

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Saturday, August 20, 1994

The House met at noon.

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

With gratefulness and praise, O God, we are thankful for all the blessings that our Nation has enjoyed. For resources and land, for crops and machines, for industry and commerce, for people from so many backgrounds with a diversity that represents the whole world, we have been favored with so many good things. We pray, gracious God, that we will be wise stewards of these gifts and judicious custodians of all that we have, so that the generations to come will enjoy this land and all its benefits. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

JOURNAL

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

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

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. 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. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, further proceedings on the question are postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida 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.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce to Members what our plan for the day is. We have had a series of negotiations through the night. We are close to being able to move to the conference and to be able to produce a conference report, but additional writing and work needs to go on, and it would be my estimate that we could not get to a vote on a conference report until 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon. We have put this information on the recording devices so that Members calling can find that out.

We would not intend to have votes until we can get to the rule, if we can, and the conference report. We would ask for recess authority so that we could very soon here go into recess until that time.

We would have a 2-hour notice through the Cloakrooms before a vote would occur.

HAVE A SEPARATE VOTE ON THE WEAPONS BAN

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the hangup is not about pork, it is not about midnight basketball; the hangup of the U.S. Congress is about politics and it is about guns. And any Congress that cannot tackle the politics of guns in America is a Congress that cannot tackle the crime problem in America.

Mr. Speaker, I am a former sheriff. I own a semiautomatic weapon, and I do not want anybody to take my gun away. But there is a realistic concern that Congress has to remove this fire-power and killing machine from our streets—25,000 murders per year.

Congress is being lobbied from all corners of America except one: The people buried in those cemeteries in record numbers around America have not made one single call to the Congress of the United States of America.

That is what the issue is. I recommend today if that is a hangup, take it from and remove it from the crime bill, pass the crime bill, and when we come back, on its merits vote on the gun measure and see who has the courage in America.

CRIME BILL SHOULD CONTAIN MORE PRISONS AND MORE POLICE

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

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I, like many around this place, have not the foggiest notion of what will actually happen with the crime bill. But, if the sequel is anything like the original, I will do my darnedest to make sure that there is a vote on a crime bill III.

Because you see, crime remains and will remain No. 1 at the box office of America's concern until we—as a responsible institution—acknowledge the difference between a crime bill and a political slush fund.

Mr. Speaker, a crime bill has nothing to do with social engineering, pork barreling, or appropriating funds for key Presidential swing-vote States. It does—however sad to say—have everything to do with prisons and police.

A WELCOME CHANGE IN OUR POLICY TOWARD CUBA

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

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States made a bold, venturesome, and courageous move to stop the influx of immigrants into this country. He will be criticized for it, but our resources are now so extended until they are almost fragile.

It is very obvious that the Cubans that are trying to get to this country are coming here trying to get relief out of the yoke of Castro. Castro is now trying very hard to dictate the immigration policies of our country. Our President and the people of Florida said, "No more of that."

We must go even further than that. Not only must we stop the influx of people almost killing themselves, being drowned in the Florida Straits, but we must also do other things, other measures to stop Castro. Such measures, perhaps, as to strengthen the embargo as well as to perhaps, in the end, placing a blockade around Cuba so that Castro will get the message that this country is the land of the free and the home of the brave, but it is not for Castro's relief.

LET OUR PEOPLE GO

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

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, this is a day that I am here to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the adjournment of the last Republican Congress.

□ 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.

Do you know that ever since that day we have been trying to put square pegs in round holes? And that is exactly what we have been doing here now for well over a week on a bill we call a crime bill.

Really, this bill is nothing but the social spending agenda of the majority party, called a crime bill. It will do nothing to make our streets safer.

This morning we are here, and we should be home with our families, we should be home listening to our constituents about crime and health care.

Mr. Speaker, I challenge the majority party, let your members go, let them go home and find out what America is talking about, and you will come back with a lot more realistic attitude toward legislation in this body.

CASTRO'S CUBA 30 YEARS OLD

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about two things. First of all, this week was my 32d wedding anniversary, and my husband said the only thing that has been around as long as our marriage was the United States Cuban policy. I am pleased to see that the President changed that. I think it is very important that Cuban immigrants be treated the same as every other immigrant and we took away that special benefit that anyone could come into this country so that Castro could control our immigration policy, rather than ourselves. I am proud that the President took control.

A CRIME BILL MINIBUS?

I want to also add, about the crime bill, that we have been home, we have been talking to people. They do want something done about crime. The biggest problem we are having with the crime bill is they want so much done about crime, we have this big omnibus crime bill. Maybe it should not be so big. Maybe it should have been a minibus, but we got an omnibus one because we are trying to get prisons and help to build up the prisons and the laws. I hope everybody stays, and I hope we will finish, or we will really hear it from the people.

□ 1210

FINDING 218 VOTES DOES NOT FIX THE CRIME BILL

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

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the House's handling of this crime bill is the worst example of public policy development that I have ever seen. The President and the Democrat leadership have us all hunkered down here as if everyone was breathlessly

waiting for something to happen. The fact is most people would feel we would be better off if we would go home and come back in September with a little better view of what we indeed should do.

The President is now demanding any action to fulfill his birthday wish and the pollsters' advice on the strength of the Presidency. As a result, Mr. Speaker, we have a bad crime bill; most everybody agrees with that. But the efforts that are being made are not to fix the crime bill, not to make it a good crime bill, rather to find 218 votes. That is what is going on, not fixing the crime bill. We are not talking about whether or not crime ought to be federalized, we are not talking about the fact that only 5 percent of crime is Federal crime, and we say we are going to fix it with this. We are not talking about the fact that what we are being asked to do is take the example of Washington and New York in fighting crime and putting it all over the whole country with the same kind of results, I suppose.

Mr. Speaker, we need to go home, and come back, and make it a good law, a good bill when it is over.

DEMOCRATS' CONTROL OF HOUSE SPANS 40 YEARS, REPUBLICANS SEEK CHANGE

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

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, as we gather on this Saturday to consider the Democrats' social welfare crime bill, I am reminded that today is the 40th anniversary of the adjournment date for the last Republican-controlled Congress. The year 1954 was a long time ago. Yet, 40 years is how long the Democrats have been in control of the House of Representatives. Forty years of controlling the legislative agenda, committees, leadership, and rules. In the 40 years the Democrats have led this country, they have created a Government that is too big and spends too much. After 40 years of control, the Democrats have simply stopped listening and lost touch with the American people.

It is time for a change and Republicans are ready to offer that change. We have new ideas for crime, health care, economic growth, and a host of other issues of concern to the American people. We are ready, willing and able to step forward and help restore the American dream. After 40 years, it is time for the Republicans to take control of this House and return it to the American people.

WE NEED A 100-PERCENT FAT-FREE CRIME BILL

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, for our constituents who want a 100-percent fat-free crime bill a number of Democrats and Republicans have been working, and we have put together a crime bill that has more policemen, more prisons and jails, and more Border Patrol, and is \$7 billion less than the porked-up crime bill that the conference is presently working on. So, if we want to join up and pass a crime bill that does something about crime and also reforms habeas corpus, reforms the exclusionary rule, and does something for the officers on the street, vote for the Brewster-Hunter bipartisan, 100-percent fat-free crime bill.

A BRIBERY APPROACH IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, at an earlier, less cynical point in our Nation's history, when the United States was approached by the representative of a revolutionary government for extortion money, the response was clear and unequivocal: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute"—Charles Cotesworth Pinkney to Talleyrand, 1797.

This response reflected a basic and commonsense belief that international outlaws cannot be bought off, and that American security problems cannot be resolved by paying off potential adversaries. Giving in to demands for U.S. financial assistance rarely addresses the underlying problems, and only generates even greater demands for American dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this Member has been a strong supporter of international assistance for humanitarian and basic developmental purposes. But increasingly it is proposed that our foreign assistance program be used to "buy off" the bad guys. And this body should not be misled: International thugs and opportunists know a sucker when they see one. Regrettably, it is becoming painfully clear that, as a result of the Clinton administration's failed foreign policy, Uncle Sam has become "Uncle Sucker." We are increasingly seen as a nation with a fat checkbook. Unwilling to pay for a strong and robust defense capability, the Clinton administration is nonetheless willing to dole out the dollars to bribe nations to behave themselves.

This Member was deeply concerned when he learned that we are giving Russian officers as much as \$25,000 each if they leave the Baltic States. It is entirely appropriate for the United States to be pressing the Russian Army to leave the Baltic. Indeed, this Member has long been a vocal opponent of a continued presence of the Russian

Army in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. But the notion of paying the Russian Army, which illegally occupied the Baltic for five decades, to leave is both unseemly and shortsighted—it violates American traditive and principles.

Likewise, after repeated shifts and reversals in U.S. policy toward North Korea, the United States appears on the verge of pulling out its checkbook in hopes that the North Korean nuclear problem will go away—at least temporarily. After months and flagrantly violating its international treaty commitments, North Korea may be given both diplomatic recognition and a massive assistance program including a U.S. commitment to help build light-water reactors. For its part, the North has not agreed even to give up the 8,000 spent fuel rods nor will they be forced to allow inspections on the nuclear fuel that was diverted in earlier years. In short, the North keeps its nuclear capability and receives U.S. largesse.

Mr. Speaker, this Member is fully aware that statecraft is a complex and delicate matter. Problems among nations often seem intractable. But it is wrong and truly un-American to bribe nations to do what is right. You don't achieve long-term stability by agreeing to payoffs to international outlaws. It's just plain wrong and contrary to America's first principles, Mr. Speaker, and the Clinton administration should wake up to that fact.

COMMISSIONING OF THE U.S.S. "STOUT"

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday in Houston I attended the commissioning ceremony for the U.S.S. *Stout* which is the Navy's newest Aegis guided missile destroyer. This commissioning ceremony was truly an awe inspiring occasion that celebrated the best our Nation's military has to offer and is named after Rear Adm. Franklin Stout, who served for 30 years in the U.S. Navy and was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary bravery in the engagement of six Japanese warships during World War II.

The commissioning of the *Stout* not only added to the overall strength of our Armed Forces, it reminds us of our commitment to peace and our responsibility to ensure that the sacrifices of past service men and women are not forgotten.

Nothing is more exciting than to witness a newly commissioned ship come to life as the crew rushes to man their stations when the admiral gives the command to bring the ship to life. This moment is by far one of the most patriotic times ever witnessed.

The traditions of the U.S. Navy are older than our Nation itself and some have survived since the earliest journey to sea. The men and women who served our Nation before the crew of the *Stout* can take equal pride in knowing that their legacy lives on.

PRISON FUNDING THAT IS NOT PRISON FUNDING

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, the American people may well be wondering what it is that Members of Congress are arguing about in terms of a proposed crime bill, since all Americans want a good strong crime bill. Let me give my colleagues just one example of a provision which, I believe, needs to be changed in the deliberations that are going on.

There is a title in the bill that is labeled "Proposed Funding for Prisons," and, indeed, in each and every newspaper across the country, including my own community in New Mexico, the amount that has been appropriated for prisons is always stated. The trouble is the actual language of the bill does not say that the money has to be used for prisons. It says that a section of the money can be used for prisons or other programs, programs being nonincarceration.

Now there is certainly an argument for sentencing options which are not prison. I am a former career prosecutor, and I do not believe that every convicted criminal has to go to prison for every possible offense. But the point is that, if the alternative programs are going to be funded, they should be listed as alternative programs to prison and not concealed in what the American people are being told is prison funding.

REJECT THIS PORKED-UP CRIME BILL AND START OVER

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is an election year. How can you tell? Well, we are laboring mightily over a so-called Omnibus Federal Crime Control Act.

This is my fourth election cycle in the U.S. Congress, and this is my fourth time with the biennial exercise on a crime bill. Are the streets one whit safer because of our past efforts in this area? No.

Mr. Speaker, I say, if you like the failed Federal crime fighting of the last 20 years, you're going to love this bill. Yes, it's a little bit more expensive; in fact, it's the largest public works program to come down the pike in a long time; \$10 billion for new pris-

ons, but no money to run them. At \$75,000 a prisoner per year, who is going to pay for that, and how are we going to pay for that?

Mr. Speaker, this bill started out at \$9.6 billion from the President. We delivered \$33 billion to the President. We porked it up everywhere except where it might work: Police.

We know that more police will work. We are contributing 20 cents on the dollar max for those extra so-called 100,000 police. We are not delivering 100,000 community police throughout the country through this bill. We are delivering a fraction of that, and the bill is rife with other problems.

I say to my colleagues, "We should reject this bill and start over."

□ 1220

MICHIGAN NEWSPAPER LISTS MANY OBJECTIONS TO THE CRIME BILL

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

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak because I heard the first speaker once again raising the issue of the NRA and assault weapons and saying that is why the crime bill has not passed. I simply want to say that that is not true. There is much more to it than that.

I refer to an independent party, the newspaper in my hometown of Grand Rapids, MI, which, incidentally, supported the assault weapons ban and was critical of me for not voting for it. But they are strongly opposed to the crime bill with very good reason. In fact, they give many, many good reasons. Let me summarize by quoting a few items from their editorials.

The first one: "This bill isn't about fighting crime so much as about creating the appearance of fighting crime. At a cost of \$33 billion, that appearance comes at a very high price."

Then after we defeated the rule last week, they said this:

Last week's defeat for the \$33.2 billion anticrime extravaganza need not be the end of crime legislation this year, but it ought to drain considerable sham and demagoguery out of the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope they are right, and I hope that we can get rid of the sham and demagoguery and get a good bill passed.

ADMINISTRATION BEGINS POSITIVE APPROACH IN DEALING WITH CASTRO

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

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, there are still those who see Fidel Castro as they would have him rather than as he

really is. This week those who had hoped for the best got their message. Fidel Castro began taking the money sent from relatives in America and selling rafts and small boats so that helpless people could go into the Florida Straits and lose their lives but serve his political purpose in putting political pressure on the United States.

Regrettably, yesterday, the administration reached the judgment that we would no longer accept these desperately poor Cuban refugees into the United States. While I disagree with the decision, I want to commend the administration for a series of announcements they will make on this day. Not turning a blind eye to Castro's outrages, the administration will begin restricting the wiring of funds into Cuba, knowing that they will be misused by the Castro government to send people to their deaths in the straits, and begin restricting travel by aircraft into Cuba. The administration is acting, not turning a blind eye to the fact that Castro by the hundreds is arresting people in the streets of Havana who would stand up for their own rights.

Mr. Speaker, we are reaching a decisive moment in the struggle for freedom in Cuba. On this day I commend the administration for leading that fight.

MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL—A GOOD IDEA, BUT NOT A FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

(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, there have been many sarcastic remarks directed toward anyone who does not want to spend millions of tax dollars on midnight basketball leagues.

There is not a single Member of this House, not one, who is against basketball leagues. There is a disagreement about who should pay.

The Federal Government is over \$4.5 trillion in debt. We are losing hundreds of millions of dollars more on top of this each day.

As bad a shape financially as our States and cities are in, very few are in as bad a shape financially as is our Federal Government. Yet every city wants the Federal Government to foot more and more of its bills.

Many basketball leagues are operated by civic clubs, churches, and charitable organizations. Basketball leagues should be operated privately or by city and local governments.

None of us are against basketball leagues, but some of us are against taking more money from people who are already spending half their incomes on taxes.

Yes, to basketball, but no to turning even more hard-earned money over to Federal bureaucrats.

THE OMNIBUS CRIME PACKAGE

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to take strong exception to the rightwing attacks on the crime bill. To those of my colleagues who oppose this bill because of its prevention programs, I say, wise up. These programs are not pork, they are prevention, and are essential to an effective anticrime initiative. Prosecution without prevention is a formula for failure, and maybe if you came down from your ivory suburban towers to inner city areas like my district, you would learn to recognize the difference between pork and prevention.

Groups and individuals closest to the crime problem can tell the difference. The prevention programs are endorsed by every police organization in this country.

Opponents of the crime bill have resorted to highly partisan rhetoric to attack these measures. Let us set the record straight. This bill may have been drafted by members of my party, but it is supported by Rudolph Guiliani and Richard Riordan, the Republican mayors of our two largest cities.

It is time to stop the political circus, and pass this bill—for our youth, for our cities, and for the Nation.

NO SUBSTANCE TO THE CRIME BILL—ALL SYMBOLISM

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

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to addressing gun violence in this country and expanding the death penalty, the crime bill that we will vote on today is a pure symbolic gesture. There is no substance to it.

Why do I say it does not address gun violence and why do I say it is only symbolism? Because, as the gentleman from Ohio said, there were 25 people killed by guns last year, shot, and how many of those were by assault weapons? Less than 1 percent. Some people estimate 2 out of 998. That is only 2 out of 998, and how about the other 998?

We on this side asked that in these cases a 10-year minimum sentence be included in this bill for anyone using a handgun in the commission of a crime, and that was rejected. This bill is symbolism.

And how about the death penalty? Will this really expand the death penalty as we are being told? No. There will probably be one case every 3 years. When is the last time the Federal courts executed someone?

Mr. Speaker, it is pure symbolism. There is no substance, no real expansion of the death penalty.

TIME FOR NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH CUBA

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, now that it appears as though the Castro government is prepared to just throw the Cubans into the water to show how much they have got to do to thumb their nose at the United States, I think after 30 years it is time for these two nations to come together and try to normalize their relationship.

For so many years what we have done is invited everyone to come to this country from Cuba just because it was Cuba. But now the President has changed this, and he says that they now have to prove that they are running away from persecution.

We have stopped sending food and medicine there. We have had an embargo from our country on their country, and now it appears that we are waiting for them to overthrow Castro. That is not going to happen. What they are going to do is overthrow Miami if we do not do something about it.

It is time to sit down and work out some sensible immigration policies. It is time to sit down and decide to at least allow us to send food and medicine to Cuba, to sit down and see whether or not in this hemisphere we can talk about the North American Free-Trade Agreement and we can talk about the Caribbean Basin Initiative and get on with the job of trade instead of fighting the cold war.

LEGITIMATE CONCERNS VOICED ABOUT THE CRIME BILL

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of controversy over the crime bill right now. There is even controversy about whether or not there are enough votes to pass it, and there is a lot of negotiation going on.

As one of those who has not supported the version of the conference report that has come to the House, let me first say a couple of things about the bill. Some of us are concerned, yes, about a symbolic but largely useless battle over the so-called ban on assault weapons. Some of us are concerned about 60 new death penalties. Some of us are concerned about taking traditionally State and local offenses and making them Federal offenses and not giving the Federal Government more resources to handle them. Some of us are concerned about some of the controversial spending in the bill.

But let me point out something to the American people, Mr. Speaker. There has been a crime bill that deals with the guts of what I think people

want done. If we want more police on the streets, Mr. Speaker, that bill passed. It passed a few days ago when many of us voted to pass and send to the President the Commerce, State, Justice bill.

□ 1230

That was a downpayment on fighting crime. Money for new cops on the street, money for the Byrne Program that provides assistance to local law enforcement that some wanted to abolish just a few short months ago. Happily many of us worked to get that passed as well. That is real crime fighting. That is on the way to the President.

CHANGE POLICY TOWARD CUBA

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, Castro is playing his last card. When the people rioted against him on August 5, he unleashed an immigration crisis to blackmail the United States to do three things, which he publicly announced: Get rid of the United States embargo, treat his own people as unfairly as we treat Haitian refugees, and end broadcasts to Cuba.

Yesterday President Clinton gave Castro one of his three demands. He now treats Cubans as unfairly as Haitian refugees. Correctly and commendably, the President will today announce some increases in our trade embargo and broadcasts to Cuba. But much more must be done. There can be no Haitian-style immigration policy toward Cuba and yet no Haitian-type foreign policy. A blockade of Castro's ports and concrete assistance to prodemocracy forces is required, Mr. President, now.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4051

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor H.R. 4051.

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

There was no objection.

PORK BARREL SPENDING IN PROPOSED CRIME BILL

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

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, we have in the crime bill \$9 billion earmarked for various State and local interests. I want to list those so that the people can be reminded of what we have.

A total \$9 billion is earmarked for various State and local interests

through a labyrinth of new Federal programs.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman JACK BROOKS inserted \$10 million for his alma mater, Lamar University, to establish a criminal justice research center at Beaumont, TX, BROOKS' home town. This is pork in its purest form.

For the Local Partnership Act [LPA], \$1.8 billion to provide more money to States with high tax rates. That is, the higher the State and local taxes, the more money they will get under the LPA. If the authors of the LPA were concerned about States and cities that are doing their best to fight crime, why not tie funds to the percentage of revenues used for law enforcement instead of overall tax rates? Money earmarked for the LPA alone could hire 40,000 more police officers or build 80 new prisons to house 40,000 violent criminals. The LPA was originally introduced as an economic stimulus bill (H.R. 581) by Representative CONYERS and contained 19 findings, none of which mentioned the need to fight crime. To simply change one part of this bill, and to say that the programs to be funded are for the purpose of preventing crime, does not change the basic idea that the whole purpose of this bill was and is to spend money as fast as possible.

For the National Community Economic Partnership [NCEP] Program, \$300 million to increase private investment in distressed local communities and to provide business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed, or underemployed individuals. The lack of connection between the NCEP and crime speaks for itself.

For the Youth Employment and Skills Crime Prevention Program [YES], \$900 million to improve occupational skills of youth in high-crime neighborhoods. This is, of course, in addition to the current \$25 billion that the General Accounting Office reports the Federal Government already spends on 154 job training programs. If job training programs prevented crime, there would be no crime. The United States is saturated with job training programs.

For the Ounce of Prevention Council, made up of the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, Labor, and the Drug Czar, \$100 million to spend to promote arts, crafts, and dance programs, including grants from the U.S. Attorney General to increase the self-esteem of at-risk youth.

To locate missing Alzheimer's patients, \$3 million.

For urban parks and recreation facilities, \$5 million.

To establish midnight basketball leagues, \$40 million, with each league having at least 80 players, more than half of whom must live in public housing; the players must live in neighborhoods with high incidences of AIDS,

other sexually transmitted diseases, crime, and illegitimacy. Typical Washington overregulation, and besides, should we be encouraging children to be away from home after midnight?

To promote family unity by housing children under 6 years old with their parent while the parent is serving a jail sentence, \$22 million. Does this really belong in a crime bill?

To recruit and train police officers from underrepresented neighborhoods, \$24 million. Some of that \$24 million will go to counseling applicants who may encounter problems throughout the application process.

Grants of \$895 million that can be used for any program that can somehow be linked to crime prevention. How about midnight tennis?

For supervised visitation centers where noncustodial parents with a history of domestic abuse can visit their children, \$30 million.

We need to be aware of what we are spending in this pork-barrel legislation.

SEXUAL ABSTINENCE FOR UNWED TEENS WILL LEAD TO A STABLE AMERICA

(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 urge all my colleagues to read Colman McCarthy's column in today's *Post*. He describes a remarkable campaign, a wonderful and very elevating campaign, organized originally some 16 months ago in the Tulip Grove Baptist Church in Nashville, TN, by 59 teenagers and their youth minister, in which they pledge that they would remain chaste, they would abstain from sex, until they were married. And they have moved this new theory, I guess you would say, a new-old theory, around the country, so that some 20,000 youngsters showed up on the Mall here just a few days ago to plant on the Mall itself 211,000 signatures to the same kind of pledge.

In an age of hedonism, in an age of self-centeredness, in an age of pleasure first, Mr. Speaker, it is remarkable and very courageous for these young people to go against that flow, to stand up for abstinence, to stand up for purity, to stand up for chastity, against all of the seeming mores.

I would commend those 59 youngsters and their youth minister in the Tulip Grove Baptist Church for having started what I hope is a national trend of moving people away from self-gratification today for the longer term beauty and wonder of a solid stable America for the future.

GATT IMPORTANT TO AMERICA

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, one of the issues still on the agenda of the 103d Congress that remains to be resolved is the implementing legislation for the Uruguay round of the GATT, or the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. While our focus, and the spotlight of the Nation's media has been on health care reform and crime fighting legislation, neither the significance of this legislation nor the difficulties confronting it should be underestimated.

No one should doubt the importance of GATT. The United States increasingly depends on international trade to fuel our economic engine. Our exports continue to grow in absolute terms and as a percentage of our total gross domestic product.

As to the difficulties confronting us, the editorial in yesterday's New York Times and another article in the Wall Street Journal of the same day, make abundantly clear the dangerous shoals of trade this administration is steering toward. The GATT agreement is supposed to nudge the world toward more open markets and, indeed, the agreement signed in Marrakesh, Morocco, last April accomplishes that. And yet, this administration persists in trying to undermine the significant accomplishments of GATT with implementing legislation that unilaterally reverses those agreements. I commend these two pieces to my colleagues and urge them to heed the warning bells of an impending grounding on the reef of protectionism.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1994]

MR. CLINTON: DEFEND YOUR TRADE PLEDGE

The Clinton Administration fought for consumers when it signed a trade accord in April with more than 100 other countries in Marrakesh, Morocco. But it besmirched its record when it sent Congress implementing legislation that contradicted the Marrakesh accord in dozens of places. It was as if the Commerce Department had decided to protect powerful corporate friends in steel, textiles and cement rather than consumers or the vast number of U.S. companies that need to buy low-cost foreign goods.

Then House and Senate committees took the Administration's draft and made it worse. Conferees will meet soon to hammer out final language—providing a chance to fix the wrongs.

At issue are anti-dumping statutes, which require foreigners to sell in the U.S. at fair prices; foreign companies may not sell at prices either below what they charge in their home country or below their cost of production. But the U.S. and other countries manipulate anti-dumping laws to shut out imports that are not dumped. The Marrakesh accord tries to limit this protectionist practice.

The accord says that the U.S. must make a fair comparison between prices here and abroad. But the Senate committee, at the insistence of Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, proposes a formula that, by treating profit differently here and abroad, would artificially deflate the calculation of prices

some foreign businesses charge in the U.S.—and make conviction for dumping near-certain.

The accord also recognizes that production costs typically decline for new companies during a break-in period; the U.S. is supposed to calculate a foreign company's costs at the end of the break-in period. But the Administration and Congressional committees propose making such costs appear high by using an earlier period.

The Marrakesh accord allows countries to retaliate only if domestic industry has been harmed. To show harm, the U.S. would have to demonstrate substantial imports compared with the size of domestic production. House and Senate committees, with Administration support, propose to make U.S. production look small—and dumping look harmful—by ignoring a substantial part of U.S. output, known as captive production. Captive production refers to goods made not for sale but for use in other goods—a computer business's production of semiconductors, for example.

In Marrakesh, the Administration stood for open trade and economic growth. At home, it proposed sizable doses of protectionism. The conferees will now decide which version of U.S. policy will be the final version.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 19, 1994]

WORLD ECONOMY

(By Robert Keatley)

WASHINGTON.—Congress has just about finished writing rules to turn the latest global trade treaty into U.S. law, but it's including some rules that will make it harder, not easier, to buy and sell overseas—exactly the opposite of what the overall agreement is supposed to do.

Not by accident. The drafting process includes an intense lobbying effort that pits those seeking extra protection for their clients, such as ball-bearing makers Timken Co. and Ingersoll-Rand Co's Torrington Co. unit, against those who want fewer trade restrictions, such as bit-time exporters Cargill Inc. and Caterpillar Inc. As often happens, the protectionists win more than they lose.

PRAGMATISM OR RETREAT?

Whether this necessary or desirable causes endless debate. The Clinton administration says it's merely doing what must be done to get the total trade package through a skeptical Congress. But many economists and export-minded business executives accuse it of retreating from its pro-trade principles.

"The legislation reflects a balance" between protectionist and free trade extremes, contends Susan Esserman, the assistant commerce secretary who tracks the political process most closely. These clauses bear "almost no relationship anymore to economic reality," counters Kimberly Ann Elliott, an economist who generally opposes restrictions.

PILING ON ANTIDUMPING RULES

Now Congress and the administration seem to be tilting the system even further, and writing into law restrictions that aren't in the GATT treaty. For example, one of perhaps 25 changes will require the government to make certain profit assumptions when deciding whether foreign goods are sold here at unfair prices. This procedure will make it harder for foreigners to defend themselves, especially companies such as Toyota Motor Corp. and Philips Electronics NV that sell products to their own factories or distribution systems in the U.S.

The European Union has complained repeatedly about what a Brussels official calls

"This toughening up of United States anti-dumping law [based on] certain ideas put forward by interest groups." One Washington lawyer with EU clients says the law "will punish those who have actually invested in the U.S., exactly the ones the administration has tried to encourage."

Washington contends that low export prices often reflect exorbitant profits at home (in Japan, for example), where outside competition is restricted. Mr. Kantor uses these antidumping laws as weapons when trying to pry open such closed markets. But critics say another result is that 40 nations have adopted similar rules, making U.S. companies, on a global basis, the leading targets in dumping cases. Cargill has five pending against it in Mexico alone.

For the most part, these tougher clauses persist because Congress responds when constituents complain, and the Clinton administration compromises to speed along the trade package. And there's no doubt these terms will help troubled U.S. companies, while keeping lawyers and lobbyists busy for years.

But whether these special interests deserve such help, and how much the economy will benefit, is less clear.

The legislation concerns the pact completed last December under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The disputes revolve around how much the U.S. is revising original terms as it writes them into U.S. law. Most arguments involve antidumping law, complex clauses that let aggrieved companies seek penalties against foreign rivals who sell goods at "unfair," even "predatory," prices. The drafting process may be completed today, allowing a final vote on the GATT agreement as soon as Congress can schedule it.

The whole topic is extremely complicated—and for most people, extremely boring. But huge sums are at stake, for a single legal phrase may determine how easily companies can act against overseas competitors that don't seem to play fair. Washington considers these rules essential tools for taking retaliatory action when it believes other countries aren't reducing trade barriers.

Antidumping laws help "keep industries properly competitive," says Mickey Kantor, the chief U.S. trade negotiator who says he's basically content with what Congress is doing.

Yet many aren't content. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office says these rules—once intended to keep unfairly low prices from driving competitors out of business—are now more often used whenever companies feel "any injury" from foreign rivals. Because there is no similar protection from domestic competition, these laws "are biased against foreign exporters and against consumers of foreign goods," the CBO concluded.

ADMINISTRATION SPEAKING WITH MULTIPLE VOICES

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a memorandum from John Deutsch, a high ranking official at the Department of Defense, to the Members of the Defense Resources Board, was made public, which called for the cancellation of the V-22 helicopter. I would like

to read a letter written by the Vice President of the United States to the employees of Textron in his home State of Tennessee less than a month ago.

During the 1992 campaign, I visited the Bell Helicopter Textron plant in Fort Worth. As I said at that time, I support the V-22 because of its tilt rotor technology, its dual use as a military and commercial transport aircraft, and its potential as a major export product for the American aerospace program.

I said then that if Bill Clinton were elected President, our administration would be committed to building the V-22 on schedule. Our commitment has not changed.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the administration not to speak with multiple voices, but to speak clearly with one voice in favor of the V-22.

PROPOSED CRIME BILL DELIVERS SMALL RETURN

(Mr. COLLINS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read a letter from Louis M. Dekmar, the police chief of the city of Morrow, GA. Morrow, GA, is a suburban city within 12 miles of downtown Atlanta.

He says:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COLLINS: I want to share with you my concern regarding the President's Crime Bill, and thank you for voting in a manner that precluded this pending legislation from becoming law.

Those that support the crime bill tout the 100,000 additional police officers as a remedy to address the serious crime that plagues many American cities. I do not believe increasing law enforcement by 20% will have the impact President Clinton and many in Congress would have us believe.

The fact is police officers frequently arrest offenders—what frequently does not occur is incarceration for those same offenders. Criminals that are jailed are released early, not because they are deserving, but because there is no room. Some argue we cannot afford to keep criminals in jail. I submit, and studies conducted by the Rand Corporation and the National Institute of Justice conclude, that we cannot afford not to. According to research conducted by the National Institute of Justice in 1988, repeat offenders commit on average 187 crimes a year, at a cost to victims of \$430,000 annually. More police on the street, without additional prisons, translates into a few more arrests and a continual demonstration that the criminal justice system is ineffective in dealing with those arrested.

I refer you to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report for 1988 and 1992; 1988 reflects 485,566 full time police officers making 13.8 million arrests; 1992 shows 544,309 police officers making 14.1 million arrests. This 10.8% increase in police officers over five years yielded 2.1% more arrests. I ask you to consider whether it is money well spent to increase the nation's police departments by 20% for a less than 5% return. It is my opinion the money would be better spent focused solely on prison related programs and law enforcement technical support services.

Presently in Georgia, the public receives rationed law enforcement services. Not for a lack of police officers, but because the technical positions in the Georgia Bureau of Investigation state crime laboratories did not have the funding to employ sophisticated criminalistics in all criminal cases. For example: (1) the use of DNA is restricted to serious violent crimes. The current protocol does not allow the DNA identification of a burglar who leaves his blood on a broken window pane in an unoccupied residence. A woman must first be raped in that residence to justify the use of the DNA service. (2) Hair evidence is no longer processed for evidentiary value. (3) Latent prints are only processed for murder cases by state laboratory personnel. (4) Toxicological test results exceed a couple of months, delaying criminal cases, and autopsy results which delays the filing of a death certificate. This delay further impacts the victims grieving family. (5) Personnel are not available to check suspect firearms against opened homicides. (6) AFIS (Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) computer entries take three or more months for a result.

In short, many opportunities for maximizing the evidentiary value of an item are lost because state laboratory resources do not exist to serve the current number of Georgia police officers.

Please do not interpret my remarks as being critical of the G.B.I. state laboratory system. To the contrary, they do a magnificent job under very trying conditions. Although the last five years in Georgia reflects the highest crime rate ever experienced, G.B.I. has not increased the number of scientific examiners since 1988. They want to provide the services, but cannot.

My hope is that Congress will take our limited revenues and fund a crime program that will make a difference. In my opinion law enforcement and the public's safety would be better served if Congress provided block grants to the States for corrections and law enforcement technical support services. The public must be confident that when they fall prey to a crime, everything possible is going to be done to identify the offender and that there will be room in our prisons to punish that offender.

Thank you for standing firm in your desire to pass a real crime bill. If you require any information please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

LOUIS M. DEKMAR,
Chief of Police.

COST OF THE NO-CRIME CRIME BILL

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

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, what are Republicans thinking about? In the no-crime crime bill, is it the \$33 billion in debt, totally unfunded, that we like, that will cost us \$100 billion over 30 years that we do not have, for our grandchildren? LEE HAMILTON, the Democrat chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs calls the funding "phony." Could it be the no-crime crime bill that they like? Or the fact we are weakening existing law and taking away mandatory minimums for using a gun, or for selling drugs and

poisoning our children? Is that what we Republicans want?

□ 1240

How about the sexual predators that they turned into a privacy act for perverts? Is that what we Republicans want? We 40 wandering few; 100,000 policemen became 44,000 welfare workers. Is that what we Republicans want? No prisons unless we run ballet programs and training programs for jobs. Hug a thug. Let us stop this gross bill. Let us do what we did last week and kill it, as it so richly deserves.

THE CRIME BILL

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the efforts to undo or to attack the changed policy with regards to the crime bill, obviously with political spin and distortion, seem to be still rampant this week as Members try to explain away their vote, voting against a \$33 billion bill last week to help fight crime.

All of a sudden, the \$8.8 billion in this bill and the 25 percent, the 50 percent matching funds, according to the National Rifle Association, who, of course, is very interested only in the police on the street, point out they are trying to distort and say it is 20,000.

I think we ought to sit down with a pencil and paper and see and add up, as most of us could do, it indicates \$150,000 for each of the 100,000, each of the 100,000 police in blue that will be on the street. So it does not take a rocket scientist but it does take a lot of political science here to modify the facts and to make them something that they are not.

The effort here is to distort; the effort is to defund. The effort is to disarm this bill, to take out the assault weapons and to defeat the bill. That is what the effort is. The effort is to turn it into a partisan circus, which is something the American people do not want. The American people want this bill passed. It is the number one issue. They want help in their local communities. They want help in terms of dealing with the violence taking place and the carnage on the streets from these assault weapons.

One constituent, when asked, what do you use these for, said to hunt prairie dogs.

Mr. Speaker, I am on the side of the prairie dogs and the people. I do not think we need those assault weapons on the street.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1340

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage the distinguished minority leader in a colloquy and explain to Members that there will be no votes this morning. The crime conference, as Members know, is currently meeting as I speak. We intend to adjourn tonight to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow when we will take up the crime conference report. Members should expect that there would be a journal vote soon after 1 p.m., and we would hope that we could move then to the rule consideration and to the crime conference itself. So Members could expect votes obviously in the afternoon tomorrow.

Mr. WALKER. If the gentleman would yield, are we going to have the same kind of assurance for tomorrow that we had today that the rule would not come up until it has been agreed to by our side? The reason why I ask is I just came from the conference. I do not believe that the problems were created maliciously in any way, but there were problems in the language in the conference report. I would think they are going to be worked out, but they were in a couple of very sensitive agreements in terms of the agreements that were made.

I would think we are probably going to want to review the conference report as it comes out to make certain that all that language got properly taken care of and that the people who did the negotiating are indeed satisfied before the rule came to the floor. I just wanted some assurance that we would have those opportunities once we got back in here tomorrow and before something moved in the case of a rule.

Mr. GEPHARDT. We obviously have been trying throughout the process to make sure that the language reflected agreements that had been made. I am not aware of any problems. There have been some, and we have been able to work them out, and we will continue to do that. I can assure the gentleman and others that there will be adequate opportunity to look at language so that there are no mistakes and Members can feel that all the agreements have been carried out properly.

Mr. WALKER. I think that is being done. I think we are working in good

faith over there at the present time. I hope all that can be worked out. As I say though, the language was just given to the conferees at the moment they sat down at the table. In fact, the conference had to go into recess for 15 minutes just to allow them to leaf through the pages, to figure out what was there. In such a process, it is conceivable that something will get overlooked that will only be found by less tired people tomorrow.

I just want to make certain that we have some opportunity to get those corrections done before a rule would come to the floor.

Mr. GEPHARDT. We will do that.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I just want to make the observation the Majority Leader has been dealing very forthrightly and in good faith, and I would trust the gentleman's word when he says, as he has earlier in the day, that he would make sure that what we were asking for was going to be satisfied.

Mr. SOLOMON. If the Majority Leader would yield, how will we go about filing the conferenced report? My chairman of the Committee on Rules, Mr. MOAKLEY, has called the Committee on Rules for 12 noon, and we will have that conference report prior to the rules meeting?

Mr. GEPHARDT. That would be my understanding. I think that is our intent.

Mr. MOAKLEY. That is our understanding. In fact, we come in 1 hour before the House comes in, so we will have to do the extra work that may be needed before the House gets here, before we report it out.

Mr. SOLOMON. But the House will not convene until 1 p.m.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Right.

Mr. SOLOMON. So that I would just hope that we would have it in the Committee on Rules so we could give it to other Members, since it is not going to be able to be filed out here, since we will not be in session.

Mr. GEPHARDT. If the gentleman will yield, we would be happy to entertain unanimous consent request that they would have until noon tomorrow to file the report.

Mr. SOLOMON. Just one last question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman mean to say noon today?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I meant noon today. I am very sorry. The days are kind of moving together.

Mr. SOLOMON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That was helpful. Might I just say that it is my understanding that we will, when we put out a rule tomorrow at 12 noon allowing the bill to come to the floor today, excuse me, today, that we would have a motion to recommit made in order offered by our Republican leader, Mr. MICHEL, or his designee. Is that the understanding of the chairman of the Committee on Rules?

Mr. MOAKLEY. When the Majority Leader gets through, I am going to ask unanimous consent to waive the two-thirds requirement so that we can bring the rule to the floor this afternoon.

Mr. SOLOMON. But it is the intent of the Democrat leadership to allow Mr. MICHEL or his designee the normal traditional right of the minority for their motion to recommit with instructions?

Mr. MOAKLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GEPHARDT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the gentlemen for their cooperation.

WAIVING TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIREMENT TO CONSIDER REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON RULES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House be waived on the legislative day of Sunday, August 21, 1994, with respect to a resolution providing for the consideration or disposition of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3355.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1994

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. on Sunday, August 21, 1994.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO HAVE UNTIL NOON ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1994 TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3355, VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers have until noon on Sunday, August 21, 1994, to file the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3355) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow grants to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

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

There was no objection.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 47 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, Sunday, August 21, 1994, at 1 p.m.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

ADJOURNMENT

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

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the second quarter of 1994, and the consolidated report of expenditures for official foreign travel authorized by the Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, during the second quarter of 1994, pursuant to P.L. 95-384, as well as the second quarter report of a miscellaneous group, U.S. House of Representatives, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1994

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. Bob Clement	5/27	6/2	England		1,656.00		(³)				1,656.00
	6/2	6/5	Ireland		693.00		451.71				1,144.71
	6/5	6/6	England				(³)				
Committee total					2,349.00		451.71				2,800.71

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 Transportation provided by Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority.

NORMAN Y. MINETA, Chairman, July 31, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 26 AND APR. 9, 1994

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. Michael J. Kopetski	3/26	5/3	India	46,625	1,497.75		4,234.00				5,731.75
In-country air fare	4/3	4/8	Pakistan		890.00		198.00				1,088.00
	4/8	4/9	Switzerland		97.00						97.00
Phillip W. Rotondi	3/26	4/3	India	46,125	1,481.68		4,234.00				5,715.68
In-country air fare	4/3	4/8	Pakistan		890.00		198.00				1,088.00
	4/8	4/9	Switzerland		97.00						97.00
Committee total					4,953.43		8,909.00				13,862.43

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.

MIKE KOPETSKI, May 10, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 4 AND APR. 10, 1994

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. Richard Gephardt	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Tom Lantos	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Norman Dicks	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Nita Lowey	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Robert Michel	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Newt Gingrich	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Henry Hyde	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Hon. Robert Livingston	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Mike O'Neil	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Tom O'Donnell	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Steve Elmendorf	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Sharon Daniels	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Eli Attie	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Robert Legvold	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Louis Dupart	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
William Pitts	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Tony Blankley	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Judith Glazier	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Keith Jewell	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Bill Schaerch	4/4	4/10	Russia		1,600.00		(³)		185.00		1,785.00
Committee total					33,600.00				3,885.00		37,485.00

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 air transportation.

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, May 31, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 6 AND APR 10, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Hon. Tom Foglietta	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
J. Kevin Brennan	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Ron Shaiko	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Hon. Robert A. Borski	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Mark Vieth	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Hon. James Greenwood	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Jordan Krauss	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Hon. Lucien Blackwell	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Johnny Barnes	4/6	4/10	Russia		1,270.00			(3)			1,270.00
Committee total					11,430.00						11,430.00

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 air transportation.

THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA, July 25, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ANGOLA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 5 AND APR. 10, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Hon. Tony P. Hall	4/5	4/5	France	1,484.60	260.00					1,484.60	260.00
Hon. John H. Morrill	4/5	4/5	France	1,484.60	260.00					1,484.60	260.00
Hon. Gerry Dyer	4/5	4/5	France	1,484.60	260.00					1,484.60	260.00
Hon. Tony P. Hall	4/6	4/8	Angola		273.00						273.00
Hon. John H. Morrill	4/6	4/8	Angola		273.00						273.00
Hon. Gerry Dyer	4/6	4/8	Angola		273.00						273.00
Hon. Tony P. Hall	4/9	4/10	Brussels		315.00						315.00
Hon. John H. Morrill	4/9	4/10	Brussels		315.00						315.00
Hon. Gerry Dyer	4/9	4/10	Brussels		315.00						315.00
Committee total					2,544.00						2,544.00

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.

TONY P. HALL, May 10, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SLOVAKIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 16 AND APR. 23, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Cathy Brickman	4/17	4/23	Slovakia		1,100.00						1,100.00
Commercial air fare							1,380.05				1,380.05
William Freeman	4/17	4/23	Slovakia		1,100.00						1,100.00
Commercial air fare							1,380.05				1,380.05
Committee total					2,200.00		2,760.10				4,960.10

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.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, May 26, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SOUTH AFRICA AND PORTUGAL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 9 AND MAY 12, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Hon. Louis Stokes	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Floyd Flake	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Major Owens	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Eliot Engel	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Michael McNulty	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Eva Clayton	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. B. Rose Collins	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. William Jefferson	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Corrine Brown	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. James Clyburn	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Cleo Fields	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Earl Hilliard	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. E. Bernice Johnson	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Bobby Rush	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Bennie Thompson	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Nydia Velazquez	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Bernard Sanders	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Hon. Amo Houghton	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Ms. Dorothy Jackson	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Ms. Amelian Parker	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Ms. Tammy Hawley	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Ms. Jewell Gilbert	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Mr. Keith Jewell	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			
Sgt. Joseph Powell	5/9	5/11	Johannesburg		363.00			(3)			

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SOUTH AFRICA AND PORTUGAL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 9 AND MAY 12, 1994—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
Hon. Louis Stokes	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Floyd Flake	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Major Owens	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Eliot Engel	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Michael McNulty	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Craig Washington	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Eva Clayton	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. B. Rose Collins	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. William Jefferson	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. James Clyburn	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Cleo Fields	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Earl Hilliard	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. E. Bernice Johnson	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Bobby Rush	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Bennie Thompson	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Nydia Velazquez	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Bernard Sanders	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Hon. Amo Houghton	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Ms. Dorothy Jackson	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Ms. Anelia Parker	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Ms. Tammy Hawley	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Ms. Jewell Gilbert	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Mr. Keith Jewell	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Sgt. Joseph Powell	5/11	5/12	Lisbon		184.00		(?)				184.00
Committee total					13,675.00						13,675.00

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 air transportation.

LOUIS STOKES, Aug. 17, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO POLAND, THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 5 AND MAY 21, 1994

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
William Holmes Brown	5/6	5/14	Poland		1,315.00						1,315.00
Commercial air fare							1,478.85				1,478.85
Kristi Walseth	5/16	5/14	Poland		1,315.00						1,315.00
	5/14	5/21	Netherlands	1,106.62	588.00						588.00
Commercial air fare			Czech Republic	26,815.20	1,120.00			2,235.45			1,120.00
											2,235.45
Committee total					4,388.00		3,714.30				8,102.30

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.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, May 26, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND BULGARIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 15 AND MAY 31, 1994

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
Cathy Brickman	5/16	5/25	Czech Republic		2,850.00						2,850.00
	5/25	5/31	Bulgaria								
Commercial air fare							2,175.95				2,175.95
William Freeman	5/16	5/25	Czech Republic		2,850.00						2,850.00
	5/25	5/31	Bulgaria								
Commercial air fare							2,175.95				2,175.95
Committee total					5,700.00		4,351.90				10,051.90

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.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, June 6, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 31 AND JUNE 4, 1994

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. Pete Peterson	5/31	6/4	Russia		1080.00		(?)				1080.00
Suzanne F. Farmer	5/31	6/4	Russia		1080.00		(?)				1080.00
Hon. Sam Johnson	5/31	6/4	Russia		1050.00		5,780.95				6830.95
Kristan E. Mack	5/31	6/4	Russia		1050.00		(?)				1050.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO RUSSIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 31 AND JUNE 4, 1994—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
Committee total					4,260.00		5,780.95				10,040.95

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 air transportation.

PETE PETERSON, June 30, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, ITALY, AND FRANCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 31 AND JUNE 7, 1994

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. G.V. Montgomery	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Tom Bevill	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Mike Bilirakis	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. George E. Brown, Jr.	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. E. (Kika) de la Garza	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. John D. Dingell	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Bob Dornan	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Chet Edwards	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Earl Hutto	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Henry Hyde	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Tom Lantos	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Tom Lewis	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Al McCandless	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. J. Alex McMillan	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Bob Michel	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Austin Murphy	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. John Myers	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. J.J. Pickle	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. J. Roy Rowland	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. George Sangmeister	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Norman Sisisky	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Ike Skelton	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Clifford B. Stearns	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. John Tanner	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Werner W. Brandt	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Emmanuel Bilirakis	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Andre C. Clemandot	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Mack G. Fleming	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Carey Ruppert	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Steve Rusnak	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Judy Wolverton	5/31	6/3	United Kingdom		1,104.00		(³)				1,104.00
	6/4	6/7	France		1,053.00		(³)				1,053.00
Hon. Gene Taylor	6/3	6/3	United Kingdom		276.00		(⁴)				276.00
	6/4	6/6	France		789.75		(³)				789.75
Hon. Don Edwards	6/5	6/5	France		263.25		(⁴)				263.25
Hon. Charles H. Taylor	6/4	6/6	France		789.75		(⁴)				789.75
Committee total					68,985.75						68,985.75

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 Military air transportation.
⁴ Personal/military air transportation.

G.V. MONTGOMERY, July 18, 1994.

REPORTS OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. DAVID SKAGGS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 31 AND APR. 6, 1994

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. David Skaggs	3/31	4/1	Switzerland		482.00						482.00
	4/5	4/6	Austria		150.00						150.00
Committee total					632.00						632.00

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.

DAVID E. SKAGGS, May 5, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. MICHAEL WESSEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 7 AND APR. 17, 1994

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
Michael R. Wessel	4/9	4/17	Australia		1,705.00		6,551.95				8,256.95
Committee total					1,705.00		6,551.95				8,256.95

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.

MICHAEL R. WESSEL, May 17, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. VINCENT V. WILLMORE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 14 AND APR. 19, 1994

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
Vincent V. Willmore	4/4	4/9	Russia		1,250.00		1,528.55				2,778.55
Committee total					1,250.00		1,528.55				2,778.55

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.

VINCENT WILLMORE, May 9, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. KRISTI E. WALSETH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 16 AND APR. 22, 1994

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
Kristi E. Walseth	4/17	4/22	Lithuania		600.00						600.00
Commercial air fare							2,233.95				2,233.95
Committee total					600.00		2,233.95				2,833.95

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.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, May 3, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HONORABLE WERNER W. BRANDT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 21 AND APR. 24, 1994

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
Werner W. Brandt	4/21	4/24	France	4,049.26	691.00		1,835.85			4,049.26	2,526.26
Committee total				4,049.26	691.00		1,835.85			4,049.26	2,526.26

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.

WERNER W. BRANDT, June 6, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. LINDA HENNESSEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 9 AND MAY 16, 1994

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
Linda Hennessee	5/9	5/16	Kenya		1,190.00		4,243.75				5,433.75
Committee total					1,190.00		4,243.75				5,433.75

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.

LINDA HENNESSEE, July 12, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. CARLOTTA A. W. SCOTT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 18 AND MAY 17, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Carlotta A. W. Scott	4/18	5/17	South Africa				5,902.75				5,902.75
Committee total							5,902.75				5,902.75

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.

CARLOTTA A.W. SCOTT, July 12, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. HENRY COLLINS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 15 AND MAY 27, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Henry Collins	5/16	5/22	Albania		1,750.00						1,750.00
	5/22	5/24	Slovakia								
	5/24	5/26	Bulgaria								
	5/26	5/27	Czech Republic								
Commercial air fare							3,231.95				3,231.95
Committee total					1,750.00		3,231.95				4,981.95

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.

KRISTI E. WALSETH, August 8, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. WILLIAM H. ORTON, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 10 AND JUNE 13, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Hon. William H. Orton	6/10	6/13	Russia		800.00					17.43	817.43
Committee total					800.00					17.43	817.43

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.

WILLIAM H. ORTON, July 12, 1994.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND JUNE 2, 1994

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²	Foreign cur- rency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. cur- rency ²
Hon. Charlie Rose	5/28	5/30	Norway		529.50		1,297.00				1,826.50
Hon. Jack Brooks	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.20		(P)				829.50
Hon. Cardiss Collins	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Ronald Coleman	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Earl Hilliard	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Alex J. McMillan	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Tom Bliley	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Ralph Regula	5/27	5/29	Norway		533.25		1,323.00				1,856.25
Hon. Doug Bereuter	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Gerald Solomon	5/27	5/29	Norway		533.25		(P)				533.25
Hon. Marge Roukema	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Butler Derrick	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Sherwood Boehlert	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Peter Abbruzzese	5/26	5/30	Norway		1,066.50		1,294.00				2,360.50
Hon. Elizabeth Bergere	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Dara Schlieker	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Walker J. Roberts	5/27	6/2	Norway		1,540.50		1,646.00				3,186.50
Hon. Nancy Bloomer	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Michael Ennis	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Ron Lasch	5/26	5/30	Norway		829.50		1,294.00				2,123.50
Hon. Sharon Mattox	5/27	5/30	Norway		829.50		(P)				829.50
Hon. Michael Poloyac	5/27	6/2	Norway		1,540.50		1,646.00				3,186.50
Committee total					19,078.50		8,500.00				27,578.00

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 air transportation.

CHARLIE ROSE, June 14, 1994.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
 ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, execu-
 tive communications were taken from

the Speaker's table and referred as fol-
 lows:

3727. A letter from the Acting Director, Of-
 fice of Management and Budget, transmit-

ting the OMB Sequestration Update Report to
 the President and Congress, pursuant to
 Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat.
 1388-587); Referred to the Committee on Ap-
 propriations.

3728. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3729. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults [HKNC] for the 1993 program year, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1903(b)(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3730. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed approval of manufacturing license agreement with Japan (Transmittal No. DTC-24-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3731. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting text of agreements in which the American Institute in Taiwan is a party between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3311(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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. PICKLE (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FIELDS of Texas,

Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. WILSON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LEVY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. FISH, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HAYES, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HEFFNER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. PARKER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas):

H.R. 5006. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAROCCO:
H.R. 5007. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use stewardship contracting under which the receipts from the sale of timber and other forest products from National Forest System lands are available to the Secretary to conduct other resource activities on such lands for the improvement and restoration of healthy forest ecosystems; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BROOKS):

H.J. Res. 405. Joint resolution to commend the United States rice industry, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Agriculture.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 3017: Mr. KIM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 3943: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 4040: Mr. YATES, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WISE, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana.

H.R. 4570: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H.R. 4636: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DICKS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. SHARP.

H.R. 4831: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 4887: Mr. SANTORUM AND MR. GUNDERSON.

H. Con. Res. 179: Mr. GILLMOR AND MR. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H. Con. Res. 210: Mrs. THURMAN.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 4051: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.