

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 25, 1994

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The SPEAKER. This being the day fixed by Public Law 103-207 of the 103d Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the meeting of the 2d session of the 103d Congress, the House will be in order.

The prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

PRAYER

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

O gracious God, You are the creator of all that is and Your blessings abound with peace and understanding. On this special day we call upon You so Your favor is with us and Your benediction guides us. As we see the needs of the Nation, we pray for discernment and vision; when we seek to solve any abuse or wrong, we pray for wisdom and patience; when we seek to represent people and establish leadership for the common good, we pray for integrity and character; and when we contest for justice and equity, may we receive the strength to do those things that honor Your creation and serve people everywhere. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

RESIGNATION AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the U.S. House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 7, 1994.

Hon. DAVID WALTERS,
Governor, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City,
OK.

DEAR GOVERNOR: In accordance with the laws of the State of Oklahoma, I am hereby notifying you that I resign from my duties as Representative of the Sixth Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives effective at 12 midnight, January 7, 1994.

Sincerely,

GLENN ENGLISH,
Member of Congress.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abercrombie	Duncan	Kim	Petri	Schroeder	Thornton
Ackerman	Dunn	King	Pickett	Schumer	Thurman
Allard	Edwards (TX)	Kleczka	Pickle	Sensenbrenner	Torkildsen
Andrews (ME)	Emerson	Klein	Pombo	Serrano	Torricelli
Andrews (NJ)	Engel	Klink	Pomeroy	Sharp	Towns
Andrews (TX)	English	Klug	Portman	Shaw	Traficant
Armey	Evans	Knollenberg	Poshard	Shays	Tucker
Bacchus (FL)	Everett	Kolbe	Price (NC)	Shepherd	Unsoeld
Baesler	Farr	Kopetski	Pryce (OH)	Shuster	Upton
Baker (CA)	Fawell	Kreidler	Quillen	Sisisky	Valentine
Ballenger	Fazio	LaFalce	Quinn	Skaggs	Velazquez
Barca	Fields (LA)	Lambert	Rahall	Skeen	Vento
Barcia	Fields (TX)	Lancaster	Ramstad	Skelton	Visclosky
Barlow	Filner	Lantos	Ravenel	Slattery	Volkmer
Barrett (NE)	Fingerhut	LaRocco	Regula	Slaughter	Vucanovich
Barrett (WI)	Fish	Lazio	Reynolds	Smith (IA)	Walker
Bartlett	Foglietta	Leach	Richardson	Smith (MI)	Washington
Barton	Foley	Levin	Roberts	Smith (TX)	Waters
Bateman	Ford (MI)	Levy	Roemer	Snowe	Watt
Bellenson	Fowler	Lewis (CA)	Rogers	Solomon	Weldon
Bevill	Franks (CT)	Lewis (FL)	Rohrabacher	Spence	Whitten
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wilson
Bilirakis	Frost	Lightfoot	Rostenkowski	Stenholm	Wise
Bishop	Furse	Linder	Roukema	Stokes	Wolf
Blackwell	Gallo	Lipinski	Rowland	Strickland	Woolsey
Bliley	Gejdenson	Livingston	Roybal-Allard	Stump	Wyden
Blute	Gekas	Long	Royce	Stupak	Wynn
Boehert	Gephardt	Mann	Sabo	Sweet	Yates
Boehner	Geren	Manton	Sangmeister	Swift	Young (AK)
Bonilla	Gibbons	Manzullo	Santorum	Synar	Young (FL)
Borski	Gilchrist	Margolies-	Sarpaluis	Talent	Zeliff
Boucher	Gillmor	Mezvinsky	Sawyer	Taylor (MS)	Zimmer
Brooks	Gilman	Markey	Schaefer	Tejeda	
Browder	Gingrich	Martinez	Schenk	Thomas (WY)	
Brown (CA)	Glickman	Matsui			
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	Mazzoli			
Brown (OH)	Goodlatte	McCandless			
Bryant	Goodling	McCloskey			
Bunning	Gordon	McCollum			
Burton	Goss	McCrery			
Buyer	Grams	McCurdy			
Byrne	Green	McDermott			
Callahan	Greenwood	McHale			
Camp	Gunderson	McHugh			
Canady	Gutierrez	McMillan			
Cantwell	Hall (TX)	McNulty			
Cardin	Hamilton	Meehan			
Carr	Hancock	Meek			
Castle	Hansen	Menendez			
Chapman	Harman	Meyers			
Clayton	Hayes	Mica			
Clement	Hefley	Michel			
Clinger	Hefner	Miller (CA)			
Clyburn	Heger	Miller (FL)			
Coble	Hilliard	Mineta			
Coleman	Hoagland	Minge			
Collins (GA)	Hobson	Moakley			
Collins (IL)	Hochbrueckner	Montgomery			
Collins (MI)	Hoekstra	Moorhead			
Combest	Hoke	Moran			
Conyers	Horn	Morella			
Coppersmith	Houghton	Murphy			
Costello	Hoyer	Murtha			
Cox	Huffington	Myers			
Coyne	Hughes	Nadler			
Crapo	Hunter	Natcher			
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Neal (NC)			
Danner	Hutto	Nussle			
Darden	Hyde	Obey			
Deal	Inglis	Olver			
DeFazio	Inslee	Ortiz			
DeLauro	Istook	Orton			
DeLay	Jacobs	Owens			
Derrick	Johnson (CT)	Oxley			
Deutsch	Johnson (GA)	Packard			
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (E.B.)	Parker			
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Pastor			
Dicks	Johnston	Paxon			
Dingell	Kanjorski	Payne (VA)			
Dixon	Kasich	Pelosi			
Dooley	Kennedy	Penny			
Doolittle	Kennelly	Peterson (FL)			
Dreier	Kildee	Peterson (MN)			

□ 1233

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 348 Members having recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum is present.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 25, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith the certificate of election from the Secretary of State, State of Michigan, indicating that, according to the official returns of the Special Election held on December 7, 1993, the Honorable Vern Ehlers was elected to the Office of Representative

□ 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.

in Congress from the Third Congressional District, State of Michigan.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

STATE OF MICHIGAN CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

We, the undersigned, State Canvassers, from an examination of the Election Returns received by the Secretary of State, determine that, at the General Election, held on the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred ninety-three, Vern Ehlers was duly elected Representative in Congress 3rd District for the term ending January 2, nineteen hundred ninety-five.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereto subscribed our names, at Lansing, this third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-four.

(Signed) BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE
VERNON J. EHLERS OF MICHIGAN
AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the dean of the Michigan delegation, together with members of the delegation, escort the Member-elect from Michigan, Vernon J. Ehlers, to the well of the House.

Mr. VERNON J. EHLERS appeared at the bar of the House and took the following oath of office:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and truly discharge the duties of the office upon which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are a Member of the House of Representatives.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE
VERNON J. EHLERS OF MICHIGAN
AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the dean of the Michigan delegation, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, let me say to my colleagues that I have the privilege today and the great personal pleasure to introduce to this House its newest Member, who will serve with distinction and who has compiled already a remarkable record of public service, 9 years in the Senate of the State of Michigan, 2 years in the Michigan State House, and he has compiled a remarkable record with special concern over matters like environment and science. He will be a distinguished Member of this body, the Honorable VERN EHLERS.

I would like at this time to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. UPTON.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank our Chairman for yielding. I would like to say before the House that this House loved two of its previous Members, Gerry Ford and Paul Henry. As Jim Ford, the Chaplain of the House, said earlier today, he asked us to pray for character and justice. Character and justice certainly reflect the words and the deeds of both Gerry Ford and Paul Henry, and I know that VERN EHLERS will fill those shoes, admirably so.

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF THE
HONORABLE VERNON J. EHLERS

(Mr. EHLERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EHLERS. I wanted to thank the senior members of the Michigan delegation and the entire Michigan delegation for being present. I appreciate your support and the kind words that you have offered on my behalf. I hope I live up to those.

I am very honored to be here, as I am sure you understand. I am also very humbled to be here, because I think this is a great responsibility that has been placed upon me by the voters of my district.

□ 1240

I will do my best to discharge that according to the precepts found in the page of the Bible I laid my hand on during the swearing in, Micah 6, verse 8. I have used that passage for every swearing in, and I pray that I will be able to walk humbly before the Lord and do justice and have mercy.

I also want to comment that this is a very sad time for me surprisingly, but it is a very sad time because of my close friendship for Paul Henry, a wonderful person, a great man. And I hope that I can add somewhat to his legacy. I certainly thank him for being an example for me and for all of us. I will try to live up to his standards and precepts.

This is also a time for thanks and thanksgiving, thanks to my wife, Jo, and my daughter, Marla, who are present here today, and a number of friends in the Gallery who have helped in a number of ways on the campaign, and also to the many others who worked and were not able to be here today. I certainly appreciate their presence, and I want to acknowledge that they are the ones who are responsible for me being here.

My pattern was not an unusual one. I was outspent by tremendous amounts by my opponents, but I had the support of the people and the volunteers. And that is why I am here, and that is why many of my colleagues are here.

I feel very fortunate to join the Michigan delegation, an outstanding group of individuals, most of whom I have known before. I look forward to working with them for the betterment

of the great State of Michigan as well as for the benefit of the entire Nation.

Finally, just as a personal note, I also like challenges. People could not understand why I would leave the Senate, where I was President pro tempore, and join the House of Representatives. To me, now that I am here, it is an easy choice. It is a great body, a strong sense of history, and I like the challenge that is presented coming here.

I understand, I have been told that I am the first physicist to ever occupy a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. I hope there will be many more in the future, of course, but I will find that a challenge, to try to work on the science policy of this Nation and to improve it, to better it and use it for the furtherance of this Nation and the creation of a better technological society and more jobs for its citizens.

I regard this as a positive opportunity, and I am very optimistic about the future of this Nation in many ways.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues once again for allowing me the time to make these few comments and to conclude by saying, I welcome the challenge and I look forward to the opportunity.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RETIREMENT

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

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and privileged to be where I am at this point in the Nation's history. We have an exciting and challenging President whose agenda is dear to my heart—improving the quality of life and the personal security of all Americans.

As chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, I will devote myself tirelessly to his goals. I want to spend the next year here as a full-time chairman and an agent of change for President Clinton without the demands and distractions of an election campaign. After 40 years of public service, this year—my 30th in Congress—will be my last.

My polls tell me that my district is a stronger Democratic district than it was 2 years ago and that my chances of reelection are excellent. But time has snuck up on me. As I approach my 67th birthday, it is time for me to focus on my remaining years. I want to spend more time doing the things I enjoy and concentrating on my family whose sacrifices because of my career have been immense and often painful.

I began my congressional career with the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson and am proud to have been here during the enactment of many ambitious Great Society Programs. I leave in the Presidency of Bill Clinton whose proposals renew the Johnson Legacy. Truly, I have seen the pendulum swing.

To my colleagues, thank you for your friendship, your support, and the opportunity to realize the goal of my freshman year—the chairmanship of the committee I love.

INTENTION TO RETIRE

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

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that yesterday, I announced that I have decided not to seek reelection, and that I intend to leave Congress at the end of this term.

It was not an easy decision for me, because I love serving the people of south Jersey in this great institution. But, I will have completed 30 years of public service at the end of this session—10 years in the prosecutor's office in Cape May County, and 20 years in the Congress.

What is particularly gratifying is that I have been granted the singular honor of serving the people of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey in the House longer than any person in the history of the district. That says a lot about the special relationship between us.

Before I entered politics, I served with many outstanding men and women over the years on a hospital board, drug abuse council, service clubs, church groups, and other organizations, but I have never served with a finer group of people than we have in the Congress of the United States.

The overwhelming majority of Members are decent, honest, God-fearing citizens who work hard to make their districts and their country a better place to live. It is sad that this institution is too often judged by the few who have another agenda.

My 19 years in the Congress have been more productive and satisfying than I ever could have imagined. I have enjoyed working with my colleagues in the House. I have been blessed with ranking Republicans on my subcommittees, beginning with Hal Sawyer and ending with CARLOS MOORHEAD, who have enabled me to accomplish a great deal as a national legislator, particularly in the areas of law enforcement and intellectual property rights.

I am so gratified by the fact that my law to ban the dumping of sewage sludge and chemical wastes in the ocean is considered by many as an environmental milestone.

I am equally proud of my record of accomplishments back home. Indeed, you can't travel anywhere in my sprawling second district without finding my imprint on a project to create jobs, protect the environment, fix up the infrastructure, or improve the quality of life which we cherish so dearly in southern New Jersey.

I will leave Congress with my head high, knowing that I have done my very best, and that I have made a difference. Although I am sad to leave elective public office, I am very excited at the prospect of taking on some new challenges. My wonderful wife Nancy and I are blessed with good health. We have four beautiful children and five grandchildren who I want to spend more time with.

Indeed, I am looking forward to teaching my grandchildren how to fish, and how to bait their own hook so I can fish too.

I will miss this institution and take a lot of wonderful memories with me at the end of this year. I think the late Donald Adams put it best when he said: "To give real service, you must add something which cannot be bought or measured with money, and that is sincerity and integrity."

I hope that will be my lasting legacy. Thank you and God bless you all.

□ 1250

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESIGNATION OF RON DE LUGO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

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

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I told the people of the Virgin Islands that I would not be seeking any elective office in the coming election. I want to say goodbye to this House today, where I had the honor to serve as the first Delegate from the Virgin Islands ever in the history of our Republic.

I came to this Capitol some 24 years ago. I was elected, as I am elected today, but I did not have a seat in the House. The Virgin Islands, the people of the Virgin Islands, did not have any representation in the House.

I was a Washington Representative, and I served two terms in that position and was able, with the help of many of you who are here today, and particularly you, Mr. Speaker, and many of our friends who have gone, to get a seat for the people of the Virgin Islands.

I have served some 20 years here. I have made wonderful friends on both sides of the aisle. I am a Democrat. I love the Democratic Party, but the truth is, as I have told the Members, some of my best friends are Republicans. They have been very helpful to me and to the people of the Islands.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you not only the Members but also the staff here in the House that helps us so much, and so many have shown me kindnesses.

I leave this House after almost 40 years in elective office. I look forward to going home. I am sure when the

Members think about it, and I am from the Virgin Islands, they will realize that it makes a lot of sense for me to want to go home. I thank the Members very much, and I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 325) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 325

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 325

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 326) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 326

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 327) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 327

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays and Tuesdays; 2 p.m. on Wednesdays; 11 a.m. on all other days of the week up to and including May 15, 1994; and that from May 16, 1994, until the end of the second ses-

sion, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL, JR.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 328) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 328

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., former Member of the House for 17 terms and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Congresses.

Resolved, That in the death of the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have lost a valued and eminent public servant and citizen.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, a little over 1 week ago, I stood in the State house in Boston and watched tens of thousands of citizens brave the subzero weather to pay tribute to "Tip" O'Neill.

The people who waited in line were mostly ordinary people who remember Tip as their Congressman, their mentor, or as their friend.

They were old and they were young. They were from Boston and Cambridge, and some came from as far away as California. Even the powerful people waited in line—the politicians from all over the country. The presidents of universities, the CEO's of big companies, and foreign dignitaries from all over the world.

None of us wanted to say goodbye. None of us wanted to believe that this great big Irishman would ever be anything but full of life and full of fun.

Many of you in this Chamber know that Tip and I were close friends. My wife Evelyn and I often socialized with "Tip" and Millie and always had a great time. He was the best—there is no doubt about that. And I will certainly miss him.

In the days that have followed "Tip's" passing I have been especially pleased by the many young people—college students, and even high school students, who have approached me on the street, or called or written my office to say how much they admired the Speaker; or how impressed they were

with his dedicated career; or how the Speaker's example has inspired them to pursue a career in public service.

And I hope with all my heart that in the years to come we will see a lot of "Tip" O'Neills coming to the Congress or serving in State legislatures. They may not be as witty, they may not be as lovable, and they may not be larger than life—but I hope and trust they will be every bit as caring, compassionate, and decent as the Speaker who did so much for so many people.

He was a champion, a real champion, for the seniors. He fought hard for the young people, and always believed that government had a responsibility to the poor and those without a voice. But one of his greatest legacies will be that he made people feel proud of government, and he made people realize government's potential. He loved this institution and he loved this country so very much.

Another one of his legacies—and one of the things that will ensure that "Tip" will live forever—are the stories he used to tell and the stories we used to tell about him.

We could not talk about "Tip" O'Neill without talking about the Henry Ford story. "Tip" told this story for 25 years. In fact, he told it so many times he once sat down with Danny Thomas and said, "Gee, Danny, I have been telling this story for years and years, and I just need some new material."

He said, "You don't need new material, Mr. Speaker, you need a new audience." He said, "The joke is great. Keep telling it."

Many of the Members in the Chamber probably heard it. It goes something like this. Henry Ford was visiting Ireland, the birthplace of his mother. The Selectmen of the country came in to see him. They honored him, they welcomed him, and they told him they were building a hospital, and if he would be so kind to donate a sum of money in his mother's name, they would very much appreciate it.

□ 1300

"Well," he said, "OK," and he wrote a check for \$5,000. The next morning in the local paper big streamlining headlines say "Henry Ford Donates \$50,000 to Hospital."

Henry says, "I only gave \$5,000. How am I going to handle this? Well, the county officials came back in and said, "Mr. Ford, we're very very sorry for that misprint, but don't worry about it, we'll put a retraction in tomorrow morning."

So Henry says, "Never mind the retraction. How much do you need to finish the hospital?" He said, "Mr. Ford, about \$75,000." He says, "I'll write a check for \$75,000 on one condition, that you allow me to put a motto over the gates going into the hospital." The fellow says fine. We wrote the check for

\$75,000. And the fellow says, "What would you like to have us put over the hospital?" He says, "Put this: I came amongst you and you took me in." And that is the Henry Ford story that Speaker O'Neill used to tell.

But there are other stories that have been in books, and the one that Tip told me when we were golfing one time is about the 50th class reunion, the high school class reunion he went to. And in his class there was a fellow, a little fellow named Red O'Brien. So, there are about 25 people left in the reunion and Red finally spots the Speaker and he says, "Tip O'Neill, I haven't seen you in 40 years." He says, "What are you doing now?" And Tip was the Speaker at the time. But he just took it good-naturedly, patted Red on the head and said, "Oh, still working, Red." And that was the end of that.

But one time the Speaker came into Logan Airport and he was met by his office staffer, Jim Rowen, and Jim had two 6-footers beside him, and Tip says, "What's this?" And he says, "Mr. Speaker, there's been a threat on your life. These two people are State police officers and they've been assigned to take you home." He said, "Well, I can't go home. Millie's not home. There's nothing to eat." Then he said, "Let's go to Joe Tecce's." Well, Joe Tecce's is an Italian restaurant in Boston that is frequented by a lot of people in political life, and Joe is a character in the good sense of the word. So the Speaker walks into Tecce's with these two fellows by his side, and Joe, making sure everybody knew the Speaker was in the restaurant says, "Mr. Speaker, my friend, Tip, how are you?" Tip says, "Fine, Joe. How are you doing?" He said, "Good." And the Speaker said, "These two fellows are police officers." He says, "Police officers? What are you bringing the police to my place for?" And he said, "Well, you don't understand, Joe. There's been a threat on my life, and these people are here to protect me." He says, "There's been a threat on your life?" He says, "Angie, get the boys. I'm not going to have the Speaker killed in my place and blow my liquor license."

Well, anyway, that is just part of the charm of Tip O'Neill. And as I say, stories will go on for years and years and years and years. He is like oceanfront property. They just do not make them anymore.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington, Speaker FOLEY.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking this resolution to the floor of the House. Tip's death occurred at a time when the Congress was not in session, and this is the first opportunity that we have had, as a body, to recognize not only his passing, but his service. And, there will be opportunities in the coming days to have a memorial service for Tip O'Neill.

I think of Tip always, as the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr.

MOAKLEY] said, as a person of enormous humor and compassion and good will. I do not think any Member that I have served with in the last 30 years had as much real affection from other Members as did Tip O'Neill. He was not only their friend, but their counselor; and Member after Member sought his advice and counsel in time of difficulty and trouble.

But his image was always one of enormous warmth and good feeling. I used to ride with Tip around the State as people would wave, and shout, "Hi, Mr. Speaker." "Hi, Tip."

He told the story that, when he was having just a little bit of an argument with President Reagan, he went into a factory and one of the women at the machines in the factory said, "Tip O'Neill, God love you, Tip, God bless you, and by the way, be a little easier on President Reagan."

He was a Member who always thought about his own district and his State; he never forgot from whence he came. He was the man from Berry's Corner. He was the man from Boston. He was the man from Massachusetts.

His concern with the young, with the elderly, with those who are less favored in our society, marked his public service from his first days in the great and general court of Massachusetts, where he was the first Democratic Speaker, to his last day in this House. He never forgot his roots. He never forgot those values and concerns that brought him into public life, and marked his public service, every day, in this Chamber of the House of Representatives.

Tip was probably the first internationally known Speaker. In fact, in some sense he was perhaps the first Speaker of true national recognition, as great as were his many predecessors, and we all remember with great respect Sam Rayburn and John McCormack, and presently of course, Jim Wright and Carl Albert. It was not until Tip became Speaker that people in the country recognized the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I do not think that I could have taken John McCormack down the streets of my home city of Spokane with the expectation of everyone recognizing him; and, if I had served with Sam Rayburn, I do not think the people of my constituency would have recognized him either. But Tip was known everywhere. He was a national and international figure who was recognized around the world.

His service to his people, to his district, to his State, and to the Nation will be remembered for many many decades. In fact, I think he has found his place in the permanent history of this House of Representatives.

He was devoted to his family and to the community. He was devoted to his school of Boston College. He was devoted to the country from which his ancestors came.

He was the first Speaker, American Speaker, to visit Ireland. And all during the time and troubles of the last 20 years he was a constant voice for peace and reconciliation in Ireland. He was an outspoken opponent of those whose bullets and bombs threatened the lives of Irish men and women from either great tradition in Ireland, and he always spoke in support of peace and reconciliation. It is a sad thing to think that Tip perhaps missed what I hope the coming months will bring, a final peace in the land of his and my ancestors. Let us pray that it is granted.

For me, Tip O'Neill will always be Mr. Speaker. So, today we say, "Farewell, Mr. Speaker. You will never be forgotten."

Mr. MOAKLEY. I thank the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I yield to a dear friend of our late Speaker, the minority leader of the House, Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, particularly following the current Speaker, to say a few things with respect to our dear friend, Tip O'Neill. The Speaker just made mention of probably our first nationally known and recognized Speaker. And I think there were certain personal characteristics or physical features of the Speaker that made that quite prominent, that big shock of hair, and let us face it, he was not the thinnest man in the House, and that bulbous nose. But I tell my colleagues that we all, from this Member's point of view, got to love the Speaker in a very special way.

I want to compliment the distinguished chairman for the tenor of his remarks in eulogy to the Speaker at the funeral.

□ 1310

I thought they were so appropriate and right on target. Since the gentleman was the only Member who spoke at this eulogy, he did speak for all of us on both sides of the aisle.

I have since written several pieces, one for Roll Call, entitled "An American Original." Then we did a piece for the Washington Times, "Tip O'Neill: The Last Proud Liberal."

For me that last is something special: I came to the House when Speaker Rayburn was the Speaker. I can recall those days when I was in awe as a junior Member of this man who presided over the House and who did it with such evenhandedness, who gained the respect of all of us who served with him those days and subsequently the Speakers with whom I have served.

Yes, it was a very special period with Tip O'Neill because, quite frankly, we both came into the position of leadership of our party at the time that he was the Speaker.

We have all heard the stories of the Speaker's arguments, maybe a little bit stronger from time to time, with the then-President, President Ronald

Reagan, with whom I was serving and whom I served as his point man.

We would go around and round on the issues on the floor of this House during business hours, and I think everybody, maybe not all of the general public out there, but Members of this House, understood that that is the way this House is to operate.

Yes, there were bitterly partisan arguments back and forth—and there is nothing wrong with that because this is the House that ought to be deliberating and the sharpness of the arguments ought to be all that more clearly defined when we have those spirited arguments.

But I guess the one thing I always enjoyed so much and respected the Speaker for was that as soon as we had the motion to adjourn, we did not need but a few minutes afterward and then all things were forgotten and we could be friends again.

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 7, 1994]

TIP O'NEILL: THE LAST PROUD LIBERAL

(By Representative Robert H. Michel)

On May 7, 1981, Speaker of the House, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., came to the floor of the House to close debate on what was known as the "Graham-Latta" budget substitute. In effect, the House would be voting on reversing the course of decades of liberal economic policies.

Tip stood before the House, hushed as it always is on those rare occasions when a Speaker comes to the floor to debate. Most of what Tip said was predictable, a defense of liberal economic policies of the past. But he surprised me—and a lot of other members—when he said:

"Sure, in the 1970's my party made mistakes. We over-regulated. There was too much red tape and probably too much legislation. And we paid for it at the ballot box last year . . ."

It isn't every day when a party leader makes such admissions, particularly when he is a fiercely partisan leader like Tip. And then, in words that reflected the sadness he felt at seeing New Deal and the Great Society economic assumptions fighting for their political life, he said:

"Sure we (i.e., Democrats) admit there were inequities and we had failures along the line and we paid for them . . ."

Despite his plea to the Democrats, who were in the majority, the Latta substitute won overwhelmingly, 253-176. It was the end of an era. Tip would go on to fight—and win—another day. His party rebounded dramatically in the House elections of 1982, giving him the kind of political muscle he needed to make counter-strikes against the Reagan White House.

But something had happened on that spring day in 1981, and Tip, with those great political instincts that made him so successful, knew what it was: Democrats would continue to win political victories, but liberalism—full-blooded, bottled-in-bond, take-no-prisoner, New Deal/ Fair Deal/ New Frontier/ Great Society liberalism—was politically dead.

Tip was the last of the proud liberals. No equivocations (i.e., calling himself a "progressive" as some liberals were doing) for Tip: he as a Massachusetts liberal without apologies and without regrets. This authenticity and lack of pretense, this refusal to

truckle to the ideological fashions of the day, were the qualities that later in his career made him a national celebrity, and, after his retirement, a well-loved (and, as he enjoyed telling me, with great gusto, well paid) figure on the lecture circuit and on television. In an age of blow-dried television personalities and high-priced political consultants, Tip was himself, the real thing, not decaffeinated or (to use a word never associated with Tip) "lite".

It is by now a twice-told tale that Tip and I were golfing buddies and liked each other personally. Such heretical behavior was, and, I guess, remains, a scandal to the politically orthodox in both parties, but Tip and I enjoyed each other's company too much to be greatly concerned. We strongly disagreed on almost every major issue, from the invasion of Grenada to the Reagan tax cut, from Central American policy to the leadership qualities of President Ronald Reagan. But I could go to the Speaker's office at any time, sit with him, and just schmooze a bit, as they say. We could talk to each other—and we listened to each other. That may not seem like much, but, given the thousand-and-one difficulties of legislating, it is something to value dearly.

He was, all in all, quite a character, not just the "big bear, scarred by years of battles", as one reporter put it, but the last representative of a great philosophy of government. To say that liberalism was great is not to say it was, in my admittedly biased view, good, but only that at its height of prestige and power, it changed the nature of our government and our country. Tip was proud of having been part of that, but toward the end of his career, all that could be heard of the liberalism he loved so much was its "melancholy, long, withdrawing roar".

[From Roll Call, Jan. 10, 1994]

TIP O'NEILL: AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL

(By Representative Robert H. Michel)

On the morning when the death of Tip O'Neill was announced, I was asked by "Good Morning America" to come on the show and say a few words about my old friend. Given the circumstances, I did the best I could, and talked about my affection for him as a man and about our friendship. When I returned to the office, one of my staff, knowing how sad I felt about this great loss, said to me:

"Don't worry Bob. Tip and Sil Conte are looking down on us and playing a game of pinocle or gin rummy right now."

That cheered me up, because it was a reminder of the good old days when Sil and Tip and I would be together on a Congressional delegation trip overseas and, during the flight, gleefully battle each other in card games, enjoying ourselves immensely. There we were, two Republicans and a Democrat, a mid-west conservative of the Ev Dirksen persuasion, a Eastern Republican moderate, and a bred-in-the-bone, unabashed Massachusetts liberal of New Deal-Fair Deal orthodoxy. We had as many differing opinions on politics as you could imagine—but we were good friends and respected each other and had great times together.

In the House, after Tip and I had spent the day fighting hard in a partisan fashion, we enjoyed each other's company, on the golf course, or perhaps over a few beverages of our choice. Now Sil and Tip are gone. The laughter and the kidding, the undisguised passion for politics, the easy camaraderie and the unspoken, but deeply felt sense that public service can be a worthy calling were shared by us all.

I don't want to leave the impression that all was sweetness and light between Tip and

myself. He could be awfully tough. In the middle of one House debate, during the Reagan years, Tip came to the floor to argue the issue (I think it was the Graham-Latta bill) and suddenly he was talking about some project for my district that he said would be endangered by my vote. Now that's hardball!

So the worst thing we can do for Tip's memory is to remember him as that cuddly old guy with white hair who was so great in those television commercials after his retirement, the media celebrity who once appeared ("acted" is not quite the word) on the popular sit-com, "Cheers", a kind of grandfather figure of American politics. Sure, Tip had all the charm of a legendary Irishman who had smooched the Blarney stone, and, in fact, he did look like someone from central casting ready to play the role of a twinkle-eyed-Irish-American pol. But that was only one part of his personality. He could be, and often was, as tough and unrelenting a partisan political opponent as any I have seen in 37 years in the House.

Don't get me wrong—I would have had it no other way. I believe that democracy is best served when we present the differences between the parties as starkly as possible, and in my view Tip's combativeness was in the great tradition of House debate. All I'm saying is that we do Tip an injustice if we concentrate on the St. Patrick's Day charmer who could tell a story or a joke with the best of them, including President Ronald Reagan. Politics was no joke to Tip, and he didn't become Speaker of the House to charm people, but to promote and defend, as best he could, the political principles he deeply believed were in the best interests of his constituents and this country. And what a job he did.

His greatest tests as Speaker and party spokesman came during the fierce battles over taxes, the budget and Central American policy that marked the first administration of President Ronald Reagan. Those who were not in the House at the time may find it hard to believe the turmoil and the excitement of those days, when it appeared that nothing could stop the Reagan juggernaut.

As the only elected leader of his party in Washington, Tip fought us on every front. Some in my party made the mistake of underestimating Tip, as if his lack of the conventional telegenic qualities and his image as an unrepentant believer in liberalism, made him an easy target for our attacks. Tip proved to be a formidable opponent (helped, I might add, by an equally formidable majority in the House).

There were some, on both sides of the aisle, who simply could not understand why Tip and I could have such cordial personal relations. After all, we had profound differences in political philosophy—why didn't we have each other? The failure to understand how a personal friendship can remain and even flourish amidst the hottest partisan controversies is, in my mind, a sad commentary on what has happened to politics in our time. In any event, I will miss Tip, and I hope when my time comes, Tip and Sil reserve a place at the old card table for me.

I guess we have made mention of the acumen the Speaker had for dealing with the cards and playing them close to his vest when he thought he had to. He loved playing golf, and of course this Member has also had many pleasurable days out there on the golf course. Even in his latter days when he was suffering as he was from his medical impediments, he still wanted to

walk down that course and get that old feel of the golf course.

So there are some things we could say about our dear friendship at this time, but I think I pretty well captured him as best I could in the two articles I have written.

So, Mr. Speaker, without taking further time of the many Members who would like to speak, in the limited time allocated for this occasion, I submit those two articles for the RECORD.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to a very dear friend of the Speaker. I know the Speaker and I, when we were out golfing, his name would come up and we would be telling stories. Actually, he is the third member of the trio of O'Neill, MOAKLEY, and ROSTENKOWSKI, the gentleman who sang "Danny Boy," on the Wall of China, Congressman ROSTENKOWSKI.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join Speaker FOLEY, my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], in actually commending our colleague, Mr. MOAKLEY, on the fabulous dissertation.

Actually, Tip O'Neill was a jovial host and a great individual. As a matter of fact, having attended the ceremony when we put Tip to rest, it would have been, in my opinion, the kind of a gathering that Tip O'Neill would have wanted to have had. It was a sorrowful occasion, yet it was a celebration. Tip, I know, more than any one of us, loved good times.

As our colleague, BOB MICHEL, has pointed out, there were bitter fights here on the floor of the House of Representatives, but at 5 p.m., as he mentioned, as he told Ronald Reagan, "You know, we are all Americans and we are all here to try to run a country." There were tough times then.

So I think it is appropriate, I suppose, that we take this time in the House from the schedule to remember a man who led us so long and so well. But it also leaves me both uncomfortable and sad because this House feels so different now that Tip O'Neill is gone. He added a human and personal touch that has been in short supply after his retirement.

Analysts talked about his politics, his legislative leadership, but I remember best and value most his friendship.

I have received a few honors in my career up here but the one that made me proudest was when Tip started calling me "pal." I knew then that I made the cut and had been accepted as a player.

Today we tend to talk about focus groups, media messages; Tip viewed politics from a different perspective. He thought politics was about helping people, particularly people who desperately needed help. Tip knew that the strong can take care of themselves, sometimes all too well; that it was the weak who deserve our help. In that re-

gard, his message was a moral message rather than a partisan, political one.

But I do not want to remember him as a "holy Joe," because he certainly was not. He took pleasure in his work, he properly saw an enormous amount of humor in the theatrics we all engaged in from time to time. He never took himself too seriously.

It did not surprise me when he punctuated his retirement by popping out of a piece of luggage in a television commercial. As a golfer, he accepted the fact that we seldom move in straight lines and that the trip can often be as interesting as the destination. I miss my pal, Tip O'Neill; I suspect we all do.

Our institution is a different place without him, and so are our lives. But, you know, when on the occasions that we were frolicking, Tip would walk across the room, put his arm around an individual, usually a lady that he had known or a cousin of somebody that he knew, and say, "God love you, darlin'."

Tip, wherever you are, God love you, darlin'.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. MOAKLEY] for calling this very special session.

The words spoken by Mr. MOAKLEY at the funeral, and by his son, Tom O'Neill, who delivered the most beautiful eulogy I have ever heard in my life, and perhaps one of the three or four most beautiful speeches I have ever heard in my life on any subject—and the subject was Tip O'Neill.

As with the gentlemen from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], every person here has special memories of Tip O'Neill. When I was elected to Congress in 1976, I came down here as an Irish Catholic, Boston College graduate, but part of the reform movement ready to meet an Irish Catholic, Boston College, in a month to become speaker of the U.S. Congress, someone who had been elected in 1936 as a State representative in the State of Massachusetts.

There were many other names that were floating around who had already seen their time pass in this institution. The Members of 1974 and 1976 were committed to ensuring that they would no longer serve in positions of power. The amazing thing about Tip O'Neill was that he was as relevant and as vibrant to the times of 1976 as he was to the times of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the mid-1930's when he was elected for the first time.

□ 1320

And, when he left on his last day in 1986, he was just as relevant to the Ronald Reagan era in U.S. politics; so much so that even today, when most Members refer to the Speaker as in: How is the Speaker doing, they are re-

ferring to Tip O'Neill. Now that is a human being, a personal genius, that that growth, that ability to adapt to each time, each group of people, regardless of their philosophy, regardless of who they were, would be a part of his approach to life, and it did not make any difference whether it is the Black Caucus, or the Women's Caucus, or any of the reformers who came along. They soon came to realize that he would be extremely respectful of any views which they sought to present.

When I first walked in, Tip brought me into the office, and he said, "You know, I know your reputation from the State legislature." He said, "You know, they threw your desk out in the hall, caused a lot of trouble up in the State legislature, but, EDDIE, trust me, trust me. You won't understand what I'm saying right now, but the longer you are here, the most you're going to like the seniority system."

And, as my colleagues know, the wisdom of the ages being passed down, within a year we were debating the issue of the energy bill. President Carter had asked Tip to form a single energy committee, and now we came down to whether it was going to pass by one vote or not on the floor, and he came to me up there in the back, and he said, "EDDIE, I really need your vote here on natural gas deregulation. We are very close; I have to get it done."

And I said, "Tip, I just don't think I can be with you."

And he said, "I really need your vote."

And I said, "Tip, I've studied this issue. I really don't think you're right on this."

He said, "I really need your vote."

I said, "I don't know if I can be with you. When you are right I'll be with you."

He said, "EDDIE, I don't think you understand. When I'm right I don't need you."

At each juncture in my career, as DAN ROSTENKOWSKI said, as he would come over and put that big ham hock of an arm around you and begin to explain some of the wisdom of the ages, you would realize that it was just as relevant in 1936 as it was in 1976 or 1986, or on the day he died. He died as one of the great Americans of the 20th century, and in my opinion he will go down as one of the 10 great politicians of the 20th century when people come back to chronicle his time here in this institution and what he meant to this country.

What an honor it was for me to have served in this body every day that he was Speaker.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY].

At this time I yield to a dear friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean of our dele-

gation who was himself so close a friend and so important an ally to the late Speaker, Tip O'Neill. Speaker O'Neill was an extraordinary man of such enormous dimensions that no one can cover all parts of him. I think it is especially relevant for us today to think about those aspects of his career which, frankly, go very counter to some current public assumptions.

One of the popular items we hear about today is term limits. Well, Tip O'Neill came to Congress in 1952, and I am told six terms is the usual on limits. I find it hard to believe that many people think America would have been greatly improved if Tip O'Neill would have left the Congress in 1964 instead of being able to stay here, gone off, and done something else. We have people talk about Members of Congress who like the life, who stay because it is easy, because it is so comfortable. Well, Tip O'Neill, leaving in his seventies, after 50 years of very hard and very dedicated public service, which it was to him and which he embodied, he then began the life of comfort. Tip O'Neill, as he would tell you, made more money in the few years after leaving Congress, probably, than he did in the 50 years in which he stayed in elected office. He did not ask for any particular gratitude for that. He did what he loved because helping people, trying to make this a fairer world, was what he loved. But in every aspect of his career he showed, I think, that some of the current cynicism is inappropriate.

People like to guard themselves against the accusation that they are naive, and one of the ways people try to dodge being accused of being naive is to assume the pose of excessive skepticism and cynicism. Well, Tip O'Neill again was a great reputation of that.

People will say, sometimes mockingly of someone else, "Oh, he doesn't really understand politics. He thinks it's all on the level."

Well, nobody knew more that it was on the level than Tip O'Neill, and nobody tried harder to keep it on the level than Tip O'Neill in the level and the most important way.

As the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means said, he is a man who figured that the talented, and the assertive, and the intelligent, and the skilled, that they did do well in this society, that we have a country in America in which, if one is able and skillful they will be rewarded. But he worried about people whose luck was not as good, who maybe were not born as talented as some others, and he felt that it was his job as a public official to try and not even everything out. He was no leveler, but he was someone who thought you put some limit on the extent to which people in trouble were allowed to suffer. No one did more than he to accomplish that.

My colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] spoke be-

fore me, and he said he will be listed as one of the great political leaders of this century, and I do not think there is any question about that. He will be listed in the history of parliamentary institutions as one of the great parliamentarians, a man who understood this peculiar institution of an elected legislative body in a democracy, who knew how to make it work for the right reasons, who had a peculiarly impressive combination of skills, of intelligence, and personality, and commitment, and amiability and toughness when he had to.

I remember once when we had a vote on seating a Member in a contested election, and I voted not to seat the Democrat, and people asked me, "How did the Speaker respond?"

I said, "Well, Tip was mad at me until I explained myself, and then he got furious because he understood that he had a responsibility as a leader that somehow sometimes transcended what individuals might have to do that did not make us right and him wrong, but it meant that he had an extraordinary perspective that was, I think, essential to this place.

He played a role at a critical time in the 1980's that only now are people fully appreciating as an exemplar of his a citizen serves his fellow citizens in democracy. Tip O'Neill was an extraordinary human being.

Those of us who served with him, now considerably less than half the House, by the way, are privileged to have done so, and I appreciate the chairman of the Committee on Rules giving us a chance to tell him publicly how much we do appreciate having had that chance.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman who took Speaker O'Neill's place in the Congress and whose family has been entwined with the Speaker over the years, the Honorable JOSEPH KENNEDY.

Mr. KENNEDY. First of all, Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] for providing all of us with the opportunity to pour out our stories and our memories of Tip O'Neill. JOE MOAKLEY did a job at Tip's funeral that I will never forget, that nobody who attended that funeral will ever forget. It was a very tough time for JOE because he lost one of his closest friends, but he told stories that brought an audience that was full of grief and sadness to laughter, and to smiles, and to loving memories of an individual that they, too, loved. JOE, you did a great job, and we were all very, very proud of you that day.

I always felt a little in awe of Tip O'Neill because, for one thing, he seemed to always know all the members of my family better than I did. That was not always necessarily a positive development, but, in any event, he never, as I think most people that got

to know Tip understand, he never made you feel badly. He always had a way of, despite the fact that in 1946, when my Uncle Jack was running for the Congress, he refused to endorse Jack Kennedy, the fact that he and my dad never, I think, really saw very much eye to eye, which he was very blunt about and never apologized for.

□ 1330

The fact that there have been so many different fights that all of them had taken on over the years still never got in the way of Tip's support, kindness, and fundamental friendliness toward our family. If there is one individual in American politics that I think the family is more delighted to be associated with, it is truly Speaker O'Neill.

I had the privilege of running for Tip's seat when he decided to retire and I remember going down to his home at Harwichport when I was thinking about running to ask his advice. Millie met me at the door, and Tip put his arm around me, and at that point I knew I was going to be all right. Tip sat and told me story after story of the various labor unions in the district that you could count on and the few that you could not count on. He went through every city and town, every precinct, every ward, telling how our district was put together and saying who would be with you and who would not be with you. He was just an encyclopedia of information.

I remember when we were going around the district in his final days, I went around to a few of his stops, and he stopped one evening off of Barry's Corners, and there were probably 300 or 400 people in the room who had been supporters of Tip's. He went around the entire room and mentioned the individual relationships, brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers and cousins. He knew every single person in that room in such great detail that he made everyone think he was their best friend.

What I loved about Tip was his quality where he never took someone's station in life as having anything to do with their importance. Someone could be a king, a president, or the head of an armed forces, and they would be just as important as a neighbor in Cambridge. They would be just as important as all the people he grew up with.

I heard him give a speech one time where he was telling the entire audience about when he first ran for public office. He said that at that time a policeman in the United States—I remember his words—used to work 106 hours a week, a fireman worked 108 hours a week, and none of their kids could possibly hope to gain a college education. There was no Social Security, there was no Medicare, there was no Medicaid, there were none of the programs that we as a generation of Americans simply take for granted. Those all came about while Tip O'Neill

was elected to this body and to the Massachusetts State Legislature. He saw America change. He saw this country create a middle class. The changes that took place in Tip's lifetime are the kinds of changes that any individual, particularly Tip O'Neill, would be so proud to have happen under his guidance and under his tenure and with his mark.

Tip made a mark. He made a mark that I think is significant to all of us, and that mark is that we are all here as equals, that no one is bigger than another, and we are all here, particularly as Members of Congress, to stand up for working people and the poor whose viewpoints so often do not get heard in Washington, DC.

That is the legacy that Tip has given us. That is why I think he brings such a strong memory out of such stalwarts and strong individuals who have gone through so much and who have stood up for so much, such as DANNY ROSTENKOWSKI and JOE MOAKLEY. These are not people who easily come to the funeral of another politician and come to their memories with a tear in their eye. Both of them have shed tears for Tip O'Neill.

For the memory that you have given us and for the memories that Tip gave us, I thank you all.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MEEHAN].

Mr. MEEHAN. I witnessed a tremendous tribute to Speaker O'Neill at his memorial service in North Cambridge. JOE MOAKLEY told stories that made everyone watching understand why theirs was a friendship that stood the test of decades in the House. Tip's son, Tommy, delivered a powerful eulogy that evoked the human side of Tip: a great father, a great politician, and a great friend of ordinary working men and women.

I first met Tip O'Neill in 1979. I was a staff assistant for a young Congressman from my district, Jim Shannon. Jim Shannon had been elected to the Congress at the age of 26. He came to Washington, as Tip O'Neill's protegee. In fact, he had written his thesis on Tip O'Neill. Jim went over to the Speaker's office to ask him about his committee assignment, and Tip O'Neill asked him what he would like. He said, "I would like a seat on the Ways and Means Committee." He was a 27-year-old freshman. Tip said, "We'll see what we can do."

Tip was retired by the time I was elected to Congress, but that did not stop him from teaching me a thing or two about Congress and public service. A little more than 1 year ago, just after I had won the Democratic primary, I was at a fund raiser for the State committee up in Massachusetts, and my job was to introduce Tip O'Neill.

I started talking about how Tip had served under five Presidents. That

seemed to me pretty impressive, and I meant it as a compliment. But Tip then got up, he looked out at me and said, "Marty, I know you are just starting out and I know you have just won your first primary and your first election, but with all due respect, I have to correct you. I didn't serve under any Presidents; I served with five Presidents."

So he made me think about our obligation as Members of the legislative branch to preserve the power of Congress as a co-equal partnership with the executive, and more generally he made me think about the importance of exercising independent judgment on behalf of our constituents.

He will be remembered as a great father, a great politician, and a great friend of ordinary working men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Congressman MOAKLEY for providing this opportunity for giving such a tremendous tribute to former Speaker Tip O'Neill.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BLUTE].

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] for giving me this time to pay tribute to Tip O'Neill.

I want to join all the members of the delegation to pay tribute to a man the likes of which we may not see again in our lifetime, former Speaker Tip O'Neill. I join with my colleagues from the Bay State in putting forth this resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives upon his passing.

Although I am a Republican, I am also an Irish-American who cut his political teeth in the Massachusetts House of Representatives over which Tip O'Neill presided many years ago. The Speaker's legacy is long and great in the State House in Boston, and those who serve in the legislature there to this very day feel the power and the influence of the gentleman from Cambridge.

The mark he left on that body will not soon fade from memory, but what is even more impressive is for me to come down here to the Nation's Capital and to the floor of the U.S. House each day and reflect on the stature of such political giants as Tip O'Neill, the power he wielded for so many years and the wisdom and passion with which he wielded that power earned him the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens of the United States and moreover of people all over the world. He was one of the most recognizable figures in the annals of American politics in the 20th century, and he was also one of the most revered.

As a graduate of Boston College, the Speaker's beloved alma mater, as a former State representative at the statehouse in Boston, and now a Congressman from Massachusetts, I am

truly saddened at the loss of "Tip" O'Neill. He set the standard for what public service should be, and he will be sorely missed.

I urge unanimous passage of this resolution, and I thank the gentleman from Boston [Mr. MOAKLEY] for allowing me this opportunity.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN].

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. MOAKLEY], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is with certain sadness that I rise to honor a giant in politics in my home State of Massachusetts and throughout America, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.

Here, as in Massachusetts, Speaker O'Neill was known by his nickname, "Tip," even as he held one of the most powerful positions in the free world. That tells a lot about the man. He sat with leaders of nations around the world, yet treated everyone the same, with compassion, concern, and respect.

Tip's most famous remark was "All politics is local," and he remembered that. Tip knew that government ought to be caring, and that all the regulations in the world didn't give anyone in government an excuse to be uncaring.

Even though he didn't say so, Tip knew that all politics was listening, too. He would listen to anyone who wanted to speak with him, not only Presidents and colleagues, but also to the people he loved, police officers and cobblers, teachers and retired folks. No matter who you were or what you had to say, Tip listened.

I did not know Tip as well as many people here. But the few times I spoke with him, Tip always listened, and recalled a story or two. The first time I met him, I mentioned I was from the town of Danvers. Tip immediately recalled the name of a friend of his from Danvers, a friend who had helped him out some 30 or so years before. I thought it remarkable that after all those years, Tip would remember someone, and not someone who Tip had helped, because even then Tip had helped hundreds of people. Tip remembered someone who had helped him.

Tip also didn't shy away from controversy, or a fight, if that was what was needed. As the current Speaker of the House mentioned, Tip O'Neill was the first Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, ever. He did not become Speaker because he rode on someone else's coattails, but because he worked at it, even when a lot of so called experts said it could not be done.

Perhaps our best tribute to Tip will be to remember not only him, and the stories he loved to tell, but also to remember what Tip practiced. All politics is local. All people deserve to be treated with respect.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER.

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to start by thanking the dean of our Massachusetts delegation, Mr. MOAKLEY, for organizing this opportunity to join with my colleagues from Massachusetts in tribute to a great speaker and a truly great man, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill.

For those of us who live in Massachusetts his passing is especially sad.

I offer my condolences to his entire family.

As a young man growing up on the streets of his beloved North Cambridge neighborhood, Tip learned the compassion, the caring and the integrity that were the hallmarks of his long and distinguished career in public service.

He rose to become the first Democratic speaker of the Massachusetts great and general court, a body in which I served for 22 years. From his election in 1952 to his retirement in 1987, the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts chose Tip O'Neill to represent their interests in the U.S. House of Representatives.

It has been said that the Speaker never forgot his roots. The sting of his defeat in an election to the Cambridge city council spawned his often repeated quote "All politics is local." The famous quote, that came from his father, served as his guiding principle. He always asked for your vote and offered his record as evidence for why he deserved it. He may have been the Speaker of the House, but he was still the same man the people sent to Washington. To say that Tip O'Neill never forgot his district is too simplistic, because although his job took him out of North Cambridge, North Cambridge was never taken out of the man. The Speaker never forgot that the people of Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts depended on him. He was a true champion of the people. Whether it was helping a veteran receive a due benefit or making sure that legislation moved in the House, Tip O'Neill was a man of action. He believed that the Government could help those that needed help and fought every day for those that were left behind by the American dream.

It has been said that the Speaker was the last of a kind, that his type of personal politics has been cast aside. I hope that on the streets of the Eighth Congressional District there is a young man or woman who uses the Tip O'Neill Library on the campus of Boston College, or is taught by a Tip O'Neill Professor of Political Science at Northeastern University, or even plays golf on the Tip O'Neill course in Cambridge and is spurred to act, spurred to study the man, his actions, his deeds and most importantly his enormous heart. If just one man or

woman tries to fill the enormous void left in public service by his passing then his work will truly be done. The next generation of political leaders will come of age when they study the man from North Cambridge who we will always lovingly remember as Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York, the Honorable BEN GILMAN.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] for giving us an opportunity to reflect on the public service of a great man, a great Speaker, Thomas "Tip" O'Neill.

Speaker Tip O'Neill left his mark not only on our Nation, but virtually on all of us, on both sides of the aisle, who served with him in the Congress.

I had the privilege of serving in the House with Tip during the last 14 years of his public service.

Tip always had a good word and sound advice for all of us as he helped to enhance the reputation of this great body.

I along with many of our colleagues will long remember Tip's good humor, his warmth for his colleagues, his touching renditions of "Danny Boy," his bear hugs for our spouses, and his Solomon-like leadership in conducting the business and judiciously moderating the rancorous debates of this House.

Some observers have called him the last of the old time politicians and, at the same time, the first of the new political leaders. His colorful style and his strong convictions made him an admired effective leader.

"Tip" O'Neill had a framed saying on the wall of his office which proclaimed that the main responsibilities of Government were to take care of people at the dawn of life—our children, at the twilight of life—our senior citizens, and in the shadows of life—the ill, the needy, and the handicapped.

We will long remember and long miss this giant of a man.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY].

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember another Speaker, and a dear friend, Tip O'Neill. I know I express what is in so many of our hearts when I say that not one person who served with Tip was untouched by his warmth, his humor, and his kindness.

Tip O'Neill was a special kind of public servant. He took tremendous joy in the game of politics. But he respected—no, he revered—the institutions of our democratically elected, representative government. Rough and tumble as this House can be at times—and rough and tumble as Tip himself could play—Tip

never forgot that this is the people's House. Our business is the public's business; our mission the public good.

Tip knew in his bones that our U.S. Government was of the people, by the people, and for the people. And people weren't some abstraction. Economic statistics weren't people. Long-term projections weren't people. Pie charts and bar charts and flow charts weren't people.

People were the men and women he met everyday—whether he met them in the marble Halls of the Congress or on the streets and sidewalks of Cambridge. His mission was to do the best he could for them, and to make sure that Government existed to serve them and their needs.

Tip's kindness was legendary. I myself arrived in Washington after a special election. I was the single-most junior Member. But Tip made it his business not only to welcome me, but to get to know me.

Because Tip loved people, he listened to them. We know that he listened to his own children enough to believe them about the Vietnam war, and to oppose a President of his own party as a result. He listened to the new Members of Congress after the watershed election of 1974, and so was able not only to recognize, but to be part of the changes that swept the Congress. And he listened to his colleagues and his constituents, and so was able to be a successful and beloved Speaker.

His love of people infused all his relationships, and no one who served with Tip will ever forget his warmth. I will miss him enormously. Thank you, dear friend of Speaker O'Neill—JOE MOAKLEY.

□ 1350

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DERRICK].

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words about Tip O'Neill.

Tip left Congress 7 years ago, much longer ago than it seems. It's almost a shock to think about. Measured by a congressional timeframe, 7 years is almost an eternity. Here in the House we get things done, put them behind us, and move on to the next thing—we do it over and over again. The years can seem like a headlong rush with little chance to look back and ruminate. Things change fast while we're immersed in the daily tussle and wrangling our work propels us into. Even between sessions our time and energy is occupied with work back in the home district.

When Tip stepped down from the Speaker's chair we said our farewells—and hit the ground running. He had been Speaker for 10 years and had left his indelible mark on this institution, but we still had the work of Congress to do. We didn't look back for long.

More than most things could, Tip O'Neill's death stopped us cold.

Those still here today who worked with him or against him have their personal memories of the man. As an institution we have his portrait hanging as a memento. There are the accounts and testaments of his career recently published in newspapers and magazines, broadcast on radio and television, and recorded in our own CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sad as it may seem, as time passes all that will remain of the man who we remember so vividly and personally will be these sort of public records. He will become part of our Nation's public history, a sort of collective identity, remembered the same way we remember a Longworth or Sam Rayburn.

However, his presence as a man and his life's work will live on with a vigor and vitality rarely achieved by any man or woman. Who he was, what he believed, and how he expressed it lies encoded in the House of Representatives as it exists today and in the public laws of the land. The man he actually was has become an actual part of collective political identity reembodying every time we come together for business. It may be an anonymous, more diffuse existence, but Tip O'Neill hasn't stopped being with us since he left 7 years ago.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINK). Without objection, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for an additional 60 minutes.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], the majority whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to add my praise to my chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] for his eulogy and his celebratory tone and his capturing of the man at Tip's funeral. It was an incredibly moving experience to hear him and Tip's son.

I got to know Tip in a very strange way. I would like to share that with my colleagues, if I could, for just a second.

When I got here in 1976–1977, Tip had just become Speaker. I was advised that a good way to learn how this place worked would be to go the whip meetings down in Congressman Brademus' office, which is my office now. And I felt, as a new freshman, really uncomfortable and out of place and wondering what this place was all about.

I would wander down there, and I would bring a newspaper and kind of sit in the corner. And Tip would be sitting up front, and he would also be reading the newspaper. He had that big stogie in his mouth, and it occurred to him, at one point, that we were reading the same part of the newspaper. We were both reading the sports section.

Eventually, he figured out that I was reading the same part of the sport sec-

tion he was reading, and that was what the spreads were on the football games that were coming up on Saturday.

So we got to talking about whether BC was favored or whether Iowa was favored or Michigan was favored or "who do you like in this game, who do you like in that game."

We developed a relationship based on something that was very common but satisfying to both of us.

After about a year of this, I got up enough nerve to ask Tip to come to my district to do a little bit of campaigning for me. He agreed to do it. So when he flew in, I did not know how to meet him, because I did not have a big car. My father did not have a big car. And so we had this big debate on how to pick Tip O'Neill up at the airport.

So my father said to me, "Why don't you just get Stan Shultz to pick him up?"

I said, "Okay." Stan Shultz is the undertaker in town. He buried my father and my family, good friends. Sure enough, Stan shows up with the hearse, big Cadillac, and we picked Tip up. He actually got a big kick out of that.

On the way to the fundraiser, my dad, who loves sports and is as fond of the ponies as Tip was, occasionally, got to talking about horse racing. And I was sitting in the back seat with my father. Tip was in the front seat with Stan. And they were reminiscing about politics and horse racing.

And all of a sudden, Tip was trying to remember the name of this great horse that won the Kentucky Derby in 1970—something, 1972. He said it was a Canadian horse.

I do not know horses from beans. But for some reason, the name of Northern Dancer popped into my head. And I said, "It was Northern Dancer, Mr. Speaker."

And he turned around in the front seat of the car, and he looked at me as if to say, you are on the right track, young man. And we had a wonderful, close relationship for all these many years.

I think to me the story that best sums up what Tip O'Neill was all about comes from Frank Minelli. Back in his Boston neighborhood, Frank Minelli was also known as "Frank the Barber." And he is the guy who cut Tip's big white mop for over 40 years.

One time Tip invited Frank and his wife to come to Washington to visit, and he would take them around on a tour. As they were touring the Capitol and walking around, a colleague of Tip's came up to him and said, "Tip, I have got this important big city mayor waiting in my office. I would like you to come and meet him."

Tip looked at the Congressman. Then he looked at Frank and his wife. And he turned back to the Congressman with the big city mayor waiting and said, "Not now, I have got more important people."

That story, I think, says just about all one needs to say about Tip, as so many Members have so eloquently said before me this afternoon, because to Tip O'Neill, ordinary people, ordinary citizens were the most important part of his life, of his constituency.

He, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] has pointed out, and as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] and others, he was not there to fight for the rich and the powerful. They have got enough friends around here to do that for them. He figures they could pretty well fend for themselves.

Tip was here to fight for the Frank Minelli's of the world. He paid attention to ordinary people. He listened to them. He worked for them, and he gave them a voice when they had no other.

Tip called his book "Man Of The House." But I have always thought that a more accurate title would have been "Man Of The People," because he dedicated his life to leaving that ladder of opportunity up for all Americans to climb. And he was so proud to talk about how he was present and active in Government when the American middle class was made.

□ 1400

When we think about it, he was quite an incredible part of the history and the dynamics of modern history, to have been present in this society, particularly, when the middle class was created, not with his finger in the wind, but with his feet planted firmly in stone. He never wavered on those basic principles for ordinary folks.

In the months ahead, as we head into this Nation's difficult times, crime, welfare, health care, job creation, I hope we can all carry on where our "Tip" O'Neill left off, and dedicate ourselves to improving security in the lives of all Americans. If we do that, in the end, that will be our highest tribute that we can pay.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE].

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I first want to say that at the funeral in Boston of my late friend, "Tip" O'Neill, I witnessed one of the most beautiful outpourings of love and affection for one of the most real people that we have ever had the pleasure to know in the Congress of the United States. However, the crowning glory of that entire day, for me, was the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOE MOAKLEY, about his best friend, "Tip" O'Neill.

JOE MOAKLEY is the successor to the legacy of "Tip" O'Neill. We all share parts of that legacy. Joe was his best friend in this House. The way the words came out of his mouth and, through smiles and tears, as all of us were choking up, he painted the beautiful

story of a real man who was not afraid to help his friends, who was not afraid to put a family together within the House of Representatives, to treat us like we were around the table as his children, at the dining room table, and moderate between us the things that we needed versus the things that we wanted.

He led this House by example, as a strong father leads a large family. I will always love him and remember him for that. I will always love the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOE MOAKLEY, for putting down for posterity the greatness and the love of this man that he was so close to.

I came here in 1972. After the election I came here to look the place over. Hale Boggs had just had a tragic accident and death in Alaska. "Tip" O'Neill was quietly seeking freshman votes to be the new majority leader of the 93d Congress.

I went to his office, and back in a corner, Leo Diehl in his chair with his crutches at his side, "Tip" O'Neill in another chair, all the freshmen pictures laid out on the table, mine over in the corner, I could see it.

I said, "Mr. Whip, I have a problem. I need to be on the Committee on Agriculture to properly represent my district." He said, "Son, I got a problem, too. I want to be the majority leader of the House. If you will help me become the majority leader of the House, I will see the best I can that you get on the Committee on Agriculture."

I was the first freshman in the 93d Congress to endorse "Tip" O'Neill for majority leader. He never forgot that. He made me an example of things that he would give me an opportunity to do.

His passing is a tragic loss to all of us, but we must keep his memory alive and the spirit of this man ever before us, as we seek to rescue this House of Representatives from its lowest public opinion rating that it has probably ever had.

Mr. Speaker, subject always to the final approval of the chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, I have introduced today House Resolution 329, a resolution that designates 1994 as a year to honor the memory and leadership qualities of the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., the late Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Whereas the death of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., on January 5, 1994, has created not only a personal loss to his many friends and colleagues, but also a great loss to the Nation;

Whereas Speaker O'Neill is remembered by all for his dedication to good government and his love for the people of the United States;

Whereas Speaker O'Neill's compassion and goodness of heart and his spirit of cooperation and conciliation were evident to all who knew him;

Whereas in the House of Representatives and in his life, Speaker O'Neill's personal

charm and political skill transcended differences of personality and party;

Whereas Speaker O'Neill presided over the House of Representatives from the Ninety-fifth Congress through the Ninety-ninth Congress and emerged as one of the greatest American political leaders of this century; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the House of Representatives rededicate itself to the principles of leadership personified by Speaker O'Neill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That 1994 is designated as a year to honor the memory and leadership qualities of the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., the late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hope that my colleagues will consider joining me in this. I plan to speak at a time for myself reserved tomorrow just to go into this again and explain it further.

I want to thank the delegation from Massachusetts, and especially its dean, for giving me the opportunity to speak here today. We all need to remember what "Tip" O'Neill stood for.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] a Member whose roots are from a similar place but who strayed from Boston, but who is forgiven.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, what is very obvious is that while "Tip" O'Neill passed away, the "Tip" O'Neill family is very much alive. We see it evidenced here in the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] and the Massachusetts delegation, and many other political figures around the country who "Tip" O'Neill baptized in politics, with the axiom that all politics is local.

What we also get in the seal of approval with the "Tip" O'Neill family is a variety of very capable staff people. We get folks downtown, we get Irish figures with many talents from not just the Northeast but here in Washington, DC. We get an extended family that takes care of us.

If "Tip" O'Neill put his arm around you, then that family always was with you, not just his wife, Millie, but his son, Kip. Mr. Speaker, it was Kip O'Neill that probably did the most important thing for me politically. That is, because of our friendship, he got his father, the Speaker, to campaign for me in New Mexico at a time when I had absolutely no chance of winning.

My first race I lost, but "Tip" O'Neill came to New Mexico. We made him ring doorbells. He was not pleased with that. When I was elected, I was with trepidation fearing "Tip" when he told the story that I made him ring doorbells and left him on a tarmac without a private plane, as I had promised. Both stories were embellished a little bit. Over the years they were embellished a little more.

However, when he put his arm around me when I was elected and sworn in, I knew that the O'Neill mantle of ap-

proval was there, and with that you got this enormous wealth of people and kindnesses, and entrees into this city.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOE MOAKLEY, and I want to thank the O'Neill family, especially Kip, and the extended political family that includes Andy Athy and many others, for their courtesies. "Tip" O'Neill lives on through them.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, before the very distinguished majority leader wraps up for us on behalf of the House, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ZELIFF].

□ 1410

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to just say a couple of words about a good friend, Tip. I did not serve here in this great body until 1990, so I did not have a chance to be here while Tip was Speaker of the House. But I certainly saw what he did for Boston and what he did for New England, and especially what he did for New Hampshire.

And I had the privilege 2 years ago to be out at Andrews Air Force Base at a congressional golf tournament. We had two Democratic lobbyists, and there was supposed to be a second Republican who did not show up. And Tip came on board and came up and said, "Bill, do you mind if I join you?" And I said, "I would be honored, Mr. Speaker." And he came on board. And he had on the end of his putter a little suction cup. And I did not know what the suction cup was until he got a couple of long putts, but some of them were 6 feet, some of them were 8 feet. And I knew I was supposed to be representing the Republican side of this thing. But I found out a different meaning for the phrase unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, and that old suction cup went to work. And I tell Members, about the 9th or 10th hole, I came up to him and we got to know each other pretty good. And I said, "Mr. Speaker, how's life treating you?" He put his arm around me and he said, "Billy, anytime the good Lord lets you open your eyes you are treated very, very well." We had a chance to talk about Millie and his family and politics, and everything is local, and politics is local, and toward the end he called to the photographer and he had a picture taken. And he put his arm around me and he said, "Some day you might be able to use this." And I just feel very honored that Tip spent that little bit of quality time with me as a Republican.

He was not plastic; he was very real. That probably is one of the most wonderful occasions I have had since I have been a Member of Congress, and I am proud to say that I had a little bit of time with him. And I put him right up on the top of my mantle of people that I want to strive to be like because I

think he is everything that we all should be about.

I thank the gentleman for letting me take this small part.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON].

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and appreciate this opportunity to say a final word of farewell to Speaker O'Neill.

My memory of him goes back many, many years. I first arrived here as a page in the last Republican Congress. I do not think there is anyone here on the floor who may even remember when that was. But it was in 1953, and Massachusetts was then very much in the limelight. The Speaker of the House, Joe Martin, was from Massachusetts, and the Democratic whip was then John McCormack, Sam Rayburn being the minority leader.

I do not remember a lot about Speaker O'Neill when he was a freshman Congressman. That was the year in which I was a freshman page. But over the years I became a staffer, and ultimately a Member. I can remember many, many things about him.

As a student of the House, I always loved it when he was in his story-telling mode and would talk about the great characters of the House. But I will always remember an act of personal kindness that he extended to me when I was a very, very freshman congressman. I think I had not been here more than 6 months, when one day I was sitting on the floor and the Speaker's page came to get me and said, "The Speaker would like to have a word with you." And I said, "My goodness, what have I done? Why should I be summoned by the Speaker?"

So I went to the Speaker's chair, and he said to me, "I just wanted to tell you I met your daughter the other day and what a charming girl she is." And it turned out that she worked as a waitress at a club where Speaker O'Neill liked to play golf. And she had introduced herself to him, and he had remembered that and took the time when he came back here to tell me about it.

Ever after, whenever I would see the Speaker in the lobby, or walking through the corridors around here, or wherever, I would say, "Hello, Mr. Speaker," and he would always say, "And how's your charming daughter?" He never forgot, for all of the years that intervened, he never forgot my charming daughter. And I will remember long and well his attention to such small details, which I am sure are a part of what made him the great Member of Congress, the great public servant, that he was.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO].

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the fact that Tip O'Neill was a man who knew where he stood. He knew what he believed in, and he voted his district.

He was a man who was rooted in his community of Cambridge, and a man who came from a strong family and a tradition of public service.

He was partisan without being rancorous. He was the kind of leader who actually appealed to every Member of this body during the 10 years he was Speaker and the many years he served before then.

He will be greatly missed not just by his wonderful family from his wife Millie, children Susan and Rosemary, Kip and Tommy and Michael, but all of us whom he made feel as if we were family. We were all his pals, his darlings.

He was the kind of man who rarely finds a home in public office, but when he does, makes a mark that will never be erased.

My wife Judy and I loved him and will miss him very much.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, to finish this well-deserved tribute, it is certainly appropriate that another great leader of the House of Representatives, the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] be yielded the balance of our time.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am very happy to be part of this event of paying our respects to such a great American who has left us in the last days. A number of us were involved in a mission and trip to Asia at the time of Speaker O'Neill's death, and we were not able to be at his funeral in Boston as we would have liked to have been. And so on behalf of all the Members who were unable to be there that day I want to rise today to pay our respects to this great American.

I came to the Congress in 1977, January, when Tip O'Neill became Speaker. I would simply say that he had an enormous influence not only on his constituents in Massachusetts and in his State, but he had an enormous influence on all of us who served with him in the House and on generations of people who met him and knew him here in the House of Representatives, and as my friend from Missouri just said, even pages who met him in their time here.

There were two kinds of values or ideas that he stood for that I will never forget. One was that he always told us, both Republicans and Democrats, but all of us as public servants that all of politics is local. He was famous for that phrase because it is such a true phrase. All of us understand that what we do here is interesting and important, but if it does not relate directly to what people see, feel and hear at home, it really is of no relevance to the

people who are our boss, our constituents. And that contribution of just that phrase and that sentiment, that idea I think is a very, very important thing in America's political life.

The second thing about him that I think is an everlasting influence was that he was a man of great compassion, a man of great caring, a man of great kindness, and really human love. There was not a person who served with him who did not feel that warm compassion. He was a friend of every Member that he ever served with.

I can still, as if it were yesterday, see him sitting in one of these chairs right over here where he would do office hours on the floor. He never refused to talk to anyone. He was always an open ear. He was always full of counsel and advice and good will, and for that everyone truly loved their relationship with him.

Finally, because of that human characteristic that he had of responding so warmly to his fellow colleagues, he had an ability that I think is very much needed in any legislative body, and certainly in this one, and that is the ability when the time comes as the leader that he was to listen to all of the fractious viewpoints, to hear everybody out, but then to say I have heard you all but this is what we are going to do, and then importantly to be able to get enough of us to come in behind him to do it, not always because we agreed with him, but because we liked him, we trusted him, and we trusted his leadership. We knew that he had given us a fair hearing and that he had made the best decision he could.

Harry Truman once said leadership is getting people to do things they do not want to do. Tip O'Neill was a leader because he had the human characteristic, the personality, and the character that all of us could respond to when we needed to, and therefore he was a magnificent leader of this institution and this Congress.

□ 1420

He will be missed by his family. He will be missed by his constituents. And he will be missed by everyone here who knew him.

He was a great American, a great Speaker, a great leader, and we will always remember the contribution and the human kindness and love that he brought to everything he did in his life.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Thomas "Tip" O'Neill. Without any doubt, Thomas "Tip" O'Neill will be written up in the history books as the one of the greatest Speakers we have ever known.

Tip O'Neill was elected by his colleagues to be their Speaker in 1976. It has always been my great personal pleasure to have been sworn in as a Member of the House in 1976, and to have begun my public service under his tutelage. I had much to learn about the

work of the People's House, and Tip O'Neill was a grand and excellent teacher.

He served as Speaker for a decade, retiring in 1986. But his public service to the people of Massachusetts and this Nation began in 1936—40 years before his term as Speaker began, and 50 years before he retired from office. Throughout this half-century and more, he was a man of the times. He was as attuned to the needs of his country when Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office as President, as he was when Ronald Reagan took office—and he never gave up his principles no matter who was in the White House. From Roosevelt to Reagan, Tip O'Neill never forgot, and always practiced, his deep belief that "all politics is local." While serving as a national leader in his own right as Speaker of the House, and in earlier leadership positions he held, he never for a minute forgot who sent him to Washington—the folks back home whom he loved and revered. He was devoted and dedicated to the needs of middle America.

There was one saying attributed to Tip O'Neill—one of literally hundreds of sayings attributed to Tip O'Neill—which I took as my own and have practiced ever since: If a constituent calls your Washington office and tells you of a problem he has with City Hall, don't tell him or her to call City Hall. You call City Hall yourself and take care of the problem.

He has been greatly missed since his retirement as we have gone about the busy schedule of the House of Representatives, but he has still been with us—still leading us, in absentia, by the example he set. He was always available to advise us if we asked, and often when we didn't. Since leaving office, he was surely available to us through the books he has written about his lifetime of public service, books which should be required reading by every person, young and old, who aspire to or who want to learn about public service, about compassion and caring, about the legislative process, about humankind, about true leadership.

And if you want to learn about how to be a faithful and loving husband and father while going about an entire lifetime of commitment to the Nation's needs, you have only to look at the life of Tip O'Neill. To his loving and caring wife, Millie, and to his beautiful children, we say thank you as well.

He was good and kind. He was tough and irascible, almost any human dynamic that can be assigned to man, can and should be assigned to Tip O'Neill, and it was this that made him a leader, and that made him a friend to all of us.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to take part in this tribute for our dear former Speaker, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, who died just as the new year began. That news was a sad ending to the holiday season for many of us. I would like to thank Chairman JOE MOAKLEY for reserving this time for us to honor Speaker O'Neill's memory.

I did not have the pleasure of serving here in the House under Speaker O'Neill, but I can say that I was able to benefit from his advice and counsel in the years that I knew him. We spent time together at many Massachusetts functions over the past 5 years and I was truly touched by the interest he took in me and my progress as a new Member of Congress.

Speaker O'Neill was well-known for his story-telling ability. I found that when he recounted an incident from his career or something that happened here on the Hill, there was always a lesson to be learned. His stories were warm and full of humanity, much like the man himself. I do not have many pictures up on the walls of my office, but one I treasure is Speaker O'Neill greeting me with big smile and a hug.

We hear so much today about what a chore politics has become. Elected officials are "disillusioned" and the public has "lost faith" are just two of the phrases we hear over and over. That was not the case with Tip O'Neill. He truly enjoyed the business of politics. There are many politicians who do not enjoy the day-to-day business of meeting people and dealing with their problems and concerns on a personal level. There was nothing Tip O'Neill enjoyed more than working his district and his neighborhood. He would ask people what was on their minds and delight in the give-and-take of political discussion, whether on the House Floor or in a corner coffee shop in North Cambridge. Perhaps only Hubert Humphrey of his generation enjoyed his work as much as Tip. As sad as the funeral was on January 10, there was also that feeling that we were celebrating 81 happy years of life. To truly enjoy one's work, and to also be a master at that career, is a rare combination. Tip O'Neill was the embodiment of that combination.

There is another lesson to be learned from the life of Tip O'Neill: He treated all people with the same respect. It did not matter if you were the head of state of a foreign country or simply a neighbor of his—he gave the same respect and interest that all men and women deserve. That is why so many people thought of him as a close friend. He genuinely cared about people and made it his business to do what he could to help those in need. Today we are celebrating a great American life in politics by noting the major accomplishment of Tip O'Neill's career. The history books will record his 50 years in public office and 10 years as Speaker of the House, but thousands of people will remember Tip because of the small things he did over the years: A kind word at a family funeral, help in finding a lost Government check, a phone call to congratulate a scholarship winner, getting a military case settled, a personal tour of the Capitol building. The list could go on and on. Tip O'Neill was a big man on the stage of American history, but it is through these little acts of kindness that we will best remember him.

People are saying that Tip O'Neill's passing is the end of an era. Perhaps that is correct, but I hope the new era has a place in it for the quality we closely associate with Speaker O'Neill: compassion. As long as we remember to keep compassion in politics, we will be honoring Tip O'Neill.

Mr. Speaker, again I thank Chairman MOAKLEY. I would also like to express my condolences to Millie O'Neill and all the members of the O'Neill family. "Mr. Speaker" will be greatly missed.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in fond memory of Tip O'Neill. With his passing, our Nation lost a great leader and this institution lost a large piece of its heart and soul. Ask most Americans who they think of when

they think of the U.S. Congress, and their answer still would likely be Speaker O'Neill. In so many ways, he embodied the best of Congress, and the best of the American people.

Speaker O'Neill's passionate commitment and dedication to the democratic process left an indelible mark on the lives of so many. He understood the importance of, believed in the ability of, and fought for a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Tip's energy was poured into improving the everyday lives of working Americans. He instinctively understood that the true and best role of Government is in helping those who need help. He never forgot those people. He never forgot his roots. And, he never forgot his friends.

I offer my warmest condolences and support to Millie and his family. Our lives were all improved by knowing Tip. We will long remember the humor, the warmth, the diplomacy and the fighting spirit of Tip O'Neill.

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great respect and admiration for Tip O'Neill and to join my colleagues in commemorating his service to the House of Representatives and our Nation. Speaker O'Neill's passing is a historic loss to this Nation and I offer my condolences and warm personal thoughts to the entire O'Neill family. The former Speaker's death was noted throughout our country. For the RECORD, I include a column from the January 16, 1994, issue of the Oregonian.

[From the Oregonian, Jan. 16, 1994]

IF WE COULD CALL ONE FINAL WITNESS

(By Steve Duin)

Tip O'Neill, a hefty argument against term limits, died before they went on trial last week in Seattle. The five-term speaker of the House reached his limit, at 81, in a Boston hospital on Jan. 6. Cancer knocked him down; a heart attack finished the job.

Rep. Mike Kopetski, D-Ore., was on one of the four planes that carried House members to O'Neill's funeral Mass in Cambridge. He was one of the lucky ones who slipped inside St. John the Evangelist, the small brick church where O'Neill was baptized, but Kopetski never got comfortable.

Bunched outside in the cold, Kopetski knew, were hundreds of mourners who had a better claim to his pew. They were constituents, and Tip O'Neill never shut his door to a constituent.

Joseph Dinneen once wrote that the burning ambition of an Irish kid was to get to work: "Then he could join the gang on the corner and live." In his 34 years in Congress, O'Neill never forgot the gang on Barry's Corner in North Cambridge, or their kids or their kin.

As John Gimigliano—John the Cobbler—told *The New York Times*, "He was my favorite friend. He invited me to Washington. He says, 'I got the red carpet here for you. When you come, you get to walk on it.'"

That a red carpet exists anywhere on Capitol Hill galls many term-limit fans; they'd like to jerk it out from under the tenured residents of Congress. Take Don McIntire, who didn't see the contradiction Thursday night in ripping O'Neill while sipping single-malt Scotch.

"Tip O'Neill is an excellent argument for term limits," said McIntire, a property-tax-limit gladiator in Oregon. "No one more than Tip O'Neill typified the imperial Congress. The best argument for term limits is the Congress and its sorry history."

Those fighting words would earn McIntire a bloody nose on Barry's Corner, but they are popular sentiments at McCormick & Schmick's. O'Neill didn't seem all that imperial to the bricklayers and cab drivers on the bar stools in Cambridge. They knew him too well; he came home too often.

McIntire has a general aversion to political candidates. "What's gone wrong," he said, "is that we have governments where candidates make a difference. We should have a system where it doesn't matter which ding-dong gets into power because they can't hurt you."

Then there's Sherry Bockwinkel, who headed the campaign for term limits in Washington, the passage of which House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., is challenging in a Seattle federal court.

Bockwinkel's rage was originally directed at her congressman, Norm Dicks, a Democrat who's been locked on the Hill for 17 years. She thought he was a lousy environmentalist, a warmonger and a victim of his own arrogance.

On more than one occasion, the voters disagreed. So Bockwinkel campaigned for term limits. "We want regular people in Congress, not elitists," she said. "We left England because we didn't want a dynastic ruling class. We're being ruled by the very people we had a revolution over."

The revolution is still on, and members of Oregon's delegation are on different sides. Rep. Elizabeth Furse, one of the 110 new members to Congress in 1993, believes terms limits are the only way to dismantle a seniority system that holds back women and minorities.

Rep. Peter DeFazio has his own term-limit bill, although he noted, "We don't have a problem in Oregon. We automatically limit people. We've thrown out Wayne Morse, Al Ullman and Denny Smith. Oregon is very adept at rejecting people."

That penchant for rejection gained Kopetski a seat in Congress, but—even as he exits—he rejects term limits.

"I don't think people understand what they're doing," he said. "They're giving more power to lobbyists, congressional staff and federal agencies. You can't control the staff, or the lobbyists, or the bureaucrats. You only have a direct say on your legislator."

Tip O'Neill believed that if long-term commitments were a vital part of a marriage, they were a positive aspect to his relationship with the friends he left behind on Barry's Corner.

"I used to be for term limits," said Jim Peterson, a longtime family friend and one of the pallbearers at O'Neill's funeral, "but I jumped over the fence. He asked, 'Do you want to get rid of the farmer, the doctor, the teacher as soon as they've gotten up to speed? It doesn't make any sense.'"

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the true giants in American history, the late Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill.

There is no one who I admired more throughout my political career than Tip O'Neill. He embodied everything that was good about politics and public service. Tip had a sense of right and wrong, and an understanding of politics, like no one I have ever known.

I was very fortunate to have gotten to know Tip O'Neill during my first term in office, when he was serving as majority leader. I learned so much from him.

His years in Government gave him the perspective, and the political instincts, which en-

abled him to see way beyond what most others saw occurring in the political arena. That is what made him so effective as a leader.

As a person, he was a one-of-a-kind. On the outside, he was big, gruff, and intimidating, but on the inside, he was a sweetheart of a guy. He took a personal interest in everyone's problems, from his constituents at home to his colleagues in the House. Tip made you feel special for he talked just to you. It was this enormous generosity which really defined Tip as a person, and endeared him to everyone he knew.

I will never forget the years he came into southern New Jersey to campaign with me. Tip knew that I represented a largely Republican district, and that most of my supporters were business people and others who were generally more conservative than him. As a result, he was always unsure what to say. I always told him, just be yourself.

Invariably, it would take Tip all of 5 minutes before he had the audience wrapped around his finger. He would start by pleading guilty to being a liberal and a big spender. Then once the audience got over the shock, he would explain to them what he meant: That he believed in spending more money on education, Social Security, cancer research, wastewater treatment, and so many other programs that are important to people, and which improve the quality of life in our country.

By the time he was finished, people would be lined up to shake his hand and tell him how much they appreciated him.

That is the Tip O'Neill that I knew: A man who was generous, funny, true to his beliefs and blessed with the natural instincts and attributes of a great leader.

There will never be another Tip O'Neill. His loss was a great one for our country, but his legacy will always live on. I am grateful that I had the opportunity to get to know and work with this truly wonderful man.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sadness that I come before you to honor a man who was a great leader of this illustrious body, my former colleague and friend, the late great Representative from Massachusetts, and former Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill.

The man we called "Tip," who died on January 5 of this year, was quite simply one of the most remarkable men I have ever known in public life.

He was a man who made a difference in our world simply by being one who never lost the common touch. In a career field where we call ourselves "Representatives," and where egos sometimes grow larger than the districts we represent, the common touch is essential. Tip knew it, and that is why he embodied all that is good in politics.

In fact, his style was coined in a phrase that will perhaps be his legacy: "All Politics is Local." It is the best one line instruction manual for public servants I can think of. And I'm sure in time there will be a place for Tip in "Bartlett's Quotations."

I am also quite honored to have played a role in one of the few key moments in Tip's life when he departed from his dictum.

I was still a relative newcomer in the House, and had planned a district fundraiser with Tip as my honored guest. On that day, Tip found

out Carl Albert announced plans to retire. Tip believed he had a real chance to become Speaker and was ready to announce his plans right there. The news gave me an opportunity to assist in arranging his press conference. But it also enabled me to be the first member to publicly declare my support for Tip.

Of course, Tip was making his announcement not in Cambridge, MA, but in San Jose, CA, the district which I represent. Tip probably would have preferred to make the announcement at home, but I'll never forget the boost it gave me that day.

What Tip did for me was certainly not out of character. He was always helping when he could.

In fact, though he became one of the most powerful men in this country, he never forgot the people who needed his backing the most, the working people of America, and especially Cambridge, MA.

Tip O'Neill was always the fighter. Always the man who would stand up and make us remember the common man. Little wonder then, that Tip O'Neill has been eulogized as one of the last of the Great Liberals, a Democrat whose policies reflected the Roosevelt-era's New Deal.

With Tip, the New Deal never got old. And believe me, when Ronald Reagan was President the New Deal was practically considered ancient history.

But as the leader of the Democrats, Tip stood his ground on principle, and fought for the common good. He never let go of the idea that government and politics had a necessary and important role in the lives of all citizens; rich and poor, native born or immigrant, Tip O'Neill understood that government could not be indifferent to the people.

To paraphrase an old corporate slogan, Tip O'Neill believed with a passion the idea of "better living through government and politics." He dedicated his own life to that belief, and made us never forget that "All politics is local." As he passes on, the memory of his exemplary life shall keep that ideal alive.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my long-time friend and very outstanding former colleague, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill.

Tip and I served together for many years in the House Democratic Whip Organization and I supported him for majority leader and Speaker. I always enjoyed his friendship and I miss him very much. As you know, Tip had thousands of friends, but he always made you feel like you were a close friend and very important to him.

Tip O'Neill was a true man of the people. He loved people and people loved him. He was particularly close to those he represented in his district in Massachusetts. My wife Lou and I once went to a restaurant in Boston that Tip had recommended. When I told the waiter that Tip O'Neill had sent us, the manager came out to meet us. They showered us with attention because we were Tip's friends. They just couldn't do enough for us. I'll never forget that.

Tip O'Neill was a master at sizing people up and understanding what they were capable of. I think this insight contributed a great deal to his success in politics. He was equally at home with heads of state and with the man on

the street. He did a great job when it came to dealing with dignitaries and he rubbed shoulders with the most important people in the world. But, to Tip, the most important people in the world—besides his family members—were average Americans. He really cared about them.

One of my young constituents who uses crutches to walk tells a story about meeting Tip O'Neill one day at the U.S. Capitol. Tip came up behind my friend and asked him if he needed any help getting up the steps. He didn't just walk on past as many people would have done. He walked down the hall with my constituent and they talked about some of the topics of the day. This chance encounter made a lasting impression on that young man from my district. He realized that Tip O'Neill saw him as a person.

We all have so many stories about Tip O'Neill—telling them all would take many hours and fill many volumes. He was simply larger than life and we loved him for it.

Suffice it to say that Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill did an outstanding job representing his district and an outstanding job representing our Nation.

He was a great ambassador and above all, a great American. Our lives are better for having known him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINK). The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m. tonight to a joint session of the two Houses.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H.

Con. Res. 197) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 197

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 25, 1994, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement. After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, January 26, 1994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There is no objection.

PERMISSION TO ENTERTAIN MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES ON TOMORROW FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 323

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order tomorrow, Wednesday, January 26, 1994, for the Speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and adopt House Resolution 323, relating to the treatment of Hugo Princz, a United States citizen, by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, January 26, 1994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1994, TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1994

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 198) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 198

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Wednesday, January 26, 1994, it stand adjourned until noon on Tuesday, February 1, 1994.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule 1, the Speaker pro tempore signed the following enrolled bill on Monday, November 29, 1993:

H.R. 1025. To provide for a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, and for the establishment of a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearms dealers before the transfer of any firearm.

And the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions on Wednesday, December 1, 1993:

H.R. 486. To provide for the addition of the Truman farm home to the Harry S. Truman national historic site in the State of Missouri.

H.R. 1237. To establish procedures for national criminal background checks for child care providers.

H.R. 1944. To provide for additional development at war in the Pacific National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2150. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2535. To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide additional authority for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide health care for veterans of the Persian Gulf War.

H.R. 2840. To amend title 17, United States Code, to establish copyright arbitration royalty panels to replace the copyright royalty tribunal, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3000. For reform in emerging new democracies and support and health for im-

proved partnership with Russia, Ukraine, and other New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

H.R. 3216. To amend the comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 to control the diversion of certain chemicals used in the illicit production of controlled substances such as methcathinone and methamphetamine, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3321. To provide increased flexibility to States in carrying out the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

H.R. 3450. To implement the North American Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 3514. To clarify the regulatory oversight exercised by the Rural Electrification Administration with respect to certain electric borrowers.

H.R. 3616. To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, Americans who have been prisoners of war, the Vietnam veterans memorial on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the memorial, and the women in military service for America memorial, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 272. Designating December 15, 1993, as "National Firefighters Day."

H.J. Res. 300. Providing for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Third Congress.

S. 422. To extend and revise rulemaking authority with respect to Government securities under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes.

S. 644. Making a technical amendment of the Clayton Act.

S. 994. To authorize the reestablishment of a fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens promotion and consumer information program for the benefit of the floricultural industry and other persons, and for other purposes.

S. 1507. To make certain technical and conforming amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965.

S. 1732. To extend arbitration under the provisions of chapter 44 of title 28, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 1764. To provide for the extension of certain authority for the marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court police.

S. 1769. To make a technical correction, and for other purposes.

S. 1777. To extend the suspended implementation of certain requirements of the Food Stamp Program on Indian reservations, to suspend certain eligibility requirements for the participation of retail food stores in the Food Stamp Program, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 154. Designating January 16, 1994, as "Religious Freedom Day."

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S BUSINESS COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BOB MICHEL, Republican leader:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC., November 24, 1993.
Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 403(a)(3) of Public Law 100-533, I hereby appoint the following individual to serve as a member on the National Women's Business Council:

Ms. Marilu Meyer of Chicago, Illinois.
Sincerely,

BOB MICHEL,
Republican Leader.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON.
FRANK PALLONE, JR., MEMBER
OF CONGRESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable FRANK PALLONE, Jr., Member of Congress:

DECEMBER 4, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, 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 by the Superior Court of New Jersey in connection with a civil case.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will determine if compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Member of Congress.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE DI-
RECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Leonard P. Wishart III, Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 23, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that the Office of Finance has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE DI-
RECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Leonard P. Wishart III, Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 4, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a member of the staff of the Office of Finance has been served with a

subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE DI-
RECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Leonard P. Wishart III, Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 4, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my office has been served with a subpoena for employment and salary records of a House employee. The subpoena was issued by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois in connection with a civil case on a personal injury claim.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE DI-
RECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Leonard P. Wishart III, Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, 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 the Office of Finance has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE DI-
RECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Leonard P. Wishart III,

Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 12, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, 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 the Office of Finance has been served with a subpoena issued by the Circuit Court for the State of Maryland.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,
Director.

**THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE
UNION ADDRESS**

(Mr. ZELIFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, tonight the President will give the State of the Union Message.

The American people have learned that it is not what the President says tonight but what he does afterward to follow up that counts.

I am sure we will hear wonderful words emphasizing how tough the President will be on crime, how concerned he is about health care, and how he wants to reform the welfare system. We must, however, not focus on the President's words, but we must focus on the results.

The facts are that the President has not filed a welfare bill. There are no specifics, and the welfare bill will not be funded in this coming budget message.

When it comes to being tough on crime, we must see if the President can deliver the liberals in this House to support his rhetoric. The facts are that the President has not filed a crime bill either, and it will be interesting to see how much money is committed in his budget to fight not only welfare but crime.

Finally, when it comes to health care, I predict that the President, in his budget, will not fully fund his own program. That is why he is pushing for health care to be funded off-budget, fiscally irresponsible, in my judgment.

Words are nice, Mr. Speaker, but it is actions that count. Welfare, crime, health care, the devil is in the details; we need to hold the President's feet to the fire and hold him accountable for the results.

WELCOME BACK, COLLEAGUES

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome back all of our colleagues to

Washington, DC, my hometown, and, for all practical purposes until the end of this session, yours.

As you found when you went home, residence is not all we have in common; fear and spread of crime have eclipsed other issues with 9 out of 10 Americans feeling it is worse than it was a year ago.

There is, thus, a clearer kinship across all party and district boundaries on this issue that has needlessly polarized us.

The floor of the House has been a place to chastise this city as if crime were patented and put in a bottle labeled "District of Columbia."

But, Mr. Speaker, the national crime genie has long been out of the bottle. Back home you discovered new magazine titles like "Rural Crime Alert" and new-found watch programs like Cities Neighborhood Watch groups. The crime menace has shown its brutal side well beyond this city's borders.

Let our show of force be a balanced crime bill that catches crime both coming and going.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST YEAR: TOO MANY BITTER THINGS TO SWALLOW

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, tonight when the President gives his State of the Union Address, you can expect that he will put a positive spin on his first year in office. But let us not kid ourselves; the President's first year in office has not been all rosy, especially for the middle class.

Here is a quick review: His promise to give the middle class a tax cut was quickly abandoned.

His economic package is a rerun of taxes and spending.

Too many of his foreign policy initiatives have been an unmitigated disaster.

His welfare reform plan is nonexistent.

Indeed, the whereabouts of his crime plan is a mystery which even Sherlock Holmes could not solve.

His health care reform bill is the wrong prescription for the wrong diagnosis.

The President is very good at adding a spoonful of sugar and making lemonade out of old lemons. But his first year in office has been full of lemons for the middle-class taxpayer—and even his lemonade—despite its sugary rhetoric—is a bitter thing for the taxpayers to swallow.

SIXTY PERCENT APPROVE PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EFFORTS

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the reason for so much partisan belly-aching on the other side is simple: President Clinton's approval rating is a healthy 60 percent because the public believes he is trying to address the Nation's problems.

And the reason why the perception of the Congress is at an all-time low is because the public thinks that all we do is fight and fail to get things done. And if we want to be reelected, we won't need term limits if we continue this bickering.

Do we go first on health care, or crime, or welfare reform? Who cares as long as we get the job done?

We are ready to pass a significant crime bill soon with tough sentencing and prevention. Let us put that on a fast track and let us get a good start on welfare reform. But let us be realistic and recognize that a good health care plan should be our top goal this year.

If we do our job right on health care reform, we will be rewarded at the polls.

BEWARE OF GIFTS BEARING LEAKS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as the American people prepare to watch the State of the Union Address this evening, we ought to warn them of gifts bearing leaks. Many, many people view the health care proposal of the President as a gigantic gift, yet more and more is being leaked out about how that really affects the American people.

Who will pay for it? How will it be paid? What new massive taxes will have to be proposed? Will there be a re-entention of the private doctor/patient relationship? Will there be rationing of health care? Will hospitals be able to perform the surgical remedies that are required? What in the world will this gift really bear for the American people?

Some will view the crime proposal as a gift to the American people, the gift of security. Yet if history repeats itself, the President's colleagues and the important committees in the House and in the Senate will wreak havoc with any crime bill and tilt the whole thing toward the criminal.

We have been trying for a generation to be tougher on criminals, yet our opponents on the other side of the aisle make it easier for criminals. What kind of a gift of security would that be?

HERE TO STAY

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, the word out of Dallas-Fort Worth was "The Boyz are Back." After Sunday's victory over the San Francisco 49'ers, we know that the Cowboys are "Here to Stay."

In recent years, Super Bowl champions have come and gone. In fact, many teams have struggled to even make the playoffs the year after they win the Super Bowl. With a tougher schedule, injuries, and complacency to overcome, defending champions have often folded.

However, the Dallas Cowboys showed what they were made of this season. They overcame all of these obstacles and more to return to the Super Bowl and defend their title. At the beginning of the season, with Emmitt Smith out because of a contract dispute, the team was 0-2 and sports writers across the country were having a field day with the demise of yet another defending champion.

Undaunted by the challenge and with Emmitt Smith back in the lineup, the Cowboys quickly sent notice to the rest of the league that they were not going to fold by winning 7 straight games and 14 of their next 16. They accomplished this despite injuries to Pro-Bowlers Troy Aikman, Emmitt Smith, Mark Stepnoski, and Ken Norton. The Cowboys have shown the character of a true champion this season and we in the Dallas-Fort Worth area are very proud to call them "Our Team."

JACKSONVILLE'S JAGUARS ARE ON THE PROWL

(Mrs. FOWLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, on November 30, 1993, Jacksonville, FL, was declared the final winner in the hotly contested race to become a National Football League expansion city. Due to the heroic efforts of "Touchdown Jacksonville," Wayne Weaver, Tom Petway, and the entire community, Jacksonville—against great odds—broke away from the competition and crossed the finish line victorious.

In choosing our city, the NFL officially recognized northeast Florida as part of a vital and expanding area, with a promising future. They also recognized the appetite for football in the home of the Gatorbowl, and their faith was not misplaced. Jaguars ticket sales took off like a rocket, leading to sell-out status within 40 days of the announcement—with 70,000 tickets sold for each of the next 3 years.

I am proud of our city, and I have no doubt that our new team will mirror the determination and enthusiasm of their fans. I am also confident that their opponents will soon learn what

those of us in northeast Florida already know—the Jaguars are on the prowl.

MINNESOTANS BRAVE COLD FOR TOWN MEETINGS

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

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, my constituents last week gave me a clear message to pass on to all of you.

At three town meetings during the week temperatures plunged to 35 degrees below zero, over 250 people turned out to express their concerns. They want us to take off our Republican hats, take off our Democrat hats, roll up our sleeves, and work together in a pragmatic, bipartisan way to pass a crime bill and reform health care and welfare.

The message they sent is clear. They want less rhetoric and more serious action from the Clinton administration and Congress.

They want action now on a comprehensive anticrime bill. My suburban district in Minnesota has had 12 murders since last July. My constituents want more cops, tough measures against violent offenders, more prisons to ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences, and better drug treatment and prevention programs.

They want action now to reform our broken welfare system. They're tired of spending billions on a system that breeds dependency and hopelessness.

They want action now to reduce health care costs without destroying the best health care system in the world. My constituents know that the Clinton plan is a bureaucratic monster that will restrict consumer choice, kill jobs, and add to our massive budget deficit.

Mr. Speaker, let us listen to our constituents. Let us do it now—and do it right.

□ 1440

FIGHTING FIRE WITH GASOLINE

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the principle reasons the President has said we need health care reform is because of its effects on the deficit.

But the Clinton health plan will have an explosive effect on our deficit. According to a Joint Economic Committee study, the annual Federal deficit will increase by \$426 billion per year by the year 2000.

This is like fighting fire with gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, there are some problems with our health care system. But the Clinton Government-run health plan will not cure those problems.

Hiring more bureaucrats, building more Government structures, creating more Government positions, will not improve our health care delivery system.

And increasing our deficit by \$426 billion a year will not solve our budget crisis.

I urge my colleagues to think twice about the Clinton health care reform plan. Fighting fire with gasoline will never put out the fire.

A RERUN OF THE HOLOCAUST IN BOSNIA

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, during the just completed winter session break, I made my third trip to the former Yugoslavia, this time visiting the war-ravaged city under siege, Mostar, located in southern Bosnia about 50 miles from the Croatian border.

Each time I go there I come away thinking that things can get no worse. But they can and they have. Senseless killing and inhumane acts are the order of the day. The weekend report from Sarajevo in the Washington Post detailing the senseless mortaring, killing, and maiming of little kids out for a sleigh ride isn't, unfortunately, a low point in this end-of-the-century holocaust, it's business as usual.

Mostar was little different. Divided by the Neretva River, east Mostar is home mostly to Bosnian Moslems while Bosnian Croats hold the western half of the city. Serb gunners inhabit the hills and ridges to the east where artillery and mortars rain down on the city. East and West Mostar trade artillery, cannon, and sniper fire. As a result, the city resembles a bombed-out town from a World War II movie. The buildings remaining standing are largely shells and the people have moved underground, living in unheated, unlighted, and certainly unventilated cellars, seeking whatever safety from the shelling they can. There are mostly women, children, and the elderly there. Younger men are in the army there and elsewhere. Fighting.

Conditions are awful. Just awful. Only untreated riverwater to drink and that has to be gotten under cover of darkness. Virtually no diesel oil for heating or even generating electrical power at the converted and mostly shelled-out hospital. Operations by candlelight, 1,000 surgeries since this nightmare began on May 9, 1993. Can't stay in the hospital to recover. Need the all-too-few beds for the next batch of shelling victims which will surely follow.

At a time when the Holocaust Museum at 14th and Independence Avenue here in town attracts millions trying to understand how this tragedy of

World War II could have happened and when the movie "Schindler's List" is so popular dealing with this nightmare, how can we sit idly by and watch a 1990's rerun of the same tragedy.

Years ago, there was a woman named Kitty Genovese who was brutally attacked in the streets of New York City. Many passers-by heard her screams but no one came to her aid or even called the police. She died as a result of the attack. Bosnia today, is an international Kitty Genovese case and the nations of the world are listening to the screams and doing little to help.

We, and other free nations, must now engage and somehow bring this terrorism to a halt.

STOP SWEEPING WHITEWATER UNDER THE RUG

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, as the Congress begins the new session it is disturbing to read in the front page of the newspaper that people's opinion of the Congress is at an all-time low. The savings and loan crisis is just one of the issues that has eroded public trust and confidence in Congress. That is only one of the compelling reasons for Congress to exercise its obligation to have congressional legislative oversight hearings, and that is why congressional leaders must stop sweeping the Whitewater scandal under the rug.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and its oversight subcommittee must hold hearings on Whitewater. After all, Madison Guarantee Savings and Loan cost the American taxpayers over \$50 million. I have asked both the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs chairman and subcommittee oversight chairman to hold hearings, but to no avail. I ask them again to stop ignoring this problem, and to stop this coverup, and have Congress perform its obligations to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs is AWOL. It is time to find a chairman and to hold hearings to let the American people truly know what happened in Whitewater.

KICKING OFF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 103D CONGRESS

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

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and Members, today, as we kick off the second session of the 103d Congress, we all return after a fairly lengthy recess, and for me, after spending almost all the last 2 months crisscrossing my district, talking with various groups

and individual constituents, I believe that, while people have appreciated the flurry of activity that came about at the end of the last session and the many bills and important measures that did pass, they are calling for more comprehensive and swift action on a wide array of very important priorities for this Nation, from welfare reform to crime control measures, to health care reform, to economic development, to making further progress on deficit reduction, and it is my hope that we can keep and continue that bipartisan spirit that we ended the last session on, to move forward with adopting this agenda with that sense of urgency that is all across Wisconsin and, I believe, the rest of the byways of this Nation which has to be brought to the Halls of Congress.

So, Mr. President, we welcome you tonight. We hope to have you kick off this very vitally important session, and hopefully we can work together to achieve the people's agenda.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL). The Chair will advise the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARCA] that he should address the Chair in his remarks.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REDUCE WELFARE FRAUD

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

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's welfare programs were created to provide assistance to the truly needy. Yet, it is generally agreed that the system has gone sour and is tainted with fraud and abuse, which not only raises taxpayer costs, but undermines this basic purpose.

Today, I introduced a bill to help reduce fraud and save millions of dollars in the AFDC Program. My bill calls upon the Secretary of HHS to conduct a feasibility study on the use of biometric technology as a means to validate the identities of AFDC recipients.

According to recently published reports, New York State could save \$46 million a year by expanding its experimental two-county finger-imaging program that has been running for 15 months and saved the State nearly \$700,000. Governor Cuomo has called for the expansion of this project.

Los Angeles County has been running a similar demonstration program since 1991, which is expected to save \$20 million over 5 years.

If the savings suggested by these examples are even in the ballpark, then we should not waste any time in moving this idea forward as an important component of welfare reform.

Reducing welfare fraud will cut costs and ensure that this assistance goes to those who honestly need help, not those who cheat the system and the taxpayers.

REESTABLISHING FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN THIS COUNTRY

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, William Raspberry, the syndicated columnist, has written some very fine columns in the last few days about governmental policy toward religion.

Mr. Raspberry said, "It is a species of intolerance to require the religious to make a secret of their beliefs."

In a Christmas column, he wrote this:

Unfortunately the ACLU also opposes the moment of silence substitute for school prayer. Why? After all, the constitutional requirement is that the government not establish religion, not that it root out religion.

Or to put it another way, our Founding Fathers came here in large part to get freedom of religion, not freedom from religion.

In my home county this past spring, they would not even allow non-denominational prayers at high school graduations.

In a column printed around the country today, Mr. Raspberry quotes Kevin Hasson, founder of the Beckett Fund, as saying this about the men who wrote the first amendment:

They wouldn't have dreamed they were banning Christmas trees or the ability of people to pray in legislatures or to offer simple invocations at high school graduations.

Mr. Raspberry asked this pointed question.

Is it not just possible that anti-religious bias masquerading as religious neutrality is costing more than we have been willing to acknowledge?

We need government neutrality toward religion—not government hostility toward religion.

We need to reestablish freedom of religion in this Nation.

WORDS VERSUS ACTIONS

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before we hear the President's State of the Union Address, we should remember the last one.

Last year the President promised America a middle-class tax cut.

He delivered the largest tax increase in America's history.

Last year the President promised an end of welfare as we know it.

He delivered an end to the discussion of welfare before we knew it.

Last Year the President promised health care reform.

What he delivered were condom commercials.

If you compare this President's words and his actions, words won time and time and time again.

Tonight the President will come here again. And again he will promise, this time about crime.

But the test of his performance is not in his delivery tonight, but in his delivery tomorrow.

If the last year was any indication, then America will be returning to President Clinton's rice cake approach to policy: you will find yourself full when he is finished, but hungry before you are home.

ATTACK CRIME AND REFORM WELFARE

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, we prepare to begin the second session of the 103d Congress, we, in this House, should commit ourselves to passing legislation to attack the plague of crime afflicting this Nation and fundamentally reform our welfare system.

Failure to address these key issues will undermine any efforts we undertake to strengthen our economy or address our social problems. A system that allows criminals to ply their trade in our cities, or lets individuals live better on welfare than work, destroys any message we can send on values or opportunity.

For many years, well-intentioned men and women in this House have opposed welfare reform and tougher crime laws because they believed we must address the so-called root causes of poverty first.

Well, today, I think it is clear that the failures of the criminal justice and welfare systems are some of the greatest root causes of poverty in America today.

The material welfare of the average poor American is better than an average American knew 30 years ago. Yet their quality of life, and more generally all our lives, are worse, because of crime and the disintegration of the family.

The time has come to address these issues.

□ 1450

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that previous to any other special order entered into, Mr. GINGRICH of Georgia may be permitted to address the House for 60 minutes every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of 1994, the second session of the 103d Congress.

Further, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York

[Mr. SOLOMON] be permitted a 60-minute special order for every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of 1994, the second session of the 103d Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL). Without objection, so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GEKAS. Further, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today following legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered into, the following Members may be permitted, to address the House, revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material:

Mrs. BENTLEY, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in January and February for 60 minutes each;

Mr. BOEHNER, in February, on the 1st, 3d, 8th, 9th, 22d, and 23d; in March, on the 1st, 2d, 8th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 22d, and 23d; in April, on the 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 27th; in May, on the 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th; in June, on the 8th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 22d, 28th, and 29th; in July, on the 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 27th; in August, on the 2d, 3d, 9th, and 10th; in September, on the 7th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 21st, 27th, and 28th; and in October, on the 4th and the 5th, for 60 minutes each.

Mr. Speaker, we might note that he skipped my birthday on all of these days.

Mr. MCINNIS, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of 1994, for 60 minutes each;

Mr. TALENT, on February 7th, 8th, and 9th, for 60 minutes each;

Mr. KOLBE, on February 1st, 8th, and 22d; and in March, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d, for 60 minutes each;

And Mr. GEKAS today—and this is a surprise—5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has heard an objection to the request.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I object to the request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas please take the microphone?

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

Mr. GEKAS. I do not have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I say to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that he was reading rather hurriedly. I am interested in two unanimous request consents that you put forward and whether they were

as I heard. I do not object to the litany that the gentleman made in July and all that. I understood the gentleman to make an unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia—and I believe he used the words, "notwithstanding any other requests"—be put ahead of any other Member requesting special orders.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the actual language is "unanimous consent that previous to any other special orders entered into," meaning, according to my interpretation, that he would be first on the list.

Mr. WASHINGTON. That is what I objected to.

Mr. GEKAS. That was already agreed to.

Mr. WASHINGTON. It was not agreed to by me. If that was the unanimous consent request, then the Member standing from Texas objects.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I submit that there was no objection. I asked unanimous consent, there was no objection, and I asked the Speaker to so rule.

Mr. WASHINGTON. In that case then, the gentleman is making a needless motion. But if you were to make your motion and it had any validity and if it requires unanimous consent, then an objection is heard.

Mr. GEKAS. The question is whether the gentleman's objection was timely or not.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Yes, and while you were talking, I went down and asked.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Texas and all Members that the first unanimous consent requests of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were granted.

Mr. WASHINGTON. When? Before I arrived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. WASHINGTON. The gentleman never stopped reading, Mr. Speaker. There was never a question put so there would be an objection. The question was not put while I was present in the Chamber after the gentleman started reading. He went from one unanimous consent request to another. The first was on behalf of Mr. GINGRICH, and he made another on behalf of Mr. SOLOMON. He went on to Mr. SOLOMON, and he named specific dates in February, March, and July, and I do not question any of those. But I object to a unanimous consent request from any Democrat or Republican who would presume himself to be put ahead of every other Member of Congress merely by making a request at this time. If I walk over here and I go through whatever is necessary to make my request to get some time here on the floor, I should be able to do that. We are elected by the same number of people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands, and the Chair will

make a statement. The Chair understands the concerns of the gentleman from Texas. However, the requests of the gentleman were made in three groupings, and the first two groupings were approved by unanimous consent. He was reading the third grouping when the gentleman from Texas objected.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Please note my exception, Mr. Speaker. I think the RECORD will reflect that there was no pause. The question should be properly put by the Speaker, "Is there objection?" That question was not put. Had he put it, I would have objected, and at the first opportunity when the question was put, I did object. The RECORD will state that, whether you agree to it or not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair believes that he did put those questions to the House earlier on the first two requests of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and there was no objection heard at that time.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Would the Chair refer to some document other than his memory for the purpose of seeing whether he put the question? I respectfully ask the Chair to do so. I ask the Chair to consult the keeper of the RECORD. The Chair did not put the question.

I am going to make the same objection, whether they are Democrats or Republicans. A Member has to come to the well and make his request like everybody else.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does state that he does recall in the second grouping asking if there was objection and stating, "without objection," and then those groupings that had already been read were approved as requested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The Chair specifically recalls stating, "without objection, the requests are granted." There was no objection heard on the floor at that time.

Mr. WASHINGTON. The Chair is stating that he recalls that with respect to the ones specifically asked for, the ones to which I have an objection, that he put the question here on the floor?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Please note my exception.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's statement will appear in the RECORD.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I want to say that in case the Chair is wrong, please note my objection, so if the Chair is incorrect and he did not put the question, then the question is back before whomever is in the chair, and at that time, if it requires unanimous consent, please note that the objection was timely noted on the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's statement will appear in the RECORD.

□ 1500

SSI ABUSE MUST STOP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RA-HALL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to bring to the attention of the Speaker of the House, and the American people, a serious flaw in our SSI, our disability payments. The taxpayers are subsidizing, and I repeat, the taxpayers of our country are subsidizing drug addicts and alcohol abuse addicts through the SSI Program, unwittingly. We are fostering their habits and keeping them in their habits.

How is this happening? It appears we have learned from those who administer the law in this field that under one of the titles of the Social Security System, a person who, as a worker is deemed to be disabled and goes on SSI because of his drug addiction, can stay on that for life and receive SSI benefits for life without any treatment, while another section of the Social Security program calls for benefits for drug addicts if they receive treatment, and treatment is made a condition of receiving the benefits of SSI.

But both of them are failing. Why? Well, on the one hand, as I just explained, a drug addict can go for life receiving additional moneys from the taxpayers, and he can further his habit and remain a burden on society, never once having to seek treatment.

On the other hand, another flaw has occurred. The individual on SSI, who has to have treatment as part of the conditions, avoids that treatment in several different ways. Why? Because the law calls for a representative payee to be the recipient of the moneys for that drug addict who is supposed to be getting treatment. But the recipient can be the individual's brother, his bartender, his best friend, anybody who can be named as representative payee. And what happens is that that representative payee really turns over the money to that same addict who can go without treatment again and the system.

We fail in two regards there: We fail to provide treatment for the addict who really needs it; and second, we see a waste of taxpayers' money in subsidizing a habit of alcohol or addition to drugs.

My proposal, which will be forthcoming before the Chamber and for which I request cosponsorship, is always follows. Perhaps we can do it through a change of regulations, but if not, through a statute that will do the following:

No. 1, it will make it definitely a condition of payment of SSI benefits for drug addiction under either title, a condition of that benefit will be attendance at, and receipt of, treatment at a treatment center, No. 1.

No. 2, this new set of guidelines will have it solidly stated that a representative payee no longer can be an individual designated by the drug addict or the person who is going to receive the benefits, but it will have to be some facility, some entity that offers drug treatment and gives that very same treatment that is a condition of the receipt of the benefits in the first place.

In that way, we will do those two things that the law is intended to do. We will be providing treatment for those who need it so that they can get off the drug addiction in the first place and become a hard-working law-abiding citizen, while at the same time we preserve the status of the law in providing for representative's payees to be the institution that will be rendering the treatment.

I hope to prepare such legislation very quickly. But in the meantime, I am going to ask the Social Security Administration to verify the loopholes that we have found and to offer suggestions on how we can quickly close them.

OVERHAUL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM NEEDED

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

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, before my election to the House of Representatives in 1985, I served for two terms, 8 years, as the district attorney for the Eighth Judicial District in Texas.

During that 8-year period of time, I had an up close and personal look at violent crime, who commits violent crime, and, at least in Texas, how prosecution and punishment worked.

I will say that during that period of time, in fact, when I left my duties as district attorney, the Texas law at the time was that criminals who were sentenced to prison would be in all cases eligible for parole when they had served one-third of their sentence.

The incredible thing was that in Texas at that same time, each of those criminals convicted and serving time in prison could get 3 days credit for each day they served. So, in effect, in 1984 and 1985 and 1986, criminals in Texas serving time in the Texas Department of Corrections would be eligible for parole when they had served one-ninth of their sentence.

Now, Texas has changed that law in recent years, and under new statutes passed in my home State, now violent criminals and repeat offenders have to serve a much larger percentage of their time.

□ 1510

And guess what? The violent crime rate in Texas has dropped.

Tonight President Clinton will address the Nation and will talk about

his initiatives and what we can do together as a country to do something about violent crime in America.

The Senate has already passed a crime bill. The House has passed provisions of an anticrime package, and our President will tonight make additional recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, what I would like to suggest is that H.R. 3584, legislation that I introduced last November, might be a very positive step in the right direction to do something nationally about reducing the incidents of violent crime.

This bill, the Truth-in-Sentencing Act of 1993, would reward States that are willing to pass at the State level truth in sentencing laws, would reward them with Federal resources to construct the prison space that would be necessary, if in fact those States incarcerate violent and repeat offenders for a longer period of time.

My legislation would make those resources available, if the States' truth-in-sentencing laws required that convicted violent criminals and repeat offenders would serve 85 percent of their sentence.

Statistics tell us that most crime is committed and prosecuted at the State and local level. In fact, whatever we may do at the Federal level, 97 percent of the prosecution in this country occurs at the State and local level.

It would seem that a basic responsibility of this Congress and our Government is to try to make our homes, our schools, our communities and our streets safer for the families in America. One of the ways we can do this is use a little common sense in recognizing these statistics which have been so true for so many years, that it is violent and repeat offenders who commit the vast majority of the crimes.

It should not surprise anyone that if longer prison sentences are imposed and then the convicts are required to serve them, that the crime rate will go down. In fact, a recent independent study estimated that by passage of truth-in-sentencing legislation like I have introduced, the violent crime rate could be reduced in this country by as much as 60 percent.

I have asked the President and the Attorney General to look at H.R. 3584 and incorporate it in the recommendations of the administration. And I hope that my colleagues will likewise look at what we can do today, what legislation we can pass this year that will make an immediate impact on reducing crime in America.

We really need the law to be and we need the reality to be that if you do a crime, you will do the time.

H.R. 3584 will put that saying into practice in the real world. It not only will take the profit out of crime, but it will require repeat and violent offenders, those who just do not believe the law applies to them, that they have to

follow the rules. Once and for all, it will help make our streets, our communities and our homes a safer place.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues look at H.R. 3584. I hope that we can include this in any crime legislation that passes the Congress this year. I would suggest that the best, quickest, and most effective remedy that we can impose is to keep the violent criminals in jail.

If we do that, like the experiment experienced in Texas, we are going to find that crime in America will go down.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL). The Chair will advise that the Chair will recognize Members for special orders until 5 o'clock today, at which time the Chair would then declare the House in recess.

CRIME IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WASHINGTON], is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, as I ponder the President's possible remarks later this evening on the State of the Union, I thought it was important to discuss some things that address what I believe will be the principal subject of the President's remarks.

I am happy that several of my colleagues who preceded me on the microphone today have seen fit to address some of these issues. It seems to me, and what I read in the paper suggests, that the President will deal principally with the issue of crime in America, the reform of our health care system and welfare reform.

I wonder if we in the Congress have the collective courage, the strength and the statesmanship to rededicate ourselves to true reform. For true reform is what is necessary.

Some of the problems that principally beset us are crime, health care and welfare reform. These are problems that concern all Americans. Any poll that is taken indicates that these are the principal issues, concerns and worries in the hearts and in the minds of the American people.

As the gentleman from Texas, who immediately preceded me to the microphone, indicated, it depends on how you look at the statistics as to what they show you.

The statistics recently released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that America's crime rate for the last 2 years actually declined by 5 percent. The last 2 years was the only period in the last 50 years in which the Congress of the United States did not pass a crime bill. So one could say that during the 2-year period when Congress

did not pass a crime bill was the only time in the last 50 years when the crime rate went down.

So if we really want the crime rate to go down, we need to stop the Congress from passing crime bills, because most of what they are used for is re-election of Members of Congress. Most of what the crime bills are used for is the re-election of the Members of Congress.

They make wonderful commercials. They look good on your résumé. They are wonderful for television, where you can show yourself slamming the bars on some prison, but you fail to tell the citizens out there who are going to vote for you how much you are costing them.

Some of my friends are in favor of the "lock them up and throw the key away" approach. Some of my friends are in favor of assisting the States by building regional prisons. But if my friend, who immediately preceded me to the microphone, would have his way, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CHAPMAN], we would require the States to impose upon their court system the requirement that 85 percent of a sentence be served.

We are not going to pay for it. The States are going to have to pay for it. And in these days when most of us are speaking about unfunded mandates, here is another mandate.

Now, we really do need to do something about crime. But the States can do much more about crime than the Federal Government, and I do not think they need our help. What we like to help them do is to run over each other getting to a microphone so we can tell the citizens how much we have done to protect them, how much we have done about crime, so that we can get re-elected.

□ 1520

Statistics of whether crime has decreased mean absolutely nothing. As I say, in the last 2 years crime has decreased by 5 percent, according to FBI statistics, but I don't know any people who are comforted by that because they are still afraid to walk the streets in the daytime and at night. Now they are afraid to go to the shopping malls. They are afraid to ride on the public transportation systems. They are afraid to send their children to school. Yet they are being told by the FBI that the crime statistics have gone down in the last 2 years by 5 percent.

I do not know any people anywhere in America who are not afraid or have an all-permeating fear of drive-by shootings and random violence, and children being caught in the crossfire of automatic and semiautomatic weapons. The increase in the sale of burglar alarms and personal defense devices will tell us that people are afraid.

People want something done about crime, but they are tired of paying to have something done about crime that

does not do anything about crime. They have been paying out of the nose, they have been paying out of the pocket, they have been paying out of the ears, been paying out of everywhere that they can pay for the last 50 years of Congress to come up and engage in an exercise in futility, because we are not solving the problem.

If every violent criminal in America today were locked up and put in prison, we would be safe for a little while. However, because we do not do anything about the people who are 17 and 16 and 15 and 14 and 13, if we locked up everybody that was over 17 who committed a violent crime for the rest of their life, and we do nothing more than what we are doing now for the people who are 4 and 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 16 and 17, in 2 years or 3 years or 4 years we will be right back where we started, except we will have a whole lot more prisons built.

Mr. Speaker, these prisons are not cheap. The average cost to build one cell in which two or three or four persons may be housed is \$100,000. It costs us \$100,000 each time we build another maximum security cell in which we can lock up these violent criminals. A lot of them need to be locked up. That is not the point of my discussion here today.

In addition to that \$100,000 to build this house in which we can house up to four of these individuals, we pay the princely sum of \$25,000 per year for every year they are locked up for the rest of their lives. So if we take somebody who is 20, who is going to die when he is 70, we are going to spend 50 years at \$25,000 keeping that person locked up in prison. They do not even have to pay for their own keep.

We want to do something about crime. We are afraid. There is at least a perception that crime has gone out of control. Crime is hemorrhaging our country to the tune of \$470 billion per year. We must have a response. The present response is not working.

The other body has passed a crime bill in which they were able to find \$22 billion to pay for prisons when just last year, in the same year when they found \$22 billion to pay for prisons, they could not find \$10 billion to pay for Head Start, Healthy Start, and summer jobs for some of the same people who are now incarcerated in prison.

Since June 1993, the chairman, the gentleman from Michigan, JOHN CONYERS; the gentleman from Virginia, ROBERT SCOTT; the gentleman from North Carolina, MEL WATT; the gentleman from California, XAVIER BECERRA; the gentleman from California, DON EDWARDS; and I, along with many other Members of various interest groups and caucuses, organizations and groups, have been crafting and drafting a realistic, humanistic, doable approach to the problem of crime in America.

In the past these crime bills have usually been simply ways of increasing various ways to execute people, limiting the constitutional rights of individuals who are charged with crimes, establishing mandatory minimum sentences that Federal judges say impose upon them, a duty to act as a robot, rather than as an individual, and building more prisons.

We have been good at all of those things. In the last 50 years we have built a lot more prisons, we have established a lot more mandatory minimum sentences for people to serve, we have abridged or suspended the constitutional rights of people who have engaged in criminal activity, and we have found new ways and better ways of executing other human beings.

Mr. Speaker, crime, of course, in these 50 years has not decreased as a result of these various pieces of legislation, because as I noted, the only 2-year period in the last 50 years when we have not had a crime bill was the only 2-year period in the last 50 years when crime has actually gone down.

What then is the purpose of the Congress passing all of these crime bills, the citizens want to know. Crime has not decreased as a result of the passage of this legislation, nor will it ever be totally eradicated as a result of legislation.

I think it is time for a radically different approach to ensure that our constitutional rights are protected, to reduce recidivism in our Nation's prisons, to ensure that our Nation's schools are safe and our neighborhoods are safe, and to save a generation of mostly poor people who wallow in an endless cycle of despair, hopelessness, and pessimism.

As the Members may know, Members of the House of Representatives and of the other body will take up the complex issue of crime this year. Several bills are currently on the table for consideration, most notably the Senate version of H.R. 3355, the House version of the same bill, and H.R. 3315, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1993.

Anticrime policies of the past 40 years have been a series of quick, cheap fixes. New prisons were built, mandatory minimums were imposed, constitutional protections have been eroded, in the name of public safety. Meanwhile, our economic and social programs that could have quickly brought crime down have been largely ignored. We have not created new educational opportunities for our people. We have not created new jobs for our people, and as a result, we have increased and included more affordable prison space for our people.

Although this bill, H.R. 3355, was introduced as the Criminal Justice Reform Act, our goal today is to enter into a scientific analysis of the solution to crime in America. How should

we spend whatever money we are going to spend on crime in America? What are we going to get for the \$22 billion that the other body wants to spend? What alternatives exist to spending \$22 billion, and at the end of the spending of the \$22 billion have more people incarcerated, and more people needing to be incarcerated?

Right now 25 percent of all African-Americans in this country are under the auspices of the criminal justice system. Twenty-five percent, one in four, black males between the age of 17 and 35 are either in prison or on probation or on parole, having been to prison. That is an alarming statistic. We must look at the alternatives, because it is clear that what we have been trying for the last 50 years has not been of benefit to any of our communities.

We are afraid of each other. We do not face each other on the sidewalk and on the trains. We will not look at each other on the Metro, because we do not know who is the next criminal who is going to take out an AK-47 or an Uzi and start shooting people that he does not know, just because he has a gun.

In the true spirit of cooperation and comity, we are willing and sincerely desire to work with all other Members of the House of Representatives and of the other body, groups and individuals, to make into fruition the most effective piece of legislation for the reduction of crime.

It recognizes if we lock all the people who are currently committing crime up, but we do not go to the neighborhoods where we can almost point, we cannot name the child by name, but we can name the neighborhoods from which they will come. We can name the streets upon which they will be raised. We can name the schools that they are going to drop out of. We can name them almost by name. They are 4, 5, and 6 years old now. Ten years from now they will be 14, 15, and 16 years old.

If society does not intervene in their lives in a meaningful way in the next 10 years, they will go to prison. If society has its way, or some of society's members in this Congress have their way, they will stay in prison, perhaps for the rest of their lives.

□ 1530

And the subject of my discussion is not whether they should go to prison or whether they should stay in prison for the rest of their lives. It is whether we should have to pay for it, whether we should have to pay \$100,000 to build a cell that will house up to four people, and then \$25,000 per year in today's costs. Lord knows what it is going to be with the inflation rate in future years for the next 50 years to lock somebody up in prison when we could have prevented it. We can spend one-tenth of that amount per year for 10 years. We can spend 1 year's cost of in-

carcerating an individual at \$25,000 a year and spend \$2,500 a year on these children when they are 4, 5, and 6 years old, and avoid the necessity of spending \$25,000 per year on them when they get 14, 15 and 16 years old.

That to me, Mr. Speaker, makes a lot of sense. It makes a lot of sense to recognize that we are going to have to get at the root causes of what produces people who turn out to be criminals in our society.

We know a lot of the reasons already. That is not to coddle them or excuse away their conduct. They have been engaged in antisocial behavior. Every child who grows up poor does not turn out to be a criminal. Most of them do not. We seem to have enough social scientists, enough behavioral scientists, and enough people like that to be able to go in and look and say 10 children grew up on this street in the 1960's. They were all born in this neighborhood. They were all about the same age. They played together on the playground. They went to the same elementary school together. Why is it that two of them turned to a life of crime and have committed offense, after offense, after offense? And why is it that two of them are now locked up in prison for the rest of their lives? Why is it that 1 out of 10 turn out to be a successful doctor contributing to the community? Why is it that another turns out to be a nurse or a nurse practitioner, or a janitor, or a mechanic, or a person who makes a contribution to our society in one way or another? And it does not matter what they are doing. They are not committing crimes. They are teaching other people, they are leading other people by example, they have become productive members of their community.

We ought to be able to find the difference between the ones that go to prison and the ones who do not, and we need to know what those differences are, because we need to start spending our money wisely, and we need to start spending our money carefully, because the days are gone when the U.S. Government was a bottomless pit into which it could stick its hands to pull out money to pay for all of these programs. The days are gone when we are going to be able to throw money at the problem, no matter what we think the solution is, no matter whether we think the solution is going to work. Those days are gone. The taxpayers are watching the expenditures of their dollars carefully. It seems to me that we ought to give them a dollar's worth of thought for a dollar's worth of their money, and no thought has gone into these crime bills that are being circulated around here. There is nothing in there for the American who wants to worry about not only being safe today, but being safe tomorrow.

These politicians would have you think that if we locked up all of the

violent criminals then you can take the burglar bars off your house, and you can go in the Safeway or the convenient store late at night and not be worried about walking in the middle of a robbery, or you can park at the ballgame and not worry about whether your car is going to be there when you get back, or you can get on the subway and not be worried about being the victim of a random AK-47 shooting, or you can stand on the street corner and talk to your friends and neighbors and not worry about being the victim of a drive-by shooting. But you know better. You know when this \$22 billion is spent the Congress will be back after \$22 billion more after that, and then another \$50 billion more, and then \$100 billion more. There is no end to how much they would make you pay to solve crime in America.

But ask yourselves, Mr. and Mrs. America, of the \$2.6 trillion you spent on crime in the last 40 years, what have you gotten for your money? You have elected a lot of politicians who have made a lot of 30-second commercials where they get up with the red, white, and blue flag behind them and tell you how, by God, how tough they are on these criminals, and they want to lock them up and throw the key away with your money. They want to lock them up all right, with your money.

What will they use for a commercial if they lock them all up and there are no more criminals? They will have something else to run on. They cannot run on communism anymore, because we do not have that bug-a-boo. Crime is the thing that they use to strike fear in your heart so that they can get re-elected. Make them think, make them come to the table. Next time they have a townhall meeting and get up and tell you how they are doing so much for you about solving crime, just ask them, "Mr. Congressman, Mr. Congressman, if we spend this \$22 billion on crime, can you assure me, Mr. Congressman, that crime is going to go down in America? Can you assure me, can you promise me, do you hold out any hope that that chart that keeps going up like this when we spend this \$22 billion that you are going to make us spend will drop just an iota, just go down 1 percent, or one-tenth of 1 percent? Mr. Congressman, will there be less murders in America next year when we pass these new laws that you are telling us about? When we lock all of these people up in prison, Congressman, will that mean that my car will not get stolen, that I will not get carjacked, I will not be the victim of a drive-by shooting, Congressman?" And the honest answer is no. This is not going to do any good, because we are spending a lot of the money on the back end of the factory that turns these young people out on our streets. We are not putting any money in on the front end.

We know that 97 percent of the people in prison are high school dropouts. Hello. Ninety-seven percent of the people who end up in prison are high school dropouts.

Now all high school dropouts do not end up in prison, but a disproportionately high number, as opposed to college graduates, or high school graduates, or trade school graduates end up in prison. Now it does not take a rocket scientist, which I am not, to figure out that there is some connection between lack of education and prison when 97 percent of the people who are in prison quit school at the seventh or eighth grade.

It seems to me that if we could find a way just to go back to the sixth grade and keep youngsters in the seventh grade, the eighth grade, and the ninth grade, we would be cutting down on the number of people we have to spend \$25,000 a year apiece on to go to prison.

There is an alternative that needs to be made a part of the discussion, and it is the crime bill about which I spoke earlier. What does this crime bill do that other bills do not do?

First, it does away with mandatory minimum sentences for crimes. This would allow for more discretion in the hands of our judges and juries to determine what is the proper sentence for the crime that was committed. Every person who commits the same crime should not receive the same sentence. We ought to be able, a judge ought to be able to look into an individual's background and say this person has not ever committed a crime before, or this person has good family support, or this person has gotten a GED and college credits while they are in prison. The recidivism rate for people who get a college education or at least 2 years of college training while they are in prison, the rate at which they go back to prison is one-tenth that for people who do not get any training while they are in prison. The rate of those individuals who receive drug counseling while they are in prison is half of what it is for people who do not receive any drug counseling when they are in prison.

The bill that I am talking about also strengthens the habeas corpus guidelines for prisoners so that a person gets one fair shot, one good trial, and if they are convicted, then we give them a fair trial before we hang them. It has no new death penalties in it, because death penalties do not do anything but stop that individual. It is a legalized way for the State to engage in murder of its citizens.

It allows for on demand drug treatment for all prisoners. The crisis of drugs in our communities needs to be dealt with as a health care crisis because that is what it is. It is not a criminal justice problem, it is a health care problem. If someone needs treatment for a disease, we should be able to

provide that treatment whether they are in prison or out of prison.

The bill also allows for after-release counseling and guidance for ex-offenders. This provision will help those who have paid their debt to society to become better incorporated into the mainstream of society.

It puts more police officers on the streets. It bans 21 types of assault weapons. It imposes a tax on ammunition.

□ 1540

It requires higher standards in order to become a gun dealer, rather than paying Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms a \$25 fee and becoming magically a gun dealer.

It allows for the victims of crime to be recompensed for their losses and strengthens provisions for crimes against women.

It is the goal of this bill that, through hard work and working with other Members and in comity and conversation with Members of this body, both Republican and Democrat, and a combination of legislative efforts, community spirit, and individual courage and responsibility, we can significantly decrease the incidence of crime in our homes, in our neighborhoods, in our schools, in our communities, and in our wonderful country.

In the end no one solution will work, no one bill is going to be a magic panacea to solving the problem of crime in America. There are no cheap, easy solutions nor quick solutions available on the horizon. But the tremendous costs of crime in our community, as stated earlier estimated by Business Week magazine to be more than \$470 billion each year, demands that we not give up.

Our country's great wealth surely can be harnessed in an effective way to provide the remedies that would allow people to walk the streets without fear. We need to seriously consider alternatives that prevent individuals from becoming criminals in the first place rather than to spend all of our money punishing them once they become criminals. There is no way to end that pipeline.

There are more people in this country who are 2 years old than there were 15 years ago; there are more people who are 3 years old; there are more people who are 4 years old. If we do not attend to assuring that we provide the means by which we prevent these individuals from becoming criminals 10 years from now, then we are looking in the wrong place for a solution to the wrong problem.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the President will also address the question of health care in America this evening when he addresses our Nation in this State of the Union Address.

Health care reform is perhaps the biggest political issue of our time.

Most of the public response to the idea of health-care reform is reminiscent to the way most of us feel about our doctors when they begin spouting those doctor words that they know, that jargon that only doctors learn when they go to medical school. We trust they know what they are talking about, and at the end of the day that they do no harm.

What is needed in order to solve the health-care dilemma that we have in our country where 37 million of our people have no form of health care whatsoever is a wide-open, far-ranging public debate about the deeper issues of health care than just the superficial issues that we are talking about. We need to discuss our attitudes towards life and death. We need to discuss the goals of medicine in our country. We need to discuss the meaning of health. We need to discuss the concept of suffering versus the concept of survival. We need to discuss who shall live and who shall die, and who shall decide who shall live and who shall die in our country.

We must discuss these issues. But they have been currently supplanted by the rather narrow quibble over policy. The paradox of our current situation does require that we discuss policy.

However, unless we address such basic existential and fundamental questions as those I have raised a moment ago, we stand little chance of solving our Nation's health-care crisis. Because 25 years ago, Mr. Speaker, 7.6 percent of our gross domestic product was devoted to health, 6.8 percent to education, 9.7 percent to defense. Today defense and education consume approximately 6 percent each, and health expenditures have climbed to 14 percent and will reach 18 percent by the year 2000.

Most of the policymakers here in Washington have been focusing on the deficiencies and failures of modern medicine. They claim it is either greedy pharmaceutical companies or greedy insurance companies or unnecessary procedures or bureaucratic inefficiency and paperwork or expensive technologies and so forth. These discussions have taken control of the debate, and these ideas seemingly have taken over the Clinton administration's debate over health care.

The administration seems to see the solutions to our health-care crisis in terms of improving the efficiency of the system without looking at the underpinnings that identify their approach including managed care, and those are the buzzwords for their program, such as managed care, HMO's and managed competition.

Implicit in these recommendations is the assumption that the elimination of waste will obviate the need for rationing health care. Most Americans know that we already ration health care. We do it on the basis of wealth. We do it on

the basis of geography. We do it on the basis of circumstances beyond the control of the individual, for if a person is wealthy, then they have as much health care as they can afford in this country. If a person is poor, all too often it is necessary for them to sleep on the floors of our public and charity hospitals for days on end before they receive the rationing that we call our health-care system, health-care delivery in our system.

Our groups that are opposed to the President's plan who feel the government should take the predominant role in the health care of its people argue on behalf of a different approach. People ask how nations such as England and Canada can provide health care comparable to ours for much less money.

First of all, England and Canada use the single-payer payment system; that is, the government pays for everyone's health care directly, and this system is an option, though highly efficient, that has been met with tremendous opposition in this country.

Mr. Speaker, medical costs will bankrupt this country if we continue on the current trajectory. There are no data to demonstrate that improved management techniques will solve the problem.

Managed care and managed competition save money in the short run, although examples of other managed care, managed industry, do not inspire much confidence. The utilities are an example of a managed industry, and the airlines are another example of a managed industry. Our recent history will teach us that we should not place all of our confidence in a managed industry purely for that purpose.

But the bulk of the savings achieved by the health maintenance organizations has been achieved by cutting back on expensive, unprofitable facilities such as burn centers, trauma-care centers, neonatal intensive care units, and emergency rooms and the like. HMO's conduct what amounts to a hidden form of health-care rationing, confident in the knowledge that the cities, counties, and charitable organizations and the university hospitals are still around to pick up the slack where they do not treat burns and neonatal intensive-care patients in emergency rooms.

As the managers of HMO's know only too well, the surest way to contain health-care spending is to limit access to health care and to rethink our ever expanding concept of health.

If we must have allocation, the process should require open discussion such as what we are doing here today and what we will be doing in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

When we are rationing life itself, the decision must be subjected to public scrutiny and debate. The first step is to set limits on health care according to the principles of equity and justice for

all of our people. We can no longer leave to the marketplace decisions about access to medical care.

We do not want kidneys to be sold to the highest bidder. Yet we tolerate something close to that right now; when it is necessary, although disgraceful, for a patient to have to advertise for a liver on Oprah, while the governor of Pennsylvania rushes to the head of the line to receive a new heart and liver transplant, something is wrong with the way we ration health care in our country. I do not begrudge the Governor of Pennsylvania the opportunity for a heart and liver transplant. It saved his life. But there were other people on the list for heart transplants and liver transplants long before it became necessary medically or even known medically that the Governor would need such a procedure.

Mr. Speaker, access then to our scarce health-care resources must be organized along some equitable lines. I do not suggest that these are easy decisions. They are never easy decisions. They force us to face our own mortality and demand that we look beyond our own sympathies and interests to look to see what is in the greater good of our country.

The ethical dilemmas do not end with access to scarce service or technology. Now come the trickier questions of deciding if and when that access should end.

Most Americans spend the bulk of their health-care resources in the last 3 years of their lives; most of the money that Americans spend on health care is spent in the last 3 years of their lives. How then do we make those choices?

I believe that some of the goals of any fair and just health-care system are the universal access to health care for all people, the quality of assurance in the health-care delivery system, health promotion and disease prevention, education and training of a diverse body of health-care providers, and cost containment. I have arrived at these goals as a result of several town-hall meetings in my district as well as interfacing with constituents who are both lay people and physicians alike, and they tell me, together with my independent research, that these are worthwhile goals, and more importantly, obtainable goals.

Under the Health Security Act as proposed by the President, most people, and I underline the word "most," would obtain health-care insurance through one of two entities, either a local health alliance or a corporate alliance where available. Exceptions would be made for current medical care recipients, military personnel, veterans, and Native Americans, who would continue to be covered under their existing programs.

Undocumented immigrants would not be covered under any program, Mr. Speaker, and I think that is a shame.

We would run the risk of not providing health care for undocumented workers by exposing ourselves to the risk of harm of diseases that they will catch and transmit for lack of medical resources being made available to them. When I was growing up, that was called penny-wise and pound-foolish.

But let me get back to the President's plan.

Two basic types of plans would exist: a low-cost-sharing HMO-type plan, and a high-cost combination called preferred-provider style. Employers would pay 80 percent of the premiums for full-time workers and the worker would pay the remaining 20 percent. Employers would pay a smaller percentage for the cost of part-time workers, depending on how many hours per week they actually work. Most low-income workers and the unemployed have their share of insurance premiums at least partially subsidized by the Government.

Deductibles and copayments would vary depending upon the type of plan selected by the beneficiaries. HMO's would typically have a \$10 copayment for doctors fees and a \$5 copay for prescription drugs. Fee-for-service plans would have a 20 percent copayment for doctors fees and hospital visits as well. Fee-for-service plans would have a \$200-per-person and a \$400-per-family deductible.

Combination plans would have a low copayment if you are treated by a preferred-provider doctor or hospital and a higher copayment if you are treated by a provider outside of the preferred network. All of the plans would cap out-of-pocket expenses at \$1,500 per person and \$3,000 per family per year regardless of deductibles or copayments.

Another approach to solving our health care problem in this country is called the single-payer approach. The single-payer system of health care guarantees universal access to comprehensive, quality health care at a price that Americans can afford. Under a single-payer plan, health care costs for all Americans would be paid by a single public entity, like social security or Medicare.

The current network of 1,500 different insurance companies, each with its own rules, each with its own set of claims forms, each with its own level of services, would be replaced by a single agency that would pay all health care costs, all of the health care services for individuals. The Government agency would not run the health care facility, the delivery facilities, but would simply replace our current inefficient system of paying for the health care that is being delivered to our citizens. The present mix of private and public doctors, other medical professionals and health care facilities would remain. The single-payer system would merely streamline the bill-paying process and eliminate the complex and repetitive

billing and duplicative system which we now have which costs consumers billions of dollars per year paying the hospital and doctor bills alone.

The single-payer system would curb health care costs through a global budget and a budget discipline unattainable when you have 1,500 companies paying the bills.

The single-payer system would be progressively financed through a combination of corporate and personal taxes. These taxes would replace the premium the people who have insurance now are paying in most cases, would end up being less money than they are paying in premiums, and would replace the out-of-pocket expenses that they now pay and claim back on our income tax return for individual as well as corporate health care costs, and overall, as I said earlier, the costs would go down. All health care revenues would be placed in a national health trust fund that could be used only for health care expenditures. The specific tax rate and fees would vary under the different single-payer proposals.

If a single-payer system were in place, individuals would be issued a national "health security card," which would be similar to a social security card that they now have. Individuals could go to the health care provider of their choice and receive treatment simply by presenting the card. Covered services would include all medically necessary procedures, as well as prescription drugs and long-term care. Under most single-payer plans, there is no copayment or deductible. The single-payer pays either directly at an annually negotiated payment structure or through negotiated annual budgets. Health care providers would be guaranteed payment, and they would no longer have to alter the treatment to fit the insurance status of their patients.

The single-payer plan would be administered at the State level according to Federal standards, with the participation of consumers, businesses, and health care providers. By allowing for State administration, the health care system could be adjusted to reflect local conditions and needs.

Going back to the beginning, Mr. Speaker, I said that I would support a health care system that would allow for universal access, have cost containment, that would include quality assurance in the delivery of health care services, that would promote disease prevention, that would promote health and wellness rather than illness, and which allows for a choice of doctors. The only plan that provides for all of these is the single-payer plan. That is why I am a proud cosponsor and supporter of the single-payer plan which is introduced as House Resolution 1200.

A recent news report stated that over 600,000 Americans were going to Canada

to get their health care. I believe that is a ringing endorsement of the single-payer approach to health care. It is impossible, however, to reform our health care system without reforming our welfare system.

The President this evening, Mr. Speaker, is expected to propose a welfare reform package which the House would consider sometime this session. Both the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Education and Labor are expected to hold hearings on the administration's plan once it is submitted to Congress.

During the campaign, the candidate, William J. Clinton, said he would "end welfare as we know it by placing a time limit on the enrollment in aid to families with dependent children," which is called AFDC, which now serves 1 in 7 of our Nation's children. Almost 1 in 7 of all our children are receiving aid to families with dependent children benefits.

In a companion pledge, candidate Clinton said he would end poverty of children with full-time working parents by changing the Tax Code. Among other things, the reform of welfare, according to the President, would accomplish several things. It would limit AFDC payments to 2 years and within that time would empower the parents, mostly mothers, with schooling, training, and child care needed to break the cycle of dependency.

□ 1600

I wish the President godspeed and success in that endeavor. However I remind him that the same Congress that must pass the limitations upon welfare mothers receiving benefits and providing schooling and training for welfare mothers and child care has failed, just last year, to provide day care funding, to provide benefits for young teenagers so that they will have jobs in the summer of 1993. I wish the President well.

A welfare reform program must provide community service work for those who can work but are without private jobs after their AFDC ends. It must provide an earned income tax credit to make up the difference between full-time earnings of a family with children and the family's poverty level income threshold. We need to decide what it takes for a family to get by on, and if a member of the family is working and they are not coming up to the minimum that we said that they ought to have to get by on; say \$20,000, the Government should provide the rest, should require that individual to receive additional training and schooling, get a GED and take college credits, and, otherwise, prepare themselves for jobs. But we are going to have to find some jobs, Mr. Speaker, that are available.

We are preparing people right now for jobs that do not exist in this country. Most of our lower paying, low wage

jobs are going to other countries. The President says he wants to start a national deadbeat data bank and use that and other means of enforcing child support against deadbeat parents, and I commend him for that.

I applaud the efforts of the President within the budget reconciliation bill to improve the status of working families in this country. The children's initiative within the Budget Act, which included the earned income tax credit, expansion of the Food Stamp Program, increased funding for family preservation and childhood immunization were real, definitive first steps toward a real investment in human needs.

Currently, Mr. Speaker, it is politically popular, however, to bash people on welfare. Welfare comes in many forms. A subsidy is welfare. When we pay a cotton farmer not to plant, Mr. Speaker, we are giving him or her welfare. When we pay for the bailout of the savings and loan debacle in this country, we are providing welfare, not only for the directors and investors of the savings and loan associations that went under, but we are providing welfare for the people who put their hard-earned money into these savings and loans and lost it through the unscrupulous acts of the boards of directors.

Welfare comes in many forms. It is not just for poor people. When we bailed out Chrysler Corporation 7 years ago, Mr. Speaker, that was welfare. But it is popular to bash welfare and put the face of the single, head-of-household mother on there as if she is the reason that there is a drain on the system.

Several of my colleagues have gone to the step of introducing, or will introduce, bills that abolish AFDC, JOBS, the Food Stamps Program, and Job Training Partnership Act, and many other job training programs, put strict time limits on how long they can receive welfare in an era when 15 percent of our poor people are unemployed. It makes a lot of sense to take away their hope.

In order to address human needs, Mr. Speaker, welfare reform must reduce the need for welfare. The reform of the Aid to Families With Dependent Children Program cannot succeed in the absence of a broader antipoverty strategy. Families are often forced to rely on welfare.

I know a lot of people that had good jobs 3 years ago when they ran out of unemployment compensation because the Congress would not pass additional unemployment benefits. Some of these same Members who want to take away the welfare are the ones who would not provide unemployment benefits for these people who were out of a job. Welfare, in a majority of cases, is not a willing choice, and, where it is a willing choice, we ought to work to take it away, but the antipoverty program must include child support benefits of

all children, improve unemployment insurance, universal access to health care, increased minimum wage, and a refundable child care credit.

We just invest in education and training opportunities for welfare recipients. Federal funding for the job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program, or any successor programs, should be increased to expand education and training services that give participants the skills to a decent paying, steady, stable job.

We must allow people to work for wages, not for welfare. Public sector employment created for people leaving the AFDC system must provide pay and benefits equal to other workers doing the same job without displacing current workers. The AFDC system should allow working parents to receive benefits and not be penalized for their own work effort. A safety net must be provided for those who wish to leave the AFDC system. Curtailing access to welfare without reducing the need for income support would only increase poverty and hurt needy families while increasing crime in our country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the welfare system must treat people with dignity. Family cap provisions or a limit on the number of children one can have, restrictions on migration and other measure that seek to punish certain behaviors hurt needy families and do nothing to help them escape from poverty. A reformed welfare system should emphasize incentives over penalties.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress need a powerful sense of determination to banish the ugly blemishes of crime, of a lack of adequate health care and of poverty scarring the image of America. We can, of course, try to temporize, negotiate, small, inadequate changes and prolong the timetable of justice in the hope that the narcotic of delay will dull the pain of progress. We can try, but we will certainly fail. The shape of our Nation and the world will not permit the past luxury of gradualism and procrastination any longer.

Solutions to the complex conundrums of crime, health care, and welfare will not be easy. This does not signify that they are impossible. Recognizing these complexities as challenges rather than as obstacles, Mr. Speaker, we will make real progress if we freely admit that there is no magic. We will make progress if we accept the fact that 14 years of deficit spending, ignorance to human needs and politically sexy, so-called solutions cannot be canceled out in 14 minutes or 14 days, or 14 months of atonement. Neither can we allow the guilty to tailor their atonement in such a manner as to visit another 14 years of deliberate hurt upon the victims.

The debate about crime, health care, and welfare is at its least common denominator a struggle for opportunities. In asking for something the low and

middle class are not seeking charity. The low and middle class do not want to languish on welfare rolls any more than the next person. The low and middle class, and the poor in this country, do not want to be given a job that they do not deserve. Neither, however, do they want to be told there is no place they can be trained to handle these jobs that will be created in the future.

With equal opportunity must come the practical, realistic aid which will equip people to seize these opportunities. Giving a pair of shoes to a person who has not learned to walk is not just cruel, it is criminal.

With real crime, real health care, and real welfare reform, Mr. Speaker, we can begin to find the answers to neutralizing the years of neglect and hopelessness. Whole generations have been left behind as a majority of the population has advanced. Those lost generations have never learned basic social skills at a functional level, the skills of reading and writing and arithmetic, and applying for a job and exercising the rights of citizenship, including the right to vote. That is why they are walking around not caring about our society. They think they are not a part of it, Mr. Speaker.

Moreover, urban and suburban and rural poverty has not only stilled lives, it has created emotional disturbances, many of which manifest themselves in antisocial actions in the streets of Houston, TX, and Washington, DC, every day. The most tragic victims are the children of those parents who struggle and fail to provide not just food, clothing and shelter, but a stable environment for our children.

I, too, sing America. The America I sing has stood solidly behind the commitment to the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The America that I sing is reinforced by a substantial investment in the financial and human capital needed to make her great. The America that I love, like many other of my colleagues and my family, recognize that we have paid a price for public service, some monetarily, but all of us with regard to the time that we in our families invest. We must remember the price because, when we do, Mr. Speaker, we as a Congress have the courage to dive on the grenade to live up to the challenge for our people and not just another commercial.

□ 1610

We must do the job that is necessary for all of our people.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 267 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER];

The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. THORNTON];

The gentlewoman from Arkansas [Ms. LAMBERT];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKSEY];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON]; and

The gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER];

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR];

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU];

The Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI];

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE];

The Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM];

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE];

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT];

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES];

The Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM]; and

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charge d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charge d'Affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the 103rd Congress, my fellow Americans:

I am not at all sure what speech is in the teleprompter tonight, but I hope we can talk about the State of the Union.

I ask you to begin by recalling the memory of the giant who presided over this chamber with such force and grace. Tip O'Neill liked to call himself a man of the House, and he surely was that. But even more, he was a man of the people, a bricklayer's son who helped build the great American middle class. Tip O'Neill never forgot who he was, where he came from, or who sent him here.

Tonight, he is smiling down on us for the first time from the Lord's gallery. But in his honor, may we too always remember who we are, where we come from, and who sent us here.

If we do that, we will return over and over again to the principle that if we simply give ordinary people equal opportunity, quality education, and a fair shot at the American dream, they will do extraordinary things.

We gather tonight in a world of changes, so profound and rapid that all nations are tested. Our American heritage has always been to master such change, to use it to expand opportunity at home, and our leadership abroad.

But for too long, and in too many ways, that heritage was abandoned, and our country drifted.

For thirty years, family life in America has been breaking down. For twenty years, the wages of working families have been stagnant, or declining. For twelve years of trickle-down economics, we built a false prosperity on a hollow base as our national debt quadrupled. From 1989 to 1992, we experienced the slowest growth in a half century.

For too many families, even when both parents are working, the American dream has been slipping away.

In 1992, the American people demanded that we change. A year ago I asked all of you to join me in accepting responsibilities for the future of our country. Well, we did. We replaced drift and deadlock with renewal and reform. And I want to thank every one of you here who heard the American people, broke gridlock, who gave them the most successful teamwork between a President and a Congress in thirty years.

This Congress produced a budget that cut the deficit by half a trillion dollars, cut spending and raised income taxes only on the very wealthiest Americans. This Congress produced tax relief for millions of low income workers to reward work over welfare. It produced NAFTA. It produced the Brady bill, now the Brady law. And thank you, Jim Brady, for being here, and God bless you, sir.

This Congress produced tax cuts to reduce the taxes of nine out of ten small businesses who use the money to invest more and create more jobs. It produced more research and treatment for AIDS, more childhood immunizations, more support for women's health research, for affordable college loans for the middle class, a new national service program for those who want to give something back to their country and their communities for higher education. A dramatic increase in high-tech investments to move us from a defense to a domestic high-tech economy.

This Congress produced a new law, the motor voter bill, to help millions of people register to vote. It produced family and medical leave. All passed, all signed into law, with not one single veto. These accomplishments were all commitments I made when I sought this office, and, in fairness, they all had to be passed by you and this Congress. But I am persuaded that the real credit belongs to the people who sent us here, who pay our salaries, who hold our feet to the fire.

But what we do here is really beginning to change lives. Let me just give

you one example. I will never forget what the family and medical leave law meant to just one father I met early one Sunday morning in the White House. It was unusual to see a family there touring early Sunday morning, but he had his wife and his three children there, one of them in a wheelchair.

I came up, and after we had our picture taken and had a little visit, I was walking off and that man grabbed me by the arm and said, Mr. President, "Let me tell you something. My little girl here is desperately ill. She is probably not going to make it. But because of the family leave law, I was able to take time off to spend with her, the most important time I ever spent in my life, without losing my job and hurting the rest of my family."

"It means more to me than I will ever be able to say. Don't you people up here ever think what you do doesn't make a difference. It does."

Though we are making a difference, our work has just begun. Many Americans still haven't felt the impact of what we have done. The recovery still hasn't touched every community or created enough jobs. Incomes are still stagnant. There is still too much violence and not enough hope in too many places. Abroad, the young democracies we are strongly supporting still face very difficult times and look to us for leadership.

And so, tonight, let us resolve to continue the journey of renewal, to create more and better jobs, to guarantee health security for all, to reward work over welfare, to promote democracy abroad, and to begin to reclaim our streets from violent crime and drugs and gangs, to renew our own American community.

Last year we began to put our House in order by tackling the budget deficit that was driving us toward bankruptcy. We cut \$255 billion in spending, including entitlements, and over 340 separate budget items. We froze domestic spending, and used honest budget numbers.

Led by the Vice President, we launched a campaign to reinvent government. We cut staff, cut perks, even trimmed the fleet of federal limousines. After years of leaders whose rhetoric attacked bureaucracy, but whose actions expanded it, we will actually reduce it by 252 thousand people over the next five years. By the time we have finished, the federal bureaucracy will be at its lowest point in thirty years.

Because the deficit was so large and because they had benefitted from tax cuts in the 1980's, we did ask the wealthiest Americans to pay more to reduce the deficit. So on April the 15th, the American people will discover the truth about what we did last year on taxes. Only the top—listen, the top 1.2 percent of Americans, as I said all along, will pay higher income tax

rates. Let me repeat, only the wealthiest 1.2 percent of Americans will face higher income tax rates, and no one else will, and that is the truth.

Of course, there were, as there always are in politics, naysayers who said this plan won't work. But they were wrong. When I became President, the experts predicted that next year's deficit would be \$300 billion. But because we acted, those same people now say the deficit is going to be under \$180 billion, forty percent lower than was previously predicted.

Our economic program has helped to produce the lowest core inflation rate and the lowest interest rates in twenty years. And because those interest rates are down, business investment in equipment is growing at seven times the rate of the previous four years. Auto sales are way up, home sales at a record high. Millions of Americans have refinanced their homes, and our economy has produced 1.6 million private sector jobs in 1993, more than were created in the previous four years combined. The people who supported this economic plan should be proud of its early results. Proud. But everyone in this Chamber should know and acknowledge that there is more to do.

Next month, I will send you one of the toughest budgets ever presented to Congress. It will cut spending in more than 300 programs, eliminate 100 domestic programs, and reforms the way in which government buys goods and services. This year we must again make the hard choices to live within the hard spending ceilings we have set. We must do it. We have proved we can bring the deficit down without choking off recovery, without punishing seniors or the middle class, and without putting our national security at risk. If you will stick with this plan, we will post three consecutive years of declining deficits for the first time since Harry Truman lived in the White House, and, once again, the buck stops here.

Our economic plan also bolsters our strength and our credibility around the world. Once we reduced the deficit and put the steel back in our competitive edge, the world echoed with the sound of falling trade barriers. In one year, with NAFTA, with GATT, with our efforts in Asia and the national export strategy, we did more to open world markets to American products than at any time in the last two generations. That means more jobs and rising living standards for the American people.

Low deficits, low inflation, low interest rates, low trade barriers, and high investments, these are the building blocks of our recovery. But if we want to take full advantage of the opportunities before us in the global economy, you all know we must do more.

As we reduce defense spending, I ask Congress to invest more in the technologies of tomorrow. Defense conver-

sion will keep us strong militarily and create jobs for our people here at home.

As we protect our environment, we must invest in the environmental technologies of the future which will create jobs. This year we will fight for a revitalized Clean Water Act and a Safe Drinking Water Act and a reformed Superfund program. And the Vice President is right. We must also work with the private sector to connect every classroom, every clinic, every library, every hospital in America into a national information superhighway by the year 2000. Think of it: Instant access to information will increase productivity, will help to educate our children; it will provide better medical care; it will create jobs. And I call on the Congress to pass legislation to establish that information super highway this year.

As we expand opportunity and create jobs, no one can be left out. We must continue to enforce fair lending and fair housing, and all civil rights laws, because America will never be complete in its renewal until everyone shares in its bounty.

But we all know, too, we can do all these things: Put our economic House in order, expand world trade, target the jobs of the future, guarantee equal opportunity. But if we are honest, we will all admit that this strategy still cannot work unless we also give our people the education, training, and skills they need to seize the opportunities of tomorrow.

We must set tough, world class academic and occupational standards for all of our children, and give our teachers and students the tools to meet them. Our Goals 2000 proposal will empower individual school districts to experiment with ideas like chartering their schools to be run by private corporations, or having more public school choice; to do whatever they wish to do, as long as we measure every school by one high standard: Are our children learning what they need to know to compete and win in the global economy. Goals 2000 links world class standards to grass roots reforms, and I hope Congress will pass it without delay.

Our school-to-work initiative will, for the first time link schools to the world of work, providing at least one year of apprenticeship beyond high school. After all, most of the people we are counting on to build our economic future won't graduate from college. It's time to stop ignoring them and start empowering them.

We must literally transform our outdated unemployment system into a re-employment system. The old unemployment system just sort of kept you going while you waited for your old job to come back. We have got to have a new system to move people into new and better jobs, because most of those old jobs just don't come back. And we

know the only way to have real job security in the future, to get a good job with a growing income, is to have real skills and the ability to learn new ones. So we have got to streamline today's patchwork of training programs and make them a source of new skills for our people who lose their jobs. Re-employment, not unemployment, must become the centerpiece of our economic renewal. I urge you to pass it in this session of Congress.

Just as we must transform our unemployment system, so must we also revolutionize our welfare system. It doesn't work. It defies our values as a nation. If we value work, we can't justify a system that makes welfare more attractive than work if people are worried about losing their health care.

If we value responsibility, we can't ignore the \$34 billion in child support that absent parents ought to be paying to millions of parents who are taking care of their children.

If we value strong families, we cannot perpetuate a system that actually penalizes those who stay together. Can you believe that a child who has a child gets more money from the government for leaving home than for staying home with a parent or a grandparent? That's not just bad policy, it is wrong, and we ought to change it.

I worked on this problem for years before I became President, with other governors and with members of Congress of both parties and with the previous administration of another party. I worked on it with people who are on welfare, lots of them. And I wanted to say something to everybody here who cares about this issue: The people who most want to change this system are the people who are dependent on it. They want to get off welfare, they want to go back to work, they want to do right by their kids. I once had a hearing when I was a governor, and I brought in people on welfare from all over America who had found their way to work. And the woman from my state who testified was asked this question. What is the best thing about being off welfare and in a job? And without blinking an eye, she looked at 40 governors and she said, "When my boy goes to school and they say what does your mother do for a living, he can give an answer."

These people want a better system, and we ought to give it to them.

Last year, we began this. We gave the states more power to innovate, because we know that a lot of great ideas come from outside Washington. And many states are using it.

Then this Congress took a dramatic step. Instead of taxing people with modest incomes into poverty, we helped them to work their way out of poverty, by dramatically increasing the earned income tax credit. It will lift 15 million working families out of poverty, rewarding work over welfare,

making it possible for people to be successful workers and successful parents. Now, that is real welfare reform.

But there is more to be done. This spring, I will send you a comprehensive welfare reform bill that builds on the Family Support Act of 1988 and restores the basic values of work and responsibility.

We will say to teenagers, if you have a child out of wedlock, we will no longer give you a check to set up a separate household. We want families to stay together.

We will say to absent parents who aren't paying child support, if you are not providing for your children, we will garnish your wages, we will suspend your license, we will track you across state lines and, if necessary, we will make some of you work off what you owe. People who bring children into this world cannot and must not just walk away from them.

But to all those who depend on welfare, we should offer ultimately a simple compact. We will provide the support, the job training, the child care you need for up to two years. But after that, anyone who can work must, in the private sector wherever possible, in community service, if necessary. That is the only way we will make welfare what it ought to be, a second chance, not a way of life.

Now, I know it will be difficult to tackle welfare reform in 1994 at the same time we tackle health care. But, let me point out, I think it is inevitable and imperative. It is estimated that one million people are on welfare today because it is the only way they can get health care coverage for their children. Those who choose to leave welfare for jobs without health benefits, and many entry level jobs don't have health benefits, find themselves in the incredible position of paying taxes that help to pay for health care coverage for those who made the other choice to stay on welfare. No wonder people leave work and go back to welfare, to get health care coverage. We have got to solve the health care problem to have real welfare reform.

So this year we will make history by reforming the health care system. And I would say to you, all of you, my fellow public servants, this is another issue where the people are way ahead of the politicians.

That may not be popular with either party, but it happens to be the truth.

You know, the First Lady has received now almost a million letters from people all across America, from all walks of life. I would like to share just one of them with you.

Richard Anderson of Reno, Nevada, lost his job, and, with it, his health insurance. Two weeks later, his wife Judy suffered a cerebral aneurysm. He rushed her to the hospital, where she stayed in intensive care for twenty-one days. The Anderson's bills were over

\$120,000. Although Judy recovered and Richard went back to work, at eight dollars an hour, the billings were too much for them, and they were literally forced into bankruptcy.

"Mrs. Clinton," he wrote to Hillary, "no one in the United States of America should have to lose everything they have worked for all their lives because they were unfortunate enough to become ill." It was to help the Richard and Judy Andersons of America that the First Lady and so many others have worked so hard and so long on this health care reform issue. We owe them our thanks and our action.

I know there are people here who say there is no health care crisis. Tell it to Richard and Judy Anderson. Tell it to the 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with those preexisting conditions, those folks who are paying more or they can't get insurance at all, or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those preexisting conditions.

If you tell it to the small businesses burdened by skyrocketing costs of insurance, most small businesses cover their employees and they pay on average 35 percent more in premiums than big businesses or government. Or tell it to the 76 percent of insured Americans, three out of four, whose policies have lifetime limits, and that means they can find themselves without any coverage at all, just when they need it the most.

So if any of you believe there is no crisis, you tell it to those people. Because I can't.

There are some people who literally do not understand the impact of this problem on people's lives. But all you have to do is go out and listen to them. Just go talk to them, anywhere, in any Congressional district in this country. There are Republicans and Democrats and Independents. It doesn't have a lick to do with party. They think we don't get it. And it is time we show them that we do get it.

From the day we began, our health care initiative has been designed to strengthen what is good about our health care system, the world's best care professionals, cutting edge research, and wonderful research institutes, Medicare for older Americans. None of this, none of it, should be put at risk. But we are paying more and more money for less and less care. Every year fewer and fewer Americans even get to choose their doctors. Every year doctors and nurses spend more time on paperwork and less time with patients, because of the absolute bureaucratic nightmare the present system has become. This system is riddled with inefficiency, with abuse, with fraud, and everybody knows it. In today's health care system, insurance companies call the shots. They pick

whom they cover and how they cover them. They can cut off your benefits when you need your coverage the most. They are in charge.

What does it mean? It means every night millions of well-insured Americans go to bed, just an illness, an accident, or a pink slip away from having no coverage or financial ruin. It means every morning millions of Americans go to work without health insurance at all, something the workers in no other advanced country in the world do. It means that every year more and more hard working people are told to pick a new doctor because their boss has had to pick a new plan, and countless others turn down better jobs because they know if they take the better job, they will lose their health insurance.

If we just let the health care system continue to drift, our country will have people with less care, fewer choices, and higher bills. Now, our approach protects the quality of care and people's choices. It builds on what works today in the private sector, to expand the employer-based coverage, to guarantee private insurance for every American. And, I might say, employer-based private insurance for every American was proposed twenty years ago by President Richard Nixon to the United States Congress. It was a good idea then, and it is a better idea today.

Why do we want guaranteed private insurance? Because right now, nine out of ten people who have insurance get it through employers, and that should continue. And if your employer is providing good benefits at reasonable prices, that should continue, too. That ought to make the Congress and the President feel better.

Our goal is health insurance everybody can depend on, comprehensive benefits that cover preventive care and prescription drugs. Health premiums that don't just explode when you get sick or you get older. The power, no matter how small your business is, to choose dependable insurance at the same competitive rates governments and big business get today. One simple form for people who are sick. And, most of all, the freedom to choose a plan and the right to choose your own doctor.

Our approach protects older Americans. Every plan before the Congress proposes to slow the growth of Medicare. The difference is this: We believe those savings should be used to improve health care for senior citizens. Medicare must be protected and it should cover prescription drugs, and we should take the first steps in covering long-term care. To those who would cut Medicare without protecting seniors, I say the solution to today's squeeze on middle class working people's health care is not to put the squeeze on middle class retired people's health care. We can do better than that. When it is all said and done, it is

pretty simple to me: Insurance ought mean what it used to mean. You pay a fair price for security, and when you get sick, health care is always there. No matter what.

Along with the guarantee of health security, we all have to admit, too, there must be more responsibility on the part of all of us in how we use this system. People have to take their kids to get immunized. We all should take advantage of preventive care. We must all work together to stop the violence that explodes our emergency rooms. We have to practice better health habits, and we can't abuse the system. And those who don't have insurance under our approach, will get coverage, but they will have to pay something for it too. The minority businesses that provide no insurance at all, and, in so doing, shift the costs of the care to their employees to others, should contribute something. People who smoke should pay more for a pack of cigarettes. Everybody can contribute something if we wanted to solve the health care crisis. There can't be anymore something for nothing. It will not be easy, but it can be done.

In the coming months, I hope very much to work with both Democrats and Republicans, to reform our health care system by using the market to bring down costs, and to achieve lasting health security.

If you look at history, we see that for sixty years this country has tried to reform health care. President Roosevelt tried, President Truman tried, President Nixon tried, President Carter tried. Every time, the special interests were powerful enough to defeat them. But not this time.

I know that facing up to these interests will require courage. It will raise critical questions about the way we finance our campaigns and how lobbyists wield their influence. The work of change, frankly, will never get any easier until we limit the influence of well financed interests who profit from this current system. So I also must now call on you to finish the job both houses began last year, by passing tough and meaningful campaign finance reform and lobbying reform legislation this year.

You know, my fellow Americans, this is really a test for all of us. The American people provide those of us in government service with terrific health care benefits at reasonable cost. We have health care that is always there.

I think we need to give every hard working tax paying American the same health care security they have already given to us.

I want to make this very clear. I am open, as I have said repeatedly, to the best ideas of concerned members of both parties. I have no special belief for any specific approach, even in our own bill, except this: If you send me legislation that does not guarantee every

American private health insurance that can never be taken away, you will force me to take this pen, veto the legislation, and we will come right back here and start all over again.

But I don't think that is going to happen. I think we are ready to act now. I believe that you are ready to act now. And if you are ready to guarantee every American the same health care that you have, health care that can never be taken away, now, not next year, or the year after, now is the time to stand with the people who sent us here. Now.

As we take these steps together to renew our strength at home, we cannot turn away from our obligation to renew our leadership abroad. This is a promising moment. Because of the agreements we have reached this year, last year, Russia's strategic nuclear missiles soon will no longer be pointed at the United States, nor will we point ours at them. Instead of building weapons in space, Russian scientists will help us build the international space station.

Of course, there are still dangers in the world. Rampant arms proliferation, bitter regional conflicts, ethnic and nationalist tensions, in many new democracies, severe environmental degradation the world over, and fanatics who seek to cripple the world's cities with terror.

As the world's greatest power, we must therefore maintain our defenses and our responsibilities. This year, we secured indictments against terrorists and sanctions against those who harbor them. We worked to promote environmentally sustainable economic growth. We achieved agreements with Ukraine, with Belarus, and Kazakhstan to eliminate completely their nuclear arsenals. We are working to achieve a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons. We will seek early ratification of a treaty to ban chemical weapons worldwide. And earlier today we joined with over 30 nations to begin negotiations on a comprehensive ban to stop all nuclear testing.

But nothing, nothing is more important to our security, than our nation's Armed Forces. We honor their contributions, including those who are carrying out the longest humanitarian airlift in history in Bosnia, those who will complete their mission in Somalia this year, and their brave comrades who gave their lives there.

Our forces are the finest military our nation has ever had, and I have pledged that as long as I am President, they will remain the best equipped, the best trained, and the best prepared fighting force on the face of the earth.

Last year, I proposed a defense plan that maintains our post Cold War security at a lower cost. This year, many people urged me to cut our defense spending further to pay for other government programs. I said no. The budg-

et I send to Congress draws the line against further defense cuts. It protects the readiness and quality of our forces. Ultimately, the best strategy is to do that. We must not cut defense further. I hope the Congress, without regard to party, will support that position.

Ultimately, the best strategy to ensure our security and to build a durable peace is to support the advance of democracy elsewhere. Democracies do not attack each other. They make better trading partners, and partners in diplomacy. That is why we have supported, you and I, the democratic reformers in Russia, and in the other states of the former Soviet bloc. I applaud the bipartisan support this Congress provided last year for our initiatives to help Russia, Ukraine, and other states through the epic transformations.

Our support of reform must combine patience for the enormity of the task, and vigilance for our fundamental interests and values. We will continue to urge Russia and the other states to press ahead with economic reforms, and we will seek to cooperate with Russia to solve regional problems, while insisting that if Russian troops operate in neighboring states, they do so only when those states agree to their presence and in strict accord with international standards. But we must also remember as these nations chart their own futures, and they must chart their own futures, how much more secure and more prosperous our own people will be if democratic and market reforms succeed all across the former Communist bloc. Our policy has been to support that move, and that has been the policy of the Congress. We should continue it. That is why I went to Europe earlier this month, to work with our European partners, to help to integrate all of the former Communist countries into a Europe that has the possibility of becoming unified for the first time in its entire history. Its entire history. Based on the simple commitments of all nations in Europe to democracy, to free markets, and to respect for existing borders. With our allies we have created a partnership for peace that invites states from the former Soviet bloc and other non-NATO members to work with NATO in military cooperation. When I met with central Europe's leaders, including Lech Walesa and Vaclav Havel, men who put their lives on the line for freedom, I told them that the security of their region is important to our country's security. This year we must also do more to support democratic renewal in human rights and sustainable development all around the world.

We will ask Congress to ratify the new GATT accord. We will continue standing by South Africa as it works its way through its bold and hopeful and difficult transition to democracy.

We will convene a summit of the Western Hemisphere's democratic leaders, from Canada to the tip of South America, and we will continue to press for the restoration of true democracy in Haiti. And, as we build a more constructive relationship with China, we must continue to insist on clear signs of improvement in that nation's human rights record.

We will also work for new progress toward the Middle East peace. Last year the world watched Yitzhak Rabin and Yassir Arafat at the White House when they had their historic handshake of reconciliation. But there is a long, hard road ahead, and on that road I am determined that I and our administration will do all we can to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace for all of the peoples of the region.

Now, there are some in our country who argue that with the cold war over, America should turn its back on the rest of the world. Many around the world were afraid we would do just that. But I took this office on a pledge that had no partisan tinge to keep our Nation secure by remaining engaged in the rest of the world, and this year, because of our work together enacting NAFTA, keeping our military strong and prepared, supporting democracy abroad, we have reaffirmed America's leadership, America's engagement, and as a result, the American people are more secure than they were before.

But while Americans are more secure from threats abroad, I think we all know that in many ways we are less secure from threats here at home. Every day the national peace is shattered by crime. In Petaluma, California, an innocent slumber party gives way to agonizing tragedy for the family of Polly Klass. An ordinary train ride on Long Island ends in a hail of 9 millimeter rounds. A tourist in Florida is nearly burned alive by bigots simply because he is black. Right here in our Nation's Capital, a brave young man named Jason White—a policeman, the son and grandson of policemen—is ruthlessly gunned down.

Violent crime and the fear it provokes are crippling our society, limiting personal freedom, and fraying the ties that bind us. The crime bill before Congress gives you a chance to do something about it, a chance to be tough and smart.

What does that mean? Let me begin by saying I care a lot about this issue. Many years ago when I started out in public life I was the attorney general of my State. As a governor for a dozen years, I know what it is like to sign laws increasing penalties to build more prison cells to carry out the death penalty. I understand this issue, and it is not a simple thing.

First, we must recognize that most violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals who too often break the laws even when they

are on parole. Now those who commit crimes should be punished, and those who commit repeated violent crimes should be told when you commit a third violent crime you will be put away and put away for good; three strikes and you are out.

Second, we must take steps to reduce violence and prevent crime beginning with more police officers and more community policemen. We know right now that police who work the streets, know the folks, have the respect of the neighborhood kids, focus on high crime areas, we know that they are more likely to prevent crime as well as catch criminals.

Look at the experience of Houston where the crime rate dropped 17 percent in one year when that approach was taken.

Here tonight is one of those policemen, a brave young detective, Kevin Jett, whose beat is eight square blocks in one of the toughest neighborhoods in New York. Every day he restores some sanity and safety and a sense of values and connection to the people whose lives he protects. I would like to ask him to stand up and be recognized tonight.

You will be given a chance to give the children of this country, the law-abiding working people of this country—and do not forget in the toughest neighborhoods in this country, in the highest crime neighborhoods in this country, the vast majority of the people get up every day and obey the law, pay their taxes, do their best to raise their kids. They deserve people like Kevin Jett. And you are going to be given a chance to give the American people another 100,000 of them, well trained, and I urge you to do it.

You have before you crime legislation which also establishes a police court to encourage young people to get an education, pay it off by serving as police officers, which encourages retiring military personnel to move into police forces, an enormous resource for our country, one which has a safe schools provision which will give our young people a chance to walk to school in safety and to be in school in safety instead of dodging bullets. These are important things.

The third thing we have to do is to build on the Brady bill, the Brady law, to take further steps to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. I want to say something about this issue. Hunters must always be free to hunt, law-abiding adults should always be free to own guns and to protect their homes. I respect that part of our culture. I grew up in it. But I want to ask the sportsmen and others who lawfully own guns to join us in this campaign to reduce gun violence. I say to you, I know you did not create this problem, but we need your help to solve it. There is no sporting purpose on earth that should stop the United States Congress from

banishing assault weapons that outgun our police and cut down our children.

Fourth, we must remember that drugs are a factor in an enormous percentage of crimes. Recent studies indicate sadly that drug use is on the rise again among our young people. The crime bill contains, all of the crime bills contain more money for drug treatment for criminal addicts and boot camps for youthful offenders that include incentives to get off drugs and to stay off drugs. Our administration's budget with all its cuts contains a large increase in funding for drug treatment and drug education. You must pass them both. We need them desperately.

My fellow Americans, the problem of violence is an American problem. It has no partisan or philosophical element. Therefore, I urge you to find ways as quickly as possible to set aside partisan differences and pass a strong, smart, tough crime bill.

But further, I urge you to consider this: As you demand tougher penalties for those who choose violence, let us also remember how we came to this sad point. In our toughest neighborhoods, on our meanest streets, in our poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family, and work, the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum which has been filled by violence, and drugs, and gangs.

So I ask you to remember that even as we say no to crime, we must give people, especially our young people, something to say yes to. Many of our initiatives, from job training to welfare reform, to health care, to national service, will help to rebuild distressed communities, to strengthen families, to provide work. But more needs to be done. That is what our community empowerment agenda is all about, challenging businesses to provide more investment through empowerment zones, ensuring banks will make loans in the same communities their deposits come from, passing legislation to unleash the power of capital through community development banks to create jobs, opportunity and hope where they are needed most. But, I think you know that to really solve this problem we will all have to put our heads together, leave our ideological armor aside, and find some new ideas to do even more.

And let us be honest. We all know something else too. Our problems go way beyond the reach of government. They are rooted in the loss of values, in the disappearance of work, and the breakdown of our families and communities. My fellow Americans, we can cut the deficit, create jobs, promote democracy around the world, pass welfare reform and health care, pass the toughest crime bill in history, and still leave too many of our people behind. The

American people have got to change from within if we are going to bring back work and family and community.

We cannot renew our country when within a decade more than half of our children will be born into families where there has been no marriage. We cannot renew this country when 13-year-old boys get semiautomatic weapons to shoot 9-year-olds for kicks. We cannot renew our country when children are having children and the fathers walk away as if the kids do not amount to anything.

We cannot renew the country when our businesses eagerly look for new investments and new customers abroad, but ignore those people right here at home who would give anything to have their jobs, and would gladly buy their products if they had the money to do it.

We cannot renew our country unless more of us, I mean all of us are willing to join the churches and the other good citizens, people like all of the ministers I have worked with over the years, or the priests and the nuns I met at Our Lady of Health in East Los Angeles, or my good friend, Tony Campollo in Philadelphia, unless we are willing to work with people like that, people who are saving kids, adopting schools, making streets safer, all of us can do that. We cannot renew our country until we realize that governments do not raise children, parents do, parents who know their children's teachers, and turn off the television and help with the homework, and teach their kids right from wrong. Those kinds of parents can make all of the difference. I know. I had one.

I am telling you, we have got to stop pointing our fingers at these kids who have no future and reach our hands out to them. Our country needs it. We need it. And they deserve it.

And so I say to you tonight, let us give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books. Let us overcome their despair and replace it with hope. Let us, by our example, teach them to obey the law, respect our neighbors, and cherish our values.

Let us weave these 30 threads into a new American community that can once more stand strong against the forces of despair and evil because everybody has a chance to walk into a better tomorrow.

Oh, there will be naysayers who fear that we will not be equal to the challenges of this time. But they misread our history, our heritage, even today's headlines. All of those things tell us we can, and we will, overcome any challenge.

When the earth shook and fires raged in California, when I saw the Mississippi deluge the farmlands of the Midwest in a 500-year flood, when the century's bitterest cold swept from North Dakota to Newport News, it

seemed as though the world itself was coming apart at the seams. But the American people came together, they rose to the occasion, neighbor helping neighbor, strangers risking life and limb to save total strangers, showing the better angels of our nature.

Let us not reserve these better angels only for natural disasters, leaving our deepest problems and most profound problems to petty political fighting.

Let us instead be true to our spirit—facing facts, coming together, bringing hope and moving forward.

Tonight, my fellow Americans, we are summoned to answer a question as old as the Republic itself: What is the state of our Union? It is growing stronger, but it must be stronger still. With your help, and God's help, it will be.

Thank you, and God bless America.

At 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charge d'Affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock p.m. and 23 minutes, the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved. The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the State of the Union.

H. Con. Res. 198. Concurrent Resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from Wednesday, January 26, 1994 to Tuesday, February 1, 1994.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. GEKAS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GINGRICH, previous to any other special order entered into, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of 1994, the 2d session of the 103d Congress, for 60 minutes each day.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. GEKAS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SOLOMON, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of 1994, the 2d session of the 103d Congress, for 60 minutes each day.

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

Mrs. BENTLEY, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday in January and February, for 60 minutes.

Mr. BOEHNER, on February 1, 3, 8, 9, 22, 23; March 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23; April 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, 27; May 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25; June 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29; July 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, 27; August 2, 3, 9, 10; September 7, 3, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28; and October 4 and 5, for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. MCINNIS, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of 1994, for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. TALENT on February 7, 8, and 9, for 60 minutes each day.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes today.

Mr. KOLBE on February 1, 8, 22 and March 1, 8, 15, and 22, for 60 minutes each day.

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

Mr. CHAPMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, for 5 minutes each day on each legislative day of the 2d session of the 103d Congress.

Mr. MOAKLEY, for 60 minutes each day on February 1 and 2.

Mr. WASHINGTON, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSE, for 60 minutes on January 26.

Mr. SANDERS, for 60 minutes on February 9 and 23; March 2, 9, 16, 23; April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25; June 8, 15, 22, 29; July 13, 20, 27; August 3, 10; September 14, 21, 28; and October 5.

Mr. STOKES, for 60 minutes each day on February 22, 23, and 24.

Mr. OWENS, for 60 minutes each day on January 25, 26, and February 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28.

Mr. SWETT, for 60 minutes each day on February 2, 9, 23; March 2, 9, 16, 23; April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18, 25; June 8, 15, 22, 29; July 13, 20, 27; August 3, 10; September 7, 14, 21, 28; and October 5, 12, 19, and 26.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Ms. MOLINARI.

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. GREENWOOD.

Mr. LAZIO.

Mr. EMERSON.

Mr. HORN in two instances.

Mr. SOLOMON in four instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOYER in two instances.

Mrs. MALONEY in three instances.

Mrs. CLAYTON.

Mr. EDWARDS of California.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Mrs. MEEK.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MANTON.

Mr. REED.

Mr. RICHARDSON in three instances.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. BARLOW.

Mr. SAWYER.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. COPPERSMITH.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Mr. FILNER.

Ms. PELOSI.

Mr. BERMAN in two instances.

Mr. KOPETSKI.

Mr. PARKER in three instances.

Mr. WHEAT in two instances.

Mr. HUGHES.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Ms. FURSE.

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas.

Mr. KLEIN.

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

Mr. SANGMEISTER.

Mr. CLINGER.

Ms. NORTON.

Mr. SHAYS.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. HORN.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. RAMSTAD.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. LAROCCHO.

Mr. STENHOLM.

Mr. ORTIZ.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 486. An act to provide for addition of the Truman Farm Home to the Harry S Tru-

man National Historic Site in the State of Missouri.

H.R. 1025. An act to provide for a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, and for the establishment of a national instant criminal background check system to be contacted by firearms dealers before the transfer of any firearm.

H.R. 1237. An act to establish procedures for national criminal background checks for child care providers.

H.R. 1944. An act to provide for additional development at War in the Pacific National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2150. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2535. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide additional authority for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide health care for veterans of the Persian Gulf War.

H.R. 2840. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to establish copyright arbitration royalty panels to replace the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3000. An act for reform in emerging new democracies and support and help for improved partnership with Russia, Ukraine, and other new independent states of the former Soviet Union.

H.R. 3216. An act to amend the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 to control the diversion of certain chemicals used in the illicit production of controlled substances such as methcathinone and methamphetamine, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3321. An act to provide increased flexibility to States in carrying out the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

H.R. 3450. An act to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 3514. An act to clarify the regulatory oversight exercised by the Rural Electrification Administration with respect to certain electric borrowers.

H.R. 3616. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, Americans who have been prisoners of war, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Memorial, and the Women in Military Service for America Memorial, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 272. Joint resolution designating December 15, 1993, as "National Firefighters Day".

H.J. Res. 300. Joint resolution providing for the convening of the Second Session of the One Hundred Third Congress.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 422. An act to extend and revise rule-making authority with respect to government securities under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes.

S. 664. An act making a technical amendment of the Clayton Act.

S. 994. An act to authorize the establishment of a fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens promotion and consumer information program for the benefit of the floricultural industry and other persons, and for other purposes.

S. 1507. An act to make certain technical and conforming amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965.

S. 1732. An act to extend arbitration under the provisions of chapter 44 of title 28, United States Code, and for other purposes.

S. 1764. An act to provide for the extension of certain authority for the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police.

S. 1769. An act to make a technical amendment and for other purposes.

S. 1777. An act to extend the suspended implementation of certain requirements of the food stamp program on Indian reservations, to suspend certain eligibility requirements for the participation of retail food stores in the food stamp program, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 154. Joint resolution designating January 16, 1994, as "Religious Freedom Day".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 328, I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, and pursuant to House Resolution 328, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 26, 1994, at 12 noon in memory of the late Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2197. A letter from the Administrator's of Federal Aviation Administration and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on Subsonic Noise Reduction Technology, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1353 note; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space, and Technology.

2198. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the annual report for the calendar year 1992, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1141b(3); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2199. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on allocations of foreign assistance the executive branch intends to make available from funding levels established in the fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2200. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations in budget authority for the Department of Transportation to be used to provide immediate assistance to southern California for roads and bridges damaged by the earthquake, as well as for outstanding Midwest flood costs, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-181); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2201. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations in budget authority for the Small Business Administration to be used to provide disaster

loans to victims of the Los Angeles earthquake and the Midwest floods and to enable SBA to respond rapidly to assist victims of the upcoming spring flood and summer hurricane seasons, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-182); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2202. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations in budget authority for the SBA and FEM pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (H. Doc. No. 103-187); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2203. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations in budget authority for the Department of Transportation pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (H. Doc. No. 103-188); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2204. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations in budget authority for the Department of Defense pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (H. Doc. No. 103-189); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2205. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office; transmitting a review of the President's third special impoundment message from fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103-185); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2206. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the report of expenditures of appropriations during the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 16b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2207. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of Navy, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2208. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2209. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94-6: Assistance Program for Independent States of the Former Soviet Union; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2210. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2211. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of December 1, 1993, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 103-183); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2212. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of January 1, 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No.

103-184); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2213. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management), Department of the Army, transmitting notification of emergency munitions disposal, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1512(4); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2214. A letter from the Directors of Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a joint report on the technical assumptions to be used in preparing estimates of National Defense Function (050) outlays for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, section 5(a) (103 Stat. 1364); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2215. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting their certification on the chemical munitions disposal facilities at the Tooele Army Depot, UT, pursuant to Public Law 103-160, section 156(b) (107 Stat. 1580); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2216. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the report on credit availability for small businesses and small farms in 1993, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 251; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2217. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2218. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Peoples Republic of China, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2219. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Peoples Republic of China, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2220. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to Australia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2221. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the December 1993 semiannual report on the tied aid credits, pursuant to Public Law 99-472, section 19 (100 Stat. 1207); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2222. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to various countries, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2223. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on the demand for trade finance for Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and the Baltic States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2224. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the report on early resolution of troubled insured depository institutions, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1467a note; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2225. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a supplement to 15th annual report on the administration of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1692m; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2226. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the 18th annual report of the Corporation's Office of Consumer Affairs; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2227. A letter from the Executive Director, Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting a report to the Oversight Board by the Acting Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision as of November 30, 1993; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2228. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-148, "Insurance Omnibus Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2229. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-151, "Alternative Fuels Technology Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2230. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-149, "Health Care Provider Assessment Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2231. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. act, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 2066, S.O. 92-125, Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2232. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-155, "St. Francis de Sales Place Designation Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2233. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-156, "Closing of a Portion of Douglas Street, NE., S.O. 92-52, Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2234. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-158, "Patient Counseling Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2235. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-159, "Modified Guaranteed Contracts Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2236. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-160, "District of Columbia Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Recycling Act of 1988 Temporary Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2237. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-157, "Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act Temporary Panel of the Office of Employee Appeals Temporary

Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2238. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-153, "Privatization Procurement and Contract Procedures Amendment Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2239. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of a Final Funding Priority—Knowledge Dissemination and Utilization Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2240. A letter from the Acting Commissioner for Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Education, transmitting the annual report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration on Federal activities related to the administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 712; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2241. A letter from the Commissioner, National Center for Education Statistics, transmitting the third report on the evaluation of the National Assessment of Educational Progress "Trial State Assessment," pursuant to Public Law 100-297, section 3403(a) (102 Stat. 348); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2242. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of a Final Funding Priorities—Research and Demonstration Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2243. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of Final Regulations—Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2244. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations for the Educational Opportunity Centers Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2245. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations for State-Administered Workplace Literacy Program and National Workplace Literacy Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2246. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of Final Funding Priorities—Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2247. A letter from the Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5617; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2248. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's annual report for 1993, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2012(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2249. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2250. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of the report "Summary of Chapter 2 Annual Reports (1991-1992)"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2251. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on

Federal, State, and local traffic control measures and policies and how the use of alternative fueled vehicles could be promoted by granting such vehicles exemptions, pursuant to Public Law 102-486, section 413 (106 Stat. 2886); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2252. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the quarterly report for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve covering the third quarter of the calendar year 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6245(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2253. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on operations of the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 4401(a) (104 Stat. 1388-155); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2254. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's Superfund section 120(e) annual report for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2255. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a recently issued final audit report entitled "Accounting for Fiscal Year 1991 and 1992 Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service," Report No. 94-I-110, dated November 1993; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2256. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on the role of telecommunications in hate crimes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2257. A letter from the Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on administrative and legislative actions to improve services for individuals with Alzheimer's disease, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 679; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2258. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report entitled "Opportunities to Reduce Methane Emissions in the United States"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2259. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report entitled "Options for Reducing Methane Emissions Internationally, Volume II: International Opportunities for Reducing Methane Emissions"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2260. A letter from the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, transmitting a report entitled "Rural Health Care Transition Grant Program," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ww note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2261. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a revised National Strategic Research Plan for Hearing and Hearing Impairment and Voice and Voice Disorders, pursuant to Public Law 100-553, section 2 (102 Stat. 2773); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2262. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1992 annual report on the National Institutes of Health [NIH] AIDS Research Loan Repayment Program [LRP]; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2263. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on development assistance program allocations for fiscal year 1993,

pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2264. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Australia (Transmittal No. 5-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2265. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the quarterly reports in accordance with sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, the March 24, 1979 report by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the seventh report by the Committee on Government Operations for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1993, July 1, 1993-September 30, 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2266. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Canada (Transmittal No. 6-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2267. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Lebanon for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 94-11), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2268. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Switzerland (Transmittal No. 7-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2269. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Taiwan (Transmittal No. DTC-2-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2270. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC-1-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2271. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 41st report on voluntary contributions by the United States to international organizations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2226(b)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2272. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license for the production of a military item in Australia (Transmittal No. DTC-4-94), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2273. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the semiannual reports on voluntary contributions by the United States to international organizations for the period October 1, 1992 to March 31, 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2226(b)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2274. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94-5, authorizing the furnishing of assistance from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund for unexpected urgent needs of refugees and other

persons in Africa, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2275. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the annual report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending apartheid in South Africa, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5091(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2276. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment to Greece (Transmittal No. DRSA-2-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2277. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Presidential Determination to set aside legal restrictions on providing foreign assistance to Somalia, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2411; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2278. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the fiscal year 1993 annual report on the operation of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2795b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2279. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the price and availability report for the quarter ending December 31, 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2280. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on allocations of foreign assistance for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2281. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bi-monthly report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem, including any relevant reports from the Secretary General of the United Nations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2282. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1994, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 103-191); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2283. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 103-192); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2284. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the 1993 annual report on the International Fund for Ireland, pursuant to Public Law 99-415, section 6 (100 Stat. 949); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2285. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2286. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of the report of political contributions by Wesley W. Egan, Jr., of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2287. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the report of political contributions by Jeanette W. Hyde, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to Barbados, the Commonwealth of Dominica, to St. Lucia, and to St. Vincent, and members of her family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2288. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State; transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2289. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State; transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2290. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State; transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2291. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2292. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2293. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Memorandum of Justification for a Presidential Determination to draw down DOD commodities and services to support Egyptian participation in the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), pursuant to Public Law 101-513, section 547(a) (104 Stat. 2019); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2294. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a listing of gifts by the U.S. Government to foreign individuals during fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2694(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2295. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the 1992 report to Congress on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in developing countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2296. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Administration's views concerning House Concurrent Resolution 170; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2297. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94-9: Eligibility of the Czech Republic to Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2298. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94-10: Eligibility of the Slovak Republic to Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2299. A letter from the Executive Director, Japan-United States Friendship Commis-

sion, transmitting the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2904(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2300. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report regarding the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2186, Public Law 102-391, section 601; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2301. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting his follow-up report on the United States peacekeeping contingent in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (H. Doc. No. 103-190); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2302. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report on development since his last report concerning the national emergency with respect to the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-193); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2303. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the follow-up report on Diplomacy in the Information Age; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2304. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 3167 and S. 1490, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2305. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 1308, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2306. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 1025, H.R. 2401 and H.R. 3341, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2307. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 3255, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2308. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 898, H.R. 698, H.R. 3378, H.R. 3471, and S. 433, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2309. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 1425, H.R. 2330, H.R. 2632, and S. 412, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2310. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays

or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 3616 and S. 994, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2311. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 3450, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2312. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 2840, H.R. 3000, H.R. 3216, S. 422, S. 714, S. 1777, H.R. 2150, S. 1507, and H.R. 2535, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2313. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the semi-annual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2314. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2315. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the semi-annual report of the inspector general from the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2316. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the semi-annual report of the inspector general on audit followup for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2317. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report concerning surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions in fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o)(1), to the Committee on Government Operations.

2318. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semi-annual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, and management report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2319. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of surplus real property transferred or leased for public health purposes in fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2320. A letter from the Inspector General—HUD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the inspector general's semiannual report and the Secretary's semiannual report for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2321. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on the semiannual report of the in-

spector general and the Secretary's report on audit followup for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2322. A letter from the Inspector General—Labor, Department of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2323. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2324. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transporting, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993 and Management Report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2325. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the U.S. Government annual report for the fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2326. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in October 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2327. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the list of all reports issued or released in November 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2328. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting GAO compliance report, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1301(a) (104 Stat. 1388-588); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2329. A letter from the Business Manager, Norfolk Naval Shipyard Co-operative Association, transmitting the annual report of the Norfolk Naval Shipyard pension plan for 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2330. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Administrative conference of the United States, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2331. A letter from the General Counsel, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2332. A letter from the President, Amtrak, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2333. A letter from the Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the annual report under the federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2334. A letter from the Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2335. A letter from the Director, Armed Forces Retirement Home, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2336. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2337. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993 and the Management report for the same period, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2338. A letter from Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2339. A letter from the Executive Director, Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, transmitting activities of the Commission, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 469j(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2340. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2341. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2342. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2343. A letter from the Acting Director, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2344. A letter from the Acting Director, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2345. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30,

1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2346. A letter from the Manager, Compensation and Benefits, CoBank, transmitting the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2347. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2348. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (96 Stat. 750, 102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2349. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2350. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993; through September 30, 1993, and the Department's Management Report on actions taken in response to audit recommendations, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526, 2640); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2351. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2352. A letter from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2353. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2354. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2355. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2356. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2357. Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2358. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the an-

nual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2359. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2360. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2361. A letter from the Director, Office of Financial Management, General Accounting Office, transmitting the fiscal year 1993 annual report of the Comptrollers General Retirement System, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2362. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Department's inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2363. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2364. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report covering the disposal of surplus Federal real property for historic monument, correctional facility, and airport purposes for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2365. A letter from the President, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2366. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2367. A letter from the Executive Director, Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2368. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2369. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2370. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, National Archives, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal

year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2371. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2372. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2373. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general and the semiannual report on final action for the National Endowment for the Arts for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2374. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2375. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2376. A letter from the Director, National Gallery of Art, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2377. A letter from the Inspector General, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2378. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2379. A letter from the Chairman, National Science Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2380. A letter from the Ninth Farm Credit District Trust Committee, transmitting the Ninth Farm Credit District pension plan report for 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2381. A letter from the Inspector General, Office of Personnel Management; transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period of April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2382. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management; transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period of April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, and management response for the same period pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2383. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2384. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Post Rate Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2385. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2386. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2387. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2388. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2389. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual report of activities of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2390. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the department's management report for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 101-576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2391. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2392. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2393. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2394. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2395. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2396. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993,

through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2397. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2398. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period of April 1, 1993, to September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2399. A letter from the Secretary, the Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2400. A letter from the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2401. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2402. A letter from the Acting Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2403. A letter from the Acting Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2404. A letter from the Chief Staff Counsel, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, transmitting a copy of the Court's opinion on case No. 92-5076—U.S. Postal Service v. Nat'l Association of Letter Carriers; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2405. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2406. A letter from the Office of the Public Printer, U.S. Government Printing Office, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2407. A letter from the Inspector General, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General's activities for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 99-399, section 412(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2408. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General's activities for the period April 1, 1993, through September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 99-399, section 412(a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2409. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2410. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2411. A letter from the Deputy Director for Administration and Support, U.S. Marine Corps, transmitting the annual report of the retirement plan for civilian employees of the U.S. Marine Corps morale, welfare and recreation activities, the morale, welfare and recreation support activity, and miscellaneous nonappropriated fund, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2412. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2413. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2414. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2415. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2416. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2417. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting reports regarding the receipt and use of Federal funds by candidates who accepted public financing for the 1988 Presidential primary and general election, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9039(c); to the Committee on House Administration.

2418. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting proposed new FEC Form 6 entitled "48 Hour Notice of Contributions/Loans Received," pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(d); to the Committee on House Administration.

2419. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting list of reports pursuant to clause 2, rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House. (H. Doc. No. 103-186); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2420. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the fiscal year 1992 report on the implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 450j-1(c); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2421. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting a

report on proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2422. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2423. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2424. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on leasing and production of coal lands under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act, and Attorney General's report on competition in the coal and energy industries during fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 208-2; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2425. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2426. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the "High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program 1993 Interim Report," pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 390g-2(c)(2); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2427. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed plan for the use and distribution of the Gila River Indian Community's [Community] judgment funds in Docket 236-N, before the U.S. Claims Court; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2428. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of additional U.S. circuit and district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2429. A letter from the National Commander, American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting the 1993 audit report as of August 31, 1993, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 2111; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2430. A letter from the Chief Staff Counsel, District of Columbia Circuit, transmitting two opinions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2431. A letter from the Director, Federal Judicial Center, transmitting a report entitled "Structural and Other Alternatives for the Federal Courts of Appeals," pursuant to Public Law 101-650, section 302(c) (104 Stat. 5104); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2432. A letter from the Chief Staff Counsel, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, transmitting a copy of the court's opinions on case No. 92-5085—Nat'l Treasury Employees Union v. United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2433. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Federal Claims, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 1993, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2434. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; transmitting the financial audit for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1993, to-

gether with the auditor's opinion, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(47), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2435. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his report on the implementation of locality based comparability payments for general schedule employees for calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5304(d)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2436. A letter from the Director of the Office of Administration, the White House, transmitting the White House personnel report for the fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2437. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report entitled "Evolving Workforce Demographics: Federal Agency Action and Reaction," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2438. A letter from the President's Pay Agent, transmitting notification to extend locality based comparability payments to certain categories of positions that exist in more than one executive agency; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2439. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on the feasibility of an international border highway infrastructure discretionary program, pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 1089(b) (105 Stat. 2023); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2440. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on the results of the highway functional reclassification, pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 5004(b) (105 Stat. 2160); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2441. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of the report of building project survey for Burlington, IA, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2442. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting informational copies of reports of building project survey for Greenville, TN, Jacksonville, FL, and Brownsville, TX, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2443. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled, Hybrid Vehicle Program Plan, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2513; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2444. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's chief minority affairs officer report, pursuant to Public Law 102-218, section 1(a) (105 Stat. 1671); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2445. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of intent to enter into the trade agreements resulting from the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2112(e)(1) (H. Doc. No. 103-195); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2446. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of his intention to add Kyrgyzstan to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP], pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(a); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2447. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 17th annual report on the Child Support Enforcement Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(10); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2448. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report regarding the implementation of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (H. Doc. No. 103-194); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2449. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), Department of Defense; transmitting a status report on the DOD Environmental Scholarships and Fellowships Program for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 102-484, section 4451(j) (106 Stat. 2737; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Education and Labor.

2450. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy; transmitting a copy of the report on environmental restoration expenditures for fiscal years 1991 and 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-510, section 3134 (104 Stat. 1833; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

2451. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a request relative to a correction in H.R. 3400, 103d Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and House Administration.

2452. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's fiscal year 1995 budget request, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Appropriations.

2453. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the report of progress on developing and certifying the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System [TCAS], pursuant to Public Law 100-223, section 203(b) (101 Stat. 1518); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space, and Technology.

2454. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the National Transportation Safety Board's letter to OMB appealing the fiscal year 1993 allowance of \$37,125,000 for the Board, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1903(b)(7); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Energy and Commerce.

2455. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the report on accounts containing unvouchered expenditures potentially subject to audit by GAO, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3524(b); jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, and Government Operations.

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:

[The following report was filed on December 17, 1993]

Mr. HAMILTON: Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. Final Report of the House Members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 192, 102d Congress (Rept. 103-413). Pursuant to section 4 of House Concurrent Resolution 192 (102d Con-

gress), as continued in effect through December 31, 1993, by section 317 of Public Law 102-392; referred to the Committees on Rules, House Administration, Government Operations, Education and Labor, and the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

H.R. 3221. The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union discharged and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period ending not later than February 28, 1994, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(l), rule X.

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. ANDREWS of Texas:

H.R. 3721. A bill to provide grants to the Bureau of Justice Assistance to expand the capacity of correctional facilities in the States, increase programs for major offenders and parolees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Transportation, Armed Services, Agriculture, Science, Space, and Technology, Government Operations, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs, Education and Labor, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARLOW (for himself and Mr. BAESLER):

H.R. 3722. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-free treatment of certain education savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 3723. A bill to provide that the exception from the limitation on the accumulation of annual leave which currently applies to Federal employees affected by the closure of a military installation be extended to those affected by a realignment with respect to any such installation as well; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 3724. A bill to designate the U.S. courthouse located in Bridgeport, CT, as the "Brien McMahon Federal Building"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 3725. A bill to reduce the amounts appropriated to the Department of Education to increase grants to State and local educational agencies and to reduce the Federal budget deficit; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KLUG (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. ROTH, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. GUNDERSON):

H.R. 3726. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to amend the existing regulations applicable to charter flights to the Super Bowl to apply the requirements of such regulations to charter flights to intercollegiate football games designated as bowl

games and to the basketball games among the last four teams in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's division I championship basketball tournaments; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LAZIO (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. LEVY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. CANADY, Mr. SHAW, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DELAY, Mr. HORN, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GEKAS):

H.R. 3727. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of, and report to the Congress on, the feasibility of using biometric devices to verify the identity of persons applying for or receiving aid to families with dependent children in order to reduce fraud in the welfare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 3728. A bill to eliminate the unfunded liability of the teachers', firefighters', police officers', and judges' pension funds of the District of Columbia by increasing and extending the contributions of the Federal Government to such funds, increasing employee contributions to such funds, and establishing a single annual cost-of-living adjustment for annuities paid from such funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 3729. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and House Administration.

By Mr. SAWYER:

H.R. 3730. A bill to establish a professional development program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida:

H.R. 3731. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement that amounts paid to a member of the Armed Forces under the Special Separation Benefits Program of the Department of Defense be offset from amounts subsequently paid to that member by the Department of Veterans Affairs as disability compensation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LAROCCO:

H.R. 3732. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Idaho as wilderness, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

By Mr. LEVY (for himself, Mr. QUINN, Mr. KING, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. TORKILDSEN):

H.R. 3733. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the interstate transportation of a firearm with the intent to commit a violent crime, and to impose the death penalty for a violation that results in death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. REGULA):

H.J. Res. 304. Joint resolution designating May 1994 as "Older Americans Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 305. Joint resolution designating April 28, 1994, as "Exercise Tiger Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.J. Res. 306. Joint resolution to designate the month of May 1994 as "National Foster Care Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the State of the Union; considered and agreed to.

H. Con. Res. 198. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from Wednesday, January 26, 1994, to Tuesday, February 1, 1994; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TALENT:

H. Con. Res. 199. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued to honor the 100th anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 325. Resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 326. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 327. Resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 328. Resolution expressing the condolences of the House on the death of Representative Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROSE:

H. Res. 329. Resolution designating 1994 as a year to honor the memory and leadership qualities of the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., the late Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CASTLE (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H. Res. 330. Resolution to establish a special ad hoc committee to review the current welfare system and to report comprehensive welfare reform legislation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STENHOLM (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. KYL):

H. Res. 331. Resolution providing for the consideration of the Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 103) proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

271. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to pest containment and quarantine facilities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

272. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to the National Training Center; to the Committee on Armed Services.

273. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Norton Air Force Base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

274. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania, relative to memorializing the President and Congress to maintain or increase funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

275. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to unfunded Federal mandates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

276. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, relative to Federal mandates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

277. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to memorializing Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., former Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

278. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Achachemen Nation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

279. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to the Equal Rights Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

280. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

281. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to solid waste; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

282. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to water quality; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 27: Mr. MAZZOLI.
H.R. 65: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 68: Mr. HALL of Texas.
H.R. 123: Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 124: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 133: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. KREIDLER.

H.R. 163: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 166: Mr. POMBO.
H.R. 214: Mr. KREIDLER.
H.R. 216: Mr. MCINNIS.

H.R. 291: Mr. VENTO, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 301: Mr. PAXON and Mr. CRAPO.

H.R. 302: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ROSE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BACHUS of Florida, Mr. KREIDLER, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 303: Mr. LANCASTER.
H.R. 304: Ms. BYRNE.
H.R. 345: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 350: Mr. FARR, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. WATT.
H.R. 408: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 411: Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.
H.R. 441: Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 465: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 467: Ms. WATERS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. MEYERS of

Kansas, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 476: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. WILLIAMS.
H.R. 508: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 562: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.
H.R. 563: Mr. ENGEL and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.
H.R. 633: Mr. SANGMEISTER.

H.R. 643: Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 649: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 656: Mr. FOGLIETTA.
H.R. 688: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 702: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KAN-

JORSKI, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.
H.R. 703: Mr. GRANDY.
H.R. 723: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 739: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.
H.R. 743: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 746: Mr. SYNAR, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.R. 769: Mr. MANTON and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 784: Mr. CAMP and Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 790: Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 814: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY.
H.R. 818: Mr. WATT and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 857: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 867: Mr. STUMP.
H.R. 883: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 911: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 961: Mr. KREIDLER, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 972: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 979: Mr. LEWIS of Florida and Mr. CAMP.
H.R. 999: Mr. WALSH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PAXON, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 1009: Mr. LAZIO.
H.R. 1043: Mr. HOYER.
H.R. 1047: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1055: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. QUINN, Mr. MACHTEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1080: Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 1103: Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 1146: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. MCINNIS.

H.R. 1149: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 1151: Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 1155: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1164: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1168: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PAXON, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 1191: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 1216: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
H.R. 1217: Mr. FROST and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 1289: Mr. JACOBS and Mr. FAZIO.
H.R. 1293: Mr. MCINNIS.
H.R. 1295: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. FINGERHUT.

H.R. 1314: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1349: Mr. OLVER, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BILLEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 1354: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1397: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. VISLOSKY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. MILLER of California.

- H.R. 1421: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1431: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1455: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mrs. KENNELLY.
H.R. 1534: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1552: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. LAZIO.
H.R. 1595: Mr. SMITH of Michigan.
H.R. 1604: Mr. LAZIO and Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 1605: Mr. LAZIO.
H.R. 1620: Mr. PAXON and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 1671: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. MCHALE, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mrs. CLAYTON.
H.R. 1683: Mr. JACOBS.
H.R. 1709: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. POMBO, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. KIM, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. CLYBURN.
H.R. 1797: Ms. FURSE.
H.R. 1799: Ms. FURSE.
H.R. 1897: Mr. NATCHER and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1931: Mr. PETERSON of Florida.
H.R. 1968: Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. COOPER, and Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 1983: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2019: Mr. KREIDLER.
H.R. 2032: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2050: Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 2059: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 2076: Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY.
H.R. 2095: Mr. EWING.
H.R. 2130: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 2135: Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2145: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. JACOBS, and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 2153: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. COPPERSMITH, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2159: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 2175: Mr. FROST and Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.
H.R. 2227: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. TALENT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2241: Mr. MINGE.
H.R. 2292: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. VENTO, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KREIDLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 2326: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. CANADY, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. QUINN.
H.R. 2338: Mr. SCHUMER.
H.R. 2346: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2418: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 2420: Mr. TORRES.
H.R. 2434: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.
H.R. 2475: Ms. SHEPHERD, and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 2484: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. FURSE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2488: Mr. WHEAT.
H.R. 2525: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 2557: Mr. STUMP.
H.R. 2599: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Ms. FURSE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FARR, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2623: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. GILMAN.
H.R. 2638: Mr. FARR, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 2641: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. OBEY, Mr. MCNUITY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.
H.R. 2662: Ms. BROWN of Florida and Mr. FAZIO.
H.R. 2663: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. HALL of Ohio.
H.R. 2705: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. LAZIO.
H.R. 2788: Mr. SWETT and Ms. BYRNE.
H.R. 2803: Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. ORTON, Mr. BACCHUS of Alabama, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2830: Mr. MENENDEZ and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2859: Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. KIM, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BACCHUS of Alabama, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GALLO, and Mr. SAXTON.
H.R. 2860: Mr. CLINGER.
H.R. 2886: Mr. CONDIT.
H.R. 2896: Mr. WELDON and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2898: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 2912: Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BLUTE.
H.R. 2925: Mr. GINGRICH and Mr. FINGERHUT.
H.R. 3005: Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. WALSH, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DELAY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. EWING, Mr. PENNY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.
H.R. 3007: Mr. FISH.
H.R. 3016: Mrs. UNSOELD.
H.R. 3017: Mr. STARK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. REGULA, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3021: Mr. PACKARD and Mr. MANTON.
H.R. 3023: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 3024: Mr. BLILEY.
H.R. 3059: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. BLUTE, and Mr. LAFALCE.
H.R. 3078: Mr. MCINNIS and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 3087: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FAZIO, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 3100: Mr. NADLER, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 3102: Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. SISISKY.
H.R. 3105: Mr. FROST and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 3109: Mr. QUINN and Mr. SCOTT.
H.R. 3121: Mr. DARDEN and Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 3122: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3129: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.
H.R. 3146: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BAKER of California, and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 3173: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.
H.R. 3233: Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. DARDEN, and Mr. RAVENEL.
H.R. 3271: Mr. MANTON.
H.R. 3288: Mr. MACTHLEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 3293: Ms. SCHENK, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. GALLO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. SHAW, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 3303: Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3328: Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. KIM, Mr. STARK, and Mr. ALLARD.
H.R. 3334: Mr. PACKARD.
H.R. 3364: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3365: Mr. NADLER and Mr. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 3366: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3367: Mr. GINGRICH and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 3373: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3374: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3392: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. KIM, Mr. COX, Mr. DREIER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MINGE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEVY, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MICA, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MCINNIS, and Mr. SISISKY.
H.R. 3394: Mr. GOSS, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. FAWELL, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 3421: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. INGLIS, of South Carolina, Mr. WALSH, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DELAY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. EWING, Mr. PENNY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.
H.R. 3424: Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. MACTHLEY.
H.R. 3434: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. OLVER, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 3457: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. GOSS.
H.R. 3472: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3490: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 3527: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. LOWEY, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MAZZOLI, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. FINGERHUT.
H.R. 3534: Mr. FILNER and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3542: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 3546: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. KYL, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. LINDER, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DARDEN, and Mr. CRAPO.
H.R. 3556: Mr. QUINN.
H.R. 3569: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FROST, and Mr. WASHINGTON.
H.R. 3572: Mr. STOKES.
H.R. 3587: Mr. BEREUER.
H.R. 3614: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 3633: Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. GRAMS.
H.R. 3645: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 3650: Mr. STUDDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. FORD of Michigan.

H.R. 3658: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COX, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 3663: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Ms. NOR-TON, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 3666: Mr. KASICH and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 3687: Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MANN, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 3695: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. EWING, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 3698: Mr. GOSS and Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 3705: Mr. YOUNG of Florida and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 3720: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. MANTON and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 113: Mr. CANADY and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.J. Res. 122: Mr. FAZIO, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. GORDON.

H.J. Res. 129: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.J. Res. 131: Mr. FAZIO, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. COYNE.

H.J. Res. 231: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. BALLENGER.

H.J. Res. 246: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HOKE, Mr. HORN, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. FURSE, Mr. KLINK, Mr. MICHEL, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.J. Res. 253: Ms. CANTWELL and Ms. DUNN.

H.J. Res. 278: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 291: Mr. HEFNER, Mr. LEACH, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.J. Res. 293: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FROST, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 103: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DICKEY, and Mr. SWETT.

H. Con. Res. 122: Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. TALENT.

H. Con. Res. 124: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. WOLF.

H. Con. Res. 141: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. HORN, Mr. EWING, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H. Con. Res. 176: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. COX, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FILNER, Ms. FURSE, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. MANTON, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. LEACH, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. WISE, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H. Con. Res. 186: Ms. LOWEY.

H. Con. Res. 195: Mr. QUINN.

H. Res. 38: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. NADLER.

H. Res. 156: Mr. TORKILDSEN.

H. Res. 202: Mr. ENGEL and Mrs. FOWLER.

H. Res. 234: Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. QUINN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mrs.

MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. HOKE, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SAXTON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. CRANE, Mr. WALKER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. COPPERSMITH.

H. Res. 236: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. EWING, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BAESLER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FROST, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. PORTER.

H. Res. 281: Ms. LONG, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. SLATTERY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

70. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Governor of Puerto Rico, relative to a copy of the preliminary certification of the vote count, issued by the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.