

Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combust
Condit
Cooley
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Creameans
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Greene
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)

Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Korner
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McColum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pombo

Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Talent
Tate
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torricelli
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Orton
Owens

Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs

Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tejeda
Thompson
Thurman
Torres
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Watt (NC)
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—38

Becerra
Bonilla
Borski
Brown (FL)
Calvert
Chapman
Clay
Clinger
de la Garza
DeFazio
Fattah
Fawell
Fields (LA)

Ford
Frost
Hayes
Hunter
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
LaFalce
Laughlin
Lewis (CA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Martinez
Ortiz

Oxley
Pelosi
Rose
Schumer
Stockman
Tauzin
Thornton
Towns
Waters
Waxman
Williams
Wilson
Wise

So the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote was agreed to.

Pursuant to House Resolution 395, the following amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of House Joint Resolution 169, was considered as adopted:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

“ARTICLE —

“SECTION 1. Any bill, resolution, or other legislative measure changing the internal revenue laws shall require for final adoption in either House the concurrence of two-thirds the members present, unless that bill, resolution, or measure is determined at the time of adoption, in a reasonable manner prescribed by law, not to increase the internal revenue by more than a de minimis amount.

“SECTION 2. The Congress may waive section 1 when a declaration of war is in effect. The Congress may also waive section 1 when the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law. Any provision of law which would, standing alone, be subject to section 1 but for this section and which becomes law pursuant to such a waiver shall be effective for not longer than 2 years.

“SECTION 3. All votes taken by the House of Representatives or the Senate under this article shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively.”.

After debate,
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.

Mr. STENHOLM moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with instructions that the Committee conduct hearings and a necessary study on the joint resolution.

After 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. RIGGS, announced that the nays had it.

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. RIGGS, announced that two-thirds of the Members present having not voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution was not passed.

Mr. CANADY 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 243
Nays 177

¶39.17

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—243

Allard	Cramer	Goodling
Andrews	Crane	Gordon
Archer	Crapo	Goss
Armey	Creameans	Graham
Bachus	Cubin	Green
Baker (CA)	Cunningham	Greene
Baker (LA)	Danner	Greenwood
Ballenger	Davis	Gutknecht
Barr	de la Garza	Hall (TX)
Barrett (NE)	Deal	Hancock
Bartlett	DeLay	Hansen
Barton	Diaz-Balart	Harman
Bass	Dickey	Hastert
Bevill	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)
Bilbray	Dornan	Hayes
Bilirakis	Doyle	Hayworth
Bliley	Dreier	Hefley
Blute	Duncan	Heineman
Boehner	Dunn	Herger
Bonilla	Ehlers	Hilleary
Bono	Ehrlich	Hobson
Browder	Emerson	Hoekstra
Brownback	English	Hoke
Bryant (TN)	Ensign	Holden
Bunn	Everett	Horn
Bunning	Ewing	Hunter
Burr	Fawell	Hutchinson
Burton	Fields (TX)	Hyde
Buyer	Flanagan	Inglis
Callahan	Foley	Istook
Calvert	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Camp	Fowler	Jones
Canady	Fox	Kasich
Castle	Franks (CT)	Kelly
Chabot	Franks (NJ)	Kim
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	King
Chenoweth	Frisa	Kingston
Christensen	Funderburk	Klug
Chrysler	Gallegly	Knollenberg
Coble	Ganske	Kolbe
Coburn	Gekas	LaHood
Collins (GA)	Geren	Largent
Combust	Gilchrest	Latham
Condit	Gilman	LaTourette
Cooley	Gingrich	Laughlin
Cox	Goodlatte	Lazio

NOES—157

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Boucher
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Danner
DeLauro

Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)

Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchesy
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleccka
Klink
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Mascara

Lewis (CA)	Parker	Smith (TX)
Lewis (KY)	Paxon	Smith (WA)
Lightfoot	Petri	Solomon
Lincoln	Pombo	Souder
Linder	Portman	Spence
Livingston	Pryce	Stearns
LoBiondo	Quillen	Stockman
Longley	Quinn	Stump
Lucas	Radanovich	Talent
Manzullo	Ramstad	Tate
Martini	Regula	Tauzin
McCollum	Riggs	Taylor (MS)
McCrery	Roberts	Taylor (NC)
McHugh	Roemer	Tejeda
McInnis	Rogers	Thornberry
McIntosh	Rohrabacher	Tiahrt
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Torkildsen
Metcalf	Roth	Traficant
Meyers	Royce	Upton
Mica	Salmon	Vucanovich
Miller (FL)	Sanford	Walker
Molinari	Saxton	Wamp
Montgomery	Scarborough	Ward
Moorhead	Schaefer	Watts (OK)
Myers	Schiff	Weldon (FL)
Myrick	Seastrand	Weldon (PA)
Nethercutt	Sensenbrenner	Weller
Neumann	Shadegg	White
Ney	Shaw	Whitfield
Norwood	Shays	Wicker
Nussle	Shuster	Wolf
Ortiz	Skeen	Young (AK)
Oxley	Skelton	Young (FL)
Packard	Smith (MI)	Zeliff
Pallone	Smith (NJ)	Zimmer

NAYS—177

Abercrombie	Gonzalez	Nadler
Ackerman	Gunderson	Neal
Baesler	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Baldacci	Hall (OH)	Obey
Barcia	Hamilton	Olver
Barrett (WI)	Hastings (FL)	Orton
Bateman	Hefner	Owens
Beilenson	Hilliard	Pastor
Bentsen	Hinchey	Payne (NJ)
Bereuter	Hostettler	Payne (VA)
Berman	Houghton	Pelosi
Bishop	Hoyer	Peterson (FL)
Boehlert	Jackson (IL)	Peterson (MN)
Bonior	Jackson-Lee	Pickett
Borski	(TX)	Pomeroy
Boucher	Jacobs	Porter
Brewster	Jefferson	Poshard
Brown (CA)	Johnson (CT)	Rahall
Brown (FL)	Johnson (SD)	Rangel
Brown (OH)	Johnson, E. B.	Reed
Bryant (TX)	Johnston	Richardson
Campbell	Kanjorski	Rivers
Cardin	Kaptur	Roukema
Clay	Kennedy (MA)	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Kennedy (RI)	Rush
Clement	Kennelly	Sabo
Clinger	Kildee	Sanders
Clyburn	Kleczka	Sawyer
Coleman	Klink	Schumer
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Schutt
Collins (MI)	Lantos	Serrano
Conyers	Leach	Sisisky
Costello	Levin	Skaggs
Coyne	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lipinski	Spratt
DeLauro	Lofgren	Stark
Dellums	Lowe	Stenholm
Deutsch	Luther	Stokes
Dicks	Maloney	Studds
Dingell	Manton	Stupak
Dixon	Markey	Tanner
Doggett	Martinez	Thomas
Dooley	Mascara	Thompson
Durbin	Matsui	Thurman
Edwards	McCarthy	Torres
Engel	McDermott	Torricelli
Eshoo	McHale	Velazquez
Evans	McKinney	Vento
Farr	McNulty	Visclosky
Fattah	Meehan	Volkmer
Fazio	Meek	Walsh
Filner	Menendez	Waters
Foglietta	Miller (CA)	Watt (NC)
Frank (MA)	Minge	Waxman
Frost	Mink	Williams
Furse	Moakley	Wise
Gejdenson	Mollohan	Woolsey
Gephardt	Moran	Wynn
Gibbons	Morella	
Gillmor	Murtha	

NOT VOTING—12

Becerra	Ford	Thornton
Chapman	McDade	Towns
Fields (LA)	Rose	Wilson
Flake	Schroeder	Yates

So, two-thirds of those present not having voted in the affirmative, the joint resolution was not passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said joint resolution was not passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

§39.18 UNFINISHED BUSINESS—APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. RIGGS, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the question on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal of Friday, March 29, 1996.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

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

So the Journal was approved.

§39.19 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—VETO OF H.R. 1561

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

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1561, the "Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997."

This legislation contains many unacceptable provisions that would undercut U.S. leadership abroad and damage our ability to assure the future security and prosperity of the American people. It would unacceptably restrict the President's ability to address the complex international challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War era. It would also restrict Presidential authority needed to conduct foreign affairs and to control state secrets, thereby raising serious constitutional concerns.

First, the bill contains foreign policy provisions, particularly those involving East Asia, that are of serious concern. It would amend the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) to state that the TRA supersedes the provisions of the 1982 Joint Communiqué between the United States and China. The 1982 Communiqué has been one of the cornerstones of our bipartisan policy toward China for over 13 years. The ongoing management of our relations with China is one of the central challenges of United States foreign policy, but this bill would complicate, not facilitate that task. The bill would also sharply restrict the use of funds to further normalize relations with Vietnam, hampering the President's ability to pursue our national interests there and potentially jeopardizing further progress on POW/MIA issues. If read literally, this restriction would also raise constitutional concerns.

Second, the bill would seriously impede the President's authority to orga-

nize and administer foreign affairs agencies to best serve the Nation's interests and the Administration's foreign policy priorities. I am a strong supporter of appropriate reform and, building on bipartisan support, my Administration has already implemented significant steps to reinvent our international operations in a way that has allowed us to reduce funding significantly, eliminate positions, and close embassies, consulates, and other posts overseas. But this bill proceeds in an improvident fashion, mandating the abolition of at least one of three important foreign affairs agencies, even though each agency has a distinct and important mission that warrants a separate existence. Moreover, the inflexible, detailed mandates and artificial deadlines included in this section of the bill should not be imposed on any President.

Third, the appropriations authorizations included in the bill, for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, fall unacceptably below the levels necessary to conduct the Nation's foreign policy and to protect U.S. interests abroad. These inadequate levels would adversely affect the operation of overseas posts of the foreign affairs agencies and weaken critical U.S. efforts to promote arms control and nonproliferation, reform international organizations and peacekeeping, streamline public diplomacy, and implement sustainable development activities. These levels would cause undue reductions in force of highly skilled personnel at several foreign affairs agencies at a time when they face increasingly complex challenges.

Fourth, this bill contains a series of objectionable provisions that limit U.S. participation in international organizations, particularly the United Nations (U.N.). For example, a provision on intelligence sharing with the U.N. would unconstitutionally infringe on the President's power to conduct diplomatic relations and limit Presidential control over the use of state secrets. Other provisions contain problematic notification, withholding, and certification requirements.

These limits on participation in international organizations, particularly when combined with the low appropriation authorization levels, would undermine current U.S. diplomatic efforts—which enjoy bipartisan support—to reform the U.N. budget. The provisions included in the bill are also at odds with ongoing discussions between the Administration and the Congress aimed at achieving consensus on these issues.

Fifth, the bill fails to remedy the severe limitations placed on U.S. population assistance programs by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107). That law imposes unacceptable spending restrictions pending authorization for U.S. bilateral and multilateral population assistance programs. But H.R. 1561 does not authorize these programs. Con-