

... Yes, it is more restrictive than the last continuing resolution because the idea is to encourage both the Members of this body, the Members of the other body, to pay attention to the appropriation bills that have already passed the House of Representatives, and to also encourage the President to pay attention to those bills when they come to him and not frivolously veto them like he did the legislative branch bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, responded to the demand for words to be taken down and said:

In the opinion of the Chair, the words were not a personal affront to the President, and are not considered inappropriate.

After further debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to recommit with instructions.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House recommit said bill with instructions?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, announced that the nays had it.

Mr. OBEY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 198 Nays 227

¶142.17 [Roll No. 774] YEAS—198

- Abercrombie Edwards Lincoln
Ackerman Engel Lipinski
Andrews Eshoo Lofgren
Baesler Evans Lowey
Baldacci Fattah Luther
Barcia Fazio Maloney
Barrett (WI) Filner Manton
Becerra Flake Markey
Beilenson Foglietta Martinez
Bentsen Ford Mascara
Berman Frank (MA) Matsui
Bevill Frost McCarthy
Bishop Furse McDermott
Boehlert Gejdenson McHale
Bonior Gephardt McKinney
Borski Gibbons McNulty
Boucher Gilman Meehan
Brewster Gonzalez Meek
Browder Gordon Menendez
Brown (CA) Green Mfume
Brown (FL) Gutierrez Miller (CA)
Brown (OH) Hall (OH) Minge
Bryant (TX) Hall (TX) Mink
Cardin Hamilton Moakley
Chapman Harman Mollohan
Clay Hastings (FL) Montgomery
Clayton Hefner Moran
Clement Hilliard Morella
Clyburn Hinchey Murtha
Coleman Holden Nadler
Collins (IL) Houghton Neal
Collins (MI) Hoyer Oberstar
Condit Jackson-Lee Obey
Conyers Jacobs Olver
Costello Jefferson Ortiz
Coyne Johnson (SD) Orton
Cramer Johnson, E. B. Owens
Danner Johnston Pallone
Davis Kanjorski Pastor
de la Garza Kaptur Payne (NJ)
DeFazio Kennedy (MA) Payne (VA)
DeLauro Kennedy (RI) Pelosi
Dellums Kennelly Peterson (MN)
Deutsch Kildee Pomeroy
Dicks Kleczka Poshard
Dingell Klink Rahall
Dixon LaFalce Rangel
Doggett Lantos Reed
Dooley Leach Richardson
Doyle Levin Rivers
Durbin Lewis (GA) Roemer

- Rose Stark
Roybal-Allard Stenholm
Rush Stokes
Sabo Studts
Sanders Stupak
Sawyer Tanner
Schroeder Taylor (MS)
Schumer Tejada
Scott Thompson
Serrano Thurman
Sisisky Torkildsen
Skaggs Torres
Skelton Torricelli
Slaughter Towns
Spratt Traficant

NAYS—227

- Allard Frisa
Archer Funderburk
Army Gallegly
Bachus Ganske
Baker (CA) Gekas
Baker (LA) Geren
Ballenger Gilchrist
Barr Gillmor
Barrett (NE) Goodlatte
Bartlett Goodling
Barton Goss
Bass Graham
Bateman Greenwood
Bereuter Gunderson
Bilbray Gutknecht
Bilirakis Hancock
Bliley Hansen
Blute Hastert
Boehner Hastings (WA)
Bonilla Hayes
Bono Hayworth
Brownback Hefley
Bryant (TN) Heineman
Bunn Herger
Bunning Hilleary
Burr Hobson
Burton Hoekstra
Buyer Hoke
Callahan Horn
Calvert Hostettler
Camp Hunter
Canady Hutchinson
Castle Hyde
Chabot Inglis
Chambliss Istook
Chenoweth Johnson (CT)
Christensen Johnson, Sam
Chrysler Jones
Clinger Kasich
Coble Kelly
Coburn Kim
Collins (GA) King
Combest Kingston
Cooley Klug
Cox Knollenberg
Crane Kolbe
Crapo LaHood
Creameans Largent
Cubin Latham
Cunningham LaTourette
Deal Laughlin
DeLay Lazio
Diaz-Balart Lewis (CA)
Dickey Lewis (KY)
Doolittle Lightfoot
Dornan Linder
Dreier Livingston
Duncan LoBiondo
Dunn Upton
Ehlers Lucas
Ehrlich Manzullo
Emerson Martini
English McCollum
Ensign McCrery
Everett McDade
Ewing McHugh
Fawell McInnis
Fields (TX) McIntosh
Flanagan McKeon
Foley Metcalf
Forbes Meyers
Fowler Mica
Fox Miller (FL)
Franks (CT) Molinari
Franks (NJ) Moorhead
Frelinghuysen Myers

NOT VOTING—7

- Farr Ramstad
Fields (LA) Thornton
Peterson (FL) Tucker

- Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

- Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeem
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zimmer

- Weldon (PA)

So the motion to recommit with instructions was not agreed to.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House pass said joint resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DREIER, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. OBEY demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to 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 { Yeas 230 affirmative Nays 197

¶142.18 [Roll No. 775] AYES—230

- Allard Fox McKeon
Archer Franks (CT) Metcalf
Army Franks (NJ) Meyers
Bachus Frelinghuysen Mica
Baker (CA) Frisa Miller (FL)
Baker (LA) Funderburk Molinari
Ballenger Gallegly Moorhead
Barr Ganske Morella
Barrett (NE) Gekas Myers
Bartlett Geren Myrick
Barton Gilchrist Nethercutt
Bass Gillmor Neumann
Bateman Gingrich Ney
Bereuter Goodlatte Norwood
Bilbray Goodling Nussle
Bilirakis Goss Oxley
Bliley Graham Packard
Blute Greenwood Parker
Boehner Gunderson Paxon
Bonilla Gutknecht Petri
Bono Hall (TX) Pombo
Brewster Hancock Porter
Brownback Hansen Portman
Bryant (TN) Hastert Pryce
Bunn Hastings (WA) Quillen
Bunning Hayes Quinn
Burr Hayworth Radanovich
Burton Hefley Regula
Buyer Heineman Riggs
Callahan Herger Roberts
Calvert Hilleary Rogers
Camp Hobson Rohrabacher
Canady Hoekstra Ros-Lehtinen
Castle Hoke Roth
Chabot Horn Roukema
Chambliss Hostettler Royce
Chenoweth Hunter Salmon
Christensen Hutchinson Sanford
Chrysler Hyde Saxton
Clinger Inglis Scarborough
Coble Istook Schaefer
Coburn Johnson, Sam Schiff
Collins (GA) Jones Seastrand
Combest Kasich Sensenbrenner
Cooley Kelly Shadegg
Cox Kim Shaw
Crane King Shays
Crapo Kingston Shuster
Creameans Klug Skeem
Cubin Knollenberg Smith (MI)
Cunningham Kolbe Smith (TX)
Davis LaHood Smith (WA)
Deal Largent Solomon
DeLay Latham Souder
Diaz-Balart LaTourette Spence
Dickey Laughlin Stearns
Doolittle Lazio Stockman
Dornan Leach Stump
Dreier Lewis (CA) Talent
Duncan Lewis (KY) Tate
Dunn Lightfoot Tauzin
Ehlers Linder Taylor (NC)
Ehrlich Livingston Thomas
Emerson LoBiondo Thornberry
English Longley Tiahrt
Ensign Lucas Upton
Everett Manzullo Vucanovich
Ewing Martini Waldholtz
Fawell McCollum Walker
Fields (TX) McInnis Walsh
Flanagan McKeon Wamp
Foley McCrery Watts (OK)
Forbes McDade Weldon (FL)
Fowler McHugh Weller
Fox Miller (FL) White
Franks (CT) Molinari Whitfield
Franks (NJ) Moorhead Wicker
Frelinghuysen Myers Wolf
Farr Ramstad Young (AK)
Fields (LA) Thornton Young (FL)
Peterson (FL) Tucker Zimmer

White
Whitfield
Wicker

Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—197

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbín
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons

Gilman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchev
Holden
Houghton
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klecza
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
MEEK
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey

Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrucelli
Towns
Traficant
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—6

Fields (LA)
Peterson (FL)

Ramstad
Thornton

Tucker
Weldon (PA)

So the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

¶142.19 MESSAGE FROM THE

PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO WEAPONS OF MASS
DESTRUCTION

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

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear,

biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction") and of the means of delivering such weapons, I issued Executive Order No. 12938, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration, unless I publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I am hereby advising the Congress that the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1995. Accordingly, I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12938 and have sent the attached notice of extension to the *Federal Register* for publication.

As I described in the report transmitting Executive Order No. 12938, the Executive order consolidated the functions of and revoked Executive Order No. 12735 of November 16, 1990, which declared a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and Executive Order No. 12930 of September 29, 1994, which declared a national emergency with respect to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and their means of delivery.

The following report is made pursuant to section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons (CBW) nonproliferation efforts is contained in the annual Report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190), also known as the "Nonproliferation Report," and the annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182).

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative (EPCI) are fully in force and continue to be used to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

In the 12 months since I issued Executive Order No. 12938, 26 additional countries ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of

Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) for a total of 42 of the 159 signatories; the CWC must be ratified by 65 signatories to enter into force. I must report my disappointment that the United States is not yet among those who have ratified. The CWC is a critical element of U.S. nonproliferation policy and an urgent next step in our effort to end the development, production, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons. As we have seen this year in Japan, chemical weapons can threaten our security and that of our allies, whether as an instrument of war or of terrorism. The CWC will make every American safer, and we need it now.

The international community is watching. It is vitally important that the United States continue to lead the fight against weapons of mass destruction by being among the first 65 countries to ratify the CWC. The Senate recognized the importance of this agreement by adopting a bipartisan amendment on September 5, 1995, expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should promptly ratify the CWC. I urge the Senate to give its advice and consent as soon as possible.

In parallel with seeking Senate ratification of the CWC, the United States is working hard in the CWC Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) in The Hague to draft administrative and implementing procedures for the CWC and to create a strong organization for verifying compliance once the CWC enters into force.

The United States also is working vigorously to end the threat of biological weapons (BW). We are an active participant in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and Their Destruction (BWC) Ad Hoc Group, which was commissioned September 1994 by the BWC Special Conference to draft a legally binding instrument to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the implementation of the Convention. The Group convened its first meeting in January 1995 and agreed upon a program of work for this year. The first substantive meeting took place in July, making important progress in outlining the key issues. The next meeting is scheduled for November 27 to December 8, 1995. The U.S. objective is to have a draft protocol for consideration and adoption at the Fourth BWC Review Conference in December 1996.

The United States continues to be active in the work of the 29-member Australia Group (AG) CBW nonproliferation regime, and attended the October 16-19 AG consultations. The Group agreed to a United States proposal to ensure the AG export controls and information-sharing adequately address the threat of CBW terrorism, a threat that became all too apparent in the Tokyo subway nerve gas incident. This U.S. initiative was the AG's first policy-level action on CBW terrorism. Participants also agreed to several