going on around this town become a whole lot clearer.

Evidently, President Clinton's Beverly Hills friends have convinced him that disaster movies will be the next hot ticket. The Democrats have taken this to heart, busily cranking out one disaster story after another. We have had Travelgate, Nannygate, Haircutgate, Guiniergate, Post-Office-gate, and Porkgate. This White House has made more gates than a fence company.

The strategy has worked too. The White House has America on the edge of its seat, wondering what will happen next. Well they will not have to wait long, because the administration has saved its biggest disaster epic for last. It's called "Taxman from Tinseltown." Boasting a cost of billions and a cast of millions, this one will have America reaching for its wallets like never before.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY THING

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

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, amid all the tumult of last week's activities on the House floor, an extraordinary thing happened. The House decided not to spend unless it can find the money to pay for it.

By defeating the disaster supplemental rule because it did not allow the Nussle pay-as-you-go amendment,

the House said that spending without funding is no longer an acceptable way of doing things.

That may not seem too radical, but in terms of this House, it is akin to the French Revolution.

Unfortunately, the majority leadership has not caught on. In fact, the majority leader said on the floor last week that we should pay for this emergency out of the national debt, because we have always put emergencies off budget.

Well, Mr. Speaker, because we have always put every emergency off budget in the past, we now have created an even bigger crisis: The national debt of \$4 trillion.

I urge the Rules Committee to get back to work today to come up with a rule that will allow the pay-as-you-go amendment. We need to help the people in the Midwest, and we need to do it in a responsible fashion.

#### END NATIONAL HELIUM RESERVE'S MONOPOLY

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

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton and the liberal spenders among us here in the Congress have said we have got to raise taxes because we cannot find any wasteful spending to cut. Well, as chairman of the congressional Grace caucus, I have got a few suggestions. Today's suggestion for a nice way to cut down on the blimped-out Federal budget is to end the national helium reserve and turn it over to private industry.

The National Helium Program was started during the 1920's when, for national security reasons, we needed to be able to fill a fleet of blimps in time of war. The need has passed, but the National Helium Program lives on. Today it is deeply in debt, over \$1 billion, to the Federal Treasury. It is too expensive, it is wasteful, and it is inefficient.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will have the opportunity to end the national helium reserve's monopoly sales to the Government and turn those sales over to private industry, which already produces 90 percent of the helium in this country. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] and I will offer this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, vote "yes" on the Cox-Frank amendment to end the national helium reserve's monopoly on sales to NASA, and let us put an end to all of the hot air coming out of Washington.

#### BLIND SAILOR TO ATTEMPT SOLO JOURNEY ACROSS ATLANTIC

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

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, even though the all-star game and festivities are over, another day of celebration took place today in Baltimore. For today, in the Inner Harbor of downtown Baltimore, Capt. Hank Dekker launched his historic voyage—that of a blind man attempting to cross the Atlantic on a solo journey to England. Sponsored by the National Federation of the Blind, Mr. Dekker is sailing 3,400 nautical miles on his 30-foot sailboat and is carrying a silver spoon from Baltimore's Stieff Silver Co. to present to Queen Elizabeth upon his successful arrival across the Atlantic.

Senator TOM HARKIN, the author of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which was signed into law 3 years ago today by President George Bush, was on hand to wish a safe voyage to Captain Dekker along with myself, who, christened the sloop the NFB, the National Federation of the Blind. Through the efforts of such organizations like the National Federation for the Blind and men like Captain Dekker, the world can see that disabilities are no more than one more wall to climb over in arriving at their destination.

Mr. Speaker, We wish Captain Dekker and the NFB Godspeed and following seas.

#### BEST AND WORST COME FORWARD IN FLOOD RELIEF

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

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, we have seen a disaster, no, I would say a calamity, along the Mississippi River. St. Louis, MO, is flooded; so too Quincy, IL, and Des Moines, IA, and hundreds of other communities. But as the gentleman from California [Mr. TUCKER], my Democratic colleague, pointed out, the flood waters did not reach California. In particular, Los Angeles, CA, was not flooded.

In every calamity we have seen the best and the worst of human nature. On TV last night, I saw 11-year-old youngsters who for the last 3 days had worked on the levees, 300 miles away from their homes. But I also saw an account of unscrupulous con artists, and flim-flammers, descending on Mississippi River communities, attracted by an opportunity to take advantage of the people, distracted by the urgency of their plight.

Mr. Speaker, flood relief money for St. Louis is most appropriate. Flood relief money for Quincy and Des Moines in their time of need is necessary and well-deserved: an appropriate response by this body; the best response and a demonstration of our concern and to fulfill our commitment—the best of responses.

But at the same time, the fact that the flood waters did not reach Los An-

geles, CA, did not prevent the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS] from rushing in and putting in this appropriation, a program for teenagers in Los Angeles, which she incorrectly redefines as youth from 13 to 30 years old: a most inappropriate response to the misery and suffering along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, we have seen the best and the worst of responses. We have seen people in this body respond with compassion and commitment, but at the same time, we have seen Members among us attempt to take advantage, to use this vehicle, intended to give relief to flood victims, to accomplish something very different—not intended.

Let us proceed to approve this relief legislation, but properly, in a form that offers what it should: Real flood relief for real flood victims.

#### GASOLINE TAX INCREASE WILL DO NATION HARM

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend it was reported that the Democratic leadership of this House has now signed on to the idea of a 60 percent increase in the gas tax. We have heard all the way along that the economic program was supposed to move the economy forward. Well, gas taxes are recessionary, they are inflationary, and they will kill jobs by the hundreds of thousands. Yet this body is about to be asked to raise the Federal gas tax by over 60 percent.

We have also been told that gas taxes were only going to affect the rich. The rich do not pay gas taxes. Gas taxes are a regressive tax that hit hardest at the poor and hit hardest at the people who work for a living.

These gas taxes are a disaster. This economy will be destroyed by them. Anybody who votes for the economic package that includes a 60-percent increase in gas taxes I think will do the Nation a great deal of harm.

□ 1140

#### ON TAXES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, my constituents are getting nervous. They are nervous because a disaster is looming on the horizon. I am not talking about floods, Mr. Speaker, but taxes.

Each day that goes by brings the American people closer to the largest tax increase in our Nation's history. We now are hearing that a new gas tax

is all but certain. So much for the President's pledge that the middle class would not see a tax increase.

I hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are listening. A storm of public outrage will hit this town after a regressive gas tax, the Social Security tax, the restaurant tax, and the corporate and individual tax hikes take effect. And no amount of Federal aid will help many of my Democrat friends who voted for this boondoggle.

The President should take a helicopter tour of New Hampshire and assess the damage in my district. He would see businesses struggling in a sluggish economy and families worried about their economic future. He would also see shipyard workers worried that the next round of base closures and the Clinton defense cuts of \$127 billion will take their jobs from them.

Unlike the mighty Mississippi, Mr. Speaker, the President's tax plan is a flood that we can hold back. Let us give America a break. Cut spending first. Let us vote on a plan which will make our economy stronger, not weaker. Let's put our people back to work.

#### MIDWEST FLOOD RELIEF

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

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am very much concerned over the attempt by the other side of the aisle to politicize the bailout for flood relief in the Midwest.

The Republicans, this past week, joined by numerous Democrats, voted not to delay funding but to pay for that funding. As I went home to my congressional district, each of which county is a Federal disaster area, with the exception of one, I talked to people who have been affected by the flood. They all agreed that at a time of a national emergency we do not add to the national debt. We cut away from non-essential programs.

The \$3 billion was found from non-essential spending in existing programs to pay for the flood relief. Any attempt to politicize that vote and say that the Republicans do not want flood relief is an outright lie and should not be tolerated in the House of Representatives.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

#### EXTENDING OPERATION OF MIGRANT STUDENT RECORD TRANSFER SYSTEM

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2683) to extend the operation of the migrant student record transfer system.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2683

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

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF RECORD TRANSFER SYSTEM.

(a) PROGRAM EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, the Secretary of Education shall extend the contract for the operation of the migrant student record transfer system under section 1203(a)(2)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to operate such system until such time as the Secretary of Education determines is necessary, but shall not extend such contract beyond June 30, 1995, without conducting a competition.

(b) PROGRAM MODIFICATION.—Major modification of such system may be made only after consultation with the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE].

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2683 would allow the Secretary of Education to extend the existing contract for the operation of the Migrant Student Record Transfer System [MSRTS] until 1995.

The Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, which I chair, is in the process of reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Among the recommendations being reviewed by the subcommittee is one which calls for the elimination of MSRTS, authorized under the Migrant Education Act.

This technical amendment provides the Department of Education a short-term extension to continue the existing contract, until the Congress has reached a more definitive position on MSRTS in the course of its reauthorization deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support the enactment of H.R. 2683, continuing the Migrant Student Record Transfer System [MSRTS] until we have completed the reauthorization process for our Nation's elementary and secondary education programs.

Migrant children are among our Nation's neediest population, with ap-

proximately 50 percent of migrant students dropping out before graduation. Before the existence of MSRTS and the Migrant Education Program, migrant students were often ignored, inappropriately placed below their grade level, and denied access to school because of the absence of health records.

Although I have grave reservations about the ability of the Migrant Student Record Transfer System [MSRTS] to provide for the timely transfer of student records, I am opposed to the elimination of the current system until we have in place another mechanism for insuring the timely transfer of student records. Since the Department of Education, at our request, did not re-compete the current MSRTS contract because it was so close to reauthorization of the chapter 1 Migrant Education Program, the current contract will expire in 6 months if we do not enact this legislation.

H.R. 2683 would continue the current program through June 30, 1995 at which time I would hope we would have in place a new, less costly, and more effective, method of transferring records. In addition, the legislation does not allow for major modifications in the current system as we feel we should not be allowing the use of additional funds for changes in a system which may not be continued. Finally, if MSRTS is continued after June 30, 1995, the Secretary is required to re-compete the contract, thus insuring it will not automatically be returned to the same contractors.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure, which has the support of the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and I have agreement on the fact that we would like to see, if we do eliminate MSRTS, that we have some alternative. I look forward to working with him to see whether we can develop a more efficient alternative to that, because the needs of these students are a concern to both of us.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2683.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter on H.R. 2683, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY, WI, AS WORLD CAPITAL OF AEROBATICS

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct appropriate programs and activities to acknowledge the status of the county of Fond du Lac, WI, as the World Capital of Aerobatics, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 110

Whereas the International Aerobic Club, which was founded on February 6, 1970, held its first championships in August 1970 in the county of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin;

Whereas in 1992 the International Aerobic Club had 5,342 members throughout the world, representatives of which gathered in Fond du Lac to compete in the 23d Annual Aerobic Championships during the period of August 9-14, 1992;

Whereas in 1992 the Experimental Aircraft Association and the Board of Directors of the International Aerobic Club named Fond du Lac as the "World Capital of Aerobatics";

Whereas participants and spectators drawn to the aerobic championships in Fond du Lac stimulate the economic well-being of the community and provide a spectator event of international significance; and

Whereas Congress declares that the county of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is the "World Capital of Aerobatics": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may conduct appropriate programs and activities at the Fond du Lac County Airport to acknowledge the status of the county of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as the "World Capital of Aerobatics", and that the airport may display notices notifying the public of such status.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Joint Resolution 110 and urge our colleagues to pass it. This resolution declares the county of Fond du Lac, WI, as the World Capital of Aerobatics. Ever since 1970, the International Aerobatics Club has held its annual championship competition in Fond du Lac. Last year the International Aerobatics Club designated Fond du Lac as the World Capital of Aerobatics and it is most appro-

priate that the House of Representatives make a similar designation. Aerobatics is an important part of aviation in this country as it inspires, excites, and entertains thousands of people at air shows with seemingly impossible maneuvers and tricks. Fond du Lac has contributed enormously to aerobatics, so I am most pleased to bring this resolution to the floor today.

Again, I urge our colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1250

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, As the sponsor of House Joint Resolution 110, I want to express my strong support for this resolution.

House Joint Resolution 110 would recognize Fond du Lac County, which is located in my district in Wisconsin, as the World Capital of Aerobatics.

Since 1970, when the International Aerobic Club was founded in Fond du Lac, representatives have gathered there to compete in the annual aerobic championships.

This year's contest, to be held August 8 through 13, will be the 24th annual competition.

Mr. Speaker, the annual international aerobatics championship in Fond du Lac is the world's largest contest held continuously in one location. The name Fond du Lac is known throughout the world among aerobatic pilots as representing excellence in aerobatics competition.

Similar resolutions acknowledging Fond du Lac as the World Capital of Aerobatics have been passed by the city of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, and the Wisconsin State Legislature. It is appropriate that we, on the national level, also recognize Fond du Lac as the World Capital of Aerobatics.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation to the leadership of the Public Works and Transportation Committee and the Aviation Subcommittee for their cooperation in bringing this resolution to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, to conclude by urging our colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 110 and to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI], my colleague and neighbor, for his diligence in pursuing this issue and bringing the aerobatics program in Fond du Lac to the attention of the committee, and showing with very strong documentation the very substantive work and contribution to aviation that is accomplished through the International Aerobic Club and the work of the branch in Fond du Lac, WI, where so many people work so hard each year to make this event a great success.

It is a tribute to Fond du Lac, it is a tribute to those daring aviators who show to us the skill and the promise and the opportunity of aviation every year in this program.

Again, I congratulate my colleague on bringing this resolution to the committee's attention, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution House Joint Resolution 110.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution 110, the joint resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1727) to establish a program of grants to States for arson research, prevention, and control, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H.R. 1727

*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 "Arson Prevention Act of 1993".*

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*The Congress finds that—*

(1) arson is a serious and costly problem in both rural and urban areas, and is responsible for approximately 25 percent of all fires in the United States;

(2) arson is a leading cause of fire deaths, accounting for approximately 700 deaths annually in the United States, and is the leading cause of property damage due to fire in the United States;

(3) estimates of arson property losses are in the range of \$2,000,000,000 annually, or approximately 1 of every 4 dollars lost to fire;

(4) the incidence of arson in the United States is seriously underreported, in part because of the lack of adequate participation by local jurisdictions in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program;

(5) there is a need for expanded training programs for arson investigators;

(6) there is a need for improved programs designed to enable volunteer firefighters to detect arson crimes and to preserve evidence vital to the investigation and prosecution of arson cases;

(7) according to the National Fire Protection Association, of all the suspicious and incendiary fires estimated to occur, only one-third are confirmed as arson; and

(8) improved training of arson investigators will increase the ability of fire departments to identify suspicious and incendiary fires, and will result in increased and more effective prosecution of arson offenses.

### SEC. 3. ARSON PREVENTION GRANTS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is amended by adding after section 24 the following new section:

#### "ARSON PREVENTION GRANTS

"SEC. 25. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Office, shall carry out a demonstration program of grant awards, not to exceed 10 in number, to States, or consortia thereof, for programs relating to arson research, prevention, and control. In carrying out the requirements of this section, the Administrator shall award 2-year grants on a competitive, merit basis to States for projects which have one or more of the following goals:

"(1) To improve the training by States leading to professional certification of arson investigators, in accordance with nationally recognized certification standards.

"(2) To provide resources for the formation of arson task forces or interagency organizational arrangements involving police and fire departments and other relevant local agencies such as State arson bureaus and the State fire marshal's office.

"(3) To combat fraud as a cause of arson and to advance research at the State and local levels on the significance and prevention of fraud as a motive for setting fires.

"(4) To provide for management of arson squads, including—

"(A) training courses for fire departments in arson case management, including standardization of investigative techniques and reporting methodology;

"(B) preparation of arson unit management guides; and

"(C) the development and dissemination of new public education materials relating to the arson problem.

"(5) To combat civil unrest as a cause of arson and to advance research at the State and local levels on the prevention and control of arson linked to urban disorders.

"(6) To combat juvenile arson, such as juvenile fire-setter counseling programs and similar intervention programs, and to advance research at the State and local levels on the prevention of juvenile arson.

"(7) To combat drug-related arson and to advance research at the State and local levels on the causes and prevention of drug-related arson.

"(8) To combat domestic violence as a cause of arson and to advance research at the State and local levels on the prevention of arson arising from domestic violence.

"(9) To combat arson in rural areas and to improve the capability of firefighters to identify and prevent arson initiated fires in rural areas and public forests.

"(10) To improve the capability of firefighters to identify and combat arson through expanded training programs, including—

"(A) training courses at the State fire academies; and

"(B) innovative courses developed with the National Fire Academy and made available to volunteer firefighters through regional delivery methods, including teleconferencing and satellite delivered television programs.

"(b) GOALS TO BE REFLECTED IN GRANT AWARDS.—The Administrator shall ensure that each goal described in subsection (a) is embodied within one or more grant awards.

"(c) STATE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA.—In order to qualify for a grant under this section, a State or consortium thereof shall provide assurances adequate to the Administrator that it—

"(1) will obtain at least 25 percent of the cost of programs funded by the grant, in cash or in kind, from non-Federal sources;

"(2) will not as a result of receiving the grant decrease its prior level of spending of funds from non-Federal sources for arson research, prevention, and control programs;

"(3) will use no more than 10 percent of funds provided under the grant for administrative costs of the programs; and

"(4) is making efforts to ensure that all local jurisdictions will provide arson data to the National Fire Incident Reporting System or the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

"(d) EXTENSION.—Grants awarded under this section may be extended for additional periods, at the discretion of the Administrator, subject to the availability of appropriations.

"(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Office shall provide technical assistance to States in carrying out programs funded by grants under this section.

"(f) CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION.—In carrying out the requirements of this section, the Administrator shall consult and cooperate with other Federal agencies to enhance program effectiveness and avoid duplication of effort, including the conduct of regular meetings initiated by the Administrator with other Federal agencies concerned with arson and concerned with efforts to develop a more comprehensive profile of the magnitude of the national arson problem.

"(g) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, submit a report to the Congress identifying grants made, specifying the identity of grantees, stating the goals of each grant, and containing a preliminary assessment of the effectiveness of the grants program under this section.

"(h) REGULATIONS.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall issue regulations to implement this section, which shall establish procedures for grant applications.

"(i) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'arson' includes all incendiary and suspicious fires; and

"(2) the term 'Office' means the Office of Fire Prevention and Arson Control of the United States Fire Administration.

"(j) ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator shall directly administer the grants program required by this section, and shall not enter into any contract under which the grants program or any portion thereof will be administered by another party.

"(k) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—

"(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any recipient of a grant under this section should purchase, when available and cost-effective, American made equipment and products when expending grant monies.

"(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In allocating grants under this section, the Administrator shall provide to each recipient a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress."

### SEC. 4. VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER TRAINING.

Section 24(a)(2) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2220(a)(2)) is amended by inserting " with particular emphasis on the needs of volunteer firefighters for im-

proved and more widely available arson training courses" after "detection, and control".

### SEC. 5. CPR TRAINING.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 32. CPR TRAINING.

"No funds shall be made available to a State or local government under section 25 unless such government has a policy to actively promote the training of its firefighters in cardiopulmonary resuscitation."

### SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration—

(1) \$500,000 for fiscal year 1994 for basic research on the development of an advanced course on arson prevention;

(2) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for the expansion of arson investigator training programs at the National Fire Academy under section 24 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, or through regional delivery sites;

(3) \$4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for carrying out section 25 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974; and

(4) \$250,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for salaries and expenses for carrying out such section 25.

### SEC. 7. SUNSET.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no funds are authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year after fiscal year 1995 for carrying out the programs for which funds are authorized by this Act, or the amendments made by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER].

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1727 was developed in response to requests from the fire service community nationally to provide Federal support to help stem a growing problem with the offense of arson. Each year more than 500,000 fires are intentionally set in the United States, resulting in more than 700 deaths and resulting in property losses that, on an annual basis, exceed \$2 billion.

The crime poses very special problems for firefighters and for law enforcement officers alike. It is difficult to detect and it is even more difficult to prove in court, because often times the best evidence that an arson has occurred is incinerated with the building.

It is estimated that of all suspicious and incendiary fires that occur on an annual basis, only one-third can be confirmed as arson offenses, and only 2 percent of those offenses actually lead to conviction.

Better training for firefighters in knowing the science of arson and knowing how to preserve the evidence is obviously needed. H.R. 1727 is the

Federal response to that need. It establishes advanced courses in arson detection and expands investigator training programs at the National Fire Academy and at the National Law Enforcement Training Center.

It provides for demonstration program grants to States to devise new means of combatting arson and then establishes a mechanism for the sharing of information concerning most of those State-initiated programs with the firefighter community nationwide, and it authorizes a modest \$4.8 million in fiscal year 1994 and \$6.3 million for fiscal year 1995 in order to carry out these activities.

The legislation has been endorsed by the fire services community nationally, comprised of the professional and volunteer fire departments across the Nation, and it is the No. 1 legislative priority of the fire services community for the 103d Congress.

I would like to say a word of thanks to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT], the ranking Republican member of our Subcommittee on Science, Space, and Technology. Mr. BOEHLERT has been tremendously helpful over the years in terms of developing a variety of national responses to many problems concerning firefighting and fire prevention. He is an acknowledged national leader in this field, and he has contributed very significantly to the structure of this legislation through his suggestions and recommendations, which appear in the text of the bill.

I also want to acknowledge the contributions to this measure of the ranking Republican member of the full Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER]; to one of our subcommittee colleagues, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MINGE]; to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS]; to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON]; and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER]; to other acknowledged leaders in the effort to stem the incidence of fire and associated offenses, such as arson, nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend H.R. 1727 to the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, arson is one of the most serious crimes facing our country—and one of the most difficult to combat. Each year more than 500,000 fires are purposely set in the United States, killing more than 700 Americans and destroying more than \$2 billion in property. Yet only about 2 percent of the criminals who set these fires are ever convicted.

That's a startling statistic. If we expect to reduce these enormous losses, we have to do a much better job of

catching and convicting the people who set these fires.

And improving enforcement will have another benefit as well. The FBI tells us that youths who set fires—including so-called nuisance fires—often turn to even more troubling criminal activities as they get older. Catching these teenagers may help us divert them from more serious crimes.

H.R. 1727, which I introduced with Mr. BOUCHER, offers a sensible, targeted approach to combatting arson. Passage of this bill will mean that our Nation will have better trained arson investigators, more effective arson prevention programs and a greater focus on the crime of arson within State and local law enforcement agencies.

The Congress has made great strides in recent years in preventing needless death and destruction from fire. We have passed laws encouraging the installation of fire sprinklers and smoke detectors in hotels, Federal office buildings and federally funded housing. But the United States still leads the industrialized world in fire losses. We must do more. This bill is the logical next step in protecting the public safety.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], the chairman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1727, the Arson Prevention Act of 1993.

Arson is a threat to life and a financial drain on the national economy. Even in my district, arson looms as an increasing threat. Fire data from the San Bernardino County Fire Agency indicate that about 100 arson fires occurred in San Bernardino County this year, or 18 percent more than in 1992. Because of financial stress in my State, the San Bernardino County Fire Agency anticipates that arson fires will increase by 28 to 33 percent by the end of the year.

I want to thank the primary sponsors of the bill, Mr. BOUCHER, chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, and Mr. BOEHLERT, ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Science for crafting a bill which will enhance public safety. I also want to recognize Mr. WALKER, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for his efforts to bring this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1727, the Arson Prevention Act of 1993, which is the No. 1 priority of all major fire service organizations.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the

distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON], who is the founding father of the fire services caucus and a leader on this important issue in the Congress.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1727. As both the founder of the largest caucus and currently a cochairman of the largest caucus in the Congress dealing with fire and emergency services issues, it is especially appropriate we deal with this issue as we are in fact confronting a major disaster in America handled by many of these people who will directly benefit from this legislation, those emergency responders in the midwestern part of our country.

Before I speak to the specifics of the bill, however, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the work of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER], and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT], who have been real leaders on issues affecting the emergency service community in this Nation since I have been in Congress and long before I got here. The 1½ million men and women who made up the emergency response network in this country appreciate the leadership of both of these men, and on behalf of all of them I thank both gentlemen for their aggressiveness in dealing with this issue. I also might mention the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER], who have been equally supportive in issues involving fire and life safety, and have made this committee one of the most friendly committees in the emergency response community in this country.

Sometimes we have worked on contentious issues. I would like to comment about an amendment that was offered 2 weeks ago on the D.C. appropriation bill, where joining with our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], we attempted to block an amendment that in fact would cut back the amount of D.C. fire service personnel. The argument was somewhat heated, as many argued that we should not be dictating to the District of Columbia on life safety issues, and in fact we should not be micromanaging, and in fact, if we allowed the staffing level to stay at what we were hoping it would stay, it in fact would be featherbedding. We were told that we should listen to the will of the D.C. government.

I am pleased to announce to my colleagues that last week the D.C. City Council agreed with those of us who in fact supported the higher staffing level for the D.C. Fire Department because of the rightness of the issue. And in fact, we were vindicated on that issue.

The District of Columbia also has a major problem with arson, as does every major city in America. Many of our cities are being aggressive in establishing arson task forces. Seattle is one of those that has led the country. And many of our agency networks have come together. The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with a group like the Insurance Committee for Arson and Control, and most importantly the International Association of Arson Investigators have come together to force America and to force this body to come to grips with a problem that is costing us a tremendous amount of our resources. We heard earlier we had \$2 billion a year that is lost in terms of damage and destruction to property caused by arson. Some 700 people each year are killed directly as a result of arson fires out of a total of 6,000 deaths each year.

This is the first major legislation in recent years that deals with this issue and attempts to have the Federal Government, which is responsible for the National Fire Academy and the U.S. Fire Administration to provide some support in terms of furnishing the arson investigators, establishing a better reporting system so we can in fact identify the real size of the arson problem in America and begin to assist States and local governments in coming up with task forces and innovative ways to stop the problem of arson from occurring in the future.

This is a landmark piece of legislation for the American fire services. All of the emergency fire services groups, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Volunteer Fire Council, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Fire Protection Association, the Manufacturers of Fire Equipment, and all of those groups, especially led by the International Association of Arson Investigators are absolutely supportive of this piece of legislation.

I want to commend my colleagues for bringing it to the floor so quickly and so timely. I want to commend all of those who behind the scenes have worked to make sure that we in Washington are focusing on this terrible issue that is hitting our cities and towns all across America. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1727 to allow this legislation to move through the process.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 1727, the Arson Prevention Act of 1993. I rise not only as a Congressman who has experienced the deadly ravages of arson fire in my own district, but as the chairman of the largest caucus in Congress; the congressional fire services caucus.

In the past 10 months in Prince Georges County MD, two high-profile arson fires killed three children. Both fires were deliberately set: One to silence a witness to a shooting and the other possibly resulting from a domestic dispute.

While these children's deaths are horrifying, they become mere statistics in the context of our country's terrible arson problems. It is estimated that during the past 10 years, nearly 5,000 Americans have died in arson fires. This statistic is terrible evidence of the human cost of these arson crimes.

In addition to the human cost, I believe it is also worth noting the economic impact of these crimes as well. Arson is the No. 1 cause of property damage in our country, costing our economy \$2 billion of losses each year. In some of our country's largest cities—Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and San Diego—arson is the primary cause of fires and fire-related deaths. I think this statistic above any other deserves emphasis. Most fires in many of our cities are not accidental. They are deliberately set for reasons that vary as much as the communities they blight. These fires are set for revenge, for murder, for insurance fraud, and for profit. Like most fires, arson is not discriminating in its victims, and more often than not, those most vulnerable—the elderly and children—suffer the worst.

This arson legislation proposes a modest but vital approach to addressing this terrible problem. H.R. 1727 authorizes a number of grants designed to improve the training of the investigators we need to find and convict arsonists across the country and to provide preventative solutions to stopping those most likely to commit this crime.

Moreover, these grants will help local, State, and the Federal Government to pull their resources together in the effort to stop arson. Already the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in conjunction with the U.S. Fire Administration and others are beginning a new training program for arson investigators. I have worked hard with these Federal agencies to help start the design and construction of the training facility for this effort.

With H.R. 1727, and the new training initiatives being pushed by our Federal Government, our country can make a good-faith effort to stop the loss of life and property which has devastated and blighted communities in all of our congressional districts. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to strongly support the Arson Prevention Act of 1993.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] that the House suspend rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1727, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1727, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1757) to provide for a coordinated Federal program to accelerate development and dissemination of applications of high-performance computing and high-speed networking, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1757

*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 "National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) high-performance computing and high-speed networks have proven to be powerful tools for improving America's national security, industrial competitiveness, research capabilities, and ability to make a wide array of information available for a variety of applications;

(2) Federal programs, such as the High-Performance Computing Program and National Research and Education Network established by Congress in 1991, are vital to the maintenance of United States leadership in high-performance computing and high-speed network development, particularly in the defense and research sectors;

(3) high-performance computing and high-speed networking have the potential to expand dramatically access to information in many fields, including education, libraries, government information dissemination, and health care, if adequate resources are devoted to the research and development activities needed to do so;

(4) high-performance computing and high-speed networking have the potential to expand opportunities for participation for Americans who have disabilities and to improve equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for Americans with disabilities;

(5) the Federal Government should ensure that the applications achieved through research and development efforts such as the High-Performance Computing Program directly benefit all Americans;

(6) the Federal Government should stimulate the development of computing and networking applications and support wider access to network resources so that the benefits of applications so developed can reach the intended users throughout the Nation, including users with disabilities; and

(7) a coordinated, interagency undertaking is needed to identify and promote applications of computing and networking advances developed by the High-Performance Computing Program which will provide large economic and social benefits to the Nation, including new tools for teaching, the creation of digital libraries of electronic information, the development of standards and protocols to make the stores of government information readily accessible by electronic means, and computer systems to improve the delivery of health care.

#### SEC. 3. APPLICATIONS OF THE HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING PROGRAM.

The High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 is amended by adding at the end the following new title:

**"TITLE III—APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTING AND NETWORKING**

**"SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF APPLICATIONS PROGRAM.**

"(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Director, through the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, shall, in accordance with this title—

"(1) establish a coordinated interagency applications program to develop applications of computing and networking advances achieved under the Program described in section 101, that are designed to be accessible and usable by all persons in the United States, including historically underserved populations and individuals with disabilities, in the fields of education, libraries, health care, the provision of government information, and other appropriate fields; and

"(2) develop a Plan for Computing and Networking Applications (hereafter in this title referred to as the 'Plan') describing the goals and proposed activities of the applications program established under paragraph (1), taking into consideration the recommendations of the advisory committee on high-performance computing and applications established under section 101(b).

The President shall designate the Federal agencies and departments which shall participate in the applications program established under paragraph (1). The applications program may be administered as part of the Program established under section 101.

"(b) **COLLABORATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.**—To the maximum extent possible, the applications program shall involve cost sharing and partnerships among participating Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, and private sector entities.

"(c) **INTEROPERABLE INFORMATION SYSTEMS.**—In selecting projects for support under this title, special consideration shall be given to projects which will promote development of interconnected and interoperable information systems.

"(d) **NONDEVELOPMENTAL ITEMS.**—In carrying out activities under this Act, Federal departments and agencies shall purchase nondevelopmental items whenever possible.

**"SEC. 302. PLAN FOR COMPUTING AND NETWORKING APPLICATIONS.**

"(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Plan shall contain a statement of steps which should be taken to implement the applications program established under section 301(a)(1) for the fiscal year in which the Plan is submitted and the succeeding four fiscal years, and shall be submitted to the Congress within one year after the date of enactment of this title. The Plan shall be revised and resubmitted to the Congress at least once each two years thereafter.

"(b) **CONTENTS.**—The Plan shall—

"(1) establish the goals and priorities for the applications program established under section 301(a)(1), consistent with this Act;

"(2) set forth the specific responsibilities of each Federal agency and department participating in the applications program established under section 301(a)(1) to achieve the goals and priorities established under paragraph (1) of this subsection; and

"(3) describe the recommended levels of Federal funding required for each agency and department to carry out the specific responsibilities set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

"(c) **PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING PLAN.**—(1) Accompanying the initial submission of the Plan shall be—

"(A) a summary of the achievements of Federal efforts during the preceding fiscal

year to develop computing and networking applications and to advance the technologies on which the applications depend; and

"(B) any recommendations regarding additional action or legislation which may be required to assist in implementing the Plan.

"(2) Accompanying each subsequent submission of the Plan shall be—

"(A) a summary of the achievements of Federal efforts since the previous submission of the Plan to develop computing and networking applications and to advance the technologies on which the applications depend, including an estimate of the number and the demographic diversity of users served in each application;

"(B) an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the goals and priorities established under subsection (b)(1);

"(C) a summary of problems encountered in implementing the Plan; and

"(D) any recommendations regarding additional action or legislation which may be required to assist in implementing the Plan.

**"SEC. 303. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY.**

"The Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology shall—

"(1) develop the Plan as provided in section 301(a)(2);

"(2) coordinate the activities of Federal agencies and departments undertaken pursuant to the Plan and report at least annually to the President, through the Chairman of the Council, on any recommended changes in agency or departmental roles that are needed better to implement the Plan; and

"(3) assess, prior to the President's submission to the Congress of the annual budget estimate, each agency and departmental budget estimate for consistency with the Plan and make the results of that assessment available to the appropriate elements of the Executive Office of the President, particularly the Office of Management and Budget.

**"SEC. 304. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**

"(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Each Federal agency and department designated by the President under section 301(a) as a participant in the applications program shall, as part of its annual request for appropriations to the Office of Management and Budget—

"(1) identify each element of its activities which—

"(A) contributes primarily to the implementation of the Plan; or

"(B) contributes primarily to the achievement of other objectives but aids Plan implementation in important ways; and

"(2) identify the portion of its request for appropriations that is allocated to each such element.

"(b) **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET REVIEW.**—The Office of Management and Budget shall review each submission received under this section in light of the goals, priorities, and agency and departmental responsibilities set forth in the Plan.

The President's annual budget request shall include a statement of the portion of each appropriate agency or department's annual budget request that is allocated to efforts to achieve the goals and priorities established under section 302(b)(1).

**"SEC. 305. NETWORK ACCESS.**

"(a) **CONNECTIONS PROGRAM.**—The Plan shall include programs administered by the National Science Foundation to—

"(1) foster the development of network services in local communities which will connect institutions of education at all lev-

els, libraries, museums, and State and local governments to each other; and

"(2) provide funds for the purchase of network services to entities described in paragraph (1), or organizations representing such entities, to connect to the Internet.

Such program shall include funding for the acquisition of required hardware and software and for the establishment of broadband connections to the Internet. Not more than 75 percent of the cost of any project for which an award is made under this subsection shall be provided under this Act.

"(b) **TRAINING.**—The Plan shall include programs administered by the National Science Foundation and other appropriate agencies and departments to train teachers, students, librarians, and State and local government personnel in the use of computer networks and the Internet. Training programs for librarians shall be designed to provide skills and training materials needed by librarians to instruct the public in the use of hardware and software for accessing and using computer networks and the Internet. Training programs shall include programs designed for individuals with disabilities.

"(c) **REPORT.**—The Director shall, within one year after the date of enactment of this title, submit a report to Congress which shall include—

"(1) findings of an examination of the extent to which the education and library communities and State and local government have access to the Internet, including the numbers and the geographic distribution, by type, of institutions having access, and including the numbers of institutions having human/computer interfaces suitable for use by individuals with disabilities;

"(2) a statement of the extent to which broadband connections to the Internet exist for the education and library communities and State and local governments, including the numbers and the geographic distribution, by type, of institutions having access;

"(3) an assessment of the factors limiting access by institutions of education at all levels, libraries, and State and local governments to the Internet and an estimate of the cost of providing universal broadband access for those institutions to the Internet; and

"(4) recommendations for collaborative programs among Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector to expand connectivity to the Internet for educational institutions, libraries, and State and local governments.

"(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the purposes of this section, \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, and \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

**"SEC. 306. RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATIONS.**

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Plan shall specify the basic and applied research and human resource development activities in areas, such as computer science and engineering, mathematics, computer visualization, and human cognition, that will provide the foundation for achieving the applications included in the Plan. The Plan shall include basic and applied research activities related to the long-range social and ethical implications of applications of high-speed networking and high-performance computing. The Plan shall specify those activities included in the Program under title I which contribute to the development of applications included in the Plan.

“(b) NETWORK SECURITY AND PRIVACY.—The Plan shall specify research programs needed to create means to—

“(1) ensure the security and privacy of transmissions over the Internet and the integrity of digital information accessed via the Internet; and

“(2) facilitate the management and protection of copyrighted information which is accessed via the Internet.

“(c) EASE OF INTERNET USE.—The Plan shall specify research programs needed to develop and demonstrate human/computer interfaces that will simplify access to and use of the Internet by nonspecialists in computing and networking technologies and by individuals with disabilities.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section, \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.

**“SEC. 307. APPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall specify projects to develop and apply computing and networking technologies for use in education at all levels from early childhood education through higher education, including projects for the education and training of individuals with disabilities. The National Science Foundation shall be the lead agency for implementing the activities required by this section, and shall consult with the Department of Education in implementing those activities. Activities under this section shall include—

“(1) projects, including support for acquisition of required computer hardware and software, that demonstrate the educational value of the Internet, including cost effectiveness, in providing for advances in distance learning and electronic classrooms, facilitating nationwide communication among educators and students, access to databases of information in digital format, and access to innovative curricular materials;

“(2) development, testing, and evaluation of computer systems, computer software, and computer networks for—

“(A) teacher training, including teachers in special education programs; and

“(B) informal education outside of school, including workforce training in mathematics, science, and technology and in specific job-related skills, including literacy; and

“(3) development, testing, and evaluation of advanced educational software and of network-based information resources.

“(b) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.—In accordance with subsection (a), applications for elementary, secondary, and vocational/technical education shall be designed to complement and strengthen ongoing national, State, and local educational restructuring and reform activities and shall include—

“(1) projects in computing and networking that—

“(A) provide for network connections among elementary and secondary schools in local regions and connections to the Internet to enable students and teachers to—

“(i) communicate with their peers;

“(ii) communicate with educators and students in institutions of higher education; and

“(iii) access educational materials and other computing resources;

“(B) address the needs of rural populations and of urban communities; and

“(C) address the needs of individuals with disabilities;

“(2) collection and dissemination of information about ongoing elementary and secondary educational projects, including special education projects, based on application of computing and networking technologies, and about other educational resources available over the Internet;

“(3) development and evaluation of undergraduate courses in the educational applications of computing and networking for the instruction of students preparing for teaching careers, including courses that will ensure the early familiarization and training of these students in the use of the Internet; and

“(4) development, testing, and evaluation of educational software designed for collaborative use over the Internet, including tools that will enable classroom teachers easily to adapt software to local conditions.

“(c) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the requirements of this section, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Education, and other Federal agencies participating in such activities shall work with the computer hardware, computer software, and communications industries, authors and publishers of educational materials, State education departments, and local school districts, as appropriate.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the purposes of this section, \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.

**“SEC. 308. APPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH CARE.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall specify projects to develop and apply high-performance computing and high-speed networking technologies for use in the health care sector, with the goal of improving the quality and enhancing the cost-effectiveness of health care. Special consideration shall be given to applications that are designed to lower health care costs. The Department of Health and Human Services, through the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall be the lead agency for implementing the activities required by this section.

“(b) CLINICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—In accordance with subsection (a), applications related to clinical information systems shall include—

“(1) testbed networks for linking hospitals, clinics, doctor's offices, medical schools, medical libraries, and universities to enable health care providers and researchers to share medical images and to develop computer-based records;

“(2) software and visualization technology for visualizing the human anatomy and analyzing diagnostic images and records;

“(3) virtual reality technology for simulating surgical and medical procedures;

“(4) collaborative technology to allow several health care providers in remote locations to provide real-time treatment to patients;

“(5) interactive technologies to allow health care providers to monitor, evaluate, and treat patients in nonclinical settings;

“(6) database technology to provide health care providers with access to relevant medical information and literature;

“(7) database technology for storing, accessing and transmitting patients' medical records while protecting the accuracy and privacy of those records;

“(8) numerical simulation of chemical interactions relevant to reducing the time and cost of drug development;

“(9) three dimensional geometric modeling and artificial intelligence methods for interpreting an array of medical images; and

“(10) complex simulations of sociological populations affected disproportionately by selected diseases or disorders.

“(c) HEALTH INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with subsection (a), applications related to delivery of health information to the public shall include—

“(1) development, testing, and evaluation of database and network technologies for the storage of consumer-oriented, interactive, multimedia materials for health promotion, and for the distribution of such materials to public access points, such as community health and human service agencies, Centers for Independent Living established by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, organizations established by title I of the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, schools, and public libraries;

“(2) pilot programs to develop, test, and evaluate the effectiveness and cost efficiency of interactive, multimedia materials to assist patients in deciding among health care options;

“(3) development and demonstration of human/computer interfaces to allow nonspecialists in computing and networking technologies ease of access to and use of databases of health information and networks providing health information service; and

“(4) development, testing, and evaluation of database and network access technologies to provide individuals with health information, including health risk appraisal, preventative medical advice, and disease treatment options, which is oriented to nonhealth professionals and which is customized to take into consideration an individual's medical history.

“(d) HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND POPULATION DATA SETS.—In accordance with subsection (a), applications for health delivery systems and for gathering population data sets shall include—

“(1) testbed networks and software that permits collaborative communication among local public and private health and human service providers, such as health centers, clinics, entitlement offices, and school-based clinics, to enable health and human service providers to work together in delivering coordinated services for at-risk populations;

“(2) pilot programs to develop high speed communications networks and software for providing health care providers with—

“(A) immediate, on-line access to up-to-date clinic-based health promotion and disease prevention recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other Public Health Service agencies; and

“(B) a two-way communications link with prevention specialists in State and local health departments, and other agencies with information germane to clinic-based health promotion and disease prevention; and

“(3) development, testing, and evaluation of database technologies to provide clinicians with access to information to guide and assist them in providing diagnosis, providing treatment, and providing advice regarding health promotion and disease prevention to patients, and to facilitate the gathering of systematic population data sets in compatible formats on the efficacy of treatments and on national health trends.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the purposes of this section, \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$54,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$72,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.

“SEC. 309. APPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall specify projects to develop technologies for ‘digital libraries’ of electronic information. The National Science Foundation shall be the lead agency for implementing the activities required by this section, and in implementing this section shall take into account the needs of individuals with disabilities.

“(b) DIGITAL LIBRARIES.—In accordance with subsection (a), activities to support the development of digital libraries shall include—

“(1) development of advanced data storage systems capable of storing hundreds of trillions of bits of data and giving thousands of users simultaneous and nearly instantaneous access to that information;

“(2) development of high-speed, highly accurate systems for converting printed text, page images, graphics, and photographic images into electronic form;

“(3) development of database software capable of quickly searching, filtering, and summarizing large volumes of text, imagery, data, and sound;

“(4) encouragement of the development and adoption of common standards and, where appropriate, common formats for electronic data;

“(5) development of computer-based means to categorize and organize electronic information in a variety of formats;

“(6) training of database users and librarians in the use of and development of electronic databases;

“(7) development of means for simplifying the utilization of networked databases distributed around the Nation and around the world;

“(8) development of visualization methods for quickly browsing large volumes of imagery; and

“(9) development of means for protecting copyrighted material in electronic form, including, if technologically feasible, systems with capabilities for electronically identifying copyrighted works and for electronically indicating whether any permission which is required by title 17, United States Code, has been granted by the copyright owner.

“(c) DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOTYPES.—In accordance with subsection (a), the Plan shall provide for the development of prototype digital libraries to serve as testbeds for the systems, software, standards, and methods developed under subsection (b). The development of prototype digital libraries may involve nonprofit, private institutions that collect and maintain specimens, materials, or other items used in research, such as natural history museums. The prototype digital libraries shall be accessible by the public via the Internet. In carrying out this subsection, an evaluation shall be conducted of the suitability and utility of distributing electronic information over the Internet, including cataloging and evaluating the kinds of uses and determining barriers that impair use of the Internet for this purpose.

“(d) DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASES OF REMOTE-SENSING IMAGES.—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall develop databases of software and remote-sensing images to be made available over computer networks.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) to the National Science Foundation for the purposes of this section, \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$32,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$32,000,000 for fiscal year 1998; and

“(2) to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the purposes of this section, \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.

“SEC. 310. APPLICATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT INFORMATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Plan shall specify projects needed to develop and apply high-performance computing and high-speed networking technologies to provide improved public access to information generated by Federal, State, and local governments, including access by individuals with disabilities.

“(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The President shall designate a lead agency for implementing the activities required by this section. The lead agency shall issue policy guidelines designed to foster—

“(1) a diversity of public and private sources for, and a competitive marketplace in, information products and services based on government information; and

“(2) dissemination of government information to the public on a timely, equitable, and affordable basis and in a manner that will promote the usefulness of the information to the public.

“(c) PROJECTS.—In accordance with subsection (a), projects shall be undertaken which—

“(1) connect depository libraries and other sources of government information to the Internet to enable—

“(A) access to Federal Government information and databases in electronic formats;

“(B) access to State or local government information;

“(C) access to related resources which enhance the use of government information, including databases available through State projects funded pursuant to the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988; and

“(D) linkages with other libraries and institutions to enhance use of government information; and

“(2) demonstrate, test, and evaluate technologies to increase access to and to facilitate effective use of government information and databases for support of research and education, economic development, and an informed citizenry.

“(d) FEDERAL INFORMATION LOCATOR.—In accordance with subsection (a), an information locator system shall be established which is accessible by the public via the Internet and which provides citations to Federal information and guidance on how to obtain such information.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—From sums otherwise authorized to be appropriated, there are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section, \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$21,000,000 for fiscal year 1998.”

“SEC. 4. HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND APPLICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 101(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 is amended to read as follows:

“(b) HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND APPLICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—(1) The Director shall establish an advisory committee on high-performance computing and applications consisting of non-Federal members, including representatives of the research and library communities, education at all levels, consumer and public interest groups, network providers, and the computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, publishing, and information industries, who are specially qualified to provide the Director with advice and information on high-performance computing and on applications of computing and networking. The recommendations of the advisory committee shall be considered in reviewing and revising the Program described in this section and the Plan required by section 301(a)(2). The advisory committee shall provide the Director with an independent assessment of—

“(A) progress in implementing the Program described in this section and the Plan required by section 301(a)(2);

“(B) the need to revise the Program described in this section and the Plan required by section 301(a)(2);

“(C) the balance between the components of the activities undertaken pursuant to this Act;

“(D) whether the research, development and demonstration projects undertaken pursuant to this Act are—

“(i) helping to maintain United States leadership in computing and networking technologies and in the application of those technologies; and

“(ii) promoting competitive private sector markets in the provision of products and services related to these technologies and their applications;

“(E) whether the applications developed under title III are successfully addressing the needs of the targeted populations, including assessment of the number of users served by those applications; and

“(F) other issues identified by the Director.

“(2) The advisory committee established under paragraph (1) shall meet not less than once annually, following notice in the Federal Register, for the purpose of receiving oral and written public testimony on the subjects identified in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1). The advisory committee shall compile and submit an annual report to the Director and to the Congress containing the findings and recommendations required under this subsection and summarizing the public testimony received. In addition, the advisory committee may meet periodically as determined by its members.

“(3) The Director shall provide such support as is required to allow the advisory committee established under paragraph (1) to meet and to carry out the responsibilities assigned by this subsection.”

“SEC. 5. NATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK AMENDMENTS.

Section 102 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 102. NATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As part of the Program described in section 101, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Education, and other agencies participating in the Program shall support the establishment of the National Research

and Education Network Program. The Network Program shall consist of the following components:

"(1) Research and development of networking software and hardware required for developing high-performance data networking capabilities with the goal of achieving the transmission of data at a speed of one gigabit per second or greater.

"(2) Federal experimental test bed networks for—

"(A) developing and demonstrating advanced networking technologies resulting from the activities described in paragraph (1), including any reasonably necessary assessment of the reliability of such technologies under realistic operating conditions; and

"(B) providing connections and associated network services for purposes consistent with this Act which require levels of network capabilities not commercially available.

"(3) Provision of support for researchers, educators, and students to obtain access to and use of the Internet to allow for communication with other individuals in the research and education communities and to allow for access to high-performance computing systems, electronic information resources, other research facilities, and libraries.

"(b) TEST BED NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS.—The test bed networks shall—

"(1) be developed and deployed in coordination with the computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications, and information industries;

"(2) be designed, developed, and operated in collaboration with potential users in government, industry, and research institutions and educational institutions;

"(3) be designed, developed, and operated in a manner which fosters and maintains competition and private sector investment in high-speed data networking within the telecommunications industry;

"(4) be designed and operated in a manner which promotes and encourages research and development leading to the creation of commercial data transmission standards, enabling the establishment of privately developed high-speed commercial networks;

"(5) be designed and operated so as to ensure the application of laws that provide network and information resources security, including those that protect copyright and other intellectual property rights, and those that control access to data bases and protect national security;

"(6) have accounting mechanisms which allow users or groups of users to be charged for their usage of copyrighted materials available over the test bed networks and, where appropriate and technically feasible, for their usage of the test bed networks; and

"(7) be interoperable with Federal and non-Federal computer networks, to the extent appropriate, in a way that allows autonomy for each component network.

"(c) NETWORK ACCESS.—The Federal agencies and departments participating in activities under this section shall develop a plan with specific goals for implementing the requirements of subsection (a)(3), including provision for financial assistance to educational institutions, public libraries, and other appropriate entities. This plan shall be submitted to the Congress not later than one year after the date of enactment of the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993. Each year thereafter, the Director shall report to Congress on progress in implementing subsection (a)(3).

"(d) RESTRICTION ON USE OF TEST BED NETWORKS.—(1) The Federal test bed networks shall not be used to provide network services that are not related to the activities under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) and that could otherwise be provided satisfactorily using commercially available network services. Determination of satisfactory availability shall include consideration of geographic access to and affordability of service, and timeliness and technical performance standards in providing services.

"(2) The requirements of paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date set forth in the report required under paragraph (3).

"(3) Six months following the date of enactment of the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993, the Director, after consultation with the Federal agencies and departments supporting Federal test bed networks, shall provide a report to Congress which—

"(A) describes the technical developments necessary to allow implementation of paragraph (1);

"(B) determines the earliest feasible date for implementing paragraph (1); and

"(C) sets forth that date as the date on which paragraph (1) shall take effect.

Should the Director subsequently determine that, for technical reasons, the requirements of paragraph (1) can not be imposed on that date, the Director shall, not less than 3 months prior to that date, report to Congress on the reasons for the delay in imposing the requirements of paragraph (1), and shall set forth a new date on which paragraph (1) shall take effect.

"(e) ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—As part of the Program, the Department of Defense, through the Advanced Research Projects Agency, shall support research and development of advanced fiber optics technology, switches, and protocols needed to develop the Network Program.

"(f) INFORMATION SERVICES.—The Director shall assist the President in coordinating the activities of appropriate agencies and departments to promote the development of information services that could be provided over the Internet consistent with the purposes of this Act. These services may include the provision of directories of the users and services on computer networks, data bases of unclassified Federal scientific data, training of users of data bases and computer networks, and technology to support computer-based collaboration that allows researchers and educators around the Nation to share information and instrumentation.

"(g) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—All Federal agencies and departments are authorized to allow recipients of Federal research grants to use grant moneys to pay for computer networking expenses.

"(h) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Development of data communications networks pursuant to this Act shall be through purchase of standard commercial transmission and network services from vendors whenever feasible, and by contracting for customized services when such purchase is not feasible, in order to minimize Federal investment in network hardware and software."

#### SEC. 6. COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENTS.

Title II of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### "SEC. 209. COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENTS.

"The Competition in Contracting Act shall apply to all procurements under this Act of \$25,000 or greater."

#### SEC. 7. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 is amended—

(1) in section 3(1)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

"(A) accelerate progress toward a universally accessible high-capacity and high-speed data network for the Nation"; and

(B) by striking "Network" and inserting in lieu thereof "Internet" in subparagraph (C);

(2) in section 4—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (2), (7), (8), (10), and (12), respectively;

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new paragraph:

"(1) 'broadband' means a transmission rate for digital information on a communications network which exceeds the maximum rate possible for transmission of digital information on normal copper telephone wires";

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new paragraphs:

"(3) 'disabilities' means functional limitations of hearing, vision, movement, manipulation, speech, and interpretation of information;

"(4) 'educational institutions' includes institutions of early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, postsecondary education, and vocational/technical education;

"(5) 'education at all levels' includes early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, postsecondary education, and vocational/technical education;

"(6) 'Federal test bed networks' means the Federal experimental test bed networks described in section 102(a)(2)";

(D) by inserting after paragraph (8), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new paragraph:

"(9) 'Internet' means the network of both Federal and non-Federal interoperable packet switched data networks";

(E) by amending paragraph (10), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, to read as follows:

"(10) 'Network Program' means the National Research and Education Network Program established under section 102"; and

(F) by inserting after such paragraph (10) the following new paragraph:

"(11) 'Nondevelopmental item' has the meaning given such term in section 2325(d) of title 10, United States Code; and"

(3) in section 101(a)(2)(A) and (B), by striking "Network" and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal test bed networks";

(4) in section 101(a)(2)(C), by inserting "the private sector, States, and" after "computer networks of";

(5) in section 101(a)(4)(C), by striking "establishment of the Network" and inserting in lieu thereof "Network Program";

(6) in section 201(a)(2), by striking "Network" both places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Internet";

(7) in section 201(a)(3), by striking "Network" and inserting in lieu thereof "Internet for the purposes of this Act";

(8) in section 201(a)(4), by inserting "consistent with section 102," before "assist regional networks";

(9) in section 202(b), by striking "\$134,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$111,000,000"; and

(10) in section 203(e)(1), by striking "\$138,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$124,000,000".

#### SEC. 8. USE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

(a) PROHIBITION AGAINST FRAUDULENT USE OF "MADE IN AMERICA" LABELS.—(1) A person shall not intentionally affix a label bearing

the inscription of "Made in America", or any inscription with that meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States, if that product is not a domestic product.

(2) A person who violates paragraph (1) shall not be eligible for any contract for a procurement carried out with amounts authorized under this Act, or under any amendment made by this Act, including any sub-contract under such a contract pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor procedures thereto.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the head of each agency which conducts procurements shall ensure that such procurements are conducted in compliance with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a through 10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

(2) This subsection shall apply only to procurements made for which—

(A) amounts are authorized by this Act, or by any amendment made by this Act, to be made available; and

(B) solicitations for bids are issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, before January 1, 1995, shall report to the Congress on procurements covered under this subsection of products that are not domestic products.

(c) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "domestic product" means a product—

(1) that is manufactured or produced in the United States; and

(2) at least 50 percent of the cost of the articles, materials, or supplies of which are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(d) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any recipient of a grant under this Act, or under any amendment made by this Act, should purchase, when available and cost-effective, American made equipment and products when expending grant monies.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In allocating grants under this Act, or under any amendment made by this Act, the appropriate agency or department shall provide to each recipient a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress. SEC. 9. SUNSET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 shall expire on October 1, 1998.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Title II and section 305 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 shall expire on October 1, 1996.

(c) CONTINUING ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section shall affect the continuing validity of any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into prior to the relevant expiration dates referred to in subsection (a) and (b), and any such contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may continue to be administered under its terms as if the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 had not expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER].

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1757 embodies the President's vision for a national information highway capable of routing voice, video and data traveling at gigabit speeds to every school, every home, every research institute, and every business in the Nation. It clearly identifies the respective roles of the public and the private sectors in deploying, owning, and operating the information infrastructure, and it specifies the Federal research and development support that should be provided to enable the creation of new networking technologies and a variety of near-term applications of the information network.

In addressing the respective roles of the public and private sectors, H.R. 1757 makes it clear that we do not expect the Federal Government to own, manage, or deploy the information infrastructure. That will be a private sector responsibility. The physical network, including the fiber optic lines, the high-capacity switches, and the software that is necessary to route information at high speeds will be owned and deployed and maintained by private companies.

The Government's role, however, is also clearly defined and specified in H.R. 1757, and that role can be categorized in the following areas:

First, the legislation makes it clear that there is a Federal responsibility in ensuring that the network operates in accordance with a common set of protocols and standards so that information can be stored in compatible formats and can be retrieved from any point on the network using a common set of computer commands.

The Federal Government will not have the obligation of directly setting those standards, but it will serve as a convening agency to bring together the experts from areas external to the Government who will have the responsibility of recommending the standards upon which the network should operate.

The Government will also extend to research and development for new networking technologies, for research and development funds that will create a new generation of high-capacity switches and the software that is necessary to route information traveling on the network at gigabit speeds, with the Government having hundreds of thousands of packets of information all traveling simultaneously on the network at those higher speeds.

□ 1310

Then the legislation sets forth several near-term applications that I would suggest will be the most obvious uses of this network within the short term. Those are in four specified areas.

First, funding for education, and that falls into the category of electronic

classrooms for distance learning so that the barriers of geography can be taken down and the best instruction that is available in any school in the Nation can potentially become available in every school in the Nation through the miracle of fiber optic communications, of fully interactive video transmissions and distance learning. That will have the effect of students in a variety of outlying classrooms listening to the instruction of a single teacher and being able to fully interact with each other and with that teacher at the same time. Funds are provided in the legislation for that application, as well as for teacher training and also for direct connections that will link secondary schools to the information infrastructure.

A second near-term application is in the area of digital libraries. We contemplate the day when even the millions of volumes of printed material that are stored today on library shelves will be converted into electronic form and made accessible to anyone who has a personal computer and seeks to understand and retrieve the information that is contained in those libraries.

The goal, very simply stated, is to have a person in a living room or in a classroom using a personal computer being able to access the electronic index of every library in the Nation, browse through that index, identify a specific document, and then if that is the document the person wants, peruse it and then even print it out on a laser printer there in the living room and perform all these functions within just a matter of minutes.

A third application is in the area of health care. We envision the day in the not too distant future when a patient in an examining room at one location where a CAT scan or MRI image has just been taken having the benefit of a distant diagnosis by a variety of specialists located throughout the United States who could see each other over a video link, who could talk to each other over an audio link, and who could simultaneously evaluate that CAT scan or MRI image transmitted to them over the network with the same clarity that the initial image contains, providing a service that is rarely available in rural areas today through diagnostics and helping people everywhere in the United States in terms of having their conditions evaluated in a very professional manner.

We also imagine the day in the near future and provide the funds for this when there could be remote sensing of vital signs so that a patient who today has to remain in a hospital or a nursing home in order to have their vital signs monitored could remain in their own homes, promoting convenience for the patient and lower costs in the delivery of medical services, having the

vital signs monitored at a central monitoring unit from which health care delivery could be dispatched if that proved to be necessary.

Patient billing and patient records would also be made available over the network, providing for administrative flexibility and reductions in health care costs.

A fourth application is in the area of government information, and we seek through this legislation to make the vast stores of information maintained by government at all levels available over the network through means of an electronic index and a navigational aid that would ease the access to that information by any party who seeks it.

The legislation carries out another government function, and that is to create a test bed in which the new networking technologies can be demonstrated and which can also provide direct connections where the users of networking services require a higher level of network performance than is available from commercial providers.

I might add that in other instances where commercial service is readily and appropriately available, we would expect the commercial providers to provide connections for users of the information network.

The legislation sets up a High Performance Computing and Applications Advisory Committee from which periodic reports will be presented to the executive and legislative branches over time. Those reports will tell us about progress that is being made in developing the information infrastructure. They will tell us what additional requirements of Federal law are necessary from time to time in order to promote infrastructure development and will give us a reliable and continuing mechanism for obtaining information and recommendations from private sector experts about changes in Federal law that will be necessary in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enjoys very broad support from the private sector. It has received endorsements from a broad range of telecommunications companies and computer companies and health care providers.

The public sector also supports its enactment. We have strong support from universities and from the library community around the Nation.

I would like to say a special word of thanks to two individuals on the Republican side who have been of tremendous help to us and worked very cooperatively with us as this measure was structured, and that is the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER], the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT], who along with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] has made a number of very constructive recommendations

which appear in the text of this legislation.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], the chairman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, who has personally expressed a great deal of interest in this measure and who has devoted his time and effort to helping us perfect this product and whose staff resources applied to this undertaking have been absolutely invaluable.

The passage of this measure, Mr. Speaker, is very important to our Nation's future quality of life and to our Nation's future economic success. Just as canals were the major commercial arteries of the 19th century and just as railroads and interstate highways have been the major pathways of commerce during this century, in the 21st century the information highway will be the major commercial artery. It is essential that we begin that journey today and take this step in enacting H.R. 1757 to assure for our Nation the most modern communications network that will be enjoyed anywhere in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to strongly recommend the passage of this legislation.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1757, which I have proudly coauthored.

Once again I wish to point out to my colleagues that here we have another example of the spirit of bipartisanship working so effectively in the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, under the leadership of the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN], and the ranking Republican, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

And, of course, I want to thank the chairman of our Subcommittee on Science, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] for his leadership.

I do not think that anyone doubts that computer networks are revolutionizing our society, and that their impact is only likely to become more pervasive in the years ahead. I can see this in my own area in central New York, where the progressive telecommunications company, Nynex, has teamed with one of the Air Force's premier super laboratories, the Rome Laboratory, and two of our great universities, Cornell and Syracuse to create new electronic links for researchers. They call it Nynet. It is 21st century stuff, the kind dreams are made of.

Congress has done much to promote this electronic revolution. We enacted the High-Performance Computing Act, which set up an inter-agency effort to sponsor and conduct the research needed to keep this revolution spinning along.

The bill we have before us today is the logical next step. It will promote a wide variety of applications for the expanded networks, and it will ensure

that a wide variety of institutions benefit from the new technology. That is another way of saying that the public will be able to take advantage of the latest advances—through schools and libraries, and medical offices and businesses, as Chairman BOUCHER has so eloquently described.

High performance computing networks are a prime example of the public-private partnerships that we need to encourage to keep our Nation's technological edge. I suspect that when we look back in a decade or so, bills like H.R. 1757 will prove to be the measures that have made the greatest difference in the way Americans lead their lives.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this very worthwhile legislation to plan and prepare for the future.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Science of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for yielding this time to me. Again, I will be brief.

I want to commend both the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] for moving this bill along expeditiously.

I have a sentimental attachment to this bill because it stems from work that we have been doing in the Science Committee over a long period of years, going back at least 10 years or more. We are seeing the results of this effort brought to fruition with this legislation and with the similar legislation which we passed a year or so ago.

□ 1320

Mr. Speaker, I will not elaborate on the importance of this. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] has adequately dealt with that. But I do want to point out that this, as with many pieces of legislation we will deal with, could fall within the jurisdiction of other committees, and in this case the Committees on Education and Labor and on Armed Services both have roles to play in the development of the systems that we are talking about here, and in both cases the chairmen of these committees have graciously yielded their jurisdiction, and I would like to include in the RECORD letters from the chairmen of the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Armed Services indicating that they will not ask for sequential referral of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, research and development focused on high-performance computing and networking constitute a key ingredient necessary to ensure the Nation's future economic competitiveness. In addition, it is now feasible to use computing and networking technologies

which have been developed for applications that will provide important benefits for all Americans.

In 1991 the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology played a major role in the passage of the High-Performance Computing Act to stimulate new advances in high-performance computing hardware and software and to develop high-speed computer networks linking research sites throughout the Nation. H.R. 1757 builds on the 1991 act by supporting new and wide-ranging applications of the accomplishments of research in high-performance computing and networking.

In particular, the National Information Infrastructure Act will develop and demonstrate applications of computing and networking technologies:

For education at all levels, including teacher training and retraining of workers;

For health care delivery, including development of testbed networks for sharing medical data and imagery among health care providers and for providing health promotion and disease-prevention information to the public; and

For creation of digital libraries of electronic information, including advanced storage and retrieval systems and standards for electronic data storage and transmission.

All of these applications are intended to be made widely accessible to all segments of society. The bill will support the development of user-friendly computer interfaces and will address the technical means to ensure the integrity and security of information in electronic form which is made available via communications networks.

I want to congratulate Mr. BOUCHER, the Science Subcommittee chairman, for his efforts to develop H.R. 1757, and I want to recognize his efforts and the efforts of the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, Mr. BOEHLERT, in moving the measure forward in committee. In addition, I wish to acknowledge the contributions to strengthening the bill of the ranking Republican member of the full committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] and his assistance in bringing the legislation to the floor.

I would like to thank Chairman FORD and the ranking Republican member of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. GOODLING, for their assistance in developing the education provisions of the bill. I also thank Chairman FORD, Chairman DELLUMS of the Armed Services Committee, and Chairman DINGELL of the Energy and Commerce Committee for allowing the bill to move forward expeditiously by not seeking sequential referral for portions of the bill which are in their committees' jurisdictions. Copies of correspondence with the three committees are included with my statement.

Mr. Speaker, the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993 in concert with the High-Performance Computing Act, enacted last year, will advance information technologies which are transforming the conduct of science and engineering and which offer unparalleled opportunities for improvement of education, health care delivery, and access to information. The public investment represented by these programs will provide an enormous return to society and to the welfare of all our citizens. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of H.R. 1757.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,  
Washington, DC, June 10, 1993.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,  
Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are writing concerning sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of H.R. 1757, the High Performance Computing and High Speed Networking Act of 1993, which we believe are under the shared jurisdiction of your committee and the Committee on Education and Labor.

These sections make numerous references to education at all levels and to libraries with respect to the application of high performance computing and high speed networking.

We understand the enclosed suggestions have been incorporated into a substitute bill to be marked up by the Subcommittee on Science. With these changes, we have no objection to the text of the bill. In order to expedite the consideration of H.R. 1757, we do not intend to seek referral of the bill, with the incorporated changes. However, in view of this committee's jurisdiction under clause 1(g) of House Rule X over education, generally, and in light of the continuing cooperation between our committees concerning such matters, we ask that you include this letter in the record of the debate on H.R. 1757 to protect this committee's jurisdictional interest.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

BILL FORD,

Chairman.

BILL GOODLING,

Ranking Republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, June 28, 1993.

Hon. GEORGE BROWN,  
Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is now marking up H.R. 1757, the High Performance Computing and High Speed Networking Applications Act of 1993. This legislation includes a provision establishing a National Research and Education Network Program and requiring the Department of Defense to support research and development of technologies associated with that program. The part of this provision pertaining to the Department of Defense falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services pursuant to House Rule X, clause 1(c).

In recognition of your committee's desire to bring this legislation expeditiously before the House of Representatives, the Committee on Armed Services will not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1757 as a result of including the above described provision, without of course, waiving this committee's jurisdiction over the provision in question. This committee will also seek to be appointed conferees for this provision during any House-Senate conference.

I would appreciate your including this letter as a part of the report on H.R. 1757 and as part of the record during consideration of this bill by the House.

Sincerely,

RONALD V. DELLUMS,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING,

Washington, DC, June 24, 1993.

Hon. RONALD V. DELLUMS,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of June 28, 1993, expressing your Committee's views regarding jurisdiction over certain provisions contained in H.R. 1757, the High Performance Computing and High Speed Networking Applications Act of 1993, which the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology expects to be reported in the near future. I acknowledge the jurisdictional claim of the Committee on Armed Services over the provisions cited in your letter. I appreciate your cooperation in permitting these provisions to move ahead for floor consideration without a sequential referral, and would be pleased to include your letter in the Committee's legislative report on H.R. 1757, and to include it in the record during consideration of the bill on the House floor in order to preserve your Committee's jurisdictional claims.

I look forward to continuing to cooperate with you on issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, July 26, 1993.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,  
Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 1757, the "National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993," which is scheduled for consideration by the House today, July 26, 1993, under suspension of the rules. I am pleased that through an exchange of letters our Committees can continue the close working relationship that we have established.

Section 308 of that bill creates a new program overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services to develop and apply high-speed networking technologies for use in the health care sector. The technologies are designed for use by health care providers, public health officials, and the general public.

Under the rules of the House, the Committee on Energy and Commerce has sole jurisdiction over health care and public health. This provision clearly falls within the jurisdiction of this committee. In order to expedite consideration of this measure, I would agree not to request a sequential referral for purposes of addressing the matters contained in section 308 provided you acknowledge the jurisdiction of this committee over that section and agree that it would be appropriate for this committee to be granted conferees in any conference on this bill. I trust that by working together the two committees could resolve any differences regarding this provision in that context. Thank you for your cooperation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, July 26, 1993.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of July 26, regarding consideration of H.R. 1757, the "National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993".

I agree that Section 308 of that bill is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and appreciate your waiving right to a sequential referral in order to expedite consideration of this legislation. I also agree that it would be appropriate for the Committee on Energy and Commerce to be granted conferee status on Section 308. I also share your belief that by working together the two committees can resolve any differences regarding this provision and would intend to confer closely with you before reaching a resolution with the Senate regarding this legislation.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,

Chairman.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS].

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my colleagues for their efforts in crafting this piece of legislation, as well as their support for sunset language which has also been adopted.

As the majority of my colleagues know, the National Infrastructure Act and its predecessor, the High Performance Computing Act of 1991, is scheduled to expire after 5 years, with the exception of title II, section 305, which expires after 2 years. Now, during committee consideration of this bill, I had offered an amendment to sunset the legislation in accordance with that intent.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure to work with the authors of this legislation, and the committee chairman and ranking minority in crafting a compromise that I believe improves my original amendment, yet maintains the integrity of the sunset language. As always, I firmly believe that it is the responsibility of the authorizing committees to ensure that legislation is monitored and reauthorized in accordance with the rules of this House. Unfortunately that is not always the case. Too often government programs, which have outlived their usefulness, continue to be funded through unauthorized appropriations. I am pleased to see that my colleagues on the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology share my concern.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to continuing to work together to ensure that the High Performance Act does not sunset after fiscal year 1998 and that we successfully turn its operation over to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MINGE]

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Congress is promptly considering and is acting in a bipartisan manner on this important legislation. This bill will help usher our Nation into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, we are in an information age. All parts of America must be included. The establishment of an information highway system is critical to rural areas, as well as urban. Schools, libraries, and medical centers are all examples of the types of activities and institutions that utilize this information highway.

From personal experience, Mr. Speaker, I know the importance of this technology. Interactive television is being developed in rural Minnesota. It allows students to attend classes closer to their homes, yet these students are able to participate in classes that otherwise could only be offered in large urban areas. Similarly, I am pleased to have been able to participate in a town meeting in the community of Windom, MN, at the same time that I was here in Washington, DC. Again this type of presence in several places may have been considered a miracle two decades ago, but today it is possible due to the use of the information highway system that is being constructed in our country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that this system also recognizes the importance of copyright law, which has historically been protected in our country. By opening up these information highways, we still recognize and protect private ownership rights that may exist with respect to the information that is being utilized.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is indeed a proud day when Congress can move promptly in this bipartisan fashion to pass this important legislation.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee for working with the Education and Labor Committee to develop amendments to this legislation to improve access of education to the programs and computer applications the bill establishes. Bipartisan amendments suggested by the members of our committee were adopted by the Science, Space and Technology Committee in its markup sessions.

Our efforts have focused on an attempt to confront the primary challenges facing education and its ever expanding uses of technology. First, that the best technology be made available to institutions of education at all levels, not just research laboratories. Already, as reported in a recent National Education Association report, over 50 percent of American classrooms have a

computer. Our goal must be not only to expand the reach of technology, but to insure it is quality technology.

Equally, we have tried to stress that the future holds a technological impact on education in many diverse fields, not just research as I mentioned earlier. For example, one can readily see the benefit of technology for early childhood programs such as Head Start and Even Start, as well as for now-evolving school to work programs including youth apprenticeships.

We also included provisions which will provide for evaluations of the cost effectiveness of the technology programs under this legislation. Education clearly faces special challenges as its financial resources are severely stretched. These special cost factors must be evaluated as new systems are developed to insure that they are accessible to educational institutions at all levels, but not just physical access, but financial access as well.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I commend the chairman and ranking members for their efforts to work with our committee and look forward to continuing our efforts to improve technology in education in the future.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BARCIA].

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have been asked to be a cosponsor of this bill, and I proudly lend my name to it. Indeed this bill is exceptional public policy. The subcommittee has done an extraordinary job of balancing the interests of academia, the private sector, and other interested parties. Furthermore, this bill charters a viable public/private partnership between the Federal Government, private enterprises, and the academic community. This partnership is structured so that each of the participants will contribute from its unique position.

The technological possibilities brought about by the translation of audio and video communications into digit signals, and the advent of fiber optics and new switching techniques will be further utilized through the technological advances brought about by this partnership. This bill will bring our Nation closer yet to the establishment of information superhighways.

These information superhighways will not only provide the American people greater choices in entertainment, but more importantly, will make it possible for new communications technologies to allow greater access to information and services from an unlimited number of places.

The thought that physicians may be able to use these technologies to consult with other physicians hundreds or thousands of miles away, or that business transactions can be conducted over these same highways is truly exciting. I thank the chairman for the

time and his stewardship of this bill. And, I ask the Members of this House to support the bill.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

□ 1330

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. First of all, Mr. Speaker, I think the thought behind this program is very good. The only problem I have with it is, why is the Federal Government going to pay \$1 billion for a program that is already being worked on by the private sector?

In Indiana, not too long ago I was invited by one of the Ameritech companies to come down and see a demonstration, along with a lot of teachers and high school students and grade school students, on how the new technology in computers, and so forth, was evolving through the Ameritech and the AT&T systems. MCI is working on this, Sprint is working on it, and a great many private-sector communications companies are working on these very things right now. In fact, they have advanced so far that some of this is already being used in classrooms and in the health care industry, and so forth.

So my question is, Since the private sector is working very hard on this, since they are going to make a profit out of it, since every home in America at some time in the future is going to be able to order its groceries, work on its health care, do education right through their television sets, even answer the phone when the phone rings—they will be able to answer the phone without turning off the television set; they will just talk to their television set—since all this kind of computer stuff is evolving through the private sector, and since right now we have a \$4.35 trillion national debt and for the next 5 or 6 years we are going to run somewhere between \$200 billion and \$350 billion a year in the red, would ask, why should we be coming up with a program that is going to cost \$1 billion over the next few years when the private sector is already working on it?

There is money to be made in this industry, and because of that we may rest assured that the private sector is going to push ahead as rapidly as possible.

Somebody said to me a few minutes ago the AT&T and the Ameritech companies want this program. Obviously, if the Federal Government is going to pick up \$1 billion of the tab that they will not have to pick up, they would be in favor of it. But make no mistake about it, this technology is going to evolve whether this program takes place through the Federal Government or not.

So my question to my colleagues is this—and I hope one of them will answer it—why should we authorize \$1 billion over the next 5 years for pro-

grams that are already under way? We do not have the money. We are running deeply in debt. The tax package we are going to be talking about in the next couple of days is going to exacerbate the situation. It is going to raise taxes on the backs of the American people, and the projections are that it is going to raise the debt instead of lowering it.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues that if we are really concerned about this country, let us get our fiscal house in order. Let us not add something to the mix that is already being done by the private sector.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I am happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from California.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct in raising the question of why we should do something the private sector is already doing. As the gentleman indicated, the private sector does want it, and there could be a selfish reason for their wanting it. It is not that, really. This kind of research and development is going on all over the world.

What the private sector in this country is concerned about is getting to market fast enough with the new technologies to be able to compete in the world marketplace. This is a continuation of policies initiated under Reagan and Bush to support free competitive generic technologies that will aid U.S. businesses in competing better in the world marketplace.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from California, but this kind of argument was used on the super collider, and many of us who supported the super collider in the past voted for it because the technology that was going to be a spinoff from that program was going to help us get the edge on our competitors in world trade and give us a quantum leap into the 21st century.

The fact of the matter is that this is going to happen through the private sector. It is moving very, very rapidly right now. I have witnessed it myself, and it seems to me that we should not be putting another \$1 billion of the Federal Government's money and the taxpayers' money into this program when it is already being done by the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] for yielding me this time.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON].

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1757, the National Information Infrastructure Act. This legislation not only represents another milestone in the implementation of President Clinton's technology initiative but is a critical step toward our future.

As we close out the 20th century, many of us wonder what the year 2000 will hold for this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I submit that part of that future is contained here in this legislation. H.R. 1757 builds on existing electronic linkages, such as the Internet, to broaden access to information for school children, researchers, and health professionals. H.R. 1757 will expand the ways we can communicate, the manner in which our children learn, and the way businesses interact.

Today there are great disparities in basic educational resources that are available to low-income communities and more affluent communities. The Education Committees of both Chambers are currently debating how to reallocate Chapter 1 moneys so that those with the greatest need receive adequate resources.

The underlying issues of that debate go deeper than formulas and ratios and are manifested in concrete terms such as a district's ability to afford new textbooks and library books. Another important component is teacher morale.

A recent Department of Education study of the Chapter 1 Program found that students in high-poverty schools have less exposure to original works of literature and trade books and score lower in reading and math from anywhere between 27 and 32 percentage points than students in low-poverty schools. Teachers in high-poverty schools are four times likelier than their counterparts in more affluent areas to be absent.

Many would argue that computers are not the solution to these problems and that there are more fundamental issues to be addressed. But I suggest that electronic networking opens up an entirely new realm of resources for these students and their teachers and must be factored into our vision of education reform.

With the implementation of a national information infrastructure, the Library of Congress will become instantly accessible to teachers both in my district and places like rural east Texas, opening new horizons that otherwise would not be available. Furthermore, teachers and administrators nationwide will be able to communicate easily, discuss the many day-to-day challenges they face, and share creative solutions with their colleagues.

H.R. 1757 has further implications for our health care delivery system. Authorized under this legislation are projects which would establish tested networks to link health care providers and facilitate the development of technologies to manipulate diagnostic images and explore new horizons such as virtual reality. With the development of the information infrastructure a physician could transmit an image and case history to the leading expert in a given field and obtain his assistance in making a diagnosis.

As we continue to be one of the most mobile societies on Earth, health care records in the future can be transferred electronically from a physician in New York to another in Seattle. Providers will also be able to access up-to-date health promotion and disease prevention recommendations from the public health service.

Over 150 years ago, the United States began the industrial revolution, a movement which defined the parameters of our society up until well into this century. Today, we stand at the brink of the information revolution, and we must support bold initiatives such as this one to shape the future in which we will live.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to provide some degree of comfort to my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], by pointing out that we are not talking about new dollars. All of this money comes out of the existing authorization for NASA, for Health and Human Services, and for the National Science Foundation. So we are going to have to take this funding out of existing authorization. We are not adding to the authorization.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1757, the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993. H.R. 1757 amends the High Performance Computing Act of 1991 to broaden the application and availability of high-speed computing networks.

I would like to convey my special appreciation to both the Subcommittee on Science and the full Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for working closely with the Committee on Education and Labor to address several concerns. As a result, the bill includes language which assures the involvement of the Department of Education in the application of technology for education, makes clear that education is inclusive of early childhood education through higher education, and makes clear through report language that the applicable disciplines in education are not restricted to math, engineering, and science.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this important legislation in order to accelerate our progress in achieving a sophisticated system of technology for all of our Nation's infrastructure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, we are about to vote on the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993, a \$1.3 billion bill. I am opposed to this bill for two reasons: First, because it was brought up under suspension, and second because of its price tag.

I understand that a bill can only be brought up under suspension if it is under \$100 million dollars unless the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee waives this rule.

I wonder what makes this bill different or what is being protected that it needs to be brought up under suspension instead of the regular rules of the House. Besides this, the bill has other questionable intentions.

This bill creates an information super-highway that would digitally link America. I

agree that the Government should be involved in creating an information highway, but only to the extent of providing guidelines and standards or, in simple terms, a blueprint that industry can follow and implement. The Government should not be in the business of competing and duplicating programs that exist in the private sector.

In this bill I have counted the word "develop" over 20 times. I ask anyone to answer this question: What can the Government "develop" better than the private sector? From past experience, nothing better but definitely slower.

The real question comes down to dollars. Does the Congress need to pass a bill that authorizes \$1.3 billion to develop interfaces, test beds for digital libraries, gigabit transmission, fiber optics, switches and data storage systems. I believe the answer is no. In fact, let me give you some examples of the duplication and wasted dollars that will come by authorizing this bill.

This bill wants to initiate the development of highways that connect all universities so they can communicate. In Texas, the universities and all K-12 teachers have access to or are already connected, and the Government should take notice, it was completed without Federal funds.

Second, a company called Cablevision is turning cable TV lines into data highways for computer networks. Their goal is to allow "hospitals, schools, State and local governments to move big data files around and take advantage of the already deployed cable network."

Let me again reiterate, I am not against the objectives of the bill, I am against spending over \$1 billion for Government research and development when it already exists or is being developed by the private sector.

I am also against passing a \$1.3 billion bill under the suspension of the rules. Every Member should be held accountable for a vote that authorizes this much of the taxpayers' money when the Government is currently operating under a \$4 trillion debt.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill for these two reasons.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 1757, the National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993.

We stand on the cusp of a new era in information technology. We are only starting to understand all of this new era's implications. Within a short time, many Americans will be able to see friends and relatives who live far away, pay bills, or access the knowledge available in national libraries and research institutes, all from the comfort of their own homes. But this technology, although relatively expensive, is already available.

What is yet to come are vast information networks that will help American entrepreneurs to share ideas, enable medical doctors to confer instantly, and provide students with access to the latest research and scholarly writings. This technology has the potential to dramatically change the lives of Americans by making routine what a short time ago seemed impossible. Despite the promise of the technology, most Americans are not in a position to capitalize on its benefits.

We need not only to develop this technology but we must also make it practical for most

Americans. To do so, the goal of our policies should be to ensure access for the average American, not just those who have computer science expertise. By authorizing demonstration projects in education, health care, libraries, and public access to Government information, this bill will open the door to the new wave of information technology that has only recently been developed.

H.R. 1757 will allow average citizens to utilize the vast power of information technology. For example, in New Rochelle, NY, Iona College is developing an information access center which will not only provide K-12 teachers with hands-on experience in the power of fiber optics and multimedia techniques, but it will also allow small businesses to come in and use this equipment.

If the owner of the hat store on the corner wants to learn more about personnel management or strategic marketing, he or she will have ready access to the latest information on these subjects simply by punching it up on a computer keyboard. And once interactive fiber optics become available, the small business owner will be able to directly communicate with these experts. This program will be especially beneficial to those business owners who cannot afford their own computer equipment. By giving small businesses access to the same technologies which are being used by major corporations, we will be vastly strengthening our entire economy and enhancing the potential of the major job-creating force in our society.

Another important use of this new technology is in the health care field. The New York Medical College, in Valhalla, NY, has undertaken an ambitious project made possible in part through a 1992 HUD special purpose grant. This project will enable doctors in impoverished urban areas and distant rural areas alike to utilize the vast resources of the New York Medical College. Medical offices which cannot afford the volumes and volumes of research available at the college will be able to gain access to this information through a computer network. By reducing research duplication, this project is a truly worthwhile investment in improving care and reducing costs.

The image of a society where any family doctor can receive the advice of the foremost medical experts instantly or the owner of a small business can undertake complicated cost-benefit analysis from his or her storefront will become a reality that will substantially improve the lives of all Americans. H.R. 1757 will help ensure opportunities to utilize this technology are as widely available as possible so that all—not just a few—reap the benefits.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation and bring us one step closer to the new era of technology.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BOUCHER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1757, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks concerning H.R. 1757, the bill just under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

#### SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ACT

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 63) to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 3, line 7, strike out "waters" and insert "interests therein".

Page 4, line 16, strike out "Federal and State".

Page 4, line 23, strike out "the management, utilization, and disposal of" and insert "the management and use of".

Page 5, line 7, strike out "after" and insert "in".

Page 5, line 13, after "livestock", insert "on Federal lands".

Page 6, line 4, strike out "conform to" and insert "be consistent with".

Page 8, line 15, strike out "of the 89,270 acres" and insert "those lands within the Recreation Area".

Page 9, strike out lines 4 to 9 and insert:

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the Recreation Area by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency, except that such lands or interests owned by the State of Nevada or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

Page 9, line 11, strike out "or waters" and insert "or interests therein".

Page 10, line 1, strike out "lands, waters, and interests" and insert "lands and interests".

Page 10, line 6, strike out all after "Area" down to and including line 9 and insert "are withdrawn from—".

Page 10 strike out lines 20 to 24.

Page 11, line 1, strike out "10" and insert "9".

Page 11, line 8, strike out "in southern Nevada".

Page 11, line 9, strike out "11" and insert "10".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1340

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we seem to be jumping around here. I do not know how many more suspensions we have, but some of us are waiting on the floor to take up this China resolution. Now I see it has been postponed again.

Could the Chair give Members some idea of the schedule of these suspensions so we do not have to sit here for hours until we know when they are coming up?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will address the gentleman's request by saying the next order of business under suspension following the current business is the resolution regarding China.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 63, The Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act, was introduced by Mr. BILBRAY and passed the House in April. The legislation is very similar to a measure passed by the House in the 102d Congress but on which action was not completed prior to adjournment. The Senate has made a few technical amendments which change some of the wording, but not the substance. I urge the House to concur with these amendments.

The bill before us today would designate a 316,000-acre national recreation area in the Spring Mountains of southern Nevada. The national recreation area would encompass all of the lands of the Spring Mountains unit of the Toiyabe National Forest.

Located near two rapidly growing population centers, Las Vegas and Pahrump, the area receives approximately 5 million visitors a year. It is the only area readily accessible to southern Nevadans with forests and snow. At that hearing of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, on March 3, 1993, we learned that the resources of the Spring Mountains are impressive. Dominating the area is Mount Charleston which, at 11,918 feet, is the third highest mountain in Nevada. Vegetation includes ancient bristlecone pines, which are the oldest living things on

Earth, five vegetative life zones and 48 plant species found nowhere else in the world. Wildlife includes elk, deer, wild turkey, bighorn sheep, golden eagles, wild horses and burros, and the palmers chipmunk, which is found only in the Spring Mountains. Threatened species include the desert tortoise and Lahonton cutthroat trout. The Spring Mountains are also the beginning of the water aquifer for the city of Las Vegas.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 63 with the changes made by the Senate and, thus, protect and enhance this beautiful mountain range.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today in support of H.R. 63, which will create the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area near Las Vegas, NV.

I want to thank my friends, Mr. BILBRAY and Mrs. VUCANOVICH, who represent the district wherein the Spring Mountain area lies for seeing this legislation through to final passage. This legislation is an appropriate way to preserve the natural resources of the Spring Mountains while respecting valid existing rights and allowing a wide variety of access and recreational uses by the public.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 63.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BILBRAY], who has been a champion of this legislation. It is an important bill to his State. We appreciate the Nevada delegation working together on this.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, this is a very special day for the citizens of Las Vegas and southern Nevada. I am pleased this legislation creating the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area is ready to be presented to President Clinton and signed into law.

This legislation enjoys endorsements from a very unique group of bodies and organizations: the Nevada congressional delegation, the Nevada State Legislature's Committee on Public Lands, the Nevada Mining Association, and many local citizens and users groups as well. Especially in the case of the last few, this list is not your usual collection of allies.

However, in this unique case, all were eager to come together to support the preservation of what is known locally to be a Nevada treasure.

The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have given their legislative seals of approval to my community's wish to create the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.

This legislation could not have come about without the dedication and vision of the southern Nevada community. For more than 5 years, teams of Nevadans have worked tirelessly to coordinate widely diverse interests represented by the many users of the Spring Mountains.

Hunters, fishermen, hikers and campers, off-roaders, bikers, and ranchers all share in the benefits of this magnificent resource.

The Spring Mountains contain outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities in the immediate vicinity of one of the fastest growing urban centers in the West, Las Vegas.

The Spring Mountains hold a unique place in the lives of the people of southern Nevada.

Over 20 million visitors come to the Mt. Charleston area each year to escape the summer heat of the desert floor. In winter, these mountains offer skiing, sledding, and a full range of snow sports, just a short drive from the Las Vegas strip. For the 900,000 inhabitants of Las Vegas, the Spring Mountains offer our only forest experience.

As more and more people visit the Spring Mountains, ensuring their protection becomes critical. By providing trailheads and roads for RV's, backpackers, hikers, and offroaders, passage of this measure will greatly enhance Nevadans' existing recreational use of our public lands.

With this legislation in place, the entire southern Nevada community can protect and preserve these natural resources from the encroachment of both man and the metropolitan areas rapidly developing on both sides of this magnificent range of mountains.

I would like to reiterate and clarify for all Nevadans, our hikers, hunters, horseback riders, off-roaders, and campers that this new status will by no means restrict them from enjoying these lands as they have in the past.

It will eventually increase and improve access to this local treasure for all outdoor enthusiasts. It will also ensure that these Nevada mountains will be here for our children and our children's children to enjoy many years from now.

By creating the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area, the Spring Mountains will gain their deserved, national protection and recognition.

This elevated status will secure for this unique region the necessary Federal funds to effectively manage the area. Under present management methods, these valued resources will not be adequately preserved for future generations.

I thank Chairman VENTO and his excellent staff for their efforts and their hard work which has enabled this bill to come to its rightful conclusion, and be sent on to the President.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH].

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill which would establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in my congressional district. My colleague from Nevada, JIM BILBRAY, and I have worked to set aside for public rec-

reational purposes this beautiful area managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Spring Mountains offer unique recreational opportunities to the growing Las Vegas Valley communities just a few miles to the southeast. I agree the public lands within the boundary of the NRA are best managed for these purposes and should be withdrawn from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws.

Mr. Speaker, this is no small admission coming from one of the strongest advocates in this body for the prevention of mining opportunities on the western public lands. But, there are much better places to prospect on Nevada's public lands, and perhaps no place better suited to meet the growing needs of Las Vegas Valley residents for hiking, fishing, camping, wildlife and sportsmen's activities year-round. When the 110 degree heat hits the valley floor, the Spring Mountains offer a welcome cool respite beneath the ponderosa pines. In winter, Mount Charleston provides skiing and snowmobiling opportunities but a few minutes from the valley.

Mr. Speaker, the other body made only the most minor technical corrections to this bill as previously passed by the House. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 63 as amended so that we may send the bill on to the President for signature.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests from time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH] and the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BILBRAY] for their work on this bill and their positions in this Congress. These are technical amendments. We should pass them.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 63.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE OLYMPICS IN THE YEAR 2000 SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN CHINA**

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 188) to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic in China, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 188

Whereas the International Olympic Committee is now in the process of determining the venue of the Olympic Games in the year 2000;

Whereas the governments of the city of Beijing and of the People's Republic of China have made a proposal to the International Olympic Committee that the Summer Olympic Games in the year 2000 be held in Beijing;

Whereas the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992 specifies that the Chinese "government's human rights practices have remained repressive, falling far short of internationally accepted norms," "torture and degrading treatment of detained and imprisoned persons persisted," "conditions in all types of Chinese penal institutions are harsh and frequently degrading," and the Chinese "government still has not satisfactorily accounted for the thousands of persons throughout the country who were arrested or held in 'detention during the investigation' or 'administrative detention' status for activities related to the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations";

Whereas the Government of China has failed to respect civil liberties and, according to the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1992, "freedom of speech and self-expression remain severely restricted";

Whereas the Government of China has engaged in massive transfers of population in order to marginalize the Tibetans inside Tibet and has engaged in systematic suppression of the Tibetan people, their culture and religion;

Whereas the Government of China has imposed tighter control over religious practice and engaged in greater repression of religion;

Whereas the Government of China has engaged in ongoing pervasive human rights abuses of women and children, including the use of forced abortion and involuntary sterilizations as part of China's one child per couple policy;

Whereas the Government of China does not permit the establishment of independent Chinese organizations that publicly monitor or comment on human rights conditions in China, and Chinese authorities have refused requests by international human rights delegations to meet with political prisoners and former detainees and have expelled foreign visitors who have indicated an interest in monitoring human rights conditions;

Whereas workers in China are denied the right to organize independent trade unions and to bargain collectively, and products manufactured by forced labor have been exported to the United States;

Whereas, in the spring of 1989, then mayor of Beijing, Chen Xitong, called for a crackdown on the pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square, and on May 20, 1989, signed a martial law decree authorizing the entry of troops into the city;

Whereas Chen Xitong is currently chairman of the Beijing 2000 Olympic Bid Committee, and Mr. Chen has assured the International Olympic Committee in China's formal application that "neither now, or in the future, will there emerge in Beijing organizations opposing Beijing's bid" to host the Olympics, thus boasting of the Chinese regime's determination to crush dissent; and

Whereas holding the Olympic games in countries, such as the People's Republic of China, which engage in massive violations of human rights serves to shift the focus from the high ideals behind the Olympic tradition

and is counterproductive for the Olympic movement: Now, therefore, be it.

*Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly opposes the holding of the Olympic Summer Games in the year 2000 in the city of Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China;

(2) urges the International Olympic Committee representative in the United States to vote against holding the Olympic Summer Games in the year 2000 in the city of Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China; and

(3) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the International Olympic Committee representative in the United States with the request that it be circulated to members of the Committee.

□ 1350

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS].

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first I want to express my deep appreciation to all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have been so strongly supportive of this resolution.

I specifically want to express my appreciation to the original cosponsors of this resolution: the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], Republican whip; chairman of the Democratic caucus, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER]; the ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN]; my neighbor and colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI]; the Republican cochairman of the congressional human rights caucus, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER]; my good friend, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA]; the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]; the distinguished deputy whip, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS]; and my colleague, and my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES], a former ambassador to UNESCO.

Mr. Speaker, in 1996, we all look forward to celebrating the Olympics in Atlanta. And within less than 2 months, the International Olympic Committee will vote to decide the site of the Olympics in the year 2000.

Hard as this may be to believe, Communist China is one of the countries attempting to have the Olympics in its own city of Beijing. It is not unlike having proposals come before the Olympics Committee from other totalitarian countries. Maybe Mr. Milosevic would propose to hold the Olympics in Belgrade, notwithstanding ethnic cleansing and mass rapes, or Fidel Cas-

tro would like to have the Olympics in Havana, or perhaps Saddam Hussein in Baghdad.

The purpose of our resolution, Mr. Speaker, is to express the view of the Congress that in September of this year, given the abominable human rights record of Communist China, it would be unthinkable and unconscionable to agree to holding the Olympics, in the year 2000, in China.

I have the highest regard, Mr. Speaker, for the Chinese culture and civilization and for the Chinese people, and nothing would please me more than to be able to stand up in the future and in good conscience advocate the holding of the Olympics in Beijing in the year 2004, assuming that by the time that decision is made, China's human rights record will have improved to the point that we, in good conscience, can agree to holding the Olympics there. But not within 6 weeks.

All of the human rights abuses, that are practiced anyplace in this planet, are practiced in China. Let me just mention one, however, which is almost unique to Communist China. That, of course, is the practice of forced abortions. It is repugnant to all of us, whether we are in favor of choice or whether we are opposed to choice in this field. Forced abortions are not compatible with the concept of a civilized society.

I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Olympics do not take place in a moral or a political vacuum. I remember, as an 8-year-old boy, being glued to my radio set, listening to the reports of the Berlin Olympics and developing in my own nonpolitical child's mind an image of Berlin, and not the Germany which was so totally at variance with the reality that existed in Hitler's empire.

Do we really want to give the hundreds of millions of people across this globe the magnificent image of the Olympics 2000 unfolding in Beijing, to have the memory of Tiananmen Square totally obliterated? Is this really the hidden agenda of some who are proposing that these Olympic games, unlike all other Olympic games, take place in a moral vacuum?

I find it particularly obnoxious, Mr. Speaker, that the man designated to head Beijing's bid for Olympics 2000 is the former mayor of Beijing, who issued the order that unleashed the massacre of Tiananmen Square. It boggles the mind to observe this degree of insensitivity to the concerns of the civilized world, to have the mastermind of Tiananmen Square now guarantee the International Olympic Committee that there will be no disturbances in Beijing. Such a promise can only turn our stomachs. I am sure there would be no disturbances, because this dictatorial regime would see to it that all protesters are immediately imprisoned.

I am very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that a number of distinguished Senators, in-

cluding our distinguished former Olympian, Senator BRADLEY, are sponsoring a parallel resolution in the U.S. Senate. I would like to quote briefly from Senator BRADLEY's public testimony at a hearing, just last week, on this subject.

This topic brings together two subjects of great interest to me: China and the Olympic games. I thank you for the opportunity to make my position clear and to explain why I am so opposed to allowing China to host the Olympics in the year 2000.

One of the athletic experiences that I treasure the most is the opportunity I had to represent this country at the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. I remember the spirit of excitement and comradeship that pervaded the Olympic Village. Participating in an activity which promotes so effectively the ideas of athletic excellence, sportsmanship and fairness was a great way for me to represent my country.

It is in that spirit that nations should be awarded the Olympic games. To be selected as the site for the games is to be given a chance to put your nation on a pedestal, to associate yourself with its idealistic traditions and to broadcast these positive images around the globe. The games confer honor and respectability on the nation chosen to host them.

That is why there is never a shortage of countries eager to bid for the games, despite the large public investment required to host them. It is for this reason that the Beijing government has submitted a bid for the 2000 games. By associating itself with the positive symbols of the Olympic movement, the Chinese leadership seeks to erase the memories of Tiananmen Square and divert attention from its human rights record.

We do not believe that we should allow the Chinese Government a huge propaganda victory, while it routinely tortures and imprisons political dissidents, severely restricts freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, brutally suppresses religious practices and oppresses the native population of Tibet.

As our own State Department stressed in its 1992 human rights report, China's human rights practices have remained repressive, falling far short of internationally recognized and accepted norms.

□ 1400

I therefore strongly urge my colleagues to approve this resolution and to reject the bid of the dictatorial regime in Beijing to hold the Olympic games in China in the year 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House is really quite simple. The International Olympic Committee is considering naming the city of Beijing as the host of the year 2000 Olympic games. This is the same city where less than 4 years ago, a peaceful demonstration in support of democracy was ruthlessly crushed. Moreover, the individual in charge of securing the Beijing bid was the mayor who signed the martial law decree authorizing the troops into Tiananmen Square in 1989.

The House has before it a resolution expressing opposition to the Olympic

Committee's consideration of Beijing. Does the Olympic Committee really believe the Olympic games, a major event known for its symbolism, should be held in a nation notorious for human rights abuses, allegations of weapons proliferation, violations of sovereignty, and executions of its own people because of peaceful demonstrations? This House, a symbol of democracy worldwide, is going on record in opposition to such a preposterous idea.

I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for their strong efforts in the promotion of human rights worldwide. I strongly support the resolution, and urge Members to lend it their overwhelming support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank both gentlemen for being willing to yield time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the strongest possible support for this resolution. I want to pay a special tribute to the author of this resolution, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], for whom I have great, great admiration and respect.

The conviction and the consistency that he brings to the task of promoting human rights around the world is an inspiration to me personally, as I am sure it is to every Member of this House; I say that with all sincerity.

I urge support of this resolution and, indeed, I hope it passes unanimously. I expect to ask for a vote in order to try to get that unanimous vote. I think the issue is that important. But I cannot let this occasion pass today without noting the irony of the situation.

Here we are, preparing to pass a resolution which contains one of the most blistering indictments against the human rights practices of a foreign government that I have ever read, as well it should. I served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the gentleman for many, many years, and this is the strongest indictment that I have ever heard. That is the way it should be.

Yet, many of the Members who will vote for this resolution today—and who will congratulate themselves for a job well done—are the very same Members who voted only 5 days ago for a business-as-usual relationship with this very same foreign government, the Chinese Communist regime, the People's Republic of China. The PRC continues to enslave a fifth of the world's population, over 1 billion people, behind the deadly atheistic philosophy called com-

munist, which is still a threat to freedom and democracy everywhere in the world.

We only have to look at China and North Korea and Vietnam and Cambodia and Cuba and all of these other countries that are still enslaved under deadly atheistic communism. And then we see that the People's Republic of China is the only government in the world today that is increasing, and I repeat, increasing its spending on its military, having increased it almost 20 percent just this past year alone.

Why? America and the rest of the free world had better be asking themselves that question: Why, why, why, why, why? Mr. Speaker, I recall a former Communist dictator named Khrushchev, and I was just a young man at the time when he made a famous statement. In effect he said, "They," meaning the capitalists of the world, "will sell us the rope with which we will hang all of them," or something like that. I am sure the gentleman remembers it.

Mr. Speaker, again, with a fifth of the world enslaved under communism in China, I think it is about time that we not only pass this resolution, but that we also pay attention to what is happening over there and rethink our entire Asia policy. I urge unanimous support of this resolution.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for their leadership on this very, very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, the People's Republic of China has one of the worst human rights records in the world. Courageous Chinese activists who often pay a heavy price for speaking out, the State Department and independent human rights organizations have documented the far-reaching abuses in China. However, because China does not permit independent monitoring of its human rights activities, the abuses which are documented are only the tip of the iceberg of a pervasive government policy which seeks to control and suppress all aspects of an individual's life. In China today, workers have no rights, prisoners are tortured and beaten, religious expression is tightly controlled, many brave souls have been martyred, some are close to death in prisons as we speak, and a vast network of gulags, filled to overflowing with political prisoners, use forced labor to make goods for cheap export.

Now China wants to host an Olympic extravaganza in the summer of 2000. To

permit this would make us party to a despicable showcase of hypocrisy.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution wisely urges the International Olympic Committee to seek a host more suitable to represent the Olympic spirit. It also sends a message to the Chinese Government that the United States and the world will not reward them for their past and present violations of internationally acceptable standards for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, if there is any doubt that the Chinese Government does not interfere with the most intimate aspects of human life, we only need to consider its coercive one child per couple population control policy, the most barbaric attack on women, children—the family—in the history of the world. This odious policy denies couples the right to determine the number and spacing of their children. Each couple is allowed only one child and the state further invades a couple's prerogative by dictating when, pursuant to an offensive birth quota system. Those who fail to follow the government's draconian policy are subjected to forced abortions, beatings, fines, confiscation or destruction of property, and heavy taxation. Under the Chinese system, if a child is not approved by the state, the child is murdered and the parents are cruelly punished.

Although the Chinese authorities deny that their population control policy is coercive—they deny all violations of rights—a recent story in the New York Times, which I have submitted to the RECORD, further documents vividly the tragic truth. On December 30, 1992, Li Qiuliang was 7 months pregnant. The local family planning official required that Ms. Li have her child in 1992 to meet the local quota. To enforce the policy Ms. Li was taken to an unsanitary first-aid station where the official ordered labor to be induced, over the protests of her family and doctor. The baby died 9 hours later and Ms. Li, who almost died during labor, is now incapacitated.

Millions of women like Ms. Li have been subjected to the abuse of this birth quota policy.

When I think of my own family, my four children, I am moved for the millions of Chinese who will never have the opportunity to choose the number of children they will have. If my wife and I lived in China, three of our kids would have been murdered by the Government. My concern over this issue is not academic nor political, it is intensely personal as I put myself in their situation.

The Chinese Government's birth quota policy is an affront against women. An article in last week's New York Times indicates that there is an alarming imbalance in the number of boys being born compared with the number of girls—118 boys are born for every 100 girls and 12 percent of all females are aborted or unaccounted for.

The use of ultrasound to determine the gender of the child in womb is increasingly on the rise because parents, faced with the government-ordered mandate of having only one child, place a higher value on having a male child than female. Even the title of the New York Times article expresses the utter disregard that the Chinese people are developing toward having girls: "Peasants of China Discover New Way to Weed Out Girls;" as if little girls were the weeds of the earth, simply to be uprooted and tossed into the trash bin.

This policy is a crime against women and children, it is an affront to the most fundamental of all rights, the right to life itself. Even Secretary of State Christopher called this coercive policy "really very abhorrent." Yet even with all the evidence, the Chinese Government continues to say that this policy is completely voluntary. If this were true, there would not be so many Chinese seeking asylum in the West so that they can escape this abuse.

The Chinese Government not only controls the bodies of its citizens through this coercive birth quota policy, it attempts to control the minds and beliefs of its people through religious discrimination and persecution. Last week I submitted for the RECORD a list of over 100 men and women, mostly Catholic and Protestant clergy who are currently in prison, being detained, or suffering harassment at the hands of the Chinese Government. Some who are elderly are currently being detained in old age homes where the government claims they are being cared for. Given the condition of a body of an elderly bishop who died while being detained, I can only wonder what type of care these people, whose only crime is adherence to the Christian faith, are receiving.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few examples of the violence that the people of China experience at the hand of their government. Now China wants to be rewarded by the international community with the opportunity to host the Olympics in 2000.

The Olympics stand as a symbol of all that is good in international competition and cooperation. They afford the host nations the opportunity to speak to the world of hospitality, good cooperation, and the triumph of the human spirit. To reward China with the opportunity to host the Olympics would be a gross mistake.

□ 1410

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time. I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], chairman of the subcommittee, for his good work, as well as our ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor,

and the ranking member of the Committee on Rules. But I must say I disagree with them about this legislation and the effect that it will have, and so I rise to oppose it.

It was, as I recall, a Supreme Court Justice who had the habit in the morning when he would pick up his early newspaper to set aside the front page section and go immediately to the sports page, and when he asked why he had that habit he said, "Well, I prefer to read about people's successes first thing in the morning. I'll get around to their failures a little later in the day when I'm better up to it." Perhaps that delineates the difference between sports and politics. I am not sure in this instance that they are not like oil and water, and that we are incorrectly trying to mix them.

Are human rights important? Absolutely. Has China violated human rights? Yes, and they are wrong in doing that. But that is not the question before us now.

The question is whether or not we can help to change that by either boycotting the games, or as this resolution would say, put the House on record as saying the games should not be held in China. Some would have suggested and in fact did suggest on the floor here not long ago that it was a mistake for us to be involved in the Berlin games because of Naziism. What does America and the world remember of the Berlin games? Naziism? No. Jesse Owens, and the success of an American sports hero. America was right to have taken part in those games.

I may have cast many wrong votes since I have been in the House, but one vote I recognize was a vote that former President Jimmy Carter asked for, and that was to boycott the Moscow games. America did boycott them. I voted with President Carter and the vast majority of the Members of this House, and I have come to believe that that vote and that boycott was a mistake. It was a moot act on behalf of the United States. It disappointed our wonderful athletes, and it helped keep the Iron Curtain in place.

Let us not let another Iron Curtain descend this time, walling off freedom, and discussion, and sports, and coalition building, walling off the world's most populous nation, China. I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER].

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, in 7 years Deng Xiaoping will be 95 years old. Will he be gone? Who knows? Will China have changed? Who knows? Will the rule of law, and basic human rights, the right of free speech, the right to worship as one chooses have taken hold in China? Who knows?

The decision of who will host the Olympics in the year 2000 must be made soon. The judgment of where the world's focus will be when the nations of the world send their athletes to compete some seven summers from now must be made based on what we know today.

What we know today is that China has never apologized for Tiananmen Square, has never apologized for the slaughter of hundreds of innocent students and academics and others longing for greater freedom, demonstrating peacefully for political freedom in a country that has none.

What we know is that today China holds thousands of political prisoners. What we know, Mr. Speaker, is that today's China uses prison labor to produce products which unfairly compete with those produced in societies like our own.

What we know is that today's China represses religious observance.

What we know is that today's China condones female infanticide and forced abortion.

What we know is that today's China sells weapons to rogue regimes around the world.

And what we know is that today's China is branded as a major human rights abuser by every credible human rights organization on Earth.

Should such a China be rewarded with the 2000 Olympics? Should today's China which says that human rights are an internal affair, and that standards of human rights are subject to cultural relativism be so rewarded?

Mr. Speaker, no. No, we cannot reward such a China.

We hope and pray that there will be a new China by the year 2000, that the political repressors will have gone, and that there will be a new regime and a new day in China. But we have no assurance that that will occur.

I commend the gentleman from California, the gentleman from New York, and all of those who have offered this resolution, because this is the right position for the United States to take. We must say no. China must join the world of civilized nations that live according to the rule of law, that respect human dignity, that protect individuals against excesses of the state. And when such a China emerges we will be more than happy to say yes, China should have the Olympics, China should be the host, China is a part of the world of civilized nations.

Until then, Mr. Speaker, no. No, China must not have the Olympics in the year 2000.

I urge Members to vote for this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support for House Resolution 188 and I commend the gentleman from

California [Mr. LANTOS], the cochairman of our human rights caucus for introducing this important, timely legislation. I am pleased to join with him as a cosponsor of this initiative.

It is an outrage that a Communist nation which continues to violently suppress its own people, threatens Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the entire region with an enormous arms buildup, and sells nuclear and missile technology to tyrants around the globe, would suggest that its bloodstained capital host a global celebration.

It is especially insulting that the mayor of Beijing who signed the martial law decree authorizing the entry of troops into Tiananmen Square in 1989, is currently chairman of Beijing's 2000 Olympic bid committee.

Mr. Speaker, the notion to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Beijing should be treated more like a bad joke than any serious proposition. Accordingly, I fully support House Resolution 188 and I urge my colleagues to support this measure opposing selecting Beijing as the site for the Olympics in the year 2000.

□ 1420

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of my distinguished colleagues for their most eloquent and much-appreciated support.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with those who argue that we should have more contact with China, but I do not believe that having more contact with China means allowing this dictatorial regime to reap the benefits associated with securing the Olympics.

I would like to remind my colleagues that just before the 1990 Asian games that were held in Beijing, almost a million people were arrested by Chinese Communist public security authorities to prevent any disruption. Were we to hold the games, the Olympic games, in Beijing, this would be an enormous setback for the international Olympic movement.

We must not allow the Olympics to be associated with the dictatorial totalitarian regime. We must not stand idly by and allow this to happen.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post, in a recent editorial, came to the same conclusion, and I would like to quote its concluding paragraph:

China took a chance by putting in its 2000 bid, and to lose our might embarrass sponsors of the initiative. But there is a useful lesson to be learned: This is 1993. The world is changing. Large-scale systemic human rights violations are incompatible with the conduct expected of a nation seeking status as a late-20th century Olympics host. It is nice to think of sport as a high community united by devotion to individual achievement. It is more realistic and urgent to see human rights as a higher community united by devotion to individual dignity. How exciting and wonderful it would be to have China earn the Olympics of 2004.

Mr. HAMILTON. House Resolution 188 demonstrates once again the commitment of the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] to human rights issues and principles. I commend the gentleman for his strong leadership on this issue.

The committee received a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Wendy Sherman stating the administration's view on House Resolution 188. I would like to include Ms. Sherman's letter in the RECORD.

This resolution reflects the principle that the Olympic games and the abuse of human rights do not mix. Hosting the Olympic games is not a right of great power status but a privilege earned by civilized behavior. I am pleased that the administration endorses this principle. I know that the American people support it.

The resolution sends a powerful signal prior to the International Olympic Committee's decision scheduled for September on the site for the Summer Olympics in the year 2000. It also makes a statement about human rights principles and priorities that should endure beyond the present debate. I urge its adoption.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, July 20, 1993.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter responds to your committee's request for views on H. Res. 188, expressing the sense of the House that the 2000 Olympics should not be held in the Beijing or elsewhere in China.

The Administration has made protection of human rights a fundamental tenet of its foreign policy. In particular, the Administration has expressed deep concern about the human rights situation in China. On May 28, the President signed an historic Executive Order conditioning for the first time most favored nation tariff treatment for China on significant overall progress in China's human rights performance.

During the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna last month, the United States delegation publicly opposed efforts by China to limit freedom of speech by the Dalai Lama at a parallel forum of non-governmental organizations.

During the months ahead the United States intends to step up its efforts to persuade Chinese leaders to end human rights abuses. In particular it will press for the release of political prisoners, for a full accounting of those killed or imprisoned in the post-1989 crackdown on the democracy movement, for access to Chinese prisons by impartial international observers, and for evidence of significant progress on other issues highlighted by the President in his MFN executive order. These issues will be raised in a series of high-level meetings by Administration officials, beginning next month with a visit to China by Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs John Shattuck. The Administration intends to emphasize repeatedly to the Chinese leadership that significant human rights progress must occur if the current favored trading relations are to be extended.

Given the prestige that hosting the Olympic games confers on the host country as well as the goal of the Olympics to foster comity among nations, the Administration strongly believes that a country's human rights performance should be an important factor in the selection of a site for the 2000 Olympics. We welcome the statement by

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch that the IOC will closely consider human rights in making its site selection. To that end the United States communicated to the International Olympic Committee, through the U.S. Committee member, our views by providing copies of our 1992 human rights reports on all candidates to host the 2000 Olympics.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this letter.

I hope we have been responsive to your inquiry. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor and strong supporter of House Resolution 188, expressing the sense of the House that the Olympic games in the year 2000 should not be held in Beijing. As you know, a decision on a site for the games will be made within the next 3 months, and China is a leading candidate. Our resolution urges United States officials on the International Olympic Committee to vote against China's bid to host the Olympic games.

Mr. Speaker, all of us remember the massacre that took place in Tiananmen Square just 4 short years ago. In 1989, a year when the winds of democracy and freedom were sweeping the world, Chinese authorities persecuted and slaughtered thousands of brave civilians who had dared to challenge their policies. After the massacre a massive witch-hunt ensued; hundreds were summarily detained, and later dozens were executed. I raise these issues, Mr. Speaker, because they are not ancient history. The people responsible for the Tiananmen Square massacre are still the leaders of China today.

China is a society that remains tense, ruled by a government that has been successful in quashing virtually all open expression of dissent. Systematically depriving its citizens of any possibility to exercise the most fundamental human rights and robbing them of the social and economic rights it claims to champion, China is a nation engaged in a dangerous waiting game, each citizen seeking to outlive a regime almost universally viewed as illegitimate.

Our President has sought to extend most-favored-nation trade status to China for at least 1 year, and this body has overwhelmingly supported him. But implicit in our support is the understanding that 1 year from this time, China's human rights practices will be subject to serious scrutiny, and our trading relations reviewed. This is a not a question of the United States imposing its values and standards on a sovereign state. We are talking about basic notions of human rights and freedoms which the Chinese has itself endorsed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We have served notice to the Chinese authorities that our words will be matched by actions, that our own strong commitment to human rights and democracy will play an integral role in our foreign policy. We have given them 1 year to manifest action of their own.

Mr. Speaker, it is my strong hope that the Chinese authorities will rise to the challenge of

history. It is my strong hope that the Chinese Government will recognize at last that true security and stability can only be achieved when respect for individual human rights is guaranteed. But until we see evidence of that recognition, until we see tangible improvement in what is by all accounts an atrocious human rights performance, then we must refrain from taking actions which grant legitimacy and sustenance to that brutal regime. To honor today's Beijing with the 2000 Olympic games—a year ripe with symbolic prestige and glamour—is dangerously perverse and premature. The Olympic games are a time-honored celebration of individual triumph and strength, of the human spirit, of national pride. How can we entrust this event to a state whose policies are directly opposed to the values the Olympics represent? If we see significant improvement in the years ahead, then China's bid to host could be considered. But to take this step today is a mistake.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support on House Resolution 188.

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my esteemed colleague, Mr. LANTOS, for authorizing House Resolution 188, which provides this Congress with the opportunity to focus our attention on the issue of human rights in China.

I have been a consistent supporter of free trade with China, and, I have voted against conditioning our most-favored-nation status with China. But, I rise today to support the resolution by my esteemed colleague, TOM LANTOS, communicating the serious concern of the U.S. Congress for China's human rights record. I feel that it is most appropriate, now that the United States has renewed most-favored-nation trade status with China, to remind our friends in China that privileged trading relationships must be based upon strong practices of human rights and justice.

As a member of the newly formed Congressional Task Force on United States-China Policy, I believe that we must encourage the leaders in Beijing to improve the treatment of their own people, to conduct economic relations with the rest of the world on a free and fair basis, and to refrain from destabilizing delicate regional conflicts by the profit-driven export of weapons of mass destruction, and the technology to produce them.

I support House Resolution 188 and believe that it sends an important message of United States policy, and of human decency, to the leaders of the People's Republic of China.

In order to participate in international activities, such as hosting the Olympic games, standards of human rights are criteria which will, and must be considered, by all free nations.

I urge that the leadership of the People's Republic of China, hear the statement being made by this resolution. The U.S. House of Representatives is on record: Systematic human rights violations by any nation, will be seen as a barrier that will prevent that nation from full participation in cooperative activities with the democratic people of this world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues' support for House Resolution 188.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my opposition to the People's Republic of China hosting the summer Olympic games in the year 2000.

The Olympic games were revived in 1896 to promote an interest in education and culture, and improve international understanding through the medium of athletics. The modern Olympic games have since grown greatly in stature and prestige, and, by virtue of that stature and prestige, seem to confer the world's approval on any nation privileged to host the games. I feel strongly that the People's Republic of China does not yet warrant such implicit international approval.

One of the world's worst violators of basic human rights, the Beijing Government:

Refuses to fully account for the thousands of persons who were arrested and detained in relation to the prodemocracy demonstrations of 1989;

Fails to respect civil liberties and continues to severely restrict speech and self-expression;

Engages in massive transfers of population in order to marginalize the Tibetans inside Tibet, and continues its efforts to suppress the Tibetan people and destroy their culture and religion;

Imposes tight control over religious practice and engages in greater repression of religion;

Prohibits the establishment of independent organizations to publicly monitor and comment on human rights conditions in China;

Refuses requests by international human rights delegations to meet with political prisoners and former detainees, and expels foreign visitors who express similar interests; and

Denies its workers the right to organize independent trade unions and to bargain collectively.

In addition to the above abuses and violations of internationally accepted norms of human rights, the former mayor of Beijing, Chen Xitong, the man who called for the crackdown of prodemocracy demonstrators and who signed the martial law decree authorizing the entry into Beijing of the troops that enforced the crackdown, is the Chair of the Beijing 2000 Olympic Bid Committee.

I strongly urge the House of Representatives adopt a resolution informing the International Olympic Committee that it opposes having the People's Republic of China host the Olympic summer games in the year 2000.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 188, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

The votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1757, by the yeas and nays; and House Resolution 188, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 229

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor from the bill, House Joint Resolution 229, Cost of Government Day. While I support the intent of this legislation, I have made a commitment not to cosponsor commemorative legislation.

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

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1993

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1757, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BUCHER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1757, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 326, nays 61, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 365]

YEAS—326

Abercrombie	Barca	Bevill
Allard	Barcia	Bilbray
Andrews (ME)	Barlow	Bishop
Andrews (NJ)	Barrett (WI)	Blackwell
Andrews (TX)	Bartlett	Billey
Applegate	Barton	Blute
Bacchus (FL)	Bateman	Boehlert
Baessler	Becerra	Bonior
Baker (CA)	Bellenson	Borski
Ballenger	Bereuter	Boucher

Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (CA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cantwell  
Cardin  
Carr  
Castle  
Chapman  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coleman  
Collins (MI)  
Condit  
Coppersmith  
Costello  
Coyne  
Crapo  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Darden  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dixon  
Dooley  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards (CA)  
Edwards (TX)  
Emerson  
Engel  
English (AZ)  
English (OK)  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Ewing  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Filner  
Fish  
Flake  
Foglietta  
Fowler  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallely  
Gallo  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Glickman  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Grams  
Grandy  
Green  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamburg  
Hamilton  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hoagland  
Hobson

Holden  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Huffington  
Hughes  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Insole  
Istook  
Jacobs  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnston  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
King  
Klecza  
Klein  
Klink  
Klug  
Kopetski  
Kreidler  
LaFalce  
Lambert  
Lancaster  
Lantos  
LaRocco  
Laughlin  
Lazio  
Leach  
Lehman  
Levin  
Levy  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lloyd  
Long  
Lowe  
Machtley  
Maloney  
Mann  
Margolies-  
Mezvinsky  
Marky  
Martinez  
Matsui  
Mazzoli  
McCloskey  
McCrery  
McCurdy  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McKinney  
McMillan  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Meyers  
Miller (CA)  
Mineta  
Minge  
Mink  
Molinar  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moran  
Morella  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Natcher  
Neal (MA)  
Neal (NC)  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Penny  
Peterson (FL)  
Peterson (MN)

Pickett  
Pickle  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Ravenel  
Reed  
Regula  
Reynolds  
Richardson  
Roberts  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Roth  
Roukema  
Rowland  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sangmeister  
Santorum  
Sarpalius  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schenk  
Schiff  
Schroeder  
Schumer  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shepherd  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slattery  
Slaughter  
Smith (IA)  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Snowe  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Studds  
Stupak  
Swett  
Swift  
Synar  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Tejeda  
Thomas (CA)  
Thompson  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Torkildsen  
Torres  
Traffant  
Tucker  
Unsoeld  
Upton  
Valentine  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Walsh  
Washington  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weldon  
Wheat  
Whitten  
Williams

Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf

Woolsey  
Wyden  
Wynn

Yates  
Young (FL)  
Zimmer

## NAYS—61

Archer  
Armey  
Bachus (AL)  
Barrett (NE)  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bunning  
Burton  
Callahan  
Canady  
Coble  
Collins (GA)  
Combest  
Cox  
Crane  
Dickey  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Everett

Goss  
Greenwood  
Hancock  
Hansen  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hoekstra  
Hoke  
Hutchinson  
Inglis  
Inhofe  
Johnson, Sam  
Kasich  
Kingston  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kyl  
Linder  
Livingston  
Manzullo  
McKeon

McNulty  
Mica  
Michel  
Miller (FL)  
Moorhead  
Myers  
Nussle  
Petri  
Pombo  
Royce  
Schaefer  
Shuster  
Smith (OR)  
Solomon  
Spence  
Stump  
Thomas (WY)  
Young (AK)  
Zeliff

## NOT VOTING—47

Ackerman  
Baker (LA)  
Bentley  
Berman  
Bilirakis  
Brooks  
Bryant  
Buyer  
Collins (IL)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Cramer  
DeLay  
Derrick  
Dingell  
Fingerhut

Ford (MI)  
Ford (TN)  
Gillmor  
Hefner  
Henry  
Hochbrueckner  
Hutto  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Kennedy  
Lewis (FL)  
Lightfoot  
Manton  
McCandless  
McCollum  
McDade

Mfume  
Moakley  
Owens  
Packard  
Pelosi  
Quillen  
Ridge  
Rostenkowski  
Sharp  
Stokes  
Sundquist  
Taylor (NC)  
Torricelli  
Towns  
Viscosky

## □ 1447

Messrs. HUTCHINSON, CANADY, PETRI, KASICH, and SPENCE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. HILLIARD, SMITH of Michigan, PICKETT, and PAXON changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

## EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE OLYMPICS IN THE YEAR 2000 SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 188, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 188, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 287, nays 99, answered "present" 2, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 366]

## YEAS—287

Abercrombie  
Allard  
Andrews (ME)  
Andrews (NJ)  
Andrews (TX)  
Applegate  
Army  
Bacchus (FL)  
Bachus (AL)  
Baker (CA)  
Ballenger  
Barca  
Barcia  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Beilenson  
Bereuter  
Bevill  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blackwell  
Bliley  
Blute  
Boehert  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Borski  
Boucher  
Browder  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Bunning  
Burton  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Camp  
Canady  
Cantwell  
Cardin  
Carr  
Castle  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Combest  
Condit  
Coppersmith  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Crapo  
Cunningham  
Danner  
de la Garza  
DeLauro  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dixon  
Dicks  
Dunn  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Durbin  
Edwards (CA)  
Edwards (TX)  
Emerson  
Engel  
English (AZ)  
Eshoo

Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fawell  
Fazio  
Fields (LA)  
Fields (TX)  
Filner  
Fish  
Flake  
Foglietta  
Fowler  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Frost  
Furse  
Gallely  
Gallo  
Gejdenson  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Gingrich  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Grams  
Grandy  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamburg  
Hamilton  
Harman  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Hefley  
Hinchey  
Hobson  
Holden  
Horn  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Huffington  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Inglis  
Inhofe  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Kasich  
Kildee  
King  
Kingston  
Klecza  
Klein  
Klug  
Kopetski  
Kyl  
LaFalce  
Lambert  
Lancaster  
Lantos  
LaRocco  
Lazio  
Lehman  
Levin  
Levy  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
Livingston

Lloyd  
Long  
Lowey  
Machtley  
Maloney  
Mann  
Manzullo  
Margolies-  
Mezvinsky  
Markey  
Matsui  
Mazzoli  
McCloskey  
McCrery  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McKeon  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Menendez  
Meyers  
Michel  
Miller (CA)  
Mineta  
Mink  
Molinar  
Mollohan  
Moorhead  
Moran  
Morella  
Murtha  
Murphy  
Nadler  
Natcher  
Neal (MA)  
Neal (NC)  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Pallone  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (VA)  
Peterson (FL)  
Petri  
Pombo  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Ravenel  
Reed  
Regula  
Reynolds  
Richardson  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Rowland  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Sabo  
Sanders  
Sangmeister  
Santorum  
Sarpalius  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schenk  
Schiff  
Schroeder

Schumer	Stupak	Velazquez
Scott	Swett	Vento
Sensenbrenner	Swift	Walker
Serrano	Synar	Walsh
Shays	Talent	Waters
Sisisky	Tauzin	Waxman
Skeen	Taylor (MS)	Wheat
Skelton	Tejeda	Whitten
Slaughter	Thomas (CA)	Wilson
Smith (NJ)	Thomas (WY)	Wise
Smith (TX)	Thompson	Wolf
Snowe	Thornton	Woolsey
Solomon	Torkildsen	Wyden
Spratt	Torres	Wynn
Stark	Tucker	Young (AK)
Stearns	Unsoeld	Young (FL)
Strickland	Upton	Zeliff
Studds	Valentine	Zimmer

NAYS—99

Archer	Hughes	Parker
Baesler	Hyde	Payne (NJ)
Barlow	Inlee	Penny
Bateman	Istook	Peterson (MN)
Boehner	Jacobs	Pickett
Brewster	Johnson (GA)	Pickle
Brown (CA)	Johnson (SD)	Pomeroy
Callahan	Johnston	Roberts
Chapman	Kanjorski	Roemer
Clement	Kennelly	Roth
Collins (MI)	Kim	Roukema
Crane	Klink	Schaefer
Darden	Knollenberg	Shaw
Deal	Kolbe	Shepherd
DeFazio	Kreidler	Shuster
Delums	Laughlin	Skaggs
Dooley	Leach	Slattery
Dreier	Lewis (CA)	Smith (IA)
English (OK)	Martinez	Smith (MI)
Franks (NJ)	McCurdy	Smith (OR)
Gekas	McDermott	Spence
Gibbons	McKinney	Stenholm
Glickman	McMillan	Stump
Gonzalez	Meek	Tanner
Goss	Mica	Thurman
Green	Miller (FL)	Trafficant
Hansen	Montgomery	Volkmer
Hastert	Murphy	Vucanovich
Herger	Myers	Washington
Hilliard	Nussle	Watt
Hoagland	Ortiz	Weldon
Hoekstra	Orton	Williams
Hoke	Oxley	Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Becerra	Minge
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NOT VOTING—46

Ackerman	Ford (TN)	Moakley
Baker (LA)	Gillmor	Owens
Bentley	Hefner	Packard
Berman	Henry	Pelosi
Brooks	Hochbrueckner	Quillen
Bryant	Hutto	Ridge
Buyer	Jefferson	Rostenkowski
Collins (IL)	Kaptur	Sharp
Conyers	Kennedy	Stokes
Cooper	Lewis (FL)	Sundquist
Cramer	Lightfoot	Taylor (NC)
DeLay	Manton	Torricelli
Derrick	McCandless	Towns
Dingell	McCollum	Visclosky
Fingerhut	McDade	
Ford (MI)	Mfume	

□ 1458

Messrs. PAYNE of New Jersey, ENGLISH of Oklahoma, HERGER, SMITH of Michigan, and LEWIS of California, and Mrs. ROUKEMA changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. POMBO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the following rollcall vote, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote numbered 366.

I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote number 365.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was away from the House on official leave of absence. Therefore, I would like to place in the RECORD how I would have voted on the following votes:

Rollcall No. 365, "aye."  
Rollcall No. 366, "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was not present during the House session. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 1757, the National Information Infrastructure Act, and "yes" on House Resolution 188, expressing the sense of the House that the Olympics in the year 2000 should not be held in China.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in Florida, I was not able to return today in time for two rollcall votes.

Had I been here, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 1757, the National Information Infrastructure Act.

I also would have voted "aye" on House Resolution 188, expressing the sense of the House that the Olympics should not be held in Beijing, or anywhere else in the People's Republic of China.

□ 1500

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 111) to designate August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object, and I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], Cochairman of

the Helsinki Commission, for an explanation of this measure.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as Cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I am pleased that the House is taking up the pending resolution requesting and authorizing the President to designate August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

On August 1, 1975, the leaders of 35 countries gathered in Helsinki, Finland, to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Final Act encompasses human rights and fundamental freedom as well as military security, trade, economic cooperation, environment concerns, scientific and cultural exchanges. The Final Act has been a vehicle for the promotion and preservation of human rights for the past 18 years. Since its inception, the Final Act has consistently served as a benchmark by which other countries' human rights records are measured. It has been an effective tool for constructive change.

Human rights have been the cornerstone of the Helsinki process. By signing the Final Act the participating states have recognized and affirmed that human rights and fundamental freedoms are the unalienable right of all human beings regardless of their national origin, race, religion, or gender. The CSCE remains vigilant and committed to human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and has consistently encouraged peaceful change through free and fair elections.

Throughout its history, the CSCE has served as a forum through which human rights cases could be aired. Hundreds of political prisoners have been released and families reunited as a result of the moral suasion brought to bear against offending states. The Helsinki process was a critical factor in bridging the gap that artificially divided Europe for nearly a half century.

Today, the number of signatory states has increased to 53 fully participating states with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia participating in the process as an observer. Although the cold war has ended, many of the newly independent states are faced with perhaps greater challenges than their predecessors. The collapse of the totalitarian Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has dramatically changed the CSCE and the political dynamics of the member states. The disintegration of the Communist bloc has, at the same time, allowed long-suppressed ethnic and religious animosities, extreme nationalism, territorial aggression, and xenophobia to rise to the surface. In many ways, the violation of human rights in Europe has never been worse in the post-World-War period.

In the former Yugoslavia, innocent people in Bosnia and Herzegovina have

been systematically and brutally murdered, raped, and forcibly displaced as a result of armed Serb and Croat aggression. In the Caucasus, thousands of Armenians and Azeris have been killed in fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, and in the Central Asian State of Tajikistan civil war continues to claim countless lives. Egregious human rights abuses have been reported in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation reaffirms and asserts the United States' commitment to the fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords by all the signatory states. It expresses the Congress' belief that human rights and foreign policy cannot be mutually exclusive. I thank my colleagues who joined me in sponsoring this resolution for their support and look forward to the timely adoption of this resolution.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me congratulate the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], two of this body's strongest, outspoken proponents of the rule of law and of the observance of human rights.

I also note on the floor a member of the Helsinki Commission, my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], who is the cochairman, along with the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS] of the human rights caucus.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], cochairman of the human rights caucus.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as one of the original sponsors of the resolution, I rise in strong support of Senate Joint Resolution 111, which designates August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day."

I commend the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and so many others who have taken very strong positions in support of this legislation.

With the adoption of this resolution, we are again reminded of the historic achievements which were made with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act on August 1, 1975. Nations which signed this important document pledged to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to strengthen democratic institutions in their countries.

Since that time, the Helsinki process has made an important contribution in fostering respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in much of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

□ 1510

Today, with ethnic tension and civil unrest on the rise in Central and Eastern Europe and with the tragic conflict

in the former Yugoslavia and in Central Asian Republics ongoing, it is imperative that the commitment of the United States to the Helsinki process is reaffirmed. Our country, as the only remaining superpower in the world, has a responsibility to lead. We should take the opportunity to promote our values—freedom, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law—in order to help the spread of democratic principles in countries around the world. The Helsinki process provides us with a framework to advance the goals which we share with most of the signatory states of the Helsinki accords for a free, peaceful, and democratic Europe.

Mr. Speaker, one of the smartest public policy initiatives taken in this body was when Millicent Fenwick, a Representative from New Jersey, 18 years ago proposed the Helsinki Commission. It was a proposal to bring together representatives of the executive and legislative branches into a single body that would institutionalize our commitment to the Helsinki process, and particularly to the basket on human rights. Constitutional questions were raised as to whether the executive and legislative branches could come together in this way, but Millicent Fenwick persevered and overcame those objections, and got the legislation passed to create the commission.

The commission has been successful beyond her fondest dreams. It has kept the issues of human rights under the Helsinki Accords before us. It has kept our focus on them. It has kept us working to advance the cause and pressure Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to stop human rights abuses through all these years.

Mrs. Fenwick served so ably here. She passed away a few years ago, Mr. Speaker, but she leaves the Helsinki Commission as one of her greatest legacies. It is a model for legislation I have instituted to create a similar commission to keep our focus on sustainable development, a Rio Commission that I hope we can adopt and can follow to keep that subject before this body in the same way that human rights have been in our focus for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important resolution. I commend the leaders who have brought it before us. It should be adopted and I urge every Member to support it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I thank the gentleman for his supportive remarks.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], the cochairman of the caucus on human rights.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER]

and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for bringing this important issue to our attention, and I strongly urge the approval of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include for the RECORD a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service which relates to this issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE  
AND CIVIL SERVICE,  
Washington, DC, July 23, 1993.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House  
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of July 23, 1993, I am pleased to advise you that this Committee is willing to waive consideration, without prejudice to its jurisdiction, of S.J. Res. 111 ("Helsinki Human Rights Day"), which has been jointly referred to our Committees. I have no objection to your requesting the House to consider this matter.

With kind regards,  
Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. CLAY,  
Chairman.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I rise in enthusiastic support of Senate Joint Resolution 111 which designates August 1, 1993, as Helsinki Human Rights Day. That day will commemorate the unique, notable contribution which the Helsinki accords have made toward the remarkable developments we have seen in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It will afford the citizens of the United States an opportunity to reflect on those human rights enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki accords, rights which have guided the development of this country throughout its long and honorable history.

While we justly celebrate the significant advances made in the cause of democracy and of the widespread enjoyment of human rights in so much of Europe, we cannot help but note those regions where ethnic and nationalist tensions have spurred conflict. In the former Yugoslavia, Tajikistan, Nagorno-Karabakh, and the Republic of Georgia, the eruption of long submerged hostilities remind us that the full promise of the Helsinki agreement remains to be fulfilled.

We hope and pray that as we commemorate the signing of the Helsinki accords, each of us will renew our commitment to human rights and democracy and redouble our efforts to work with the citizens in other signatory states to ensure that this important document which provides the backbone for a peaceful, harmonious and prosperous Europe, is universally respected.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 111.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the resolution designating August 1, 1993, as Helsinki

Human Rights Day, in celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords, is a worthy and appropriate measure.

The pledges and commitments made at Helsinki 18 years ago raised the meaning of the cold war to a higher plateau, undermining the legitimacy of those nations which violate human rights and deny basic freedoms.

The dissolution of the Soviet Empire has unleashed old animosities, some festering for decades and centuries, with the principles of Helsinki being tested and violated. Peoples of Europe, and signatories to the CSCE, must know the United States remains committed to the principles of Helsinki. This resolution reaffirms that ongoing commitment to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and emphasizes our belief that much more needs to be done. The battle for freedom won a great victory with the dissolution of the Soviet Empire, but the war for human rights and democracy is still being waged and has yet to be won. The mission of the CSCE is more important than ever, and I urge my colleagues to lend this fine resolution their full support.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 111

Whereas August 1, 1993, is the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (hereafter referred to as the "Helsinki Accords");

Whereas the participating States have declared that "the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the strengthening of democratic institutions continue to be a vital basis for our comprehensive security";

Whereas the participating States have declared that "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, democracy, the rule of law, economic liberty, social justice, and environmental responsibility are our common aims";

Whereas the participating States have acknowledged that "there is still much work to be done in building democratic and pluralistic societies, where diversity is fully protected and respected in practice";

Whereas the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina has resulted in organized, systematic, and premeditated war crimes and genocide and threatens stability and security in Europe;

Whereas growing ethnic tensions, civil unrest, and egregious human rights violations in several of the newly admitted CSCE states, most notably in Tajikistan, are resulting in significant violations of CSCE commitments; and

Whereas the CSCE has contributed to positive developments in Europe by promoting and furthering respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals and groups and provides an appropriate framework for the further development of such rights and freedoms and genuine security and cooperation among the participating States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### SECTION 1. HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—August 1, 1993, the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is designated as "Helsinki Human Rights Day".

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation reasserting America's commitment to full implementation of the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords, urging all signatory States to abide by their obligations under the Helsinki Accords, and encouraging the people of the United States to join the President and Congress in observance of Helsinki Human Rights Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

(c) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The President is requested to convey to all signatories of the Helsinki Accords that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be a vital element of further progress in the ongoing Helsinki process; and to develop new proposals to advance the human rights objectives of the Helsinki process, and in so doing to address the major problems that remain.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL.

The Secretary of State is directed to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the Ambassadors or representatives to the United States of the other 52 Helsinki signatory States.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on Senate Joint Resolution 111, the Senate joint resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### CLINTON TAX PLAN WILL HURT SMALL BUSINESS

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

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, for the last several weeks we have heard about how the Clinton tax plan is good for small business. There is only one problem: the only people saying that are Democrat Members of Congress. Unfortunately for them, real live small business owners have something different to say.

Continuing my series highlighting the real impact of the Clinton tax plan on real people, I have here a letter from John Lieberman, president of Lieberman Realtors in Wayne, PA.

He talks about the challenges facing small businesses—a shortage of credit, an increase in health care costs, Federal and State over-regulations.

"Raising taxes will not solve this problem, only aggravate it," he writes. Remember, every small business will be hit by higher taxes, if they file as corporations or if they as individuals. Either way, we are taking money away from these people who are trying so hard to make ends meet.

So when it comes to taking the pulse of the small business community, I have got two choices. I can listen to my Democrat colleagues on the House floor, who tell me that the Clinton tax plan is good for small business; or I can listen to every business group in America, as well as small business leaders from my own district, who tell me it stinks. I wonder who I will believe.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the letter from Mr. Lieberman.

LIEBERMAN, INC., REALTORS,  
Wayne, PA, July 20, 1993.

Congressman CURT WELDON,  
1554 Garrett Road,  
Upper Darby, PA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WELDON: I am writing to you regarding my misgivings concerning the new budget being proposed by President Clinton. I believe this proposed budget does nothing towards solving the heart of the problem affecting small businesses today such as mine; that there is very little credit being extended by the financial institutions to allow small businesses to grow.

I am president of my own commercial and industrial real estate brokerage firm. Due to the regulations placed on banks and the fear created by the regulators who supervise them, banks are unwilling to lend the necessary funds many of our clients need to expand their operations. As a result, business conditions are stagnated and properties won't lease or sell without the proper credit going through the marketplace.

Raising taxes will not solve this problem, only aggravate it. I urge that a budget be adopted that includes less regulation on financial institutions, which in turn will encourage these same institutions to lend funds to the small businesses that desperately need it.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. LIEBERMAN,  
President.

#### AUTHORIZING SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered into, the following Members may be permitted to address the House, revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material:

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, on July 27.

Mr. DURBIN, for 60 minutes today.

Mr. MATSUI, for 60 minutes each day, on September 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and December 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. TUCKER]?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, except some years ago when there was an attempt on this side to reserve time well in advance, it seems to me that at that point there was opposition from the majority leadership, and the Chair ruled that there was going to be a question raised about these long durations of time for special orders to be reserved.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that that is not a problem now, and I am propounding, I guess, a parliamentary inquiry, under my reservation, but that is not a problem, and in fact Members, if they do want to participate in special orders, should now take this route of reserving time for months in advance, and maybe each Member should prepare at the beginning of each session to reserve every day of the year for special orders?

□ 1520

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The gentleman from Pennsylvania brings up an interesting point. The Chair, for his part, certainly believes that this practice should not be encouraged.

However, this permission for long-term special orders has been granted on both sides of the aisle in the recent past. There is no policy, but perhaps a policy is required, and the Chair will convey the gentleman's concern to the Speaker.

Mr. WALKER. Further reserving the right to object, the Chair is absolutely correct, both sides have engaged in this practice. And I know there are Members on our side as well as Members on the other side who have reserved these long-term special orders.

I am just seeking some guidance as to whether or not that is a pattern that the rest of us ought to engage in to ensure that we also have our time set aside.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair certainly would not encourage that, and until the Chair establishes a policy, the Chair must grant the requests as asked.

However, the gentleman's concern will be made a part of the RECORD.

Mr. WALKER. The Chair is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

FLOOD RELIEF LEGISLATION

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that tomorrow we will have on the floor once again the rule

on flood relief, which is exactly the same rule that was turned down by the House last week.

There has been quite a bit of comment about this particular rule and this matter over the weekend with regard to whether or not the House is seeking to engage in delaying tactics to get relief to flood victims. Nothing of the kind is involved. But in the case of this particular rule, it is a very strange rule, and one which should be focused on by the American people who want to do what is right for the flood victims.

Contained in this rule is a self-enacting provision that essentially says that we are going to adopt a new policy. The new policy will be to call 30-year-old teenagers, make them eligible for teenage programs, pay them \$100 a week stipend for keeping themselves well-groomed. If that sounds like it is absolutely absurd, that is because it is absurd, and that absurd provision is being attempted to be tacked onto the emergency relief for flood victims.

Some of us have contended that it ought not be a matter which is a part of an emergency supplemental bill designed to help flood victims to change the social policy and extend the social welfare state in such an absurd manner. The Democratic leadership has moved heaven and Earth to try to make certain that the 30-year-old teenager provision goes into the rule, goes into the bill and is kept for the entire process. One has to assume that the Democratic leadership has their own reasons for making that kind of a commitment along the way. But it certainly does stand in the way of getting flood relief to the people who are in need and who deserve the attention of the Government in Washington.

I would suggest that the easiest way to get by this matter is not to bring the rule to the floor, just bring the bill to the floor. The fact is that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee can bring the bill to the floor without a rule. I am confident that that bill will be approved by the House, that we would get the flood relief to people, and we would not then have to deal with this policy change of having well-groomed teenagers 30 years old getting \$100 a week of taxpayer money. In fact, some of my staff who are under 30 are wondering whether or not they will now qualify for a \$100 a week stipend under the provision that the House is going to bring up. It is that absurd, and we need to focus on the real reason that this debate has gotten to this point.

The best thing for the House to do is take up the bill without this 30-year-old teenager provision.

One thing also needs to be said about this 30-year-old teenager provision. It has been represented to the House that what we are trying to do is correct a technical error that was made the last

time this absurd idea passed the House of Representatives, and understand, there are some Members in the House of Representatives who have already voted for this absurdity. But it went to the Senate, and the Senate said no way, we are not going to put up with that. We may be able to hold our noses and say that 30-year-olds can now be counted as teenagers, but we are not going to pay them \$100 a week stipend.

It is represented to us that that decision by the Senate, reflected in the conference committee, is a technical error. It is not a technical error. The Senate realized, as some of us in the House realized when this thing passed, that it is bad policy, it is a bad idea and it needs to be rejected outright. It should be rejected outright when the rule comes up tomorrow as well.

When the rule comes up tomorrow with the 30-year-old teenager provision in the rule, Members ought to vote against the rule, not because they are against aid to the flood victims, but because that is a bad idea. Then the appropriations bill, minus that provision, ought to be brought to the floor for immediate consideration.

I am confident that the House will pass then the flood relief for the victims of the flood in the Midwest, and we will do so without this extraneous, absurd provision. Hopefully the House now is prepared to do the right thing rather than the wrong thing.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ROTH (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for July 23 after 10:30 a.m., on account of family matters.

Mr. ROBERTS (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for July 23, after 12:30 p.m., on account of viewing flooding in his district.

Mr. VENTO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for July 23, on account of personal business.

Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for July 23, on account of official business.

Mr. FROST (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for July 23, on account of illness.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for July 23 and today, on account of official business.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and July 27, on account of a death in the family.

Mr. BUYER (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of a death in the family.

Mr. MCDADE (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. DERRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today.

## 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. EVERETT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PAXON, for 5 minutes, on July 27.  
Mr. QUINN, for 5 minutes, on July 27.  
Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.  
Mr. WALKER, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, on July 27.  
Mr. DURBIN, for 60 minutes, today.  
Mr. MATSUI, for 60 minutes each day, on September 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 30, October 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, and 30, and December 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. GOODLING in two instances.

Mr. GRAMS.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

Mrs. FOWLER.

Mrs. BENTLEY.

Mr. SCHAEFER.

Mr. MANZULIO.

Mr. GREENWOOD.

Mr. MCDADE.

Mr. COX.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. WALSH.

Mr. EVERETT in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of Texas.

Mr. ROHRBACHER.

Mr. BERUETER in two instances.

Mr. KOLBE.

Mr. WELDON.

Mr. CAMP.

Mr. MCCANDLESS.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. KYL.

Mr. SHAW in two instances.

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

Mr. ACKERMAN in three instances.

Mr. FOGLIETTA in two instances.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. STUPAK.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Mr. MANTON.

Mr. MFUME.

Mr. HOYER in two instances.

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. MCCURDY.

Mr. KREIDLER.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. SANGMEISTER.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. MINGE.

Ms. DELAURO.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Mr. COSTELLO in three instances.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. BREWSTER.

Mrs. LLOYD.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. BARLOW.

Mr. SCHUMER.

Ms. LONG.

Mrs. MALONEY.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. COLEMAN.

Mr. RANGEL.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 184. An Act to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

S.J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to designate the month of October 1993 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to designate October 1993 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution designating September 9, 1993, and April 21, 1994, each as "National D.A.R.E. Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Oregon Trail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 101. Joint resolution to designate the week of July 25 through July 31, 1993, as the "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War" to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to designate the months of October 1993 and October 1994 as "Country Music Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution designating April 9, 1994, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day."

## ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 27, 1993, 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:

1645. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's sixth special impoundment message for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685; to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1646. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report of two violations of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1647. A letter from the Chairperson, Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, transmitting the final report on student loan program simplification, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1085; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1648. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Library Research and Demonstration Program; Improving Access to Research Library Resources Program; College Library Technology and Cooperation Grants Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1649. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting notice of a proposal for new or altered Federal records systems or matching programs, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1650. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on foreign shipbuilding subsidies, pursuant to Public Law 102-484, section 1031(c) (106 Stat. 2489); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## 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 Ms. LONG:

H.R. 2735. A bill to limit the acceptance of gifts, meals, and travel by Members of Congress and congressional staff, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, the Judiciary, and Standards of Official Conduct.

By Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr.

PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TORRES, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. FILNER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. FROST, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. LAUGHLIN):

H.R. 2736. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to address waste water needs of the residents of colonias in the southwest region of the United States,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GALLO (for himself, Mr. ZIMMER, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. HOBSON):

H.R. 2737. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to undertake a study of Superfund sites to assess the progress in reducing the health and environmental risks and to prioritize the need to clean up the remaining sites; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARTINEZ:

H.R. 2738. A bill to amend the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 to extend alien eligibility for educational assistance under the SLIAG Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. CLINGER):

H.R. 2739. A bill to amend the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MICA, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 2740. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat spaceports like airports under the exempt facility bond rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 2741. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide funds to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for acquisition of lands in the Sterling Forest area of the New York/New Jersey Highlands Region; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WHEAT (for himself and Ms. DANNER):

H.R. 2742. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to reduce the interest rates on disaster loans provided by the Small Business Administration for losses resulting from flooding in Midwest communities participating in the national flood insurance program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 2743. A bill to require a reduction in the annual Department of Defense and Department of Transportation budgets by the total amount expended by those departments for pay and benefits and costs of investigation, administrative discharge, and any legal fees pertaining to such, for any member of the Armed Forces discharged during the preceding fiscal year on the basis of homosexual status or conduct for any grounds that do not apply equally to members of the Armed Forces who are heterosexual; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. YATES:

H.J. Res. 239. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim September 1994 as "Classical Music Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

H. Con. Res. 127. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should award a medal of honor to Wayne T. Alderson in recognition of acts performed at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving in the U.S. Army during World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2744. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *Swell Dancer*; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

H.R. 2745. A bill for the relief of Wayne T. Alderson; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 436: Mr. KASICH, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HOKE, Mr. DICKEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BACCHUS of Alabama, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. KIM, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. CASTLE.

H.R. 449: Mr. WASHINGTON.

H.R. 468: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 476: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 498: Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 561: Mr. POSHARD and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 703: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. McMILLAN.

H.R. 746: Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. HORN.

H.R. 962: Mr. RIDGE, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. THURMAN, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 1051: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1164: Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 1172: Mr. TUCKER and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1174: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1332: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1521: Mrs. MINK and Mr. SCOTT.

H.R. 1671: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 1923: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1961: Mr. CASTLE.

H.R. 1987: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 1988: Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 2012: Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. McDADE, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FROST, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 2137: Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 2142: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2144: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2241: Mr. SARPALUIS.

H.R. 2286: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. ROWLAND, and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 2305: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 2346: Ms. LOWEY.

H.R. 2357: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 2521: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. LEVY, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. KING, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KYL, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. McCANDLESS.

H.R. 2523: Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 2543: Mr. HALL of Ohio and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2597: Mr. KINGSTON and Ms. LOWEY.

H.R. 2602: Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. LEHMAN.

H.R. 2647: Mr. HERGER and Mr. DARDEN.

H.R. 2661: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.J. Res. 86: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. NATCHER, and Mr. YATES.

H.J. Res. 139: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 155: Mr. McDADE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. MORAN.

H.J. Res. 198: Mr. UPTON, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.J. Res. 206: Mr. HYDE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WALSH, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. KLUG.

H.J. Res. 216: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DICKEY, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.J. Res. 219: Mr. MICHEL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LaROCCO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. QUINN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KASICH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H. Con. Res. 109: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEACH, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GORDON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FILNER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BEILINSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEVY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FROST, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. TORRES, Mr. COX, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. SWETT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GINGRICH, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. OWENS, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. COOPERSMITH, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. TUCKER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BACCHUS of Alabama, Mr. CHAPMAN, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. FISH, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. DIXON, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. VALAZQUEZ, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. EWING, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. RAVENEL, Ms. THURMAN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr.

COSTELLO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. DUNN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PAXON, Mr. CARR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. GUNDERSON.

H. Con. Res. 113: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. PASTOR.

H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H. Res. 188: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Res. 202: Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TALENT, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. EMERSON.

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.J. Res. 229: Mr. LINDER.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

54. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Rubber Pavements Association, Washington, DC 20002, relative to paving material; which was referred jointly, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.