

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, April 22, 1993

The House met at 1 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 22, 1993.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Dale Meyer, the Lutheran Hour speaker, St. Louis, MO, offered the following prayer:

O God, You are hidden in light we cannot approach. Come to us, we humbly pray, and make us willing servants for Your good and just purpose.

You who are true wisdom, prevent us from relying solely upon our thoughts. You who are unbounded power, prompt us to invoke Your help.

You who are holy, give us true forgiveness when we lament our weakness and failure.

Since You rule all things, guide us into all that is true, all that is right, and thereby into the way of Your perfect peace.

O God, eternal light who daily makes the light to dawn on this world, shine in our hearts and give us the knowledge of Your glory in the face of Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, further proceedings on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal will be postponed until later today.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GOSS 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 an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1335. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 801. An act to authorize the conduct and development of NAEF assessments for fiscal year 1994.

WELCOME TO THE REVEREND DR. DALE MEYER

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome the Reverend Dr. Dale Meyer to the Chamber today and to thank him for his opening prayer.

Dr. Meyer is the speaker on "The Lutheran Hour," which is one of the largest religious radio programs in the country, with over 1,200 stations. These popular programs are also heard around the world in 30 different languages and broadcast on more than 700 stations in 110 countries. Programs have recently been started in Russia, China, and several other countries in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Meyer has been the speaker since 1989, and his inspirational words of hope have been heard by millions of people in our country and the world.

The headquarters of "The Lutheran Hour" are in my district in St. Louis, and on behalf of my colleagues I am particularly pleased to welcome Dr. Meyer and thank him for the opening prayer.

THE TWO DEFICITS

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure President Clinton and his advisers are asking themselves what happened in regards to their pork package.

They should think about the two deficits. The budget deficit and the trust deficit.

Republicans are concerned about the budget deficit. Adding more pork programs to our massive debt is a bad way to start. When you are in debt, you first need to stop spending. Republicans reminded the President of that basic rule when we blocked his pork package.

The Nation as a whole is concerned about the President's trust deficit. He cannot continue to break every single campaign promise he made to the American people while following through only on those promises he made to narrow, special interest groups.

In short, the President needs to worry about both the budget deficit and the trust deficit. Without a commitment to solving both, his Presidency will be a failure.

DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS HUNGER HEARINGS SLATED FOR HOUSE AGRICULTURE PANELS

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

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, I want to advise the Members that our committee and subcommittees will hold hearings on hunger issues starting April 28. It is also my purpose here to invite any Members that are interested in the hunger issue, both foreign and domestic, to testify at these hearings.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, I strongly support legislation to fight hunger here at home and abroad, and I have worked hard to strengthen the Committee on Agriculture's involvement in food and hunger issues.

The Committee on Agriculture's commitment to domestic feeding programs within its jurisdiction—such as the Food Stamp Program, our Nation's largest feeding program—is evidenced by our effort to move the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act, which passed this Chamber in both the 101st and 102d Congresses. The Mickey Leland legislation would strengthen our Food Stamp Program, with a particular focus on ending hunger among low-income children in our country.

□ 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.

The committee's interest in overseas food and hunger issues has been expressed through legislative improvements in the Food for Peace Program—the Public Law 480 Program—and through authorities we have provided for the donation of surplus American agricultural commodities to needy peoples around the world.

I want to apprise my colleagues that the Agriculture Committee is renewing its efforts to address domestic and overseas hunger issues again in the 103d Congress starting next week.

We are kicking off these hearings next Wednesday afternoon with Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, who will discuss the administration's views on the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act and the status of USDA overseas food assistance programs.

I would invite any Members of Congress interested in these issues and these programs to offer testimony. And I am extending a special invitation to the former members of the Select Committee on Hunger for their input in this hearing.

Also Wednesday afternoon the Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations and Nutrition will hear public testimony on H.R. 529, the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act.

On Thursday, April 29, the Agriculture Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture and Hunger will hold a public hearing on overseas hunger issues.

Mr. Speaker, it is our intention to bring appropriate legislation before the full House that will increase the effectiveness of our Nation's domestic and overseas food assistance programs. We on the Committee on Agriculture are committed to continuing to focus the attention of this Congress on the problems of hunger here at home and abroad throughout this session.

REVOLVING DOOR OPENS BOTH WAYS

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

Mr. CANADY. Mr. Speaker, when Bill Clinton was running for President, he criticized the revolving door between lobbyists and Government.

He said it was unethical for former Government employees to use their connections to become lobbyists.

But what about lobbyists who use that revolving door to enter high governmental office?

I refer to the President's choice of Daniel Tarullo for the position of Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs.

Most recently, Mr. Tarullo represented the Mexican Government during negotiation of the North American Free-Trade Agreement.

The Mexican Government handsomely rewarded Mr. Tarullo's law firm for its efforts.

The law firm has filed this lobbying report, showing nearly \$3 million in fees from the Mexican Government last year.

Now, Mr. Tarullo is nominated to work on behalf of the American people.

Is this consistent with the President's own campaign promises?

It is not consistent.

In the best interest of the American people, the President should withdraw this nomination.

EARTH DAY: A TIME TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE FUELS

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

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join millions throughout this country and the world in celebration of Earth Day. I rise today out of concern for the fact that we continue to deplete the earth's finite energy resources. I am also concerned that for too long we have supported the use of the very fuels that cause great harm to this planet. I rise today to speak for alternative fuels, and in particular for solar energy.

The beauty of renewable energy is that it is not depleted by its use. The sun does not pollute the earth, it renews it. We have an inexhaustible supply of sunlight, yet we continue to drain away fossil fuels, knowing that one day soon it will all be gone. We continue to emphasize fuels that we know pollutes our air and water.

We must change our course if we are to leave an Earth for our children to celebrate. Mr. Speaker, that is why I was pleased to see that the President excluded solar energy from his energy tax proposal.

Benefits from solar and other renewable energy:

Jobs creation: A recent study shows that we could create over 375,000 jobs over the next 20 years just by removing market barriers to solar and other renewable forms of energy. These are high-value jobs in upper-level technology and construction.

Savings: I have learned that the cost of a solar heater on a home, approximately \$700, can save a homeowner hundreds of dollars each year in energy costs. This is money that the homeowner can plow back into the economy instead of wasting it on non-renewable forms of energy.

Trade: Solar energy provides the United States with enormous opportunities for world trade. The world market for solar thermal equipment is growing 26 percent annually. Yet the United States ranks last, where it once ranked first, among seven major trading nations in the amount of resources it commits to promote the export of renewable energy technologies.

The world market for solar equipment is growing at 20 percent yet the

U.S. share is down from 65 percent just 10 years ago to about 35 percent today.

Lower dependence on foreign oil: In the past 10 years we have seen the national security implications from our dependence on foreign oil. Renewable forms of energy provide us the freedom from that danger.

While there are few vehicle uses currently for solar energy, even solar energy use reduces our dependence, because a secondary market for solar energy is created to replace electric and natural gas that are used for vehicles.

Mr. Speaker, we are the leaders of the greatest Nation on Earth. We are in a unique position to help our citizens understand the need to change our world view and reshape the future. If our children and their children are to inherit an earth worth celebrating, we must not steal from them the energy they will need to survive. We must not pollute the air they breathe and the water they drink. I urge my colleagues to join me in the pursuit and support of clean and renewable energy.

□ 1310

PINPOINTING PORK IN THE STIMULUS PACKAGE

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

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, in his last press conference on March 23, President Clinton responded to a press question about the pork barrel projects in his so-called economic stimulus bill and he said, "You will read those bills for years in vain and not find those projects."

Was he forthcoming? Well, it took me only a few minutes to read the legislation and find the following items: On page 7, line 23, \$28 million for the District of Columbia to help reduce its deficit.

On page 10, line 12, \$1.4 million for drawings of 28 significant structures and engineering achievements.

And those are just a few of the specifically designated items in the bill.

In addition, the justification documents emanating from the agencies as to how they will spend the lump sums in the bill add many other items which become the force of law. Unlike in State governments with which the President is familiar, the Federal Government includes these in the record.

It is good the Senate stopped this pork barrel project.

REACHING AMERICANS FACED WITH ONGOING HARDSHIP

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

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the minority party killed a plan

that gave genuine attention to the problems inherent in our economy. We have been offered a new stimulus plan which provides \$4 billion in unemployment benefits, while doing nothing to provide for jobs and permanent relief for the jobless.

Mr. Speaker, regardless of what the minority party has said about economic recovery, we are faced with an unemployment rate that remains at 7 percent for the month of March. Despite the economic conditions of this jobless recovery, the American people are confronted with more gridlock.

We must not give up our aim of providing for real and long-term jobs for the American people. We must not only provide support for the unemployed; we must also help put people back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to not forget about those throughout our land who are faced with ongoing hardship. Let us resolve to continue to work toward reaching out to those people who desperately need our help. Let us end business as usual, and put America back to work.

COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week, I introduced the Community Enhancement Act, a bill that will guarantee that a fair share of the Federal moneys in the Land and Water Conservation Act will be available to help State and local governments preserve and protect parks and open space.

The land and water conservation fund was established in 1965 to provide funds for land acquisition, open space planning, and recreational facility development. At the time of its enactment, both Congress and the administration recommended that at least 60 percent of the fund go to the States for matching programs, while the remaining 40 percent of the fund be targeted for expanding our national parks system.

Over the years, however, the 60-40 formula has been drastically altered and instead of receiving 60 percent of the fund, the State projects have averaged less than 10 percent of the annual expenditures from the fund. As a result, State and local projects worthy of conservation are subsequently shelved.

My legislation will restore fairness in the land and water conservation fund's financing equation and gradually bring the fund closer to its original 60-40 formula. After a 3-year transition period, the fund will operate on an even 50-50 split between the State-side and Federal-side funding thereby enabling States like my own State of New Jersey to receive a fair share of Federal funds.

The money for the fund is already there. My bill just calls for an equitable distribution of moneys already set aside for open space preservation.

I advise Members that the Community Enhancement Act has wide congressional support that breaks through party and geographic lines and enjoys the endorsement of recreation and conservation groups. I urge you to join this coalition by cosponsoring this bill.

REPUBLICAN REGULATORY RELAY

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, today, the Republican Research Committee's Task Force on Competitiveness is kicking off the second round of the Republican regulatory relay.

Our country is faced with a huge and growing Federal bureaucracy. Congress continues to extend Government control as far as possible into the lives of our constituents. We are regulating American businesses, raising consumer prices and just plain standing in the way of America's ability to compete.

The Republican regulatory relay will target the barrages of unnecessary and ill-conceived rules that suffocate American businesses and American consumers. From today until the October adjournment, every week, a relay team member will highlight a different aspect of our regulatory system run amok.

Tune in Tuesday during special orders when I take the baton to run the opening lap in the relay. My subject: the Department of Transportation determination that salad dressing is a hazardous material. This is no joke, it is serious, and very expensive.

EARTH DAY

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, Shakespeare could have been referring to Florida when he penned the lines: "This other Eden * * * this stone set in the silver sea * * *." I represent the most beautiful, the most abundantly blessed district in the country. What Member should not be able to make that same claim on this day, Earth Day 1993, when we celebrate the natural beauty found all across this Nation, and in every corner of the globe? These days, debate over environmental issues too often decays into the rhetoric of jobs versus nature. It is important to remember that our economy and our environment are inherently intertwined. In Florida, our tourism industry, our fishermen, our fruit and vegetable growers all depend on clean air, soil, and water. Of course, each region has

unique economic and environmental needs and challenges.

As we look forward on this Earth Day to the reauthorizations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, and other important environmental legislation that may come before us this year, let us remember that the environment and the economy must be partners, not competitors.

EARTH DAY

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Earth Day. As thousands of Americans across the Nation celebrate Earth Day today, I am pleased to commend President Clinton for his commitment to sign the Biodiversity Treaty developed at the U.N. Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro last June. With all of the world's economic leaders now signing the treaty, I am hopeful that we will be able to successfully restrict the senseless destruction of plant and animal species in forests around the globe. In addition, I am pleased that the President yesterday also committed the United State to the emission reduction targets contained in the Earth Summit conference's global warming treaty.

I believe that it is our responsibility to work aggressively to protect the environment to ensure a promising future for our children and grandchildren. It is crucial that we reject the myths of the past that pit the environment against the economy. Instead, we must work to create economic growth by promoting environmental protection and energy efficiency. In addition, our efforts must be dedicated to protecting our precious lands that provide wildlife habitat, ecological biodiversity, and scenic beauty.

With our new, environmentally conscious administration in place, and with the invigorated commitment of Congress, I hope that we can celebrate our Earth, not just 1 day a year, but each and every day of the year, by developing and implementing strong and effective environmental policies.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LEASE DEAL COSTS TAXPAYERS MILLIONS

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, our Federal Government is about to enter into a lease deal for office space in downtown Atlanta that will cause a loss of at least \$475 million for the taxpayers.

The GSA has been directed to negotiate a 27-year lease for 1.4 million square feet of space.

By the most conservative estimates, this lease-purchase deal will cost taxpayers \$704 million.

Major construction companies and others familiar with this project have estimated that GSA could have a building of the size needed built for \$229 million, or less.

GSA originally requested authority to build its own building in Atlanta.

However, in highly unusual language, a bill passed last year orders the GSA to lease directly from the Downtown Development Authority of Atlanta.

In other words, GSA is not even allowed to consider competitive offers from other building owners.

Also, OMB scoring rules are prohibiting GSA from building its own building in this situation.

This is one instance where these administrative scoring rules can and should be waived.

Federal financing as it relates to real estate needs to be reviewed and changed before taxpayers lose even more.

There are cheaper and better ways to obtain this space.

THE CHILD IMMUNIZATION INCENTIVE ACT OF 1993

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

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which I hope will become a component to providing greater access to immunization and enlarging the public health immunization delivery system. All objective evidence indicates that the missing link is enforceable standards. This is consistent with my strong and long-held belief that our welfare system, our social safety net, must ultimately be based on personal responsibility—to ourselves, to society, and to our children.

First, my legislation, the Child Immunization Incentive Act of 1993, requires that parents, in order to qualify for AFDC benefits, must have their children properly immunized and up to date on the vaccinations and immunizations recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Surgeon General.

Second, my bill requires that day care and child care centers which receive Federal moneys must certify that these same immunization requirements are met before enrolling a child.

Mr. Speaker, for generations we have taken this approach in requiring immunizations for school enrollment—and it has been incredibly—as in 95 percent—successful. If we require this immunization, and tell parents that their child won't start school without them, it happens—the parents get the children the shots.

It is a national disgrace that in this country—the most advanced country

on the globe, with the best medical care available—we rank down there with the Third World bloc when it comes to immunization standards.

Across the country, the Department of Health and Human Services indicates that only 60 percent of our Nation's children are properly vaccinated by age 2. And not surprisingly, the highest numbers of children without proper immunization are in our cities, where the health risk and transmission of disease are highest.

Unfortunately, the rhetoric surrounding this issue would indicate that the vaccines are not out there. That children are getting sick and we don't have the medicine to prevent it. Not so. In fact, no public health officer with whom I have spoken will even try to make the case that we don't have enough vaccine.

The problem we face is behavioral—too many parents are not making the effort to have their children immunized. This is what was heard in the testimony of hearings on immunization yesterday: Either through ignorance or apathy, parents—especially those in rural and inner city low-income families—are failing to get their children immunized. And sadly, I say to my colleagues, it is these children who are the victims.

That is why, in addition to the new AFDC and day care requirements, my legislation mandates that States provide appropriate education and outreach for child immunization programs. The Child Immunization Incentive Act requires States to increase public awareness of preventive health care and the need for immunization, the availability of preventive health care and immunization services, the location and availability of free or subsidized immunization clinics, and the transportation and child care services available to assist parents in obtaining immunization for their children. In this way we can solve the problems of ignorance or lack of information as to vaccination and immunization; the rest is up to beneficiaries.

President Clinton has called for emergency funding for child immunization programs, the bulk of which will go for immunization access—enlarging local and public health immunization delivery systems. If there are shortages here, if these moneys are needed, of course, we all do.

However, I would say that if we are to move forward with these increases, we demand something in return. We must require from AFDC recipients that the children whom the Federal Government is helping to support are given the preventive medicine they need.

I stress preventive medicine here—medical and scientific evidence has shown that \$1 invested in childhood immunization saves \$10 in future health care costs. Yet despite this compelling

evidence, and despite our vast technology and remarkably effective vaccines, our Nation has begun to face increases in preventable childhood diseases. This is unconscionable. Again, New Jersey's experience demonstrates the costs of the failure to properly immunize our children: Over the last 6 years, we have had five measles outbreaks affecting more than 3,000 people. Forty percent of these cases resulted in hospitalization and the soaring costs associated with inpatient care. Even more tragic, New Jersey saw six measles-related fatalities. These were unnecessary, preventable deaths.

This is health care reform. I urge my colleagues to support my effort today, and join me as cosponsors of the Child Immunization Incentive Act of 1993. So long as we maintain a welfare system to aid people in need, we must hold these beneficiaries to a standard of responsibility—to society, but above all, to their own children. I am likewise hopeful that as the 103d Congress address welfare reform, and systemic overhaul of our Nation's public assistance systems, we address the issue of required immunizations, and adopt the provisions of the Child Immunization Incentive Act.

□ 1320

THE PRESIDENT'S STIMULUS PACKAGE

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the ultimate authority in our democracy is the collective will of the American people. They exercised this authority in November when they elected a Democratic President to reverse the human disregard of the past 12 years. However, by blocking the President's much needed economic stimulus package, the Republicans have proven that they will not listen to the American voter.

So, while they relish their political victory over the stimulus package today, the American people will be suffering for some time to come. Poor children will go without immunizations, at-risk urban youth will not find summer jobs, our damaged roads and bridges will remain in disrepair, and our homeless families will continue to live without shelter and proper services. We cannot allow this to happen.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives, the people's Chamber, must introduce and pass another stimulus bill and get our communities on the road to true recovery.

THE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

(Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address

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

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, recently I received an anonymous letter at my home that has sharpened my perspective on one of the world's greatest crimes against humanity. As I worked at my desk, my wife read the letter aloud to me, her words punctuated with disbelief. Straining all credulity, this letter proclaimed that the Holocaust never occurred; that the sobering new U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum commemorates nothing more than an elaborate, lengthy conspiracy. I dismissed it as the work of a terribly misguided mind but came face to face with the reality that apparently many believe its contents. Based on an article in one of my local papers on Tuesday, it appears that many are similarly deluded. The fact that there are people who choose to ignore the calculated destruction of 6 million human beings is staggering.

It is my hope that the new Holocaust Museum will educate and inform us and future generations about the atrocities of the Holocaust first hand, reminding us and them of the need to be vigilant to prevent recurrences. Those who believe this terrible genocide never occurred need only visit the collection. The photos and personal effects of the victims graphically will assign humanity to the statistics in the history books. They will provide a permanent record for those inclined to deny or forget.

To the citizens who believe the Holocaust never occurred, I end with this thought. I hope the letter that reached my home was, itself, a hoax.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN'S VIOLENCE-RELATED INJURY REDUCTION ACT

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, 4 million women each year are victims of domestic violence. Such violence poses a very serious threat to women's health. In fact, battering is the leading cause of injury to women.

We must seek full criminal prosecution of abusers to protect women from further abuse. We must also face the dire public health consequences of this violence and educate the health care community to provide domestic violence victims the compassionate care and counseling they need.

Today, I am introducing legislation with my colleagues, Mrs. MORELLA of Maryland and Mr. KREIDLER of Washington, that will train health care providers to identify and refer victims of abuse to counseling. This legislation also will provide for a public education campaign to stop the rising tide of violence against women.

Mr. Speaker, more women in this Nation are seriously injured by beatings than by car accidents, muggings, and rapes combined. Domestic violence is a public health threat and it must be stopped. This legislation can help to ensure that violence against women is no longer a horrible fact of life for so many in this country.

WHAT IS GRIDLOCK?

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, what is gridlock? The President and his cohorts on the Hill would have you believe that gridlock is using the rules of the Senate and the House as they were intended.

The Democrats would have you believe that gridlock is opposing a President who was determined to add billions of dollars to an already huge deficit.

They would have you believe that gridlock is opposing a President who has shown little regard for his own campaign promises.

Mr. Speaker, if what they call gridlock saves the American taxpayer billions of dollars in wasted money, then I favor gridlock.

But let us call it what it really is. It is called democracy.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

(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 have just returned, as many of us have, from the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum on the Mall.

It was a very stirring ceremony. Those of us who have been outside today know that the weather is not exactly clement. It is windy, it is wet, and cold, and yet there was a throng of several thousand people including the leaders of our country, President Clinton and Vice President Gore. It was a stirring ceremony, and certainly one that causes us to reflect upon the ability of humans to be inhuman toward one another and what lessons we can learn from that.

It was really very symbolic, Mr. Speaker, that at different points in that 1½-hour ceremony the Sun broke through the gloom momentarily, and I guess the lesson of all that is the symbolism of both the pessimism and the horror of what happened in the Holocaust but also the optimism and the joy of what happens when we respect and love one another. That really is symbolized in that remarkable museum.

CUT SPENDING AND TELL THE TRUTH

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the President learned a valuable lesson last night. Steamrollers do not work well in democratic institutions.

Like Ghengis Khan, the President thought he could just roll through the Congress and pass his pork barrel spending program.

But Republicans fought hard and stuck together, and successfully saved the American people billions of dollars in money we just cannot afford to spend.

If the President wants to succeed with this Congress he had better take seriously both the Nation's budget deficit and his own trust deficit. That means being fiscally responsible. It does not mean giving money to cities so they can build swimming pools and parking garages.

And that means sticking by your campaign pledges and telling the truth. David Broder, the respected columnist, first penned the term "trust deficit" in regards to President Clinton's sham budget. It is an important insight.

Mr. Speaker, the President needs to cut spending and tell the truth. It is as simple as that.

MORE TAXES BUT NO SPENDING CUTS

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was watching a business news show as I was getting ready to come to the Capitol, and President Clinton's press secretary was being interviewed.

The interviewer said, "Why is the President not making spending cuts commensurate or equal to the tax increases he is talking about?" And she said, "Oh, but he is. He is going to cut spending dollar for dollar with tax increases."

Well, let me tell all of my colleagues, and anyone else who may be paying attention, that they are counting as a spending cut, \$29 billion in Social Security tax increases. I hope every senior citizen heard that: They are counting as a spending cut, \$29 billion increase in your taxes, Social Security taxes. They are also counting as a spending cut, \$11.5 billion in Medicare part B premium increases. They are counting as a spending cut, \$5.20 million in increased meat and poultry inspection fees. They are counting as a spending cut \$1.4 billion in FDA user fees.

Mr. Speaker, in fact, these are not spending cuts at all. They are tax and fee increases. When you add them all

together, it is \$402 billion in new taxes and fees levied on the backs of the American people and almost no spending cuts.

□ 1330

STIMULUS PACKAGE RESPONSE

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

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's vote against the President's plan to stimulate the economy was a defeat for all Americans.

It was a vote against Americans who want to work but have no opportunity to do so.

It was a vote against millions of our Nation's children who are entitled to educational head starts and healthy beginnings, but now find those hopes dashed.

It was a vote against the people of our country who have virtually lost faith in the Nation's willingness to respond to their dreams and aspirations. They see a Government which has once again turned its back on their hopes for the future.

What the minority party has said is they would rather issue unemployment checks than paychecks, they would rather provide gridlock and partisanship than individual security and productivity.

I am appalled, disappointed, and hurt by the myopia of those who can only see pork when before them is a full menu which would satisfy the hunger for jobs and education, and the thirst for self-sufficiency and security.

Mr. President this is a day of shame for the American people.

VALUE ADDED TAX

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, recently, a young salesman wrote to me saying:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODLATTE, I just read in the newspaper that some politicians in Washington are talking about a brand new tax, something called a Value Added Tax that will hit working people like me the hardest. I already pay a big chunk of my paycheck to the Federal Government, county government and the State. My family just can't afford to take another hit. I'm working harder than ever, and we're barely making ends meet now.

The earnest concerns of that young man in Roanoke, and many others, is one reason why I am opposed to the value added tax currently being pitched by the President.

Clinton's new tax will hit middle-class families, the working poor, and senior citizens especially hard.

From buying school clothes for the children, to replacing the old stove

that does not work anymore, to buying a refrigerator, this new tax will stretch finances even tighter for already struggling families and seniors.

The President's value added tax just proves the old saying that when a politician says he is going to soak the rich, look out because it is the hard working little guy who is going to take a bath.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION? NO, GRIDLOCK

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

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago I heard one of the speakers say that the gridlock that took place in the Senate last week, or this week, was democracy in action. What is democracy in action? Democracy is when you have the right to vote and the majority prevails and the minority loses. In this particular case the Senate did not allow that vote. The majority of the people of this country have elected a majority of the Democrats in the Senate and a vast majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives. We were allowed to work our will here because we have a Rules Committee that really works. The other body is archaic in their rules. Because of that reason, the will of the majority was frustrated.

You know, I quote the Roll Call this week, which pointed out that today's dilatory tactics would shock any Senator of a generation ago.

I think this was not democracy, this was gridlock.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair would like to remind the gentleman from Nevada and other Members of the House that remarks in debate may not characterize the Senate or criticize its procedures.

WHICH RULES COMMITTEE ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the previous speaker, "Which Rules Committee are you talking about?" The Committee on Rules, on which I serve as ranking Republican, just a few minutes ago put out a rule which gags all of the liberal Democrats on your side of the aisle. They are not just gagging Republicans, this time they are gagging Democrats.

They put out a rule, and we are sitting here waiting to carry the rule to the floor, which I hope we will not have

to do, because I hope we get unanimous consent, and I am urging my side to give unanimous consent, but they put out a rule which self-executes the unemployment insurance bill onto this floor and out of the House without anybody being allowed to offer any kind of thing to it.

The Black Caucus, Mr. MFUME, or the conservative Republicans on this side of the aisle, are being gagged. So, what Rules Committee are you talking about? The one that restricted two-thirds of all the rules, 66 percent over the last 2 years and 100 percent this year? And that is democracy?

I rest my case.

EARTH DAY 1993

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

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, we have made tremendous progress toward protecting our environment since the first Earth Day 23 years ago.

But we still have far to go to ensure that our children enjoy Arkansas' rich natural resources like our timber wetland and vacation areas as diverse as the Delta Plains and the Ozark Mountains.

Congress is working to improve laws that protect our water, air, and land without severely restricting industry. And we as citizens can do our part by doing things as simple as creating a compost pile in our backyard and turning off the lights when we leave the house. As we celebrate Earth Day today I would like to encourage each of you to make preserving our planet more than just a once-a-year event.

We can all follow the example of a Madison, AR, couple who own a lumber business. Realizing that our landfill space was becoming scarce, they started grinding bark into mulch and using sawdust as boiler fuel. They even began composting municipal waste for area farmers to use as fertilizer.

Businesses like these Arkansas folks' have helped recycling become one of the Nation's fastest growing industries, bringing in \$1 to \$2 billion a year. Those businesses can continue to grow only if we do our part by creating a market for recycled goods.

It is as simple as looking at paper towels in the grocery store to make sure we buy the ones made from recycled material. And it is as easy as looking at the bottom of plastic laundry detergent bottles to pick the ones made with plastic that can be recycled.

So as we celebrate Earth Day this year, let us do more than pick up the litter along the highways. Let us follow the example of the Madison, AR, couple and look for new ways to use what we have been throwing away.

WE NEW HAMPSHIRE YANKEES TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES

(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, during every Presidential primary cycle, the people of America look to New Hampshire for leadership.

It might be well for the people of America to look to New Hampshire once again.

Recently, following the so-called blizzard of 1993, FEMA [Federal Emergency Management Agency] allowed States and communities to apply for Federal emergency aid to pay for their snow plowing expenses.

Two New Hampshire communities, Wakefield and Peterborough, with typical Yankee frugality, turned down the Federal snowplowing financial bonanza, even though they were hit with 15 inches of snow.

Wakefield Selectman Chairman Christopher Bancroft stated:

We didn't feel it was appropriate to put another load on the Federal Government, which is already overloaded by actions of our Congress.

People up here take responsibility for themselves and don't look to the Federal Government to bail them out.

Bancroft went on to say:

This is my tax money and yours. We New Hampshire Yankees take care of ourselves. For generations we never got any emergency help. I guess the world is changing. People look to the Federal Government for everything now.

We only got 15 inches of snow. What the heck would we do if we got 4 feet of snow?

The Members of Congress should follow the example of these New Hampshire communities, Mr. Speaker, and stop looking for ways to throw money at every conceivable problem.

FEDERAL RESOURCE EFFICIENT BUILDING MATERIALS ACT

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

Mr. FINGERHUT. Mr. Speaker, I join with a number of my colleagues who have risen to recognize the fact that today is Earth Day and to announce, with great pleasure, that I join with my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, Senator GLENN, on the other side of the Capitol, in introducing today the Federal Resource Efficient Building Materials Act, legislation to encourage the purchase and use by the Federal Government of building products made from recycled, reclaimed, or reused materials, and which are energy efficient to use.

In the past decade we have made dramatic strides in the amount of garbage we recycle. However, our efforts to recycle are stymied by the lack of mar-

kets for recycled materials. Without markets, recycled materials become waste.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which Senator GLENN and I will introduce would initiate a 3-year pilot program to acquire and use environmentally efficient building materials on new and existing Federal buildings and facilities. Mr. Speaker, it is time that we put the purchasing power of the Federal Government behind the recycling movement in this country, and I look forward to working with Members of this Congress to pass this act.

□ 1340

ESCALATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, BATTERINGS CAUSING ALARM

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, domestic violence is truly at epidemic levels in the United States. Every 15 seconds a woman is beaten. Battering results in more injuries to women than rapes, car accidents, or muggings with enormous impact not only on the health of battered women but also on our Nation's health care system; 22 to 35 percent of women in emergency rooms are there because of symptoms related to abuse; 60 to 70 percent of women in mental health units of hospitals are there because of abuse; and 25 percent of all pregnant women are beaten.

It is estimated that every year domestic violence causes 99,800 hospitalization days, 28,700 emergency room visits, and 39,900 physician visits.

Nurses, physicians, and other health professionals are on the front lines when it comes to treatment and, more important, prevention. We must help them do their jobs better.

Today, Congressmen McDERMOTT, KREIDLER, and I have introduced the Women's Violence Related Injury Reduction Act. This bill, which amends the Public Health Service Act, will provide for:

Clinical protocols to help nurses, doctors, and emergency room personnel recognize the symptoms of battering and to develop the most effective treatment.

Epidemiological research by the Centers for Disease Control to provide medical data to determine the incidence, types, and effects of domestic violence nationwide.

Public education programs about the health consequences of domestic violence.

Domestic violence can be prevented and, if caught in time, cured. But we must act now.

DEDICATION OF THE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, two things happened almost exactly 50 years ago today. One was the heroic action of the Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Nazis where a small handful of Jewish residents of the ghetto, with hardly any weapons, held off for over a month thousands of heavily armed Nazi troops, and on this very day the Bermuda Conference in 1943 recommended against any rescue efforts, and the Jews of Europe continued to die. A member who participated in that was a Jewish man, the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee at that time, Sol Bloom. There is plenty of blame to go around.

Well, today we did something that might stop those events from ever happening again. I have just come from the dedication of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. What the museum does, and it is truly an American museum, it documents this terrible, terrible period in history, because we know one thing, and that is if we forget what happened, we could repeat it again.

DILATORY TACTICS AND THE RULES COMMITTEE

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

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, several Members have commented unfavorably on the Rules Committee here in the last few minutes.

I want to tell you I received a call from a gentleman in Alabama earlier this morning. He said:

Congressman, I don't understand this Rules Committee and why you won't allow anybody to speak.

I said:

Well, let me explain it to you. If you like the way the Senate operates, then you don't like the Rules Committee. But we have 435 Members in this body, and the only way we will ever get anything done is to structure debate so that not everyone will have an opportunity.

After all, the last thing Members who criticize the Rules Committee want to happen is for this body to work. They use every dilatory tactic they possibly can use, because if this body works it is a plus for the Democrats. That is the last thing they want.

REPUBLICAN GUERRILLA TACTICS

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last November the American people over-

whelmingly voted for change and chose President Bill Clinton to lead them. Just 5 months later, it appears that the Republicans have forgotten that election.

Through guerilla tactics, we have seen a mugging of the democratic process by the guardians of gridlock. A minority in the other body has acted to deprive the President a vote on his investment package. Without a vote being cast, they acted: To block the creation of 500,000 jobs; to deny \$3 billion in highway construction funds; to kill \$2 billion to Head Start, WIC, and the Jobs Corps; to thwart funds for childhood immunizations; and, in my State of New Mexico, the Republicans have blocked over \$95 million to create jobs and improve the quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve to know who is blocking a realistic and responsible plan to jump start the economy. They deserve to know who is preserving the status quo and who is willing to fund unemployment, but unwilling to increase employment. Mr. Speaker, it is the Republican leadership that stands between Americans and more jobs.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1993

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order today to consider in the House, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, a motion to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 1335, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendment; that the Senate amendment be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I will not object, but I would like to point out to my colleagues that all we on the Republican side of the aisle want is fairness. That is all we have ever wanted. We do not want the Committee on Rules to send closed rules down here so we cannot debate issues that are of utmost importance to the Nation. We have proposed amendments time and again and we do not even get them to the floor for a vote. So all we say is fairness. That is all we ask for, fairness.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER]?

There was no objection.

For text of H.R. 1335, see proceedings of the House of March 18, 1993, at page 5686.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. NATCHER

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NATCHER moves to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1335) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows.

SENATE AMENDMENT

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the following sum is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, namely:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

"For an additional amount for "Advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds", \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1994."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 1335, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the Members know, late on March 18, this body passed H.R. 1335. The House-passed version of this bill included \$16.2 billion of new emergency funding and \$3.2 billion in obligation ceiling increases for transportation programs that the President recommended to help get our country moving again. The Senate completed action on this bill yesterday and

amended it so that only \$4 billion for unemployment benefits remain in the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must agree with the Senate amendment at this time because the \$4 billion for unemployment benefits is needed next week. I do not believe that there is an alternative that we could offer that would be acceptable to the President that could be adopted in the Senate.

The time has come to provide the extended unemployment benefits that have been authorized. Funding to provide for these benefits is nearly exhausted. We need to agree to the Senate amendment and move on.

□ 1350

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to agree to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1335, to provide the absolutely necessary \$4 billion needed to pay for extended unemployment compensation benefits. That was, of course, my position, and the position of almost half the House back when we considered this measure on March 17 and 18.

The most pressing need is that the money is expected to run out to pay unemployment extended benefits, and we need to act to make sure those checks keep flowing. This is, I believe, virtually what is required for this program for the remainder of the year, and that is what this Senate amendment provides.

Holding up action on the Senate amendment will only deprive unemployed persons of their benefits to which we have entitled them, and so it is the option of the House, which I strongly recommend, that we adopt this motion, support it, and then move on to other matters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of the House to support the Senate amendment.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCDADE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I just want the Members of the House to know that it is a distinct honor and a privilege for me to serve with my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE], in the Congress of the United States. I just want that in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

If I do anything right in the House, may I say to my good friend from Kentucky, that is because, when I came here as a freshman, he was my first chairman, and I learned how to do things right, if I do anything right, by serving under his tutelage. It is a great privilege to serve with my great friend from Kentucky.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this stripped down bill provides \$4 billion for extended unemployment benefits, and that is needed. It is about \$2,000 per worker.

However, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that the stripped down bill eliminates \$141 million to pay the net cost of \$2.6 billion in loan guarantees for the Small Business Administration. It is estimated that amount would have maintained and created up to 250,000 jobs. The subsidy cost of this program is less than \$600 per job or less than a third as much as it costs for unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, it just defies common sense that the opponents would strip out the benefits which can be provided for creating jobs at less than a third of the cost per person than it costs to provide unemployment benefits.

The Small Business Administration will be out of business loan guarantee authority next week. Banks will be calling loans or not making them because the SBA loan guarantee authority is not available since the loan guarantee authority was stripped out of this bill.

There is also an immediate need for a \$7½ million supplemental request for fees of jurors for the U.S. courts, and they will be out of money for civil jury trials as of May 12. The U.S. courts will also be out of money for panel attorneys in the defender services appropriation as of May 5. As we all know, an indigent defendant is entitled to an attorney or else the charges can be dismissed.

Mr. Speaker, eliminating all but the unemployment benefits in this bill is not only gridlock in the Congress. It, in fact, hurts people, and it hurts them immediately, and I just want to call to the attention of the House that another supplemental is needed immediately. What was stripped out of this bill was real jobs at less cost than unemployment compensation.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Claremont, CA, Mr. DREIER.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very dear friend, the gentleman from Scranton, PA, Mr. MCDADE, the ranking Republican on the Committee on Appropriations who has worked long and hard on this issue for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, there are many people who have pointed to the fact that this was supposedly a jobs bill. I believe that it fell apart because it was anything but a jobs bill, and, frankly, the U.S. Senate and the American people saw it as that, and that is the reason that there was success in the Senate with the filibuster.

It, frankly, was a bill that no one could determine where the money was

coming from, and unfortunately it was going to do nothing but exacerbate the deficit problem that we have and create a few make-work jobs, and so I congratulate my colleagues in the other body for having stood firmly against this wasteful program.

Now many have said Republicans blocked this stimulus plan yet they have not offered an alternative. But, Mr. Speaker, nothing could be further from the truth. We, as Republicans, have a very important four point jobs program which is designed to increase investment and saving.

What do those four points consist of? Very simply: a capital gains differential to stimulate savings and investment, a freeze on Federal spending programs, the encouragement of further individual retirement accounts which could expand savings and investment, and of course that very important extension of the moratorium on government regulations which have prevented the small business sector, basically the private sector, from succeeding.

Mr. Speaker, if we could implement those four points, it will be a jobs creation program which the U.S. Congress should support, and I am convinced a majority of the Americans would support it, and I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] for having yielded this time to me.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DERRICK].

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, we are asked to turn the economy of this country over to those who are advocating supply-side economics and the Laffer curve back in the early 1980's. Mr. Speaker, I am both delighted and dejected about this legislation.

I am delighted about what is still in the bill: \$4 billion to fund extended unemployment benefits for the 1.9 million workers who have exhausted their regular benefits. Last month we passed and the President signed legislation authorizing these extended benefits. I am relieved those checks will soon go out to help the long-term unemployed bridge the gap between jobs in our lagging economy.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am dejected about what is not in this bill any more. Let me remind my colleagues and the American people what is not in this bill because of what happened in the Senate:

No longer in the bill is \$2.5 billion for community development block grants. These grants would have funded needed improvements to housing and other public facilities all around this country and created nearly 60,000 jobs.

No longer in the bill is money to support an extra \$2.5 billion in small-business loan guarantees. These loans would have helped thousands of small enterprises around this country survive the credit crunch and expand, creating jobs for our people. Small business is

the most efficient job-creating sector of our economy, I might add, and now those jobs will not be created, because of what happened in the Senate.

No longer in the bill is \$1 billion for summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. These funds would have created as many as 675,000 summer jobs and nearly doubled the number of youth who could have worked this summer under the program. Let us hope it is not a long, hot summer in 1993.

No longer in the bill is \$1.8 billion for additional Pell grants. These grants would have helped thousands of low- and middle-income students attend college and get the educations they will need to get good jobs in the future.

No longer in the bill is \$300 million for childhood immunizations, which would have nearly doubled the funds available for this money-saving program.

No longer in the bill is \$3 billion for highway construction and repair. These funds would have created thousands of jobs improving and maintaining our infrastructure, so our economy can grow.

No longer in the bill is \$154 million for nutrition programs, which would have helped feed hundreds of thousands of low-income children and adults, including pregnant women. Numerous studies have shown this kind of spending pays for itself in the long run.

No longer in the bill are: \$302 million to process huge backlogs of Social Security disability claims, and \$234 million in low-income housing loan authorizations; \$202 million for maintenance projects at VA health facilities; and \$423 million to provide housing for the homeless.

All told, Mr. Speaker, because of what happened in the Senate, 500,000 Americans will not have the opportunity to work and participate in our economy.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate voted \$4 billion for additional unemployment benefits, but not one cent for jobs.

Just today the Labor Department reported first-time jobless claims rose by 26,000 in the latest week, a number roughly equal to the population of Abbeville County, SC, in my district. In March the national unemployment rate was 7 percent, and it has been at least that high for 16 consecutive months.

After 2 years of recovery, nearly 9 million Americans remain unemployed, and over 6 million more are working only part time when they want to work full time. Our economy still has serious problems, which the President's jobs bill would have addressed. We need those 500,000 jobs desperately, and now we will not have them because of what happened in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this gamble pays off. But if it doesn't, then our constituents should remember this day. Our new President tried valiantly to buy a

policy to insure America against the failure of this economic recovery. But he was blocked in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to support what is left of this bill. It is no longer an employment bill; now it is only an unemployment bill. Let us hope that label is not a sign of things to come. Right now some Senators are cheering their victory over the President. Let us hope it is not a hollow victory.

□ 1400

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 3 minutes to the able gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the magnificent city of Scranton, Mr. MCDADE for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, in March, this House rushed to pass the so-called emergency supplemental appropriations bill better known to many Americans as the President's \$16 plus billion deficit-spending stimulus package. Last month the majority rammed this spending bill through the House over the strong objections of many of us who felt that much of the spending in the bill was wasteful and unnecessary, while the programs that could have been justified should have been paid for by cutting spending somewhere else.

In fact, the Rules Committee received requests by many members to allow responsible amendments to cut out the most egregious waste and ensure that this bill would not add to our already enormous budget deficit. Unfortunately, as has been its habit, this Congress, the Democrat majority of the Rules Committee shut out those amendments. Clearly, what the American people want from us is not higher deficits and a higher national debt. They want us to set priorities and live within our means—which means paying for the programs we care most about while chopping out those that are just not necessary at this time.

It now appears that, at least for the moment, the urgent plea for some fiscal restraint made by millions of Americans has finally been heard in Congress. The \$16.2 billion deficit spending bill is now basically dead because there just isn't support among the American people for increasing the deficit. Today, we are taking up the \$4 billion provision for additional unemployment benefits. We are having legitimate debate over whether additional unemployment benefits are needed at this time—but I find no legitimate reason to increase the deficit to provide those benefits.

Therefore, I must oppose this legislation. If we are going to allocate this \$4 billion, it should, and could, be paid for by cutting wasteful spending—in fact many Members have presented dozens of specific cuts that could be made to

save that \$4 billion and tens of billions more by chopping wasteful programs.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our majority whip, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR].

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today the new unemployment figures came out; 359,000 newly unemployed Americans—26,000 more than the month before.

People need help. And we are going to help them. That is why we will pass this bill.

But today's bill is only part of what we hoped to do—and indeed had done on the floor of this House.

Yes, we want to help those without jobs. But we also want to create jobs. The President had a plan to create jobs. Who killed it? Really only one group. Republicans. They killed it by stalling. They killed it with obstructionist tactics. They didn't even have the guts in the other body to let it come to a vote.

"To vote without debating is perilous," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said, exactly a hundred years ago, in 1893. "To debate and never vote is imbecile." There was a Republican who knew something.

Why did they do it? Why do they want to keep hundreds of thousands of people out of work? Why do they want to kill jobs? Why do they want to kill growth? And the questions go further than that. Did you want our kids immunized against the diseases of childhood? Don't look to Republicans. They killed it. Did you want to fix roads and bridges? Don't look to Republicans. They killed it.

Did you want teenagers working at summer jobs once school lets out a few months from now? Do not look to Republicans. They killed it.

Did you want people working in Head Start Programs to give every American child a chance at education? Do not look to Republicans. They killed it.

Did you want communities all over this country to build or refurbish libraries? Schools? Parks? Do not look to Republicans. They killed those programs.

Well, those of us who want to get America moving will not give up. We will be back. We will be back with proposals to provide jobs. To put people back to work. To rebuild America.

And I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: If you want to be the impediment to change, keep on doing what you are doing. Get up and tell us that you'll vote against change.

But do not just tell it to us on the floor of this House. Tell it to the victims. Tell it to a teenager who won't find work. Tell it to a Head Start child who won't have a teacher. Tell it to a small town that wants to keep its library open.

Tell it to fathers desperate to join a road crew and build a road for their community—even as they build a road to a future for their families.

Yes, today you can gloat, and convince yourselves that you stuck it to the Democrats.

But that is not really who you hurt. You hurt the people who voted to send you here.

They asked you to do a job for them. Instead, you did a job on them.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The Chair must remind all Members that remarks in debate may not include characterizations of the Senate or its actions or procedures or references to any Member of the Senate except as the sponsor of a measure.

□ 1410

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield 2 minutes to my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this part of the so-called emergency package comes to us at a time when many of us are ready to support the extension of unemployment compensation benefits. Why? Because it is a program that has a common base across the country. It applies equally across every section, every township, every rural and suburban area of the country. Where people, through no fault of their own, have lost their jobs and therefore require unemployment compensation benefits, we have supplied extensions for them in several different instances before and do so again, cheerfully.

But that does not mean, as the gentleman in the well just previously implied, that we who do not support the remainder of the package do so without a willingness to help the American worker. We do not help the American worker by spending countless billions of dollars without indicating how we are going to pay for those programs. That increases the deficit and decreases the ability of private enterprise to hire people. You lose jobs when you increase the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, that is what they wanted to do with that extra money in that so-called emergency job stimulus program. The more you spend, the less you have available for private capital development of jobs. No longer do we have in this bill pork barrel projects. That should be applauded by the American worker. No longer is there any kind of private benefit type of legislation in this pork barrel package that was originally in it, and that should be applauded by the American worker.

Rather, we have remaining in the package now what everybody knows had to be done, the extension of unemployment compensation benefits, and not a single penny for pork barrel projects or other projects that are not paid for, thereby exacerbating and worsening the deficit, which cost jobs.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works and Transportation, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA].

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

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the distinguished majority whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this argument that this has not been paid for is absolutely nonsense. This money is money that was paid for in last year's budget that we did not spend on defense and that we did not spend on foreign aid. To suggest that the tax dollars that we were going to put into airports, highways, and bridges for the American people that pay those taxes at the pump, to say you want them to pay for it a second and a third time is just not leveling with the American people.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 9 million unemployed Americans learned last night that 43 Members of the U.S. Senate care more about keeping the unemployed where they are—and about keeping millions of American jobs at risk—than about creating jobs and building our economy.

I am all for extending unemployment compensation. At this point in time, we have no other choice.

But what galls me is that while those Senators sure talked a lot about investing in America, their votes were against investment. Their votes were for continuing the threat of unemployment and a weakened economy.

These Senators could have chosen wisely to invest in Americans by investing in American jobs to build better roads, bridges, transit systems and airports in this country.

But they did not. They said, "Let's wait."

Well, Japan isn't waiting. Japan has committed more than \$3 trillion to transportation investments before the end of this century.

Japan already spends six times what we do on infrastructure investments. And Japan's answer to our failure to adopt a modest \$16 billion economic stimulus is their \$116 billion stimulus program.

So while some Senators have talked our stimulus package to death, competitors like Japan are setting genuine national priorities—and are willing to put their money where their mouth is.

What also galls me about what Senators said over there is what the President's economic stimulus proposal would cost the country.

And let us get two things clear on this.

First, of the \$4 billion originally targeted in that program for highway, transit, and airport improvements—all

of it would come from money already paid into trust funds by the American people. So their's was a false argument that the stimulus was all deficit spending.

Second, they said, "An economic stimulus is no way to reduce the deficit."

Well, let us have a reality check here. Congress has already approved the President's budget to reduce the deficit. So all that this stimulus package was a modest attempt to put some added strength into the economy before we administer the medicine of deficit reduction.

It is any wonder why consumer confidence in America keeps falling?

The American people are watching what we do here in Washington. They are waiting for common sense to prevail, for tough choices to be made—and honored.

The House voted to make those tough choices because we knew that this country needs the precisely targeted economic stimulus proposed by President Clinton.

Of course, there are some who would have the American people fooled with the argument that it was only a \$16 billion boost in a \$6 trillion economy.

What that argument said to the 300,000 Americans who could have been put back to work rebuilding America's transportation systems is that they don't matter.

Well, I think they do matter. And I believe those 300,000 Americans would have preferred a job to an unemployment check any day.

And just what was the message from these Senators to the American people. They said "We don't care that Japan spends \$131 billion on public works—while we spend less than \$30."

They said, "We don't care that the American people have paid for these improvements already, that no new taxes or deficit spending is involved."

And finally, they said, "We don't care if we put more American jobs at risk because we failed to give our economy a lift by building this country with investment."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I do care. And because I do I urge my colleagues to approve extending unemployment compensation—since that is now all we can do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The Chair would announce that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] has 21 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ZELIFF].

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is that yesterday's vote in the Senate saved

the American taxpayers \$12.3 billion. Is not that great news? It is great news for America, it is great news for New Hampshire, it is great news for our kids and our grandchildren.

This voting card has no limits. There are very serious responsibilities that we all make a commitment to. Is it not about time that we start taking a responsible role and support programs that are funded, and not unfunded?

The \$4 billion package on extension of unemployment benefits coming up this afternoon will have my support on only one basis—and that is it is properly funded and not added to the debt.

There is a right way and a wrong way in this Chamber, and I think it is about time we stopped paying with empty checkbooks.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, today we are debating what is left of the President's stimulus package. We have \$4 billion in emergency aid for unemployment—certainly a critical measure to provide for an important need.

But we have passed unemployment benefits before. And why? Because this economy is in crisis and we have lacked the leadership to create jobs. In November, we got that leadership. President Clinton devised a budget package to cut the deficit, rebuild the economy, and create jobs. The stimulus package was an important part of that effort.

Yet today, all we can offer the people who stand in the unemployment lines is an extension of their benefits—and I can tell you that this is cold comfort. They want work, not a Government check. Yet a handful of people put politics above jobs. They have sacrificed family security for sound bites on the evening news.

Well, this fight is not over. We cannot let a few people stand in the way of jobs and security for the millions of families who need assistance. We must pass a bill that funds summer jobs, that helps rebuild our highways, that funds crucial clean water projects.

This is what we were elected to do. This is what the people want and this is what we must do. I urge my colleagues to pass this measure. And then, to get back to the work of passing a plan that will give Americans the opportunity to rebuild the economy, to work, and to once again provide for their families.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO].

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today unemployment benefits claims rose once again. Last week over 350,000 Americans applied for unemployment benefits, the first increase in 3 weeks, and 26,000 over last week, by the way. It is unfortunately another sign that the jobless recovery drags on.

But instead of putting a bunch of construction workers on the job rebuilding our highways, a lot of Republicans are slapping the jobless in the face and slapping each other, giving each other high five. They have just won a big political victory.

This is supposed to be an example of leadership, but in my view it is a partisan political effort to put politics before people.

□ 1420

I think it is pathetic. The Congress in this House, the Senate in the other body, wanted to do what the American people have in mind. Newsweek's poll of April shows 57 to 30 to the question whether Congress should pass Clinton's spending package to create jobs. Fifty-nine percent of the American people believe a stimulus plan is necessary, and we cannot come up with anything more than a bill to provide benefit checks, not paychecks; not a chance to put people back to work.

Whatever we do today, and obviously I am for it, will not provide unemployment benefits for people who have had their benefits run out in the past. It is not going to help the structurally unemployed, who are not going to be finding work as a result of anything we do here in Washington. It is not going to help those people struggling with two jobs, trying to make it so they get enough money to pay their mortgage. They are not even getting benefits, in most cases, working 20 hours a week at two jobs.

This is really a pathetic response to a national tragedy. What do we get deviated off to? We talked a lot about swimming pools.

We all know that community development block grants are among the most effective ways of helping our local communities make their decisions about their priorities. We know there are hundreds of letters from every agency of the Federal Government, and from our colleagues on the Republican side asking for more funds in this regard, yet they could not support it.

If this were a defense or foreign aid issue, we would not even be here. We paid for these programs last year under the rubric of defense and foreign aid. If somebody had brought a missile procurement bill to the floor or a foreign aid bill, we would not be asking to pay for those. We would have assumed we had already paid for them, as we have.

Our priorities remain out of whack, because of one thing, the requirement that we have 60 votes to run the other body. I think we today stand here not with any great satisfaction, but greater anger at our inability to break the gridlock, to end the filibuster, and to help the American people who want to go back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate amendments to H.R. 1335, the

President's stimulus and investment supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The President's stimulus package—in its original form—would have created at least 1 million jobs, 325,000 of which would have been permanent, full-time jobs. In California alone, the package would have created 80,000 permanent jobs. It was fuel desperately needed to spur a recovery in California, still deep in recession.

During the past 12 years, when the deficit was increasing much more dramatically than it is now, Republicans had no qualms increasing spending on foreign aid, or defense—while our economy took a nosedive. But, in their fight to kill the package they cried everything from waste to deficit spending—the deficit to which they so generously contributed during the past two administrations.

And, when the time has come to repair the damage of the past 12 years, the Republicans use every political maneuver possible to block economic progress—once again playing partisan politics at the expense of American workers and their families.

One Republican Senator rationalized his guarding of the gridlock by saying he wouldn't vote for an emergency appropriations bill when there was no emergency.

To those in the other body who blocked an opportunity for more jobs and a brighter future, this plan would have put millions of Americans without a job or a way to support their families back to work. It would have immunized thousands of children from childhood disease. And it would have given millions of our young people the sense of responsibility, and pride that comes from a good summer job. If things like 7-percent unemployment and children dying every day of preventable diseases aren't emergencies then I don't know what one is—and thanks to the Republicans in the other body these emergencies will continue to go unanswered.

We are now left with a pared down plan with only one component—the means to pay for the costs of the recently extended emergency unemployment benefits program. But it's not jobs. Jobs—the heart of the President's stimulus plan—are no longer part of the package. Republicans are handing out unemployment checks, when the President's plan called for paychecks.

On this side of the aisle we remain very much aware of the critical importance that jobs and investment play in getting our economy back on track. We know that the citizens of this country deserve better. The American people deserve our help in this time of urgency. We join the President in his commitment to get people off the unemployment line and onto the payroll.

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

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the majority leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am very disappointed today that the bill we are discussing is only a bill involving unemployment compensation. I am obviously for it. I think most of the Members of the House will support this bill. However, when we think about the economic situation we are in, in this country, this is obviously a poor answer to the nature of the problems we face.

As we all know, this has been a recovery without jobs. I was at the unemployment service in my district last weekend and I asked the manager of the office, who has been there for 30 years, if he had ever seen a recovery like this. His answer was never in his experience has he seen a recovery that is without jobs. He said, "If you want a minimum wage job you could probably find one, but not a good job."

Workers at McDonnell Douglas who are being laid off because of our necessary, legitimate budget cuts cannot find jobs. Workers at car manufacturing facilities and auto parts facilities, laid off and unable to find jobs.

The unemployment rate today, 7.0 percent, is higher than when the recession began in 1990, when it was 5.3 percent, and higher than when it officially ended, when we were told the recession ended, 1991, when it was 6.8 percent.

Nine million Americans are standing in unemployment lines looking for work. The vast majority, as we know, do not want to be unemployed, do not want unemployment compensation, they want a job. Yet we have a new President who brings a program for jobs, a budget for jobs, a new way of trying to invest in the economy while we bring the deficit down, and we are blocked from even having a vote on the program.

Now we are left, and I am disappointed, deeply, that we are left with simply an unemployment bill, which solves nothing. These people do not want unemployment compensation, they want a chance to have a job.

What does it mean to put money into highways? Let me tell the Members what it means. It is not just constructing jobs for construction workers. I have an interchange out in St. Louis County where they are trying to get the traffic to be able to move better. It is a huge bottleneck. The manager of the Chrysler plant called me. He said, "It is very important that that get done." The reason is they have just-in-time manufacturing. He is competing with car plants all over the world. If he cannot get the goods when he needs them, he has to shut the line down.

Infrastructure is jobs. It is making the private economy work. It is investing in the future of our country, and here we sit, a new President gives us a

program, and we are blocked from even having a vote.

We need a vote on this program. If we cannot get it today, I hope we can get it next week. If we cannot get it next week, I hope we can get it 2 weeks from now. We will continue to fight to allow the American people to get what they asked for in November 1992, and that is at least the consideration of a new program to invest in this economy and to give our people what they want, which is the chance to work and to better their livelihood and to give their families a future.

Vote for unemployment compensation, but be ready to come back here in a few weeks and vote on some version of this program. We have to give jobs to the American people.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today we are asked to consider the Senate amendments to H.R. 1335, the stimulus and investment supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1993.

The Senate amendments come to us after an exhaustive filibuster on President Bill Clinton's \$16.2 billion economic stimulus package.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote in support of extending \$4 billion for unemployment compensation benefits, but I am deeply frustrated by the inability of the other body to pass the economic stimulus legislation.

Two weeks ago, the Government of Japan passed an economic stimulus package that was in excess of \$100 billion. The Japanese, as many of us know, have long recognized the importance of investing in their country's economic infrastructure and human resources.

Japan is also facing severe economic times. Nonetheless, their nation and their legislators passed a bill that will provide for that nation's transportation and economic infrastructure.

Why can't those of us who work in the world's greatest deliberative body pass similar legislation to provide badly needed assistance in our country?

The sum of \$16 billion is not a budget buster; \$16 billion is necessary to bail out our Nation's future, not to support our Nation's greed and avarice.

The money included within the stimulus package would have gone directly to State and local governments. These jurisdictions desperately need Federal assistance to provide jobs, improve transportation infrastructure, support educational reform, and provide summer youth employment.

Those naysayers who opposed the President's plan have deprived their constituents' children of summer youth employment opportunities.

H.R. 1335 should have received bipartisan support from both Chambers of Congress.

The original economic stimulus legislation would have created 500,000 new jobs and would have put America on the road to real job growth.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to report to my constituents and the rest of the United States that gridlock is alive and well in Washington, DC.

I encourage our colleagues in the House to support the Senate amendments, but I caution the naysayers that this battle is far from over. The American people need jobs now.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of what remains of the supplemental stimulus package.

What we are doing today is important and vital. It is important because earlier this year we told out of work Americans that we would not end their unemployment benefits. It is vital because without these benefits many families would face even greater hardships.

However, when we pass this bill, this emasculated stimulus bill, we are returning to the gridlock and stalemate of the past. More importantly, we are returning to the past policy of providing benefits for the jobless—not jobs for the jobless.

Contrary to what my colleagues may hear from the other side of the aisle, the President's stimulus package was a jobs bill. It was jobs in construction. It was jobs in community development. It was summer jobs for disadvantaged youths. It was loans for small businesses that create jobs. Plain and simple when we first passed this bill it was a jobs bill, today it only helps out of work Americans hold on until we pass a real jobs bill.

Mr. Speaker, I will vote for this bill, but I am not happy and I do not think the 40,000 unemployed Rhode Islanders believe the economy has significantly recovered. Nor are they pleased that instead of jobs, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle think they deserve only the bare minimum.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am very disappointed that today the House will approve extended benefits for the unemployed but the House will not have an opportunity to approve funding to help the unemployed actually find jobs.

I will support this bill because it provides at least some help for unemployed Americans who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. This legislation will make \$4 billion available for extended benefits. Tragically, we may soon be again asked to provide more unemployment benefits funding because we are being denied an opportunity to pass legislation that would actually create jobs.

This is because the Senate has presented the House with only a sad remnant of the important jobs package requested by President Clinton. Gridlock in the other body will result in many Americans being denied the jobs that would have been created by the jobs bill originally passed by the House last March.

The American people should know what has been lost as a result of the gridlock perpetuated by an obstructionist minority in the Senate. Every dime has been cut from this bill for child immunization, Head Start and education financial assistance. Not \$1 remains to build better roads, bridges, or mass transit systems. Not even 1 cent remains to put young people to work this summer or to help local communities fund priority job creating projects.

The over 9 million unemployed Americans in this country need to know that President Clinton and the majority in Congress want to help them find good paying jobs to provide for their families. It is an outrage that a minority in the Senate has been able to deny the American people the jobs which would have been created by the economic stimulus package originally asked for by the administration.

Politics has triumphed over reason as a result of the Senate minority's gridlock tactics. It is sad to note that the same Senators who voted to forgive billions in foreign debt as requested by President Bush refused to support

President Clinton's efforts to create jobs here at home. The American people deserve better.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will soon again have an opportunity to consider real jobs creating legislation. It is important that we help the unemployed by providing extended benefits today, but let us begin tomorrow to push again for legislation that actually puts the unemployed back to work.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 301, nays 114, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 142]

YEAS—301

Abercrombie	Costello	Gilman
Ackerman	Coyne	Glickman
Andrews (ME)	Cramer	Gonzalez
Andrews (NJ)	Danner	Goodling
Andrews (TX)	Darden	Gordon
Applegate	de la Garza	Green
Bacchus (FL)	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Baesler	DeLauro	Hall (OH)
Baker (LA)	Dellums	Hamburg
Barcia	Derrick	Hamilton
Barlow	Deutsch	Harman
Barrett (WI)	Diaz-Balart	Hastert
Becerra	Dicks	Hastings
Beilenson	Dingell	Hayes
Bentley	Dixon	Hefner
Berman	Dooley	Hilliard
Bevill	Dunn	Hinchee
Bilbray	Durbin	Hoagland
Billrakis	Edwards (CA)	Hochbrueckner
Bishop	Edwards (TX)	Hoekstra
Blackwell	Emerson	Holden
Blute	Engel	Horn
Boehlert	English (AZ)	Houghton
Bonior	English (OK)	Hoyer
Borski	Eshoo	Huffington
Boucher	Evans	Hughes
Brewster	Everett	Hyde
Brooks	Ewing	Jacobs
Browder	Fawell	Jefferson
Brown (CA)	Fazio	Johnson (CT)
Brown (FL)	Fields (LA)	Johnson, Eddie
Brown (OH)	Filner	Bernice
Bryant	Fingerhut	Johnston
Byrne	Fish	Kanjorski
Calvert	Flake	Kaptur
Cantwell	Foglietta	Kasich
Cardin	Ford (MI)	Kennedy
Carr	Ford (TN)	Kennelly
Chapman	Frank (MA)	Kildee
Clayton	Frost	Kim
Clement	Furse	King
Clinger	Gallegly	Klecza
Coleman	Gallo	Klein
Collins (IL)	Gekas	Klink
Collins (MI)	Gephardt	Kolbe
Condit	Geren	Kopetski
Conyers	Gibbons	Kreidler
Cooper	Gilchrest	LaFalce
Coppersmith	Gillmor	Lambert

Lancaster	Neal (MA)	Skeen
Lantos	Neal (NC)	Skelton
LaRocco	Oberstar	Slattery
Lazio	Obey	Slaughter
Leach	Olver	Smith (IA)
Lehman	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Levin	Orton	Smith (OR)
Levy	Owens	Snowe
Lewis (CA)	Pallone	Solomon
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Stark
Lloyd	Payne (NJ)	Stearns
Long	Payne (VA)	Stokes
Lowey	Pelosi	Strickland
Machtley	Peterson (FL)	Studds
Maloney	Peterson (MN)	Stupak
Manton	Pickle	Sundquist
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Swift
Marqolles-	Poshard	Synar
Mezvinsky	Price (NC)	Talent
Markey	Pryce (OH)	Tauzin
Martinez	Quinn	Tejeda
Matsui	Rahall	Thornton
Mazzoli	Rangel	Thurman
McCloskey	Reed	Torkildsen
McCurdy	Regula	Torres
McDade	Reynolds	Torricelli
McDermott	Richardson	Trafficant
McHale	Ridge	Tucker
McHugh	Roemer	Unsoeld
McKinney	Rogers	Upton
McNulty	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
Meehan	Rose	Vento
Meek	Rostenkowski	Visclosky
Menendez	Roukema	Volkmer
Meyers	Rowland	Vucanovich
Mfume	Roybal-Allard	Walsh
Michel	Rush	Washington
Miller (CA)	Sabo	Waters
Mineta	Sanders	Waxman
Minge	Sangmeister	Weldon
Mink	Sarpalius	Wheat
Moakley	Sawyer	Whitten
Molinari	Schenk	Williams
Mollohan	Schroeder	Wilson
Montgomery	Schumer	Wise
Moran	Scott	Wolf
Morella	Serrano	Woolsey
Murphy	Sharp	Wyden
Murtha	Shepherd	Wynn
Myers	Shuster	Yates
Nadler	Sisisky	Young (AK)
Natcher	Skaggs	Young (FL)

NAYS—114

Allard	Goss	Moorhead
Archer	Grams	Nussle
Bachus (AL)	Grandy	Oxley
Baker (CA)	Greenwood	Packard
Ballenger	Gunderson	Parker
Barrett (NE)	Hall (TX)	Paxon
Bartlett	Hancock	Penny
Bateman	Hefley	Petri
Bereuter	Hergert	Pickett
Bliley	Hobson	Pombo
Boehner	Hoke	Porter
Bonilla	Hunter	Ramstad
Bunning	Hutchinson	Ravenel
Burton	Hutto	Roberts
Buyer	Inglis	Rohrabacher
Callahan	Inhofe	Roth
Camp	Inslee	Royce
Canady	Istook	Santorum
Castle	Johnson (GA)	Saxton
Clyburn	Johnson, Sam	Schaefer
Coble	Kingston	Schiff
Collins (GA)	Klug	Sensenbrenner
Combust	Knollenberg	Shaw
Cox	Kyl	Shays
Crane	Laughlin	Smith (MI)
Crapo	Lewis (FL)	Smith (TX)
Cunningham	Lightfoot	Spence
Deal	Linder	Stenholm
DeLay	Livingston	Stump
DeKey	Mann	Taylor (MS)
Doolittle	McCandless	Taylor (NC)
Dornan	McCollum	Thomas (CA)
Dreier	McCrery	Thomas (WY)
Duncan	McInnis	Valentine
Fowler	McKeon	Walker
Franks (CT)	McMillan	Watt
Franks (NJ)	Mica	Zeliff
Goodlatte	Miller (FL)	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—16

Arney	Hansen	Swett
Barton	Henry	Tanner
Clay	Johnson (SD)	Thompson
Fields (TX)	Lipinski	Towns
Gejdenson	Quillen	
Gingrich	Spratt	

□ 1448

Messrs. BATEMAN, BEREUTER, HOBSON, ROBERTS, and GUNDERSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FAWELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

□ 1450

ELECTION OF MEMBER AND DELEGATE TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic caucus, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 158) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 158

Resolved, That the following named Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates, be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on District of Columbia: Ronald V. Dellums, California, to rank following Fortney Stark of California.

Committee on Education and Labor: Robert A. Underwood, Guam.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972, title 2, U.S. Code, section 473(a), the Chair appoints to the Technology Assessment Board the following Members of the House: Mr. SUNDQUIST of Tennessee, Mr. HOUGHTON of New York, and Mr. OXLEY of Ohio.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to the provisions of

Public Law 84-372, the Chair appoints as members of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. DARDEN of Georgia, Mr. HINCHEY of New York, Mr. FISH of New York, and Ms. MOLNARI of New York.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time that I might inquire of the distinguished majority leader the program for the balance of this day, this week, and looking ahead to next week.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, obviously we are finished with votes for today. There are no votes tomorrow. On Monday, April 26, the House will meet at noon. But there will not be legislative business or votes.

Tuesday, April 27, the House will meet at noon to take up three suspension bills. Recorded votes on those suspension bills, if any, will be postponed until after debate on all suspensions:

H.R. 798, Veterans' Compensation Rate Codification Act of 1993.

H.R. 1032, Department of Veterans Affairs Employment Discrimination Act.

H.R. 1189, Armored car personnel gun permits.

Wednesday, April 28, and Thursday, the 29th, the House will meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and at 11 a.m. on Thursday. We would be taking up H.R. 1578, Expedited Rescissions Act, subject to a rule.

Friday, April 30, the House will meet at 11, but there will not be legislative business.

I would remind the gentleman that the so-called motor-voter bill and the National Institutes of Health legislation is in conference, and there may be the need to take up one of those or both conference reports sometime during the week.

Mr. MICHEL. Might I inquire as to the Expedited Rescissions Act? It says, "subject to a rule." I had understood that there was a rule granted but we had not taken it up. Is there a possibility that that would be revisited in the Committee on Rules for a different rule?

Mr. GEPHARDT. It is still under consideration.

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to hear that, and I hope it works out the right way.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
APRIL 26, 1993

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

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 62) to designate the week beginning April 25, 1993, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week," 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 Virginia?

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS], who is the chief sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia [Mrs. BYRNE] for bringing this resolution to the floor. Mr. Speaker, I also thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RIDGE], my colleague, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, this year, as in previous years, we pause to commemorate those brave people in law enforcement who fight the battles of crime every day and, more succinctly, to stand with the victims of crime.

Everyone knows by now that 25,000 Americans are killed every year as murder victims and countless other statistics which actually numb us with their ferocity and their high statistical numbers.

But one statistic which is a new one and which shocks me even further is that of the 12-year-olds who are living in our country at this moment, 5 out of 6 of those will become, if this statistical barrage continues, victims of crime themselves. That by itself ought

to cause us to take seriously what we need to do on the question of fighting crime and comprehensive solutions that many of us have been offering over the years to stop the carnage in our streets.

So, Crime Victims' Week, which begins next week, is one which is supported by countless groups across the Nation whose daily job it is to focus on these problems, to go to the side of crime victims, to help them recover from the damage both physical and spiritual which they suffer; rape victims groups, drunk-driving groups like MADD, and others. We are all familiar with all of them, and they are all existing in every one of our communities and we work with them, as every Member does.

It is a nice thing that those people back there who are on the firing line—I hate to use that language, but it is true—but on the firing line can look to us for support in their daily work. I want to express my special appreciation to Congressman SCHUMER of New York, my cosponsor on this legislation and in whose committee we do our daily job of fighting crime and all else that may be required.

With that, I ask that the body as a whole join the Senate in this joint resolution to bring about the recommendation of Crime Victims' Week beginning next week, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

□ 1500

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Continuing my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, I yield to our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] for bringing this measure to the floor. I think it is an important issue, one that deserves our attention. We have too many victims of crime across our Nation today with very little resource and very little ability to have people help them through this time of need. So Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 62

Whereas there were over thirty-five million crimes committed last year in America, with one violent crime occurring every seventeen seconds;

Whereas victims of crime across America deserve respect and assistance not only from the criminal justice system, but from society as well;

Whereas there is a crucial need to provide crime victims with quality programs and services to help them recover from the devastating psychological, physical, emotional, and financial hardships resulting from their victimization;

Whereas there are ten thousand public and private agencies and organizations in the United States that are dedicated to improving the plight of crime victims;

Whereas the Nation's victims' rights movement and allied professions deserve recognition for their tireless efforts on behalf of victims of crime and to reduce senseless violence in America; and

Whereas it is essential for all Americans to join together and commit their individual and collective resources to victim assistance and violence reduction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning April 25, 1993, is hereby designated as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on Senate Joint Resolution 62, the Senate joint resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 22, 1993.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 7:04 p.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 1993, said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits proposed legislation entitled, "Goals 2000: Educate America Act."

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

GOALS 2000: EDUCATE AMERICA ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 70)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act."

This legislation strives to support States, local communities, schools, business and industry, and labor in re-inventing our education system so that all Americans can reach internationally competitive standards, and our Nation can reach the National Education Goals. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Education is and always has been primarily a State responsibility. States have always been the "laboratories of democracy." This has been especially true in education over the past decades. The lessons we have learned from the collective work of States, local education agencies, and individual schools are incorporated in Goals 2000 and provide the basis for a new partnership between the Federal Government, States, parents, business, labor, schools, communities, and students. This new partnership is not one of mandates, but of cooperation and leadership.

The "Goals 2000: Educate America Act" is designed to promote a long-term direction for the improvement of education and lifelong learning and to provide a framework and resources to help States and others interested in education strengthen, accelerate, and sustain their own improvement efforts. Goals 2000 will:

- Set into law the six National Education Goals and establish a bipartisan National Education Goals Panel to report on progress toward achieving the goals;
- Develop voluntary academic standards and assessments that are meaningful, challenging, and appropriate for all students through the National Education Standards and Improvement Council;
- Identify the conditions of learning and teaching necessary to ensure that all students have the opportunity to meet high standards;
- Establish a National Skill Standards Board to promote the development and adoption of occupational standards to ensure that American workers are among the best trained in the world;
- Help States and local communities involve public officials, teachers,

parents, students, and business leaders in designing and reforming schools; and

- Increase flexibility for States and school districts by waiving regulations and other requirements that might impede reforms.

Though voluntary, the pursuit of these goals must be the work of our Nation as a whole. Ten years ago this month, *A Nation At Risk* was released. Its warnings still ring true. It is time to act boldly. It is time to rekindle the dream that good schools offer.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 21, 1993.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOPETSKI) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 21, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House a member of my staff has been served with a subpoena issued by the General District Court of Fairfax County, Virginia.

After consultation with the General Counsel of the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not inconsistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE CURT WELDON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable CURT WELDON, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 12, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS FOLEY,
Capitol Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena in a civil suit issued by the Circuit Court, Pinellas County, Florida.

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

Sincerely,

CURT WELDON,
Member of Congress.

EXPEDITED RESCISSIONS ACT OF 1993 RAISES CONCERNS ABOUT CONSTITUTIONALITY, FAIRNESS

(Mr. HILLIARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House to express my concerns regarding H.R. 1578, the Expedited Rescissions Act of 1993.

Mr. Speaker, several questions of concern come to mind as I contemplate this piece of legislation.

First, I am concerned about H.R. 1578's intrusion upon the constitutional separation of the legislative and executive branches of Government.

Second, I am concerned about the constitutionality of such a measure as H.R. 1578. We are in fact, if we pass this bill, allowing a de facto partial veto, and the Constitution does not allow this to occur.

Third, I feel we should all look back at the words of the Framers of our Constitution, your Founding Fathers. I believe their thoughts are clear on this matter. They, too, did not believe a partial veto would be appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I feel it is for the sake of public policy that the veto power remain as it is today. If we could be guaranteed of having a President with the intellectual and political savvy of Mr. Clinton for, let us say, ad infinitum, then I would support and vote for H.R. 1578, but we have no such assurances.

As President John Kennedy once said: "I am an idealist, without illusion." I am concerned that, in the future, we may have a President elected who may use this proposed piece of legislation to usurp the legislative prerogative of the Congress.

If we pass H.R. 1578, I foresee future Presidents using this newfound power for partisan intent, usurping the original intent of our Founding Fathers, and that would indeed be a tragedy.

□ 1510

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOPETSKI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, April 20, marked the 10th anniversary of the date that President Reagan signed the Social Security Reform Act in 1983. That was an important date in American history, and the Honorable ANDY JACOBS and I wanted to observe it. At that time, in 1983, I served as chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee. Today the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS], a valuable member of that subcommittee in 1983, serves as the chairman. Together we invited the Members and staff who worked so hard to bring that act into effect back to the House for a luncheon to just observe the occasion. We had a pleasant and informative session, and I think it was important to realize that

over 21 people, either Members or staff, who had worked on that bill, came back just to celebrate and to observe the occasion. Members and staff came from all across the country for this occasion, including, Mr. Shannon, Senator FOWLER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. Anthony, Mr. GRADISON, and Mr. CRANE. The Honorable RICHARD GEPHARDT, the majority leader, sent his best wishes, but was detained by the press of legislative business. We also were joined in spirit by two invaluable contributors to the success of the legislation, Mr. ARCHER and Mr. Conable. For those of us who worked so hard on this historic legislation it was a joyous and nostalgic reunion.

Mr. Speaker, I made a few remarks at that occasion. I want to repeat some of it today just so that we can remember. Let me start by saying to my colleagues: "What a difference a decade makes in Social Security, and indeed what a difference this past decade has made."

Mr. Speaker, 10 short years ago the long-range forecast for the old age and survivors insurance trust fund projected insolvency in about 6 weeks. In 1983, Mr. Speaker, we were on the edge of the precipice. In 1980 the OASDI funds decreased by \$1 billion, in 1981 by \$5 billion, in 1982 by \$8 billion, and who can forget that \$12 billion loan from the HI trust funds in 1983? Some of my colleagues will remember the advance tax transfers, the proverbial advance on the allowance from the IRS. The headlines were full of scare stories spreading doom and gloom. Everybody knew we were about to touch the third rail of politics, and darn near everybody in Congress was afraid that we would do it.

Today assets are projected to be sufficient for over 40 years, well into the next century. Last year the funds ran a \$50 billion surplus, and assets on hand now exceed 12 months of benefits. The program is viewed to be so solvent that major battles are fought by those who want even bigger benefits in areas such as the earnings test and the notch. The trust funds are now so large that, instead of being attacked for putting benefits at risk, we are charged with financing the rest of the Federal Government with excessive surpluses.

Well, when we met 10 years ago, Mr. Speaker, the risk to the beneficiaries was that the trust fund would run out and their benefits would go unpaid. The only risk they face today is that the SSA administrative budget will run short and there will not be anybody at the agency to pay them their benefits. Given that administrative costs are about 1 percent of total trust fund expenditures, I would say that the problem is now manageable. Let me put it another way. I do not think I would swap the problems of today for those we faced in 1983.

As I said, what a difference a decade makes. And everybody involved should

take genuine satisfaction in knowing that their labor, their dedication, their political courage, and their willingness to do the right thing for our country's future has made this program's success possible. Ten years ago we made some tough, hard choices. We reduced spending for current benefits, we increased taxes, and we raised the retirement age for future retirees. Not everyone celebrated our work, they just sighed in relief that the crisis was averted. But today, we see the advantage of our labor. And so today, I salute my colleagues whose labor should not go unrecognized in its time. Today we can celebrate. What a difference a decade makes.

WHY AM I HERE?

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, during the 1992 elections, I understood the American voters to say that they were demanding a more responsive and responsible government, an administration and a Congress that would reduce our deficit, cut wasteful spending, support term limits, balance our budget, and stimulate our economy to provide jobs in the private sector.

Are we doing any of these things?
No.

This body and this administration are adding to our deficit. They are actually promoting the idea that an increase in deficit spending will actually stimulate our economy.

We are being buried in suggested tax increases—new taxes on energy, new income taxes, a value-added tax, taxes on Social Security, and no one is hazarding a guess on how many new taxes will be requested to fund the highly publicized health care plan.

Has the President forgotten all those campaign promises he made?

I'm sure the American people remember. No tax increases for the middle class, cut the deficit in 4 years. I believe there is a serious credibility problem in this administration.

Mr. Speaker, this House and this administration need a conscience and a big dose of historical perspective. Massive tax increases lead to recession and job loss.

Just ask President Bush—he learned the hard way. We cannot tax men and women into prosperity. It simply doesn't work.

Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, about the people of my district and what they are expecting from us. The people in my district are homeowners. Many young couples are buying their first home and starting families.

They work hard to pay their mortgages. They want good schools for their kids. They are upwardly mobile and they are planning their future.

I have 23,000 senior citizens in my district. I have small business owners and high-technology employees who are losing their jobs.

The bottom line is that in my district, like in districts across this great country of ours, people's lives will only be as good or bad as our economy permits.

Mr. Speaker, there is an established order in this body that seems to care very little—if at all—about the personal plights of the men and women we were elected to represent.

In the few short months that I have been here I have learned that this beltway is the land of the easy promise. It's the place where special interests prevail, where truth is tempered by political expediency, where honesty and values take a back seat to business-as-usual politics.

Mr. Speaker, every member of this body should ask himself or herself, "Why am I here?"

We're not here to manipulate lives, raise taxes, waste the public money. We're not here to roll over on promises or pledges.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVEL OF SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993-97

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

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and as chairman of the Committee on the Budget, pursuant to the procedures of the Committee on the Budget and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official letter to the Speaker advising him of the current level of revenues for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 and spending for fiscal year 1993. Spending levels for fiscal years 1994 through 1997 are not included because annual appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

This is the third report of the 103d Congress for fiscal year 1993. This report is based on the aggregate levels and committee allocations for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 as contained in House Report 102-529, the conference report to accompany House Concurrent Resolution 287.

The term "current level" refers to the estimated amount of budget authority, outlays, entitlement authority, and revenues that are available—or will be used—for the full fiscal year in question based only on enacted law.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I intend to keep the House informed regularly on the status of the current level.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, April 21, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, I am herewith transmitting the status report on the current level of revenues for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 and spending estimates for fiscal year 1993, under H. Con. Res. 297, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1993. Spending levels for fiscal years 1994 through 1997 are not included because annual appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

The enclosed tables also compare enacted legislation to each committee's 602(a) allocation of discretionary new budget authority and new entitlement authority. The 602(a) allocations to House Committees made pursuant to H. Con. Res. 287 were printed in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report on the resolution (H. Report 102-529).

Sincerely,

MARTIN OLAV SABO,
Chairman.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET ON THE STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 287

REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF APR. 20, 1993
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1993	Fiscal years 1993-97
Appropriate level:		
Budget authority	1,246,400	6,669,200
Outlays	1,238,700	6,472,700
Revenues	845,300	4,812,900
Current level:		
Budget authority	1,247,892	NA
Outlays	1,241,794	NA
Revenues	849,333	4,807,168
Current level over (+) under (-) appropriate level:		
Budget authority	+1,492	NA
Outlays	+3,094	NA
Revenues	+4,033	-5,732

Note.—NA—Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for those years have not been enacted.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure that provides new budget or entitlement authority for fiscal year 1993 that is not included in the current level esti-

mate for that year, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 287 to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure that 1) provides new budget or entitlement authority that is not included in the current level estimate for fiscal year 1993, and 2) increases outlays for fiscal year 1993, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 287 to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in a revenue loss that is not included in the current level revenue estimate and exceeds \$4,033 million for fiscal year 1993, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 287. Any measure that would result in a revenue loss that is not included in the current level revenue estimate for fiscal years 1993 through 1997, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for those years as set forth in H. Con. Res. 287.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION

(Fiscal Years, in million of dollars)

	1993			1993-97		
	Budget authority	Outlays	New entitlement authority	Budget authority	Outlays	New entitlement authority
House committee:						
Agriculture:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	13,656	12,806	15,190
Current level	1	1	0	3	3	0
Difference	1	1	0	-13,653	-12,803	-15,190
Armed Services:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	26	-41	26	313	-330	311
Difference	26	-41	26	313	-330	311
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	-60	-60	0	-118	-118	0
Difference	-60	-60	0	-118	-118	0
District of Columbia:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education and Labor:						
Appropriate level	0	0	1,472	0	0	21,564
Current level	-128	-148	1,347	-132	-177	21,384
Difference	-128	-148	-125	-132	-177	-180
Energy and Commerce:						
Appropriate level	35	35	0	187	187	0
Current level	-166	-166	-25	-601	-601	-51
Difference	-201	-201	-25	-788	-788	-51
Foreign Affairs:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Operations:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	-8	37	-8	-20	-20	-20
Difference	-8	37	-8	-20	-20	-20
House Administration:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interior and Insular Affairs:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	-38	-38	0	2	2	0
Difference	-38	-38	0	2	2	0

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—Continued

(Fiscal Years, in million of dollars)

	1993			1993-97		
	Budget authority	Outlays	New entitlement authority	Budget authority	Outlays	New entitlement authority
Judiciary:						
Appropriate level	251	251	251	251	139	251
Current level	210	210	260	244	244	300
Difference	-41	-41	9	-7	105	49
Merchant Marine and Fisheries:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	4	4	0	-366	-366	0
Difference	4	4	0	-366	-366	0
Post Office and Civil Service:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Works and Transportation:						
Appropriate level	2,000	22	0	10,596	22	0
Current level	2,050	28	0	2,050	-44	0
Difference	50	6	0	-8,546	-66	0
Science, Space, and Technology:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans Affairs' Transportation:						
Appropriate level	0	0	339	0	0	6,566
Current level	170	170	341	-76	-76	2,239
Difference	170	170	2	-76	-76	-4,327
Ways and Means Technology:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	352	352	1,213
Current level	3,590	3,590	3,475	5,719	5,719	5,564
Difference	3,590	3,590	3,475	5,367	5,367	4,351
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:						
Appropriate level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1993

(In millions of dollars)

	Revised 602(b) subdivisions		Current level		Difference	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Agriculture, rural development	13,874	13,420	13,873	13,420	-1	0
Commerce, State, judiciary	22,852	21,923	22,477	21,923	-375	0
Defense	255,560	266,963	253,618	264,699	-1,942	-2,264
District of Columbia	688	698	688	698	0	0
Energy and water development	22,080	21,409	22,080	21,409	0	0
Foreign operations	14,701	13,301	14,071	13,300	-630	-1
Interior	13,230	12,666	12,505	12,617	-725	-49
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education	62,161	62,428	62,144	62,380	-17	-48
Legislative	2,328	2,297	2,275	2,274	-53	-23
Military construction	8,389	9,370	8,389	9,365	0	-5
Transportation	12,815	33,555	12,626	33,555	-189	0
Treasury-postal service	11,278	12,003	11,283	12,003	5	0
VA-HUD-independent agencies	66,172	65,307	66,042	65,303	-130	-4
Grand total	506,128	535,340	502,071	532,946	-4,057	-2,394

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 21, 1993.
Hon. MARTIN O. SABO,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1993 in comparison with the appropriate lev-

els for those items contained in the 1993 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 287). This report is tabulated as of close of business April 20, 1993. A summary of this tabulation follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 287)	Current level +/- resolution
Budget authority	1,247,892	1,246,400	+1,492
Outlays	1,241,794	1,238,700	+3,094
Revenues:			
1993	849,333	845,300	+4,033

(In millions of dollars)

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 287)	Current level +/- resolution
1993-97	4,807,168	4,812,900	-5,732

Since my last report, dated March 3, 1993, there have been no changes that affect the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,
ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT 103D CONG. 1ST
SESS, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1993 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS APR.
20, 1993

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			849,333
Permanents and other spending legislation	764,101	737,205	
Appropriation legislation	732,061	743,943	
Offsetting receipts	(240,524)	(240,524)	
Total previously en- acted	1,255,638	1,240,625	849,333
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Entitlements and Mandatories Budget resolution baseline esti- mates of appropriated enti- tlements and other manda- tory programs not yet en- acted ¹	(7,746)	1,170	
Total current level ²	1,247,892	1,241,794	849,333
Total budget resolution	1,246,400	1,238,700	845,300
Amount over budget resolution	1,492	3,094	4,033

¹ Includes changes to the baseline estimate for appropriated mandatories due to the following legislation: Technical correction to the Food Stamp Act (Public Law 102-265); higher education amendments (Public Law 102-325); prevent annual food stamp price adjustment (Public Law 102-351); Veterans' Compensation COLA Act (Public Law 102-568); veterans' radiation exposure amendments (Public Law 102-578); and Veterans' Health Care Act (Public Law 102-585).

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include the following emergency funding:

Notes.—Amounts in parenthesis are negative. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Public Law:		
102-229		712
102-266		33
102-302		380
102-368	959	5,873
102-381	218	13
103-6	3,322	3,322
Total	4,500	10,333

1520

**REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 916**

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R. 916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOPETSKI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

**MANY CONSTITUENTS DIS-
APPOINTED BY ECONOMIC STIM-
ULUS PACKAGE FAILURE**

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

Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed by the failure of the economic stimulus package. My district, as well as districts across the country, had the chance to gain some worthwhile and necessary funding.

This weekend, it is going to be difficult to return to the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, which suf-

fers from high unemployment and poverty, and say: I'm sorry, there will be no immediate job opportunities for those of you who are unemployed; I'm sorry, young people, there is no \$13 million for new summer jobs; I'm sorry parents of preschoolers, there is no \$11 million to allow the Head Start Program to expand this summer; I'm sorry that all of you must continue to drive on substandard roads because there is no \$45 million for highway improvement projects. I'm sorry for Americans who thought gridlock was over and who had a ray of hope that this Congress would get this country moving again.

But I still have hope, because another stimulus plan will be introduced soon. And next time around, 10 million Americans, perhaps even more, will still be unemployed and consequently, the financial situation of individuals and the communities in which they live will continue to go downhill. Maybe then the eyes of the opponents will open and they will vote to open the windows of opportunity for their fellow Americans.

**FUNDING ABORTIONS? NOT A
MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE**

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, for many years, the battle over abortion has torn our country apart. As I watch the new administration take office, I see how pervasive and deceptive language can be. Consequently, what the American people really want and what the President is giving them does not match up.

Democrat Gov. Bob Casey of Pennsylvania cites a poll in which 78 percent of the American people would outlaw 93 percent of all abortions. Even the President said that "very few Americans believe that all abortions all the time are all right * * * almost all Americans believe abortions should be illegal * * * when the children can live outside the mother's womb."

Then the President advocates the Freedom of Choice Act, emphasizing his belief in a woman's right to choose. Of course, he does not say that this act virtually gives a woman the right to terminate her pregnancy at any time. Even worse, the President now advocates Federal funding of these abortions.

Perhaps this explains why so many people who voted for a woman's right to choose are now feeling so alienated; they are finding out that what they really voted for was the Government's right to use their money to pay for the termination of a human life at any point in the pregnancy and for any reason.

Abortions occur at a rate of 1.6 million annually. Repealing the Hyde

amendment would mandate all States to participate in providing this incredibly high number of abortions, on demand, using Federal tax dollars to contribute to the effort. This is nothing but manipulation and fraud against the American people.

Mr. Speaker, in poll after poll across this country, when we ask the American people, do they approve of abortions for sex selection, somewhat more than 90 percent say, no, they do not. When we ask the American people, do they approve of abortions for birth control, 70-odd percent of Americans say, no, they do not. What this leaves is abortions for the protection of the life of the mother and for rape and incest.

The vast majority of the American people have spoken. They do not support abortions for sex selection. They do not support abortions for birth control. This is the background for the statement that 78 percent of the American people would outlaw 93 percent of all abortions.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that with this kind of an attitude on the part of the American people, they are not supportive of using Federal money for abortions. If this is a matter of conscience for women, it certainly should free the vast majority of the American people from having a problem with their consciences in using their tax dollars to pay for these abortions.

I urge, Mr. Speaker, that all the Members of this House and all Americans stoutly support the Hyde amendment, which has been in effect for a number of years and which will bring to this scene an element of fairness that most Americans agree with. I ask the Members to support strongly this Hyde amendment. It is what most Americans vote for in the polls that are properly conducted.

**NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES
SERVICE ALLOCATION PLAN FOR
NORTHWEST FISHERIES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. KOPETSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House a situation that is causing many of us in the Pacific Northwest great concern.

On April 15 the U.S. Department of Commerce abandoned its own previously published proposed rule and a previous decision of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council relating to an allocation of Pacific whiting, a fish species that many fishermen and coastal communities in Oregon, Washington, and California depend on as part of their total fishing income. This decision by the administration is flawed both in process and in outcome.

Let me first talk about the process.

On November 15, after considering volumes of documentation and after days of public debate and testimony over a course of more than 1 year, the Pacific Fisheries Management Council adopted an allocation for Pacific whiting by a 9-2 vote.

This allocation plan was forwarded by the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] regional director to NMFS in Washington.

On March 18, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] published a proposed rule in the Federal Register. While this proposed rule was not the council's plan, it kept the majority of its provisions and I expressed my support for the proposed rule because, though it was a compromise, it still recognized the importance of the shore-side fishermen and processors. In the letter I emphasized the critical need for this proposed rule to be implemented on a long-term basis to eliminate this yearly fight.

As part of the proposed rule's preparation, NMFS did a cost-benefit analysis to justify their analysis and changes to the allocation.

When the whiting season began at 12:01 a.m., April 15, Commerce had not yet announced their final rule. The result: Factory trawlers that had been preparing for several weeks at great cost to themselves, began a fishing free-for-all, an olympic fishery.

Finally, after the fishery had been in effect for 14 hours, Commerce announced their final rule. This rule has no basis in their proposed rule and in fact goes against Commerce's own economic analysis and justification. This rule devastates the coastal fishery and establishes clear preference for an industry that is both new to the fishery, environmentally destructive, and lacking in its input to local communities.

This decision, though technically within the legal confines of the Magnuson Act, clearly violates the intent of the act to have the council's allocate. I am disappointed the administration has chosen to pursue such a blatantly political solution to such a complex and technical natural resource issue.

Politicizing natural resource issues has unpleasant ways of turning into larger, intransigent problems. There are many examples, both here in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere, to illustrate that heavy-handed politics and natural resources issues do not mix. Additionally, although political fixes seem tidy, they are not, and this decision has the potential to damage many good relationships.

This is particularly disappointing because the President was so recently in the Pacific Northwest promising a fair, prompt, and science-based solution to our old growth timber issue.

The outcome:

The final rule, published on April 20 in the Federal Register, initially allocates 112,000 metric tons of whiting to

all vessels regardless of where they deliver their catch, and reserves the remaining 30,000 metric tons for the shore-side processors.

Our Commerce Department defends this action by stating that the final rule is fair and equitable to all parties fishing for whiting, and that is a bunch of "hogwash."

Commerce changed the allocation assuming that under the final rule the two fishing groups would get approximately the same percentage of the total harvest as they did under last year's allocation.

The flaw: The shore-side fisherman will never get a chance at the first portion of the allocation because the fish migrate from south to north and will not be off the coast of Oregon until June. The factory trawlers are already fishing and have no limits until they reach 112,000 metric tons. In reality, the factory trawlers will get nearly 80% of the total allowable harvest for this year. What is fair an equitable about that?

The coastal communities of Oregon, Washington, and northern California stand to lose \$100 million in revenues, while the greedy factory trawlers will profit without contributing to local economies. The extra 40,000 tons the off-shore processors can be used to a much better economic advantage by the on-shore folks. To wit, the 40,000 tons of fish means 6 days of work for the factory trawlers while it represents 8 weeks of work for the on-shore fisherman.

The council's plan was designed to end these allocation fights and the proposed rule should do the same. By being abundance driven and long term, the volume of the resource determines how much each user group receives, not politics.

The council's allocation plan was part of an overall complex of fishing allocations, including salmon. The proposed rule narrowly preserved this complex but the implications for all fishing plans including salmon and other groundfish species because of by-catch problems with the final rule are potentially devastating.

The council's plan was developed in accordance with national goals to minimize overfishing and is designed to reduce fishing pressure wherever possible. The final rule could result in a skyrocketing of the incidental catch of salmon and rockfish as it did last year. This could further jeopardize the salmon season which is already facing severe cutbacks.

In the Pacific Northwest, factory trawlers are set up to handle one species of fish, whiting. That means their by-catch is discarded and not utilized by anyone. By contrast, the shoreside fishermen typically fish for many fisheries and although they also have by-catch, they utilize these fish instead of discarding them. Importantly, in all

cases, shoreside fishermen have a much lower by-catch rate than off-shore processors.

Mr. Speaker, I include here for the RECORD an editorial from my home town paper, the Salem Statesman Journal, that closely expresses my feelings on this issue.

□ 1530

THE KILLING OF THE PRESIDENT'S JOBS BILL

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to take this occasion to comment on the killing of the President's jobs bill by the other body, the Senate, yesterday. I want to take particularly exception to a number of assertions being made by those who are defending the action of the minority in that body.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think people understand what has happened generally in the public on this issue, but the fact is that what happened yesterday is that a political minority, in essence, prevented the President of the United States from even having his budget jobs package voted on.

Under the rules of the the body, and I cannot keep using the word "Senate" because I violate the rules of the House, but for those who are trying to understand what I am saying, under the rules of the other body in order to bring a matter to a vote, unless you have unanimous consent you have to have 60 percent of the vote. It is the only parliamentary body I know of where 51 percent does not win. So what you had was a determination on the part of a minority not to allow that bill to come to a vote.

I think that the country needs to understand that any Member of the House or the Senate has a right to vote on his or her conscience, but they do not have a right to obstruct the ability of the institution to actually reach a conclusion, and that is what happened yesterday in the other body.

I also want to take note of the fact that I noticed on network television last night that the minority leadership in the Senate had indicated that while they were for some of these programs, what they really wanted was to see them paid for. My question is: How many times?

The fact is that every single dollar in the President's jobs bill has already been paid for. It was paid for last year when I cut \$1 billion out of President Bush's foreign aid bill and when the House as a whole and the Congress as a whole declined to spend a good many billions of dollars in the military budget.

What President Clinton simply tried to do with his jobs bill was to take

money which was supposed to be spent in the military budget and foreign aid and move it to attack our own economic problems here at home. So those budget items for highways, those budget items for immunizations, those budget items for rural sewer and water, were all paid for previously.

I do not know how many times we have to pay for them in order to meet the standards of anyone who voted against the package yesterday, but I hope that the American public is not fooled when they hear this sanctimonious cry that this package ought to be paid for. It already was paid for.

I would suggest that that vote to prevent that package from coming to a vote yesterday, a vote to withhold might have looked good at the time, but it is not going to look so good in September and in October if this economy is still clunking along with 7 percent unemployment.

The fact is we needed that highway bill in order to accelerate highway construction this year. We needed that rural sewer and water component of that bill in order to put people to work in construction projects this year. We needed that summer youth jobs program in order to get kids off the street and into the workplace this year.

In my judgment it is a shame that the needs of power politics got in the way of actually allowing the Senate to actually have a vote on that package.

I am thankful that the rules of this House do not allow a minority to engage in similar obstructive tactics. I think it is parliamentarily ludicrous for any body to continue to function under rules which allow a minority to prevent a majority from even coming to a vote on a matter that is crucial to the economic future of this country.

Time after time, when Tip O'Neill was the Speaker of this House, he took the well and said, "I may disagree with President Reagan, but, by God, he has got a right to have a vote." And President Reagan did get votes on his budget, often on those occasions when even Members of his own party did not want to have votes on those budgets.

But the fact is that President Clinton has a right to have the U.S. Senate vote on his package, and that is what he was denied yesterday, and I think it is a national disgrace.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I totally agree with the comment that the gentleman is making. I want to remind Members of the House and members of the public that over the last 12 years the other side got votes in this body on every one of their proposals. In fact, I remember 3 years ago offering myself President Bush's economic budget to the Congress to be voted on on the floor of the House of

Representatives, because we believe that a President, whether a Democrat or Republican, at least deserves the chance to have the Congress pass, and in this case on the most important proposal that he will make to the Congress this year: his economic plan.

What is frustrating to me, and I know the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], is that in this case we have been blocked from even having it considered. So the people in St. Louis, Wisconsin, Oregon, or wherever, are not going to know whether or not there was support in the Congress for the highway project that is important in their area, for the bridge that is important in their area, for the Head Start Program that is important for future jobs, for sewer grants, construction grants for waste water and water treatment plants which are needed all over the country.

We do not even have a vote. We do not know if there is support in the Congress for these things because we have been denied the basic fairness of having it passed on by the Congress.

□ 1540

So today we pass the symbol of recession, which is unemployment compensation. I can assure the gentleman that nobody in my district who is unemployed even wants unemployment compensation. They do not want welfare. They do not want to be unemployed. They want a job.

The only way we are going to provide jobs in this society is if we make, as the President said, necessary investments in the economic infrastructure of this country. The Japanese will spend \$112 billion over the next 3 years on infrastructure: on roads, on bridges, on mass transit.

Here we sit, and we cannot even get a vote in the United States on whether or not we will spend a puny \$4 billion on infrastructure over the next 12 years.

I said a few hours ago, and I will say it again, I intend to do everything I can to see that there is a vote in the near future in the Congress on this economic program. I think the President deserves it. Much more importantly, the American people deserve it.

I am going to do everything I can to urge the President, to urge the Congress to go back into session and to take up these matters in some form, and I do not know what the form is, I do not know how it is structured, and I do not know how it is paid for or whether it is paid for through the way we had it structured in the past bill or not, but I think the President and the American people deserve a vote on this program, which is the most important thing before this Congress and before this country right now.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the distinguished majority leader for his comments, and

I simply want to get some numbers into the RECORD, because I think that the assertion that the President's jobs package was not paid for is ludicrous. It is totally without foundation.

The fact is that the budget summit agreement in 1990 established the limits under which we have been operating for the last 2 years. Under that budget agreement, the Congress was expected to spend \$14 billion more in outlays in this fiscal year than it has so far appropriated. In budget authority it was expected to spend \$16 billion more so far than it has appropriated.

The outlay number in the President's jobs bill over in the Senate yesterday was about \$5 billion for the remainder of this fiscal year, so even if we pass the entire original package Congress could still have cut outlay spending by \$11 billion below the amount it was expected to spend.

We did that largely by reducing our military budget and by reducing foreign aid, mostly military foreign aid. It just seems to me, therefore, that to claim that the President is producing a package which is adding to the deficit is ludicrous, because it clearly is not.

I would also make the point that by passing only the unemployment compensation bill today and saying no to highways, saying no to rural sewer and water, saying no to summer jobs, what we are doing is saying, "OK, we will give you an unemployment check, but we will not do a damned thing to create one new additional job in this country."

That is nuts. That is why people think politicians are crazy, and we ought not to sit here and allow that position to stand. I think people want more jobs in the health care area, I think they want more construction jobs, I think they want more rural sewer and water, I think they want to seek kids working rather than on the street in the summertime, and they want us to be working cooperatively rather than manipulating the rules in either body of the Congress in order to deny the President of the United States the opportunity to even have a vote on one of the major pieces of his economic package.

I would not want to go home and explain that I had denied the President the right to even have a vote on his package. I think it is outrageous.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I just want to add one final point to the one that he make. There is an old saying, "If you give a person a fish, they will eat it and they will be hungry the next day, but if you teach them how to fish they can eat for the rest of their lives by their own effort."

This unemployment compensation is not a welcome addition to the people that are unemployed. It is giving them dollars they have paid for, their employers have paid for through insur-

ance, but it is dollars to look for work. They do not want to look for work, they want work. They want a job.

The President's program was designed to put people back to work. There are 9 million Americans who are out of work and looking for jobs. There are 6 million Americans who are working in part-time jobs who want to be in full-time jobs. Many of those people could have found work through the culmination of the program that the President had here, that has not been voted on by this Congress.

It is only fair and right that those 15 million people in this country deserve the right to have this program voted on in the Congress. I will work with the gentleman and other Members of this body to see that they get that vote in the very near future.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman. I would simply like to point out one additional point. If anyone opposes the President's jobs package, the proper thing for them to do is to vote against it and then go back to their States and explain why they voted against it, and to take the President on on substance.

However, they are hiding behind the skirts of an old-fashioned 19th century process in the other body which allows them to escape ever having to vote up or down on the substance. That to me is what is so dangerous. If they are opposed to it, take it on like a man and go back home and explain why you did it, but do not hide under the rules and prevent the President from even getting a vote on it. That to me is what is indefensible.

Even though I might disagree with their opposition to it, if they want to vote against it, fine. But to put a wall between the President and his ability to get anything done is what the country voted against in the last election. They wanted somebody in charge; they wanted somebody who would change things; they wanted somebody to give us a new direction. They wanted somebody who could put an intelligent program before the Congress and get it voted on, up or down. They have been denied that chance.

It is not just the President who has been denied that chance, it is the American people who have been denied an opportunity to see the different branches of Government working coop-

eratively together. That is the saddest of all.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GEJDENSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal business.

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

Mr. ISTOOK, for 5 minutes, on April 28.

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes, on April 27.

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

Mr. FINGERHUT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PICKLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SABO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KOPETSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOAGLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FIELDS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LAFALCE, for 10 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 60 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. ISTOOK.

Mr. OXLEY.

Mr. MOORHEAD.

Mr. BURTON OF INDIANA.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Ms. SNOWE.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. CALVERT.

Mr. KOLBE.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. PORTER.

Ms. MOLINARI.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

Mr. GILLMOR in two instances.

Mr. BILIRAKIS.

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

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. MANN.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts in three instances.

Mr. HOLDEN in two instances.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. LANCASTER.

Mr. BILBRAY.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

Mr. SARPALIUS.

Mr. SYNAR.

Ms. NORTON.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. KREIDLER.

Mr. COSTELLO.

Mr. BREWSTER.

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. SWIFT.

Mr. STUDDS.

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. SCHUMER.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Mr. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. FINGERHUT.

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. 30. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 25 through May 2, 1993, and April 10 through 17, 1994, as "Jewish Heritage Week".

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 26, 1993, at noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports and amended reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of 1992 and the first quarter of 1993, and amendments to the third and fourth quarter 1992 consolidated reports of expenditures of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars for official foreign travel authorized by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, as well as reports for 1992 and the first quarter of 1993 of expenditures for official foreign travel by various miscellaneous groups of the House of Representatives pursuant to Public Law 86-420 are as follows:

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Don Edwards	11/12	11/20	Commonwealth of Independent States		2,750.00						2,750.00
	11/20	11/24	Germany		1,206.00						1,206.00
Commercial transportation							2,534.01				2,534.01
Catherine LeRoy	11/12	11/20	Commonwealth of Independent States		2,750.00						2,750.00
	11/20	11/24	Germany		1,206.00						1,206.00
Commercial transportation							2,472.01				2,472.01
Committee total					7,912.00		5,006.02				12,918.02

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

JACK BROOKS, Chairman, Mar. 30, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. C. Ballenger	3/19	3/20	El Salvador		93.38						93.38
	3/20	3/22	Nicaragua		100.00						100.00
Commercial transportation							902.45				902.45
Hon. D. Bereuter	1/13	1/17	France		904.00						993.00
Commercial transportation							3,247.35				3,247.35
P. Berkowitz	2/7	2/10	Thailand		639.00						889.00
	2/10	2/13	Cambodia		1,156.00						1,156.00
	2/14	2/15	Thailand								
Commercial transportation							3,446.45				3,446.45
(Moazed) K. Bertelsen	1/10	1/15	Taiwan		1,620.00						1,620.00
Commercial transportation							4,898.20				4,898.20
R. Bush	2/8	2/10	Thailand								250.00
	2/14	2/15	Thailand		639.00						639.00
	2/10	2/14	Cambodia		1,156.00						1,156.00
Commercial transportation							3,446.45				3,446.45
Commercial transportation							3,968.45				3,968.45
L. Byrne	1/13	1/18	France		1,130.00						1,219.00
Commercial transportation							89.00				89.00
G. Cannon	1/3	1/5	Germany		446.00						446.00
Commercial transportation							2,026.90				2,026.90
E. Daoust	1/13	1/17	France		904.00						1,092.00
Commercial transportation							188.00				188.00
Balart, Diaz	1/13	1/18	France		1,130.00						1,229.00
Commercial transportation							3,218.55				3,218.55
M. Ennis			France		1,130.00				137.18		1,279.00
Commercial transportation							3,218.55				3,218.55
Hon. E. Faleomavaega			Belgium		792.00						792.00
			Estonia		255.00						255.00
			Russia		640.00						640.00
			Austria		430.00						430.00
			Portugal		638.00						638.00
Military transportation											
Hon. S. Gajdenson			Taiwan		1,620.00						1,620.00
Commercial transportation							2,634.10				2,634.10
Hon. B. Gilman			France		1,130.00						1,219.00
Commercial transportation							89.00				89.00
B. Hammond			Kenya		340.73						340.73
Military transportation											
R. King	1/8	1/10	Switzerland		454.00						454.00
	1/10	1/14	Russia		1,217.00						1,217.00
	1/14	1/18	France		897.00						1,034.00
Commercial transportation							137.00				137.00
Hon. T. Lantos	1/8	1/10	Switzerland		454.00						454.00
	1/10	1/14	Russia		1,217.00						1,217.00
	1/14	1/18	France		897.00						1,034.00
Commercial transportation							84.00				84.00
Commercial transportation							426.00				426.00
Commercial transportation	2/24	2/28	Turkey		1,101.00						1,101.00
J. McCormick	2/6	2/10	Thailand		639.00						889.00
	2/10	2/14	Cambodia		996.00						996.00
	2/14	2/15	Thailand		213.00						213.00
Commercial transportation							3,446.45				3,446.45
Hon. T. Roth	1/13	1/18	France		1,130.00						1,239.00
Commercial Transportation							109.00				109.00
T. Sawyer	1/15	1/18	France		678.00						678.00
Commercial transportation							1,065.70				1,065.70
M. Sletzing	1/14	1/16	Denmark		521.00						521.00
Commercial transportation							2,437.45				2,437.45
K. Wilkens	1/15	1/17	France		452.00						688.18
Commercial transportation							99.00		137.18		137.18
R. Wilson	2/6	2/9	Thailand		1,065.00						1,065.00
	2/14	2/15	Thailand								
	2/10	2/13	Cambodia		1,156.00						1,156.00
Commercial transportation							3,446.45				3,446.45
Commercial transportation	2/24	3/1	Korea		972.00						972.00
	3/1	3/2	Hong Kong		258.00						258.00
Commercial transportation							5,351.45				5,351.45
P. Yeo	1/10	1/15	Taiwan		1,620.00						1,620.00
Commercial transportation							3,235.00				3,235.00
Total, 1st quarter											102,705.87

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

³ Represents refunds of unused per diem.

LEE H. HAMILTON, Chairman, Apr. 19, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Anthony C. Beilenson	2/5	2/8	Belgium		792.00		(?)				792.00
	2/8	2/9	Estonia		255.00		(?)				255.00
	2/9	2/11	Russia		640.00		(?)				640.00
	2/11	2/13	Austria		430.00		(?)				430.00
	2/13	2/15	Portugal		638.00		(?)				638.00
Committee total					2,755.00						2,755.00

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

JOE MOAKLEY, Chairman, Apr. 16, 1993

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Robert A. Hand		1/6	United States				1,792.70				1,792.70
	1/7	1/8	Austria		173.00						173.00
	1/8	3/6	Yugoslavia		1,875.00						1,875.00
	3/6	3/8	Austria		251.81						251.81
Heather F. Hurlburt		1/16	United States				1,378.00				1,378.00
	1/17	1/31	Austria		2,131.35						2,131.35
	2/1	2/5	Czech Republic		920.00						920.00
	2/5	3/15	Austria		5,399.42						5,399.42
	3/15	3/18	Czech Republic		690.00						690.00
	3/18	3/25	Austria		994.63						994.63
Samuel G. Wise		1/14	United States				1,333.95				1,333.95
	1/15	1/16	Denmark		295.00						295.00
Committee total					12,730.21		4,504.65				17,234.86

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

STENY HOYER, Apr. 15, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JAPAN, THAILAND, CHINA, AND HONG KONG, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 24 AND SEPT. 7, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Angela Milazzo	8/24	8/26	Japan		484.00		(?)				484.00
	8/26	9/4	China		1752.00		(?)				1752.00
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		213.00		(?)				213.00
	9/6	9/7	Hong Kong		516.00		(?)				516.00
Pamela Wehner	8/24	8/26	Japan		484.00		(?)				484.00
	8/26	9/4	China		1752.00		(?)				1752.00
	9/5	9/6	Thailand		213.00		(?)				213.00
	9/6	9/7	Hong Kong		516.00		(?)				516.00
Committee total					5,930.00						5,930.00

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

ANGELA MILAZZO, Mar. 22, 1993

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, RICHARD JOHNSON, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 12 AND NOV. 18, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Richard Johnson	11/12	11/13	Hungary		215.00						215.00
	11/13	11/14	Macedonia		139.00						139.00
	11/14	11/15	Greece		194.00						194.00
	11/15	11/17	Croatia		278.00						278.00
	11/17	11/18	Germany		268.00						268.00
Committee total					1,094.00						1,094.00

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

RICHARD JOHNSON, Mar. 10, 1993.

AMENDED REPORT FOR 1991 AND REPORT OF 1992 EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, UNITED STATES/EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT EXCHANGE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 11, 1991, AND DEC. 31, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Gary L. Ackerman	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Sam Gibbons, cochairman	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Ben A. Gilman, cochairman	6/26	6/28	United States		350.00		(?)				525.00
Tom Lantos, chairman	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Thomas C. Sawyer	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Esteban E. Torres	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Guy Vander Jagt	6/27	6/28	United States		175.00		(?)				175.00
Bruce Vento	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Kristine Willie Alvarez	6/25	6/29	United States		706.00		3 459.00				765.00
Laura Byrne	6/25	6/29	United States		706.00		3 459.00				765.00
Elizabeth Daoust	12/11	12/11	United States		0.00		4 155.00				155.00
	3/30	3/30	United States		52.00		4 148.00				200.00
	6/02	6/03	United States		324.04		4 118.00				442.04
	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Elizabeth Davidson	6/25	6/29	United States		700.00		3 459.00				759.00
Michael Ennis	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Katherine Wilkens	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Russell Wilson	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Peter Yeo	6/26	6/29	United States		525.00		(?)				525.00
Official delegation expenses:											
Interpreting assistance									5,126.92		5,126.92
Ground transportation									4,233.73		4,233.73
Official delegation functions and administrative expenses:									27,581.97		27,581.97
Committee total					8,788.04		599.00		36,942.62		46,329.66

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

³ Department of Defense.

⁴ Commercial transportation.

TOM LANTOS, Chairman, Mar. 12, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
E de la Garza, Chairman	4/30	5/3	United States		444.19		3 4275.00				719.19
Ronald D. Coleman	5/1	5/2	United States		141.00		3 4126.00				267.00
Tom Delay	5/1	5/2	United States		142.00		(?)				142.00
David Dreier	5/1	5/3	United States		290.00		(?)				290.00
Benjamin Gilman	5/1	5/2	United States		140.00		(?)				140.00
Jim Kolbe	5/2	5/3	United States		140.00		3 4207.00				347.00
Charles Rangel	5/1	5/2	United States		164.94		3 275.00				439.94
Robin Tallon	5/1	5/3	United States		297.99		(?)				297.99
Gus Yatron, vice chairman	5/1	5/3	United States		298.00		(?)				298.00
Elizabeth Daoust	4/29	5/3	United States		588.07		3 4122.00				710.07
Xavier Equihua	5/1	5/3	United States		246.76		(?)				246.76
Ed Jurith	5/1	5/2	United States		122.35		(?)				122.35
Marshall Livingston	3/2	3/5	United States		593.60		4 328.00				921.60
	4/30	5/3	United States		450.52		3 4275.00				725.52
Shelly Livingston	3/4	3/7	United States		362.97		4 394.00				756.97
	4/29	5/3	United States		579.18		3 4122.00				701.18
Milagros Martinez	5/1	5/3	United States		234.00		(?)				234.00
Gerald Pitchford	5/1	5/3	United States		235.46		(?)				235.46
Frank Record	5/1	5/3	United States		255.50		(?)				255.50
Mark Tavlirides	5/1	5/3	United States		269.33		(?)				269.33
Delegation expenses:											
Official delegation functions, control room and inflight expenses.									22,345.70		
Department of State language services, equipment and other administrative charges.									7,461.04		
Supplies and other stationery charges									1,187.25		30,993.99
Committee total					5,995.86		2,124.00		30,993.99		39,113.85

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

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

³ Department of Defense.

⁴ Commercial transportation.

RON de LUGO, Mar. 26, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1992

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Lee Hamilton, chairman	12/3	12/6	United States		183.00		(?)				183.00
Eni Faleomavaega	12/4	12/6	United States		122.50		3 42066.10				2188.60
Doug Bereuter	12/3	12/6	United States		228.00		(?)				228.00
Porter Goss	12/3	12/6	United States		228.00		(?)				228.00
Jim Kolbe	12/3	12/6	United States		183.50		3 4225.00				408.50
Peter Abbruzzese	12/3	12/6	United States		202.97		(?)				125.54
	10/22	10/23	United States		125.54		(?)				202.97
	4/23	4/24	United States				4 624.00				624.00
Dara Schlieker	12/3	12/6	United States		196.68		(?)				196.68

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BRITISH-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1992—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Delegation Expenses:											
Official delegation functions											6,728.84
Control room and inflight expenses											1,388.04
Ground transportation											3,426.79
Administrative charges											120.97
Committee total					1470.19		2,915.10			11,664.64	16,049.93

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Department of Defense.
⁴ Commercial transportation.

LEE H. HAMILTON, Chairman, Mar. 19, 1993.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 8 AND FEB. 12, 1993

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Charlie Rose	2/8	2/10	France		568.00		3,105.55				
	2/10	2/12	Belgium		528.00						4,201.55
Hon. Ronald Coleman	2/8	2/10	France		568.00		3,105.55				
	2/10	2/12	Belgium		528.00						4,201.55
Peter Abbruzzese	2/8	2/9	France		294.00		2,988.55				
	2/9	2/10	Denmark		287.25		48.00				
	2/10	2/12	Belgium		528.00						4,088.10
Ronald W. Lasch	2/7	2/10	France		852.00		3,105.55				
	2/10	2/12	Belgium		528.00						4,485.55
Committee total					4,671.25		12,305.50				16,976.75

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Airfare.
⁴ Ground transportation.

CHARLIE ROSE, Mar. 15, 1993.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1093. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the 79th annual report of the Board of Governors, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 247; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1094. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the annual report to Congress on HOME Program annual performance reports, pursuant to section 284 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1095. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's annual report for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1096. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for 1992 on compliance by States with personnel standards for radiologic technicians, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1006(d); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1097. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's annual report on its hazardous waste management activities for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 9620(e)(5); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1098. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bi-

monthly report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem, including any relevant reports from the Secretary General of the United Nations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1099. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting developments since his last report of October 5, 1992, concerning the continued blocking of Panamanian Government assets, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(d) (H. Doc. No. 103-71); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1100. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure as adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072 (H. Doc. No. 103-72); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1101. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure as adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2075 (H. Doc. No. 103-73); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1102. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Forms, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072 (H. Doc. 103-74); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1103. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure as adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072 (H. Doc. 103-75); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1104. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting amendments to

the Federal Rules of Evidence as adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2076 (H. Doc. 103-76); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1105. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, transmitting the report to Congress on section 301 developments required by section 309(a)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1106. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations for base closures and realignments, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, section 2903(d)(5)(B) (104 Stat. 1812); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1189. A bill to entitle certain armored car crew members to lawfully carry a weapon in any State while protecting the security of valuable goods in interstate commerce in the service of an armored car company (Rept. 103-62). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 798. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation

for survivors of such veterans as such rates took effect on December 1, 1992, with amendments (Rept. 103-63). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1032. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improved and expedited procedures for resolving complaints of unlawful employment discrimination arising within the Department of Veterans Affairs, with amendments (Rept. 103-64). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BERMAN:

H.R. 1803. A bill to authorize contributions to United Nations peacekeeping activities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GENE GREEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BAESLER, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 1804. A bill to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform; to promote the research, consensus building, and systemic changes needed to ensure equitable educational opportunities and high levels of educational achievement for all American students; to provide a framework for reauthorization of all Federal education programs; to promote the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and certifications; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1805. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a criminal penalty for dumping solid waste on certain Federal lands, to increase the fine for illegally cutting, developing, or transporting timber on Federal lands, and to establish programs to decrease the illegal dumping of solid waste on certain Federal lands; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Maine:

H.R. 1806. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt transportation on certain ferries from the excise tax on transportation of passengers by water; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Texas:

H.R. 1807. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special rules for certain gratuitous transfers of employer securities for the benefit of employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRES:

H.R. 1808. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide management standards and recycling requirements for spent lead-acid batteries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1809. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require producers and importers of newsprint to recycle a certain percentage of newsprint each year, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a recycling credit system for carrying out such recycling

requirement, to establish a management and tracking system for such newsprint, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1810. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require producers and importers of tires to recycle a certain percentage of scrap tires each year, to require the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a recycling credit system for carrying out such recycling requirement, to establish a management and tracking system for such tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska:

H.R. 1811. A bill to provide that requirements relating to transport of certain agricultural commodities and other items shall not apply to certain assistance provided to Russia; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 1812. A bill to amend the Food for Progress Act of 1985 to clarify the application of other laws to the agricultural commodities furnished under that act pursuant to the Vancouver Package; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Agriculture.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. COX):

H.R. 1813. A bill to provide that rates of basic pay for Members of Congress be adjusted in a manner that reflects the degree of success of efforts to reduce the Federal deficit without raising taxes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administration.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr.

ROWLAND, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SKEEN, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. NORTON, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GLICKMAN, and Mr. BLACKWELL):

H.R. 1814. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide for demonstration projects under the Medicaid Program to improve access to obstetric services in underserved areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for himself, Mr.

YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ORTON, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BARCIA, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SUNQUIST, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DELAY, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. MCINNIS):

H.R. 1815. A bill to protect individuals engaged in a lawful hunt on Federal lands, to establish an administrative civil penalty for persons who intentionally obstruct, impede, or interfere with the conduct of a lawful hunt, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Agriculture.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for himself and Mr. MCCRERY):

H.R. 1816. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the percentage depletion deduction for oil and natural gas produced from stripper well properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELAY (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. EWING, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. ISTOOK, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 1817. A bill to protect private individuals against reprisals for disclosing information regarding certain governmental actions; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Post Office and Civil Service, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr.

HENRY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BELENSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. YATES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. PURSE, Mr. KREIDLER, Ms. SCHENK, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BLACKWELL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CARR, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 1818. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and to provide resources for State pollution prevention and recycling programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FINGERHUT:

H.R. 1819. A bill to promote research on, and development, acquisition, and use of, environmentally efficient materials in the construction, repair, and maintenance of Federal buildings; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for him-

self, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TORRES, Mr. GELDENSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. FROST, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FISH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 1820. A bill to establish an Office of Recycling Research and Information in the Department of Commerce, to require research on the recycling of scrap automotive tires, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for him-

self, Mr. SABO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BEIL-ENSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HUGHES, Ms. MALONEY, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FISH, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas):

H.R. 1821. A bill to encourage recycling and composting by promoting the creation of markets for postconsumer materials, by establishing a grant program for recycling research, by requiring a public outreach program to provide information about recycling, by requiring procurement of recycling goods by the Federal Government, and for

other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science, Space, and Technology, and Government Operations.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1822. A bill to prevent and punish domestic and international terrorist acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. ORTON):

H.R. 1823. A bill to require health warnings to be included in alcoholic beverage advertisement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 1824. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide a minimum level of funding for bicycle transportation facilities and pedestrian walkways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 1825. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require States to extend parking privileges to motor vehicles designated under the laws of other States for transporting certain individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. KOLBE (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. KYL, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. COPPERSMITH, and Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona):

H.R. 1826. A bill to establish the Saguaro National Park and to authorize the expansion of the boundaries of the Tucson Mountain District of the Saguaro National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LAUGHLIN (for himself and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 1827. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a separate reserve component command within each of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. PORTER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 1828. A bill to amend the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 to authorize appropriations for capital improvement projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. KREIDLER):

H.R. 1829. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for demonstration projects for the identification by health care providers of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, to provide for the education of the public on the consequences to the public health of such violence and assault, and to provide for epidemiological research on such violence and assault; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 1830. A bill to encourage foreign governments to adopt and enforce environmental pollution control standards to safeguard local environments from damaging industrial practices; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. MOLINARI (for herself and Ms. LOWEY):

H.R. 1831. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to es-

tablish gender equity teacher training programs to ensure gender equity in education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1832. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide protection against reductions in Medicare payment amounts to rural hospitals as a result of reductions in wage indices applicable to such hospitals because of census designations of formerly rural areas as urban; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1833. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to any person who does not have a State permit to possess the handgun or ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1834. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PELOSI (for herself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STARK, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OLVER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY):

H.R. 1835. A bill to extend to the People's Republic of China renewal of nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment provided certain conditions are met; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Rules, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POSHARD:

H.R. 1836. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for an increase in the number of mental health professionals serving in health professional shortage areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1837. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that low-income housing shall not be ineligible for the larger low-income housing credit by reason of assistance provided under the HOME Investment Partnerships Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN):

H.R. 1838. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (The Royal Road of the Interior Lands), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 1839. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995 the existing suspension of duty on power-driven weaving machines for weaving fabrics more than 4.9 meters in width; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 1840. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to deny benefits under the program of aid to families with dependent children with respect to any child who has not received preventive health care or been immunized in accordance with rec-

ommendations issued by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act to require that child care providers that receive assistance, directly or indirectly, under such act require all children to be immunized in accordance with such recommendations; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COX, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. DUNN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FAWELL, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KING, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KYL, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SENENBRENNER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 1841. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise taxes on luxury items; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 1842. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require additional disclosures with respect to credit card accounts, to require a study of the competitiveness of the credit card industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 1843. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familial status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 1844. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand and intensify

programs of the National Institutes of Health with respect to research and related activities concerning osteoporosis and related bone disorders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 1845. A bill to establish the Biological Survey in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SYNAR:

H.R. 1846. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to pay interest on Indian funds invested, to authorize demonstrations of new approaches for the management of Indian trust funds, to clarify the trust responsibility of the United States with respect to Indians, to establish a program for the training and recruitment of Indians in the management of trust funds, to account for daily and annual balances on and to require periodic statements for Indian trust funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WASHINGTON:

H.R. 1847. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide the penalty of life in prison for bankers laundering drug money; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANCOCK:

H.J. Res. 183. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow an item veto of appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS of Indiana (for himself, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. FROST, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WHITTEN):

H.J. Res. 184. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating Sunday, August 1, 1993, as Small-Town Sunday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska:

H. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the President should exercise the temporary waiver authority that an emergency exists under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 and justifying the waiver of cargo preference rates in transporting the \$1.6 billion in bilateral assistance to Russia as agreed to in the "Vancouver Package" between President Clinton and President Yeltsin of the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MICA:

H. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to creating a fair world economic system by encouraging foreign countries to enact and enforce laws safeguarding local environments; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 158. Resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 159. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 24) to give the President line-item veto authority in appropriations bills for fiscal years 1994 and 1995; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. DEUTSCH introduced a bill (H.R. 1848) to authorize issuance of a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *Impatient Lady*; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 70: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MCCANDLESS, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 156: Ms. THURMAN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, and Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 290: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 326: Mr. REED, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 334: Mr. COBLE, Mr. FROST, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 349: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 431: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. FORD of Michigan.

H.R. 546: Ms. MEEK, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 569: Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. MEEK, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 635: Mr. FISH, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 682: Mr. APPLIGATE.

H.R. 690: Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOKE, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 736: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 741: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 794: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. MURTHA, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 799: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 826: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 830: Mr. BATEMAN and Mr. KLINK.

H.R. 857: Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 870: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

H.R. 882: Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 895: Mr. PACKARD and Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H.R. 896: Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 915: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 953: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 963: Mr. WISE and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1032: Ms. THURMAN.

H.R. 1034: Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1080: Mr. DELAY, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 1083: Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 1093: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. WATT, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. EMERSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 1141: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 1161: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. WILSON, and Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 1181: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 1182: Mr. NADLER, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 1191: Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 1205: Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HOKE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 1209: Mr. McHALE.

H.R. 1222: Mr. MANTON and Mr. McHALE.

H.R. 1230: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ.

H.R. 1237: Mr. PARKER, Mr. BEREUTER, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Ms. MEEK, Mr. LAZIO, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1238: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. HORN, Mr. CANADY, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1244: Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1246: Mr. OWENS, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1279: Mr. PORTER and Mr. BLACKWELL. H.R. 1295: Mr. WYNN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. BACCHUS of Florida.

H.R. 1309: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1322: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. CANADY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

H.R. 1363: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. SWETT.

H.R. 1366: Mr. MURTHA, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. KLINK, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1475: Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, and Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 1487: Mr. SCHAEFER and Mr. GRAMS.

H.R. 1500: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 1508: Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1521: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1544: Mr. WISE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BARLOW, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1682: Mr. PENNY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. HANSEN.

H.R. 1687: Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MINK, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 1725: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. HOKE, Mr. COX, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. LINDER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 1765: Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.J. Res. 122: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. DELAY.

H.J. Res. 134: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GUNDERSON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ORTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. REED, Mr. GENE GREEN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. LAZIO, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. MURTHA.

H.J. Res. 166: Ms. BYRNE, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. FISH and Mr. MCINNIS.

H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. PARKER and Mr. TOWNS.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. SANGMEISTER.

