

Wyden Yates Young (FL)
Wynn Young (AK) Zeliff

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Longley
NOT VOTING—4

de la Garza Pomeroy
Gephardt Stokes

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

After some further time, The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TORKILDSEN, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. KLUG, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 116, reported the joint resolution back to the House.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House pass said joint resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TORKILDSEN, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CONYERS demanded a recorded vote on passage of said joint resolution, which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the negative
Yeas 227
Nays 204
Answered present 1

¶52.15 [Roll No. 277]
AYES—227

- Arney Cramer Greenwood
Bachus Crane Gunderson
Baker (CA) Crapo Gutknecht
Baldacci Cremeans Hall (TX)
Ballenger Cubin Hancock
Barcia Cunningham Hansen
Barr Danner Harman
Barrett (NE) Davis Hastert
Bartlett Deal Hastings (WA)
Bass Deutsch Hayes
Bereuter Diaz-Balart Hayworth
Bevill Dickey Heineman
Bilbray Doolittle Herger
Billrakis Dornan Hilleary
Blute Doyle Hobson
Boehner Duncan Hoekstra
Bonilla Dunn Hoke
Bono Ehlers Holden
Brewster Emerson Horn
Browder English Houghton
Brown (OH) Ensign Hutchinson
Brownback Eshoo Inglis
Bryant (TN) Everrett Istook
Bunn Ewing Jacobs
Bunning Fields (TX) Johnson (SD)
Burr Flanagan Johnson, Sam
Burton Foley Jones
Buyer Forbes Kasich
Callahan Fowler Kelly
Calvert Fox Kim
Camp Franks (CT) Kingston
Canady Franks (NJ) Klug
Castle Frelinghuysen Knollenberg
Chabot Frisa Kolbe
Chambliss Funderburk LaHood
Chenoweth Furse Largent
Chrysler Gallegly Latham
Clement Ganske LaTourette
Clinger Gekas Lazio
Clyburn Gilchrist Leach
Coble Gillmor Lewis (KY)
Coburn Gingrich Lightfoot
Collins (GA) Goodlatte Linder
Combest Goodling LoBiondo
Condit Gordon Lucas
Cooley Goss Luther
Cox Graham Manzullo

- Martini Poshard Talent
Mascara Pryce Tate
McCarthy Quinn Tauzin
McCollum Radanovich Taylor (NC)
McCreary Ramstad Thomas
McInnis Regula Thornberry
McIntosh Riggs Thornton
McKeon Rohrabacher Tiahrt
McNulty Ros-Lehtinen Torkildsen
Meehan Rose Traficant
Metcalf Roth Upton
Meyers Royce Vucanovich
Mica Sanford Waldholtz
Miller (FL) Saxton Walker
Minge Moorhead Walsh
Moorhead Myrick Schiff Wamp
Myrick Nethercutt Seastrand Watts (OK)
Nethercutt Shadegg Weldon (FL)
Neumann Shaw Weldon (PA)
Ney Shuster Weller
Norwood Smith (MI) White
Nussle Smith (TX) Whitfield
Orton Smith (WA) Wilson
Packard Solomon Wolf
Paxon Peterson (FL) Young (AK)
Peterson (MN) Souder Young (FL)
Pombo Spence Zeliff
Portman Starns Zimmer

NOES—204

- Abercrombie Hamilton Pallone
Ackerman Hastings (FL) Parker
Allard Hefley Pastor
Andrews Hefner Payne (NJ)
Archer Hilliard Payne (VA)
Baesler Hinchey Pelosi
Baker (LA) Hostettler Petri
Barrett (WI) Hoyer Pickett
Barton Hunter Porter
Bateman Hyde Quillen
Becerra Jackson-Lee Rahall
Beilenson Jefferson Rangel
Bentsen Johnson (CT) Reed
Berman Johnson, E. B. Reynolds
Bishop Johnston Richardson
Bliley Kanjorski Rivers
Boehlert Kaptur Roberts
Bonior Kennedy (MA) Roemer
Borski Kennedy (RI) Rogers
Boucher Kennelly Roukema
Brown (CA) Kildee Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL) King Rush
Bryant (TX) Kleczka Sabo
Cardin Klink Salmon
Chapman LaFalce Sanders
Christensen Lantos Sawyer
Clay Laughlin Schroeder
Clayton Levin Schumer
Coleman Lewis (CA) Scott
Collins (IL) Lewis (GA) Sensenbrenner
Collins (MI) Lincoln Serrano
Conyers Lipinski Shays
Costello Livingston Sisisky
Coyne Lofgren Skaggs
DeFazio Longley Skeen
DeLauro Lowey Skelton
DeLay Maloney Slaughter
Dellums Manton Smith (NJ)
Dicks Markley Spratt
Dingell Martinez Stark
Dixon Matsui Stenholm
Doggett McDade Stokes
Dooley McDermott Studds
Dreier McHale Stupak
Durbin McHugh Tanner
Edwards McKinney Taylor (MS)
Ehrlich Meek Tejeda
Engel Menendez Thompson
Evans Mfume Thurman
Farr Miller (CA) Torres
Fattah Mineta Torricelli
Fawell Mink Towns
Fazio Moakley Tucker
Fields (LA) Molinari Velazquez
Filner Mollohan Vento
Flake Flake Visclosky
Foglietta Moran Volkmer
Ford Morella Ward
Frank (MA) Murtha Waters
Gejdenson Myers Watt (NC)
Gephardt Nader Waxman
Geren Neal Wicker
Gibbons Oberstar Williams
Gilman Obey Wise
Gonzalez Olver Woolsey
Green Ortiz Wyden
Gutierrez Owens Wynn
Hall (OH) Oxley Yates

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Stockman

NOT VOTING—3

de la Garza Frost Pomeroy

So, two-thirds of the Members present not having voted in favor thereof, the joint resolution was not passed.

¶52.16 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 831

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-93) the resolution (H. Res. 121) waiving certain points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶52.17 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
INVESTMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TORKILDSEN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

This Nation's future depends on strong public and private support for science and technology. My Administration's decision to make sound investments in science and technology even as the Federal Government cuts other spending is premised on three basic assumptions:

- Technology is the engine of economic growth.
-Scientific knowledge is the key to the future.
-Responsible government advances science and technology.

The Congress and the American people can find evidence of the Administration's dedication to responsible government support for science and technology in our defense and economic policies as well as our management of the science and technology enterprise. We have decreased the Federal deficit, helped to create millions of new jobs, and improved the tax treatment of small businesses and of investments in research and development. Hemispheric and global trade agreements as well as relaxation of outdated export controls have opened huge export markets to America's high-tech industries. My National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement (February 1995) depends on farsighted and efficient science and technology investments. Our foreign policy and security interests are also supported by mutually beneficial international cooperation in science and technology.

We have consistently endorsed technology policies to increase prosperity

and enhance environmental quality. In *Technology for America's Economic Growth* (February 1993) and *Technology for a Sustainable Future* (July 1994) this Administration conveyed to the American people our plans for public/private partnerships to improve the business environment, enhance access to quality education and training, support development of information infrastructure, ensure continued excellence in health care, and strengthen America's global competitiveness.

Streamlined government based on strong partnerships—within the government, with the private sector, and among nations—is a hallmark of the Clinton/Gore Administration. The “virtual department” I created by establishing the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) has cut bureaucratic red tape and produced a historic first: an integrated research and development budget that focuses on national goals. The NSTC has also produced large savings by enabling agencies to coordinate their efforts, divide tasks, and share resources.

My Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) provides critical links to industry and academia. Their oversight of NSTC activities, such as development of strategies for the management and disposition of fissile materials, promises to improve the Federal effort. So, too, do the forums and workshops that have drawn in thousands of experts and stakeholders to help develop priorities in areas as diverse as fundamental science; environmental technology; and health; safety; and food research.

I am also very proud of the steps we have taken to improve international cooperation in science and technology. Through the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission we have used science and technology cooperation to ease the Russians' transition to democracy and a market economy. We have received valuable new technology and cultivated a crucial partner in global affairs through Russian participation in the international space station. We have used the Megasciences Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international forums to explore ways to share the increasing costs of cutting-edge research while maintaining our position of world leadership. Bilateral science and technology cooperation with other nations, including advanced industrial economies such as Japan, and big, emerging markets such as the People's Republic of China, serve us well in the global economy—giving us access to new ideas and new technologies while creating new opportunities for business.

Economists have estimated that the social rate of return on investments in research and development averages about 50 percent, or about double the average private rate of return. Clearly a solid Federal investment program is justified even in the leanest times. It is especially important for the Federal Government to maintain its invest-

ments in science and technology when the pressures of the international competition are leading businesses to focus on shorter term payoffs at the expense of more basic, longer term, and riskier research and development.

In *Science in the National Interest* (August 1994), the Vice President and I reaffirmed our longstanding commitment to world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering. Scientific discoveries inspire and enrich us. Equally important, science and mathematics education provides all Americans with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for and adapt to the high-technology jobs of the future and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

This Administration has articulated clear goals and established priorities for Federal spending, and our economic policies have improved the climate for private investment as well. We intend to work closely with the Congress to ensure the well-being of our children and grandchildren. These investments will prepare us for the challenges of the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 29, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Science.

¶52.18 SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. TORKILDSEN, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

SEVENTH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY,
March 21, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Municipal Court for Manville, New Jersey.

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

Sincerely,

BOB FRANKS,
Member of Congress.

And then,

¶52.19 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶52.20 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. ARCHER: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 831. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-92). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUILLEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 121. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-93). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLINGER: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. H.R. 1271. A bill to provide protection for family privacy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 104-94). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶52.21 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. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 1344. A bill to amend title II of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 to direct the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to conduct a research program to evaluate technology for depositing certain waste on the deep ocean seabed; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIS (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DIXON, Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FLANAGAN, Mr. FATTAH, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 1345. A bill to eliminate budget deficits and management inefficiencies in the government of the District of Columbia through the establishment of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. SPENCE (for himself, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi) (all by request):

H.R. 1346. A bill to amend the guarantee fee provisions of the Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance Program in the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on National Security.

H.R. 1347. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on National Security.

H.R. 1348. A bill to amend the Panama Canal Act of 1979 to reconstitute the Panama Canal Commission as a United States Government corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on National Security.

H.R. 1349. A bill to authorize expenditures for fiscal year 1996 for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. SPENCE (for himself, Mr. DELUMS, and Mr. BATEMAN) (all by request):

H.R. 1350. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to revitalize the U.S.-flag merchant marine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on National Security.

By Ms. DANNER (for herself, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TALENT, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. HANCOCK):