

Lampson	Oberstar	Shimkus
Lantos	Obey	Shuster
Largent	Olver	Sisisky
Latham	Ortiz	Skaggs
LaTourette	Owens	Skeen
Lazio	Oxley	Skelton
Leach	Packard	Slaughter
Lee	Pallone	Smith (MI)
Levin	Pappas	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (CA)	Parker	Smith (OR)
Lewis (KY)	Pascrell	Smith (TX)
Linder	Pastor	Smith, Adam
Lipinski	Paul	Smith, Linda
Livingston	Paxon	Snowbarger
LoBiondo	Payne	Snyder
Lofgren	Pease	Solomon
Lowe	Pelosi	Souder
Lucas	Peterson (MN)	Spence
Luther	Peterson (PA)	Spratt
Maloney (CT)	Petri	Stabenow
Maloney (NY)	Pickering	Stark
Manton	Pickett	Stearns
Manzullo	Pitts	Stenholm
Markey	Pombo	Stokes
Martinez	Pomeroy	Strickland
Mascara	Porter	Stump
Matsui	Portman	Stupak
McCarthy (MO)	Poshard	Sununu
McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Tanner
McCollum	Pryce (OH)	Tauscher
McCrery	Quinn	Tauzin
McDade	Radanovich	Taylor (MS)
McDermott	Rahall	Taylor (NC)
McGovern	Ramstad	Thomas
McHale	Rangel	Thompson
McHugh	Redmond	Thornberry
McInnis	Regula	Thune
McIntosh	Reyes	Thurman
McIntyre	Riggs	Tiahrt
McKeon	Rivers	Tierney
McKinney	Rodriguez	Torres
McNulty	Roemer	Towns
Meehan	Rogan	Trafcant
Meek (FL)	Rogers	Turner
Meeks (NY)	Rohrabacher	Upton
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
Metcalf	Rothman	Vento
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky
Millender-	Royce	Walsh
McDonald	Ryun	Wamp
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Waters
Minge	Sanders	Watkins
Mink	Sandlin	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Sanford	Watts (OK)
Mollohan	Sawyer	Weldon (FL)
Moran (KS)	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Moran (VA)	Scarborough	Weller
Morella	Schaefer, Dan	Weygand
Myrick	Schaffer, Bob	White
Nadler	Scott	Whitfield
Neal	Sensenbrenner	Wise
Nethercutt	Serrano	Wolf
Neumann	Sessions	Woolsey
Ney	Shadegg	Wynn
Northup	Shaw	Yates
Norwood	Shays	Young (AK)
Nussle	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—22

Ballenger	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Deutsch	Miller (CA)	Talent
Farr	Murtha	Waxman
Gonzalez	Riley	Wexler
Houghton	Roukema	Wicker
Hyde	Rush	Young (FL)
Inglis	Sabo	
Johnson, Sam	Sanchez	

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read:

“Concurrent resolution acknowledging Taiwan’s desire to play a positive role in the current Asian financial crisis and affirming the support of the American people for peace and stability on the Taiwan Strait and security for Taiwan’s democracy.”.

A motion to reconsider the votes whereby the rules were suspended and said concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to and the title was

amended was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

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

54.28 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2888

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-572) the resolution (H. Res. 461) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2888) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt from the minimum wage recordkeeping and overtime compensation requirements certain specialized employees.

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

54.29 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3150

Mr. DREIER, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 105-573) the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing consideration of the bill (H.R. 3150) to amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

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

54.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), I transmit herewith a 6-month report on the national emergency declared by Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, in response to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (“weapons of mass destruction”) and of the means of delivering such weapons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 9, 1998.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-271).

54.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL CRIME CONTROL

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting for immediate consideration and enactment the “International Crime Control Act of 1998” (ICCA). The ICCA is one of the foremost initiatives highlighted in my Administration’s International Crime Control Strategy, which I announced

on May 12, 1998. The proposed legislation would substantially improve the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute international criminals, seize their money and assets, intercept them at our borders, and prevent them from striking at our people and institutions.

Advances in technology, the resurgence of democracy, and the lowering of global political and economic barriers have brought increased freedom and higher living standards to countries around the world, including our own. However, these changes have also provided new opportunities for international criminals trafficking in drugs, firearms, weapons of mass destruction, and human beings, and engaging in fraud, theft, extortion, and terrorism.

In response to these formidable threats to the American people, I have directed the Departments of Justice, State, and the Treasury, as well as the Federal law enforcement and intelligence communities, to intensify their ongoing efforts to combat international crime. In order to carry out this mandate most effectively, the many departments and agencies involved need the additional tools in the proposed ICCA that will enhance Federal law enforcement authority in several key areas, close gaps in existing laws, and facilitate global cooperation against international crime.

The ICCA’s provisions focus on seven essential areas to improve the Federal Government’s ability to prevent, investigate, and punish international crimes and criminals:

(1) INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST AMERICANS ABROAD

- Broadens existing criminal law to authorize the investigation and punishment of organized crime groups who commit serious criminal acts against Americans abroad. (Current law generally requires a link to terrorist activity.)
- Provides jurisdiction in the United States over violent acts committed abroad against State and local officials while in other countries on official Federal business.

(2) STRENGTHENING U.S. AIR, LAND, AND SEA BORDERS

- Increases penalties for smugglers who endanger Federal law enforcement officials seeking to interdict their activities, introducing the Federal criminal offense of “portrunning” (i.e., evading border inspections, often through the use of force).
- Addresses gaps in current law relating to maritime drug interdiction operations, introducing the criminal offense of failing to stop (“heave to”) a vessel at the direction of a Coast Guard or other Federal law enforcement official seeking to board that vessel.
- Provides clear authority to search international, outbound letter-class mail if there is reasonable