

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 29, 1996

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COX of California].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 29, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHRISTOPHER COX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

May this season when nature surrounds us with the signs of spring, remind us, O God, of the benefits of restoration and renewal in our lives and in our world. We know that Your wondrous creation can become ordinary and Your remarkable presence can become routine. So we pray for the renewal of our minds and for new zeal in our hearts so we will become strong in body, and spirit. For the gifts of this season and for Your gracious spirit, O God, we offer our thanksgiving and praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BALLENGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2024. An act to phase out the use of mercury in batteries and provide for the efficient and cost-effective collection and recycling or proper disposal of used nickel cadmium batteries, small sealed lead-acid batteries, and certain other batteries, and for other purposes.

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

S. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution recognizing the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and supporting the closing of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report that I have exercised the authority provided to me under subsection 325(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, to suspend subsection 325(a) and 325(b) of such Act. A copy of the suspension is attached.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 26, 1996.

GOOD NEWS REGARDING BOSNIA

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth speech I am giving on Bosnia. It contains good news.

In my last address I stated that on March 28 I sent a letter to the President regarding the New York Times report that the United States is being urged to stay in Bosnia longer than a year. This would break the word of the administration and of the Secretary of State, who said that the American forces would be in Bosnia for only 1 year.

The Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, said that 1-year limitation would give the warring parties the opportunity to have peace but it would not be a guarantee. Mr. Speaker, I have heard from the President today with a letter dated April 22. He clearly states that the IFOR mission should be complete in about a year. This is good news, and it is in contrast with the New York Times article.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD my March 28 and the President's April 22 letters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 28, 1996.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The March 21 edition of the New York Times reported the U.S. and NATO are being urged to keep our forces in Bosnia after the end of the year. International civilian and military authorities are alleged to be pressing for continued NATO presence beyond our scheduled departure.

To keep American troops in Bosnia past the announced date of departure at the end of 1996 would be a major mistake. First, it flies in the face of a clear statement by Secretary of State Warren Christopher: "This is not a permanent commitment. This is approximately a one-year commitment. . . . If it can't be done in a year, perhaps it can't be done in a longer period of time." Second, it breaks faith with our American troops who are presently stationed in Bosnia, who expect to return to their families in nine months. Third, it contradicts what the American people were told about the duration of the mission.

American forces are facing a difficult and challenging assignment in the NATO peacekeeping mission. The one-year deployment was intended to provide an opportunity for peace, not a guarantee of it. The people of Bosnia must assume the responsibility of ensuring their own peace.

Already, American and NATO peacekeepers are being diverted from their original mission to the task of rebuilding Bosnia. This assignment shifts the focus of our military forces from peacekeeping to assisting in civil projects.

Further, by several accounts, a cornerstone of the Dayton agreement—the continuance of the Muslim-Croat Federation—appears severely weakened. The U.S. and NATO could well be in a quandary if that alliance should crumble.

The push to keep U.S. and NATO forces in Bosnia, the expansion of mission assignments and the possible disintegration of the Muslim-Croat Federation could compel us to extend our commitment in Bosnia. We are on a slippery slope toward a lengthy deployment of five or even ten additional years.

I commend Major General William L. Nash, Commander of the American sector of NATO forces in Bosnia, who stressed his determination to withdraw on schedule. He properly stated that the burden for peace is

□ 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.

"on the shoulders of those folk that live here."

Mr. President, if the people of Bosnia truly want peace, one year is more than enough time to get it started.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 22, 1996.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR IKE: Thank you for your letter expressing concerns about American troops remaining in Bosnia beyond the end of 1996. I fully agree with you that we and the rest of the international community can only provide the people of Bosnia the opportunity for peace. The Bosnian people themselves must assume the responsibility of ensuring a stable future.

Our policy remains that IFOR should be able to complete its mission in about one year. The major military tasks have already been accomplished. In the coming months, IFOR will help provide a secure environment so that civilian implementation efforts can get firmly established, refugees can begin to return, and free elections can be held under OSCE supervision. It is our view that, with these efforts on track, there will not be a need for a robust, NATO-led force beyond a year.

IFOR Commanders have the authority to support civilian tasks, including provision of assistance to the War Crimes Tribunal and other international organizations in their humanitarian missions. IFOR has provided such support since its arrival, and it will continue to do so, within the limits of its resources and its primary mission of implementing the military aspects of the Dayton accords. For example, IFOR will provide training and support for civilian determining efforts, in tandem with mine-clearance aimed at ensuring IFOR's own safety. In this respect, military and civilian efforts complement one another.

Regarding the Federation, the parties recently signed an agreement that outlines concrete steps with specific deadlines that will strengthen the Federation and get its institutions up and running. The main provisions include abolition of customs duties, measures to facilitate return of refugees and sanctions against local officials who refuse to comply. The Bosnians and Croats have also agreed on a flag and coat of arms for the Federation. The Federation agreement, combined with Congressional approval of the \$200 million supplemental and new steps by the parties to cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal, demonstrate new momentum in the civil implementation of the Dayton accords.

As I have said before, all of these efforts underpin my commitment to complete IFOR's mission in about a year. Once again, I thank you for your support for our efforts to help the people of Bosnia achieve a lasting peace.

Sincerely,

BILL.

GOOD NEWS ON BOSNIA

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from

Missouri for what he said today. I have been very concerned, Mr. Speaker, that we will not get those Americans in Bosnia out within year, and the gentleman from Missouri has been following up on that and that is good news.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I became quite concerned over this as a result of the New York Times article, and I subsequently wrote the President because the Secretary of State clearly said that we are not guaranteeing peace over there, that the 1 year of the IFOR and the American forces would give the warring parties the opportunity for peace, and the President in his letter dated April 22, which I received today, clearly states the administration's policy that they will be about a year. It gives the opportunity, though we are not guaranteeing it.

That of course is good news for the families of all the Americans.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I was in Bosnia. We have a wonderful Army over there, wonderful Air Force, Navy and Marines. They are all doing a good job, and especially the total forces working with the Reserves, the National Guard and active duty carrying on.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 26, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Friday, April 26th at 1:07 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies and transmits a copy of a suspension under the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
STRATEGY—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

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

on Agriculture, Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Committee on Commerce, Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, Committee on International Relations, Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on National Security, Committee on Resources, Committee on Science, Committee on Small Business, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Committee on Veterans' Affairs and Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy. This Strategy carries forward the policies and principles of the 1994 and 1995 Strategies. It describes new directions and initiatives to confront the ever-changing challenges of drug abuse and trafficking.

This past March I convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence in order to focus the Nation's attention on two major health problems faced by young people today—drug use and violence. The conference brought together over 300 young people, parents, clergy, community and business leaders, judges, prosecutors, police, entertainers, media executives, researchers, and treatment and prevention specialists from across America to examine solutions and keep us moving forward with proven strategies. The Vice President, General Barry McCaffrey, and I met with the participants in a series of roundtable discussions, discussing how to strengthen the efforts of families, the media, communities, schools, businesses, and government to reduce drug use and violence. Participants left with new energy and new ideas, determined to return home and begin implementing the solutions and strategies discussed that day.

This conference took place at an important juncture in America's ongoing fight against drug abuse. In the last few years our nation has made significant progress against drug use and related crime. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993—a 23 percent drop. We are finally gaining ground against overall crime: drug-related murders are down 12 percent since 1989; robberies are down 10 percent since 1991.

At the same time, we have dealt serious blows to the international criminal networks that import drugs into America. Many powerful drug lords, including leaders of Colombia's notorious Cali cartel, have been arrested. A multinational air interdiction program has disrupted the principal air route for smugglers between Peru and Colombia. The close cooperation between the

United States, Peru, and other governments in the region has disrupted the cocaine economy in several areas. Our efforts have decreased overall cocaine production and have made coca planting less attractive to the farmers who initiate the cocaine production process. And I have taken the serious step of cutting off all non-humanitarian aid to certain drug producing and trafficking nations that have not cooperated with the United States in narcotics control. Further, I have ordered that we vote against their requests for loans from the World Bank and other multilateral development banks. This clearly underscores the unwavering commitment of the United States to stand against drug production and trafficking.

Here at home, we have achieved major successes in arresting, prosecuting, and dismantling criminal drug networks. In Miami, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program, through its operational task forces, successfully concluded a major operation that resulted in the indictments of 252 individuals for drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes. Operations conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET), a highly successful federal tool for assisting local law enforcement, have resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.

But as the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence showed, now is the time to press forward. We must not let up for a moment in our efforts against drug abuse, and drug abuse by young people, particularly.

There are many reasons why young people do continue to use drugs. Chief among these are ignorance of the facts about addiction and the potency of drugs, and complacency about the danger of drugs. Unfortunately, all too often we see signs of complacency about the dangers of drug use: diminished attention to the drug problem by the national media; the glamorization and legitimization of drug use in the entertainment industry; the coddling of professional athletes who are habitual drug-users; avoidance of the issue by parents and other adults; calls for drug-legalization; and the marketing of products to young people that legitimize and elevate the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are illegal and they are deadly. They may land you in jail; they may cost you your life. We must renew our commitment to the drug prevention strategies that deter first-time drug use and stop the progression from alcohol and tobacco use to marijuana and harder drugs.

The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to prevent a new drug use

epidemic through an aggressive and comprehensive full-court press that harnesses the energies of committed individuals from every sector of our society. As I said in the State of the Union, we must step up our attack against criminal youth gangs that deal in illicit drugs. We will improve the effectiveness of our cooperative efforts among U.S. defense and law enforcement agencies, as well as with other nations, to disrupt the flow of drugs coming into the country. We will seek to expand the availability and improve the quality of drug treatment. And we will continue to oppose resolutely calls for the legalization of illicit drugs. We will increase efforts to prevent drug use by all Americans, particularly young people.

The tragedy of drug abuse and drug-related crime affects us all. The National Drug Control Strategy requires commitment and resources from many individuals and organizations, and from all levels of government. For the strategy to succeed, each of us must do our part.

We ask the Congress to be a bipartisan partner and provide the resources we need at the federal level to get the job done. I challenge state and local governments to focus on drug abuse as a top priority. We ask the media and the advertising and entertainment industries to work with us to educate our youth, and all Americans, about the dangers of drug use. Finally, we invite every American—every parent, every teacher, every law enforcement officer, every faith leader, every young person, and every community leader—to join our national campaign to save our youth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 29, 1996.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

NIKE IS A WORLD-CLASS AMERICAN COMPANY AND A GOOD CORPORATE CITIZEN IN OREGON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Ms. FURSE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, just prior to the April recess, my colleague from Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, took to the House floor and criticized the operations of Nike, an important Oregon-based company headquartered in my district. I fundamentally disagree with her assessment of Nike and rise today to set the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD straight. Simply stated, the company that my colleague from Ohio portrayed in her statement is not the company that I

have been working with for the last 3½ years and which has been headquartered in my district for the last quarter century. In my view, Nike is a world-class American company, providing good American jobs, and has been and continues to be a good corporate citizen in Oregon.

I find it most unfortunate that the Congresswoman, nor her staff, nor anyone from the jobs and fair trade caucus, took the time to check with Nike, to understand their side of the story before the statement was given, neither did they check with me. So in the name of fairness, let's look at the allegations and then the facts, one by one, to get to the bottom of what this company is really about.

First, it is alleged that Nike has downsized its work force and shut down all of its U.S. production. The fact is that currently, Nike directly employs over 5,500 employees in the United States, 3,500 of whom are based in Oregon. This makes Nike one of Oregon's leading private sector employers. The majority of these U.S. jobs are professional, technical, design, or managerial positions—highly skilled jobs that command high wages. It is interesting to note that on average, Nike employees in Oregon make over \$45,000 per year. That compares very favorably with the average Oregon private sector income of roughly \$25,000 per year.

The remainder of Nike's U.S. jobs include customer service, distribution, sales, retail and yes, manufacturing. With a U.S. production force of nearly 1,800 people, Nike is the largest provider of American manufacturing jobs among all athletic footwear companies. This includes Nike's air sole factory in Beaverton, OR, where 800 Oregonians are employed making the air cushioning units which are incorporated into most of Nike's footwear products. In addition, it is important to recognize that Nike sources nearly 70 percent of the apparel it sells in the United States within the United States, which translates into thousands of additional U.S. jobs. In total, Nike and its U.S. subsidiaries and subcontractors manufacture hundreds of millions of dollars worth of shoes, apparel, accessories, and printed products in the United States.

And despite what was alleged, Nike hasn't downsized its work force and moved production overseas. Nike has always produced its athletic footwear in Asia, because that is where the athletic footwear industry—including the expertise, efficiency, and innovation—has always been located. It is true that in the late 1970's, in an effort to build a U.S. athletic footwear manufacturing base, Nike opened two factories in Maine and New Hampshire, but that effort proved unsuccessful for a variety of reasons. But what is important to note is that when those two factories were running, they employed 825 people—including those in research and

development. Today, as mentioned earlier, Nike and its subsidiaries employ nearly 1,800 Americans in direct manufacturing—so in fact Nike has greatly increased not downsized its U.S. manufacturing work force.

Second, with regard to allegations about the exploitation of workers at Nike factories overseas, it is important to note initially that like nearly every other athletic footwear and apparel company, Nike doesn't own the factories producing Nike goods. Rather, Nike contracts with privately owned facilities. But in every factory where Nike sources product, Nike is guided by its code of conduct and Nike binds all its business partners to the code's principles with a signed memorandum of understanding [MOU]. Together, these documents require all factories in which Nike does business to:

First, certify compliance with all applicable local government regulations regarding minimum wage; overtime, child labor laws; provisions for pregnancy, menstrual leave; provisions for vacations and holidays and mandatory retirement benefits; second, certify compliance with all applicable local government regulations regarding occupational health and safety; third, certify compliance with all applicable local laws providing health insurance, life insurance, and workers compensation; fourth, certify that it and its suppliers and contractors do not use any form of forced labor—prison or otherwise; fifth, certify compliance with all applicable local environmental regulations, and adhere to Nike's own broader environmental practices, including the prohibition on the use of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's], the release of which could contribute to the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer; sixth, certify that it does not discriminate in hiring, salary, benefits, advancement, termination, or retirement on the basis of gender, race, religion, age, sexual orientation or ethnic origin; and seventh, agree to maintain on file such documentation as may be needed to demonstrate compliance with the certification in the MOU, and further agrees to make the documents available for Nike's inspection upon request.

And Nike's code of conduct and MOU with its factories are strongly enforced. Not only does Nike have Americans in every factory where it does business to ensure that the code and MOU are being strictly adhered to, but Nike conducts independent audits also to evaluate overall compliance with the code and MOU. When a problem is discovered, Nike is quick to respond to address and remedy the problem to ensure that all workers employed in factories making Nike products are safe and treated fairly. So far, the relationship between Nike and the factories is working well. For instance, in a recent audit of an Indonesian footwear fac-

tory, 90 percent of the workers surveyed said they liked the factory's work, environment and wages.

In response to the allegation that workers making Nike shoes are paid slave wages and are mostly poverty-stricken women and hungry girls, the fact of the matter is that in the six Asian countries where Nike currently sources footwear, workers are paid an average twice the minimum wage mandated by the respective Government. And wages are only part of the equation. Compensation in factories where Nike does business often also includes subsidies for housing, transportation, food and health care, bonuses for attendance and performance, and a variety of paid days off for holidays and personal leave.

But perhaps the allegations that Nike threatens to tear up our communities with their relentless marketing and causing children to kill one another for shoes are the most outrageous and unfair of all. To say that kids are killing kids just for a pair of \$150 shoes completely ignores what is really going on within our cities and with our youth, and unfairly and naively places blame where it doesn't belong.

Why didn't the Congresswoman from Ohio's floor statement mention all the things Nike was doing to rebuild our inner cities and assist our kids? Why didn't she mention that Nike actively operates a multimillion-dollar P.L.A.Y. program—which stands for Participate in the Lives of America's Youth—a program to promote sports and fitness within our inner cities. Why didn't she note that Nike has contributed hundreds of millions of dollars directly to a wide variety of charities and nonprofit organizations—the goals of which include promoting sports and fitness, improving the environment, supporting the arts and humanities, preventing and controlling disease and other illnesses, eradicating poverty and hopelessness, and many programs promoting minority and youth initiatives.

When my own daughter, Amende Briggs, suggested that Nike institute an art program in schools, the company enthusiastically supported the idea. Nike has hired a full time director of the Art Outreach project, which is currently operating in a number of schools in Oregon and other States. Nike pays employees to teach art in schools.

Just in Oregon alone, over the last 2 years Nike has directly contributed nearly \$2 million to a broad assortment of programs. To start, beginning in 1984, Nike has continually donated 10 percent of its profits—up to \$50,000 a year—from sales in its employee store to assist economic development in the primarily minority, low-income northeast Portland community. Programs benefiting from Nike gifts include the Portland Urban League, Northeast

Community Development Corp., Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs, Oregon Council for Hispanic Advancement, and others. In addition, Nike provided \$250,000 to finish renovating northeast-Portland based Dishman Community Center, nearly \$250,000 to open Portland House of Umoja—a residential facility for gang-affected youth—and just recently, using its environmentally acclaimed reuse-a-shoe program throughout the Portland metropolitan area. In addition, Nike annually contributes hundreds of thousands of dollars per year in establishing innercity sports leagues such as a low-income golf program for girls, several soccer programs, and direct grants to numerous Oregon agencies to help establish and maintain kids sports and recreation programs throughout the State.

Furthermore, Nike and its employees contribute support to a broad range of Oregon's civic, cultural, educational, and environmental, organizations, including the Oregon Shakespeare Festival—Ashland, the Oregon Bach Festival—Eugene, Art Quake—Portland, the Sunriver Nature Center—Sunriver, the Nature Conservancy and numerous other programs.

All told, if one combines all of Nike's Oregon tax payments, charitable contributions and direct support of other Oregon businesses, Nike directly contributed over \$270 million to Oregon's economy last year.

Finally, I can't help but respond to the question raised by the Congresswoman from Ohio when she pondered whether Phil Knight, Nike's Chairman and CEO has a conscience. Not only is Knight directly and personally responsible for all of the positive things Nike has done in Oregon, the United States and the world for that matter, Knight is one of the few remaining executives of Fortune 500 companies that remain at the helm of the companies they personally started—and that is critically important in these days of corporate mergers and hostile takeovers. Knight, a University of Oregon track runner, started the company with his track coach in 1964, and sold shoes out of the back of their cars. Now Nike is the world's largest sports and fitness company, and Knight is one of the most influential figures in the world of sports. The company started in Oregon and remains in Oregon because Knight is committed to remain in the State. Any person who visits Nike's corporate headquarters in Beaverton, any person who sees the amount of economic development and employment Nike adds to the State, any person who understands Nike's global operations knows that Phil Knight has a conscience.

I know that Nike is proud of being an American company and proud of its successful operations and employment in the United States and around the world. I also can tell you that most Oregonians, and most Americans for that

matter, are also proud of Nike. To call this company or Mr. Knight a corporate vulture is unfair and uncalled for. I would hope my friend from Ohio would review her criticism and reconsider her opinions of this important American company.

FDA DOES NOT SERVE PUBLIC BY DENYING TREATMENT OF LAST RESORT PURSUED BY TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, many of us have heard from our constituents regarding the plight of cancer patients under the care of Dr. Stanislaw Burzynski of Houston, TX. My office has received many letters and phone calls concerning this matter, which is why I am on the floor today. Recently, the House Committee on Commerce, of which I am a sitting member, held a compelling hearing into the difficulty patients have in getting his experimental Antineoplaston therapy due to the FDA. Whatever the FDA's concerns are, the problem remains they are denying patents with life-threatening diseases access to this therapy. Many only have a few months to a year to live and this treatment is essentially their last hope.

Following those Commerce hearings, the FDA met with members of the committee and assurances were given that Dr. Burzynski's patients and those seeking his treatment would be accommodated. Unfortunately, his patients on clinical trials are on hold and dozens of terminally ill cancer patients who want his lifesaving therapy cannot get it. For whatever reasons the FDA claims to defend this situation, they fail to recognize that people's lives and rights are being trampled in this process. I do not see how the FDA is serving the public when, by its actions it prevents a child with a brain tumor or a young woman with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, from getting a treatment these individuals and their families have been informed about and have freely chosen to pursue. In essence, the FDA is telling someone battling a disease like cancer that they cannot have a potential life-saving treatment. For many of these patients, this treatment is their last resort after being told to get their affairs in order and essentially wait to die.

Legislation has been introduced with wide bipartisan support by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon, to address this problem, called the Access to Medical Treatment Act (H.R. 2019). It has 40 Members in the House cosponsoring this legislation and has both Senate Minority Leader DASCHLE along with Senate Majority Leader DOLE and a dozen Senate cosponsors on a similar bill in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker. I just want to say that as we continue down the path toward FDA reform, let us be mindful of patients with life-threatening diseases who are grasping at their last hopes to continue to live.

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASES OUTRAGEOUS

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

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, and I know the Speaker is well knowledgeable about this, to speak about the sudden and outrageous increases in prices of gasoline that consumers in California and across the Nation have had to face.

As you know, gasoline prices in California have gone up 40, 50, 60 cents a gallon. They threaten to go even further, and there seems to be no market reason why this has occurred. There is no emergency, there is no situation that would seem to have caused this drastic escalation in prices.

Consumers are outraged, I am outraged. My colleagues from California and I have joined together to ask for an investigation of this situation by the Attorney General to see whether any monopoly or other practices have been involved.

At the same time that these increases have occurred, the major oil companies have reported 40-, 50-, 60-percent increases in their profits from the previous year. So it is clear that this rise in price in gasoline is tied directly to the rise in profits of our major oil companies.

Now, the Speaker of the House visited California over the weekend and announced that he would ask the Congress to repeal the recently added gasoline tax of 4 cents or so a gallon. I welcome the Speaker's attention to the problems of consumers in California, but I think he has deliberately taken our eye off the ball to focus on an extraneous issue. The issue is the 50-, 60-cent-a-gallon increase, the issue is the 40-, 50-, 60-percent profit margins that have recently occurred by the oil companies. The issue is not the 4-cent-a-gallon Federal gas tax.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Speaker helps us to solve our problems in California by helping us focus in on the issues and not take our eye off the issues to support some special interest friends of his and his party. So I look forward to working with the Speaker to look into this outrageous increase in gasoline prices, to find the real reason for it, and to try to bring the consumer some relief from this outrageous price increase.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legis-

lative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

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

Ms. FURSE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes each day, on April 30 and May 1.

Ms. PRYCE, for 5 minutes each day, on April 30 and May 1.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. FARR of California.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 30, 1996, at 12:30 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2545. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1994 describing the activities and accomplishments of programs for persons with developmental disabilities and their families, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6006(c); to the Committee on Commerce.

2546. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Manufacturing Incentives for Alternative Fuel Vehicles (RIN: 2127-AF18), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2547. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—1997 High-Theft Vehicle Lines (RIN: 2127-AG34), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2548. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Light Truck Average Fuel Economy Standard, model year 1998 (RIN: 2127-AF16), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2549. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plan for Indian (Direct final) (FRL-5435-8), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2550. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District; San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (FRL-5441-3), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2551. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD] and General Permitting Provisions Implementation Plan for Arizona State Final County Air Quality Control District (FRL-544-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2552. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Anerectin B1 and Its Delta-8,0-Isomer; Pesticide Tolerance (FRL-5361-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2553. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Tennessee: Revisions to Chattanooga/Hamilton County Regulations for Definitions and Ambient Air Standards for Particulate Matter (FRL-5442-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2554. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Rhode Island; Marine Vessel Rule (FRL-5405-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2555. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution; Removal and Modification of Obsolete, Superfluous or Burdensome Rules (FRL-5450-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2556. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of Colorado's Petition to Relax the Federal Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure Volatility Standard for 1996 and 1997 (FRL-5457-5), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2557. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act [CAA] Final Interim Approval of Operating Permits Program and Delegation of 112(1) Authority; State of Missouri (FRL-5454-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2558. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticide Tolerances for Glyphosate (Final) (FRL-5351-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2559. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-

ting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Indiana (FRL-5452-4), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2560. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Oil Discharge Program; Editorial Revision of Rules; Correction (FRL-5449-6), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2561. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Wisconsin; Lithographic Printing SIP Revision (FRL-5426-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2562. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III—Decharacterized Wastewaters, Carbamate Wastes, and Spent Potliners (FRL-5452-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2563. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Arizona Visibility Federal Implementation Plan Corrective Revision (FRL-5446-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2564. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Wisconsin; Wood Furniture Coating SIP Revision (FRL-5422-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2565. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticide Tolerance for Tribenuron Methyl (FRL-5356-4), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2566. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Texas; Correction of the Design Value and Classification for the Beaumont/Port Arthur Ozone Nonattainment Area (FRL-5451-1) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2567. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Revision to New Source Review, Construction and Operating Permit Requirements for Nashville/Davidson County (FRL-5443-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2568. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania Emission Statement Program (Direct Final) (FRL-5427-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2569. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for

Kentucky: Approval of Revisions to the KY SIP (Direct final) (FRL-5447-8), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2570. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan; National Priorities List Update (FRL-5454-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2571. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Sulfonium, trimethyl-salt with N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine (1:1) (formerly glyphosate-trimesium/sulfosate); Pesticide Tolerances and Food/Feed Additive Regulations (FRL-5361-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2572. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hexaconazole; Pesticide Tolerance (FRL-5358-6), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2573. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Delegation of 112; State of Iowa (FRL-5455-4) Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Placer County Air Pollution Control District, El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, Yolo-Solano Quality Management District, and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (FRL-5454-9), (6) Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Wisconsin; Gasoline Storage Tank Vent, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2574. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (FRL-5451-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2575. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan; National Priorities List Update (FRL-5463-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2576. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District; Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management Division; Placer County Air Pollution Control District (FRL-5459-3), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2577. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Placer County Air Pollution Control

District, El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, Yolo-Solano Quality Management District, and Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (FRL-5454-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2578. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Gasoline Storage Tank Vent Pipe, Traffic Marking Materials, and Solvent Metal Cleaning SIP Revisions (FRL-5424-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2579. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Solid Waste Programs; Removal of Legally Obsolete Guidelines (FRL-5462-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2580. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan National Priorities List (FRL-5461-4), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2581. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Petroleum Refineries; Correction FRL-5463-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2582. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Full Approval of Knox County, Tennessee Operating Permits Program (FRL-5464-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2583. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Kansas and Missouri SIP. Full Approval to Establish Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget to Fulfill the Requirements (FRL-5448-9), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2584. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Wisconsin SIP. Industrial Adhesives Revision (FRL-5461-7), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2585. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—California SIP. San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (FRL-5452-6), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2586. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pennsylvania SIP. Disapproval of Ozone Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan for Pittsburgh (FRL-5465-1), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2587. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous

Waste Management System: Exclusion for Bethlehem Steel Corporation in New York (FRL-5461-2), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2588. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-30), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2589. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-23), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2590. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-29), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2591. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Singapore for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-33), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2592. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Israel for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-35), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2593. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-32), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2594. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-31), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2595. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Venezuela for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-24), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2596. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-25), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2597. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-26), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2598. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-27), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2599. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 96-28), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2600. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Thailand (Transmittal No. DTC-14-96), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

2601. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Canada (Transmittal No. DTC-20-96), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

2602. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Botswana (Transmittal No. DTC-22-96), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

2603. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 15th annual report on the activities of the multinational force and Observers and certain financial information concerning U.S. Government participation in that organization for the period ending January 15, 1996, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3425; to the Committee on International Relations.

2604. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the administration's annual report on U.S. Assistance and related programs for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5814; to the Committee on International Relations.

2605. A letter from the chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Federal Open Market Committee's annual report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

2606. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the fiscal year 1993 and 1994 report on the implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 450j-1(c); to the Committee on Resources.

2607. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulatory Reinvention; Streamlining of HUD's Regulations Implementing the Fair Housing Act (FR-4029), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2608. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety/Security Zone Regulations; Savannah, GA (RIN: 2115-AA97),

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2609. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Right-of-Way Program Administration; Removal of Obsolete and Redundant Regulations (2125-AC17), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2610. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class E Airspace; Lake Winnebago, MO (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2611. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Stevensville, MD (RIN: 21220-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2612. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Auburn, CA (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2613. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Rice Lake, WI (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2614. General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Elkins, WV (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2615. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reconfiguration of Restricted Area R-6714, Yakima Firing Center; WV (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2616. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments (Amdt. No. 395) (RIN: 2120-AA63), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2617. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Amdt. No. 1722) (RIN: 2120-AA65), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2618. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations; Fort Vancouver Fourth of July Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Vancouver, WA (RIN: 2115-AA97), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2619. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—First and Fifth District Boundaries, Marine Inspection and Captain of the Port Zone Boundaries (RIN: 2115-AF31), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2620. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Ap-

pendix to 33 CFR Subpart 1.07, List of Penalty Provisions Coast Guard is Authorized to Enforce (RIN: 2115-AF30), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2621. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special anchorage areas: Herb River, Thunderbolt, GA; Bull River, Savannah, GA; South Channel Savannah River East, Savannah, GA; South Channel Savannah River West, Savannah, GA; Calibogue Sound, Hilton Head, SC; May River, Hilton Head, SC (RIN: 2115-AA98), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2622. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Anchorage grounds: Mississippi River below Baton Rouge, LA, including South and Southwest Passes (RIN: 2115-AA98), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2623. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety zone: Smith Creek, Vicinity of Wilmington, NC (RIN: 2115-AA97), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2624. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety zone: Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Vicinity of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC (RIN: 2115-AA97), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2625. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety zone: Elizabeth and York Rivers, VA (RIN: 2115-AA97), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2626. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Annual National Maritime Week Tugboat Races, Ellicott Bay, Seattle, WA (RIN: 2115-AE46), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2627. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operations; Eltham Drawbridge, Pamunkey River, West Point, VA (RIN: 2115-AE47), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2628. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—AD: Boeing Model 747-400 Series Airplanes Powered by General Electric CF6-80C2 or Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Engines (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2629. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives: SAAB Model SAAB SF340A & SAAB 340B Series Airplanes (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2630. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Clerksville, VA (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2631. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR-Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments (Amdt. No. 394) (RIN: 2120-AA63), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2632. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Vancouver, Washington (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2633. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale and Eurocopter France Model SA-365N, N1, and N2 Helicopters (Docket No. 95-SW-01-AD) (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2634. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives: SAAB Model SAAB SF340A & SAAB 340B Series Airplanes (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2635. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hettinger, ND (RIN: 2120-AA66), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2636. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Standards; Manned Free Balloon Burner Testing (RIN: 2120-AE87), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2637. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (Amdt. No. 1723) (RIN: 2120-AA65), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2638. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Aircraft Corporation Model M20J (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2639. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—AD: Hamilton standard models 14RF-9, 14RF-19, 14RF-21; & 14SF-5, 14SF-7, 14SF-11, 14SF-15, 14SF-17, 14SF-19, & 14SF-23; & Hamilton Standard/British Aerospace 6/5500/F Propellers (RIN: 2120-AA64), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2640. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—standard instrument approach procedures; miscellaneous amendments (Amdt. No. 1721) (RIN: 2120-AA65), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2641. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—general rule-making procedures (Docket No. 28518; Amendment No. 11-41), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2642. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—commercial driver's license program and controlled substances and alcohol use and testing (RIN: 2125-AD46), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2643. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Qualification of drivers; vision and diabetes, limited exemptions (RIN: 2125-AD73), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2644. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Exemptions from Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (RIN: 2125-AD83), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2645. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Work First and Personal Responsibility Act of 1996"; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Agriculture, Government Reform and Oversight, Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Judiciary, Banking and Financial Services, National Security, Commerce, the Budget, Rules, Veterans' Affairs, Transportation and Infrastructure, and International Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. McCOLLUM: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2641. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for appoint-

ment of U.S. marshals by the Director of the U.S. Marshals Service; with amendments (Rept. 104-541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. QUINN (for himself, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. KING, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BLUTE, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 3348. A bill to direct the President to establish standards and criteria for the provision of major disaster and emergency assistance in response to snow-related events; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H. Res. 416. Resolution establishing a select committee of the Committee on International Relations to investigate the United States role in Iranian arms transfer to Croatia and Bosnia; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 417. Resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the select subcommittee on the United States role in Iranian arms transfers to Croatia and Bosnia of the Committee on International Relations in the 2d session of the 104th Congress; to the Committee on House Oversight.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 773: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 885: Mr. QUINN, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 1073: Mr. BLUTE, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, and Ms. GREENE of Utah.

H.R. 1074: Mr. BLUTE, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, and Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 1325: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1484: Mr. ORTON, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1496: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1513: Mr. CONDIT.

H.R. 1884: Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana.

H.R. 2214: Mr. GREENE of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 2531: Mr. GOSS and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 2652: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. YATES, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STUDDS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FAZIO of California, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2665: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2745: Mr. MARTINI and Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 2827: Mr. HEFNER.

H.R. 2922: Mr. POSHARD and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2964: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO.

H.R. 3195: Ms. GREENE of Utah, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 3262: Mrs. KELLY and Mr. COBURN.

H.R. 3279: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 3286: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H. Con. Res. 165: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.