

seem quite so eager to interpret Saturday's slaughter. They have a President with approval numbers in the toilet, and they just lost a Senate seat they have held since the beginning of time. If I were them, I would be keeping quiet too.

□1210

PASS THE BRADY BILL

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am not a great believer in polls, but I believe that this one that I am about to describe is important.

The Harris Poll conducted in April, the first few days of April, of 1,250 respondents illustrates that 52 percent of the people support a ban on handgun sales. That is an outright ban, something I myself do not support. But, that shows my colleagues what has been called the sea change in American thinking about handguns.

Eighty-nine percent of the people support the Brady bill, the 5-day waiting period, before a handgun can be sold, and 68 percent of the people, who identified themselves as members of the National Rifle Association, also support a waiting period.

Later this afternoon, I will meet in my office with the Casey family from Louisville, KY, who lost their son, brother and husband, John Patrick Casey, in 1990, from a handgun incident. They are here, as many people are from around the country, to encourage Congress to pass the Brady bill. Each House passed a bill last Congress though none reached President Bush's desk.

The Brady bill alone, a handgun waiting period, will not solve the crime problem in America. But it will, along with enforcement and sanctions and more police, help to solve the problem. So let us, before this year passes, let us enact the Brady bill into law.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

TO PRESIDENT CLINTON: A MESSAGE FROM TEXAS

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

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, far more reliable than polls are elections, and this Saturday in Texas there was an election. And voters in Texas sent this message to President Clinton in that election: Stop the taxing, cut the spending, scrap your deficit-busting budget plan.

The landslide election of a new Republican Senator from Texas represents a resounding repudiation of Clintonomics. If the President is serious about being a new Democrat, he should heed this message.

Until the President and the Democrat majority in Congress agree to abandon the tax increase and deficit-busting budget bill adopted in this House this month, the Clinton administration is doomed to failure.

Mr. Speaker, taxpayers in Texas have sent an urgent message to Washington. For the sake of every American taxpayer, I hope the President is listening.

IMMIGRATION POLICY ON CHINA

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the horrifying pictures that we see nightly on television absolutely must be stopped. It is time for this administration to repeal the Reagan-Bush proposal that allows every single Chinese to be able to come into this country only by pleading that China's population policy is much too repressive on them.

What has happened is those people are being exploited by very awful, terrible folks trying to make millions of dollars off of them and sending them over here in a new form of bondage.

This absolutely must stop. It must stop as soon as possible, and it is a great tragedy that the immigration policy got that far out of control.

LOYALTY TO THE NATION

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

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, we read in press reports that 11 chairmen of Democratic subcommittees will face removal from their positions because they dared to place loyalty to this Nation and their districts above loyalty to the Democratic Party.

As a freshman Member of Congress, who depends on Republican leadership for important committee assignments, I must tell you I have not always voted the way my leadership has voted. Yet, rather than being punished for my votes, last week I received a second major committee assignment. I am not alone. No Republican Member has been punished because of choosing personal conviction over party loyalty, because thinking was chosen over following a flawed program, and, because loyalty to this great Nation was chosen over blind loyalty to a tax program which would hurt poor and middle-class wage earners.

Mr. Speaker, I love the job of representing my district in this great House. But, this is not the President's House, it is not the Democrat's House and it is not the Republican's House.

This is the people's House and if anyone ever demands that I place party loyalty over personal convictions and loyalty to this Nation—it will be time for that someone to go home.

A VICTORY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN BE PROUD OF

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

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with confidence and eager anticipation of victory. Tomorrow night, the Chicago Bulls will win their first game in a series with the Phoenix Suns that will lead to the 1993 National Basketball Association Championship. When the Chicago Bulls does their threepoint my city will be proud and victorious.

When the Senate passes President Clinton's deficit-busting plan that will get our national economy moving again the American people will win.

Nearly \$500 billion will be locked-in for deficit reduction and fairness will be restored to the Tax Code. Job opportunities will be expanded for struggling Americans through highway construction, mass transit, empowerment zones, and job training programs. Our children will finally receive the investments that they deserve through child immunizations, direct student lending, Head Start and the earned income tax credit.

Business leaders and not-for-profit groups throughout the country are rooting for passage of the Clinton economic plan. Together, as an all-American team, we can win victory in the Senate, and deliver to the American people the sweet victory they can be proud of.

THE MESSAGE OF THE TEXAS SENATE ELECTION

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the Texas election sent a basic message throughout America: Cut spending, no new taxes.

Mr. President, we need to get back to the mainstream. The appointment of David Gergen is a step in the right direction, but you have hundreds of more appointments to fill. You have a chance to build a consensus mainstream administration that reflects the diversity and the variety of interests in this country.

I must say, I am surprised, when I read that the Democratic Party, in this Chamber, is thinking of sanctioning the various subcommittee chairmen that voted against the budget resolution, which meant taxes first, spending out last.

Come on over to this side of the aisle. The air is free. There are not sanctions. My colleagues will have an opportunity

to vote their conscience, vote with their constituency and vote with America.

DENNY'S/TW SERVICE RACIAL POLICY

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

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concern and indignation over continued allegations of patterns and practices of racial discrimination at Denny's restaurants.

The Denny's chain, a subsidiary of TW Services, Inc., is headquartered in South Carolina and its CEO is Jerry Richardson, a former National Football League player currently seeking ownership of an NFL franchise.

Mr. Speaker, I am—like many other Americans—an NFL fan and supporter. But these allegations raise serious concerns about the commitment to racial fairness and equal opportunity within a possible NFL operation.

An NFL franchise generates millions of dollars of revenue and represents unlimited economic potential and prestige for the States, cities, and communities where they are located.

But such franchises also wield significant influence in those localities, and numerous statistics highlight the current lack of minorities in management and ownership positions in all professional sports.

In light of these statistics and the high number of minority athletes on NFL teams, it is critical that the ownership and management of any NFL franchise demonstrate unwavering commitment to racial tolerance and fundamental fairness before being awarded an NFL franchise.

□ 1220

PRESIDENT CLINTON SHOULD NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE ANGER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. LINDER. Madam Speaker, the American people are watching Washington very closely and they do not like what they see. That is why President Clinton's latest approval rating hovers around 37 percent. That is why voters in Texas last week elected, by a landslide, a new Republican Senator.

The President would be wise to take a step back and reevaluate his tax and spend philosophy. The taxpayers do not like it.

They want spending cuts now. Not promises of spending cuts later.

They want tax fairness. Not energy taxes. Not Social Security taxes.

They want Government reform. Not business as usual.

If President Clinton wants to change his course, we, Republicans, are here to

help. We are willing to help him write a plan with real spending cuts. Without tax increases.

Madam Speaker, whenever, you and your President are ready, just give us a call.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION TAX CREDIT ACT OF 1993

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Environmental Remediation Tax Credit Act of 1993. This legislation offers hope to cities and towns across this country grappling with the problem of contaminated former industrial sites.

The legislation, through tax credits and tax-exempt financing, offers substantial incentives to private investors to acquire, clean up, and redevelop sites for commercial uses.

As manufacturing moved out of the cities, factories left behind environmental contamination which has proven costly to clean up. At thousands of sites across the country, the cost of cleaning up the contamination effectively deters potential businesses from locating at such sites. As a result, neighborhoods deteriorate, and jobs are lost.

This legislation offers the first real hope of restoring contaminated properties to productive use.

Enactment of this legislation not only will benefit our environment, but will benefit the surrounding community with renewed economic opportunities, and a restored sense of hope.

I urge my colleagues' support of this legislation.

NLRB RULINGS THREATEN LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMS

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

Mr. GUNDERSON. Madam Speaker, last Thursday the National Labor Relations Board ruled that seven labor-management-cooperation teams at the du Pont Co. were illegal under the National Labor Relations Act.

This is the second Board decision in 6 months threatening the legal viability of all labor-management cooperation programs nationwide. In December 1992, the Board ruled that similar cooperation teams at Electromation, Inc., were also illegal.

Over the past several years more than 30,000 American companies have made employee participation programs a cornerstone of efforts to increase efficiency and productivity by giving workers a new and enhanced status in the companies that employ them. In key sectors of the U.S. economy—chemicals, autos, electronics—em-

ployee participation programs have been a vital ingredient in the prescription for renewed competitiveness and job security. If these programs are going to have an opportunity to develop and grow, legislation to amend the NLRA is essential.

What is Congress' response? Rather than legislating to promote cooperation in the workplace, the House is instead preparing to once again pass legislation—the so-called Workplace Fairness Act—which will encourage conflict and labor strikes. If the American people need one perfect indicator of just how far off on the wrong track the leadership in Congress is, this is it.

SYRACUSE TAKES NATIONAL LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP IN HEART-STOPPER

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

Mr. WALSH. Madam Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to rise today and offer warm congratulations to the 1993 Division I national champion lacrosse team from Syracuse University. This exciting team, coached by Roy Simmons, Jr., achieved a heart-stopping victory on May 31, with just 8 seconds to go over the North Carolina Tarheels by a 13 to 12 score.

These 2 great teams matched shots before over 20,000 fans throughout the afternoon at Byrd Stadium on the University of Maryland campus. For the fourth time in 6 years, the Orangemen of S.U. won the Division I national championship.

To every member of this championship team—coaches, players, and assistants—you have made your many followers and friends extremely proud. You fought your way back through a tough schedule and won. That is what great teams and champions are made of—the willingness to win no matter what the odds. All of central New York, the Cradle of Lacrosse, is extremely proud today.

TERM LIMITS SEEN AS CRUCIAL IN CAMPAIGN REFORM DEBATE

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

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, as we gear up for an inevitably contentious debate over campaign reform, the American people have already weighed heavily in with their preference: Term limits. In every State where voters were allowed to register their opinion, term limits passed easily. In Florida, three of four voters supported this fundamental reform.

In today's polls, term limits are favored by 75 percent of Americans who want to bring some accountability to the entrenched establishment in Congress.

The big question is will Congress lead, follow, or get out of the way. Will the leadership in Congress allow debate and a vote on what is unquestionably the most popular grassroots reform measure in America?

Unfortunately, the power of a few in the House can thwart the wishes of millions. So while millions of voters in 15 States expressed their support for term limits last November, the disconnect with official Washington continues. Madam Speaker, the Speaker and other powerful elements of the majority leadership have signaled opposition to term limits, but I hope they will not continue to obstruct the majority of Americans who want us to debate and vote on this issue.

If Congress is to regain its credibility, it has to deliver campaign reform that does more than put another hand in the people's pockets. Allowing a full and fair debate over term limits would be a good start.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION: THE TOLL MOUNTS

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Speaker, the freighter laden with illegal aliens that ran aground off Rockaway Beach in New York City is but the most recent signal that our immigration policy is desperately in need of repair. This ship was one of a growing number of foreign vessels that have begun to ply their highly lucrative illegal trade. Loading up their human cargo in coastal provinces of southern China, this ship offered 300 or more Chinese the hope of reaching America, with each passenger paying up to \$30,000 to be smuggled into the United States. Instead, at least eight of the illegal aliens drowned while swimming for shore, and the remainder will be held in custody until their asylum review is completed.

What we are seeing is the manipulation of U.S. immigration law on a grand scale. It has become big business. At our international airports and in our harbors, tens of thousands of illegal aliens are being smuggled into the country annually. The ship that ran aground in New York City is the 24th vessel that has been intercepted since August 1991. And for every ship that we catch, others manage to slip through. According to the INS and FBI, organized crime has become heavily involved in the smuggling of illegal aliens. Indeed, the head of the INS in New York recently said that: "While we will ensure protection to bona fide political refugees, we will not permit criminal syndicates to flaunt our immigration laws by bringing economic migrants here illegally."

Unfortunately, because of a gaping loophole in U.S. immigrating policy, this strong warning rings hollow. All an alien has to do is reach U.S. soil and

demand political asylum. No matter how patently fraudulent the claim might be, all an alien has to do is utter the words political asylum. Then the illegal aliens cannot be deported. They must go through a lengthy review process that can take several years. And most of those who start on the political asylum review process simply disappear before their case is adjudicated.

Madam Speaker, our immigration policies have become the laughing stock of the international criminal world. As this Member has urged before from the well of this House, it is time to give our INS officers the power of summary exclusion. Our INS officers are begging to be given summary exclusion powers. It is well past time for the Judiciary Committee to act on these summary exclusion provisions of the law, and to restore integrity to the notion of political asylum.

This Member strongly urges the adoption of the McCollum Immigration Reform Act, H.R. 1355. This is not a partisan issue. It is an American issue and a crisis situation. I ask my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee to ignore the self-serving arguments of the greedy private immigration lawyers who resist any effectual reform, and to get down to business and give the INS the law they demand.

AMERICANS UNDERSTAND PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

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

Mr. HOKE. Madam Speaker, it appears that President Clinton believes genuinely that if he could just sit down with each American in his or her own living room and explain his economic program to them that they would understand it. And at that point they would embrace it and say, "Mr. President, you're right. This is exactly what we should be doing for America. This is the right thing."

In fact, that is the whole problem. What the President does not understand is that this message is getting through loud and clear. It was not so clear on February 17 when the message was first imparted to the American people. But it is more and more clear on a daily basis. And we have seen that his approval rating has gone in direct inverse proportion to the amount of understanding that the American people have with respect to this economic program.

Madam Speaker, we have 3½ more years of this administration, and I urge the President to stop selling and start listening, because what would happen if he had the opportunity to sit down with each and every American in his or her own living room is that those people would say to him: "Mr. President, you are persuasive, you are articulate, you are attractive, you are intelligent, your thought is penetrating. But we don't want what you are selling.

Please, Mr. President, cut spending first, then talk to us about a new tax program."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RULES COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5, AMENDING NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT AND RAILWAY LABOR ACT

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, this is to notify Members of the House regarding the Rules Committee's plans for H.R. 5, legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to prevent discrimination based on participation in labor disputes. The committee is planning to meet the week of June 14 to take testimony and grant a rule on the bill.

In order to assure timely consideration of the bill on the floor, the Rules Committee is considering a rule that may limit the offering of amendments.

Any Member who is contemplating an amendment to H.R. 5 should submit, to the Rules Committee in H-312 in the Capitol, 55 copies of the amendment and a brief explanation of the amendment no later than 5 p.m. on Friday, June 11, 1993.

We appreciate the cooperation of all Members in this effort to be fair and orderly in granting a rule for H.R. 5.

THE SERVICE-LEARNING ACT

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

Mr. KLINK. Madam Speaker, there has been a lot of excitement in recent weeks about education reform and national service.

Today, I am introducing legislation that combines the two.

The Service-Learning Act will encourage local schools to use existing funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to infuse the service-learning approach into the entire school curriculum.

Service-learning is based on the idea that students learn best by doing, by being active, and engaged in the process of learning. Active learning through community service, especially if it is curriculum based, improves student achievement by making classroom learning more meaningful. And, it can reengage students turned off by traditional teaching methods.

The Service Learning Act will inspire and support innovative school curriculum reforms that combine classroom teaching with hands-on work experience. It will broaden classroom walls to include the entire community and enable new and veteran teachers alike to take advantage of teaching methods that promote both academics and civic responsibility. It also authorizes a special program of grants to local school districts for service learning programs that emphasize teacher training, especially in cooperation with local non-profit groups and other programs sup-

ported by the Commission on National and Community Service.

Many schools across the country are integrating community service and academic subjects with great success. In Pennsylvania, the statewide PennSERVE program is working to bring a culture of service into the schools.

The Service-Learning Act will help reinvent schools, train teachers, and challenge students.

I encourage you to join me as a co-sponsor of this legislation.

PUNISHING THE DISSENTERS

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

Ms. DUNN. Madam Speaker, we have just learned later this week the Democratic Caucus will meet to decide the fate of eleven Democratic subcommittee chairmen who voted against the largest tax increase in history.

Some of the more rabid tax raisers of the majority party want to punish these Members who did not want to raise taxes as quickly as President Clinton would like to do.

At times like this, all I can say is I am glad to be a Republican.

Over on this side of the aisle, we do not punish Members who vote against the largest tax increase in history. We cheer them.

We do not punish Members who think Government spends too much money. We agree with them.

We do not punish Members who think Bill Clinton has been following bad advice. We join them.

Yes, Madam Speaker, we Republicans may not have a majority in the House or the Senate, but we do have this: The freedom to do what is right for the American people. And in the end, that is the only thing that matters.

MAY 27, 1993—A DAY OF INFAMY

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

Mr. HANCOCK. Madam Speaker, on May 27, 1993, the U.S. Congress passed into law the largest tax increase in the history of the United States. On that same date, the Governor of the State of Missouri, Mel Carnahan, signed into law the largest tax increase in the State of Missouri.

I have decided that May 27, 1993, may go down in history as the Day of Infamy, rather than December 7, 1941.

It is easier to bring a country down financially than it is to beat it militarily. The citizens of this country cannot continue to pay the amount of taxation for the bloated Government that we now have. We are going to have to return this Government and this country back to the people. That is who it belongs to. It does not belong to the

U.S. Congress or to the various State legislators.

TEXANS VOTE 2-TO-1 AGAINST MORE TAXES

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

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, last Saturday, the people of Texas, by a margin of 2-to-1, elected a new Republican Senator, KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON.

By a margin of 2-to-1, the people of Texas rejected the Democrat tax increase.

By a margin of 2-to-1, the people of Texas rejected Democrat spending increases and efforts by the Democrats to grow the Government first.

Madam Speaker, the people of Texas said, "Hasta la vista, Baby."

DISCIPLINING DEMOCRAT DISSENTERS

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

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, there is a lot of talk that the Democrats tomorrow may seek to discipline some of the Members of their party who voted against the biggest tax increase in history.

My guess is that that caucus might also want to discuss what is happening now as the process moves forward, because several Members were pressured against what they knew to be the wishes of their district to vote for that biggest tax increase in history, only to find out now that they are to be the only ones who voted for the massive Btu tax.

It appears as though as this moves through the process that the Btu tax may be eliminated or at least scaled back, and the only Members who will have voted for this massive tax increase that will destroy business, destroy jobs, and do all kinds of bad things to the economy, will be some of the Democrats who were told that if they voted for it here, it certainly would not be changed as it moved on.

□ 1240

Well, now, we know different. It is going to be changed, and only they will be left holding the bag.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CLAYTON). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollover vote, if postponed, will be taken later today.

ADJUSTING STATUS OF EXISTING POSITION ON CAPITOL POLICE FOR DUTY WITH RESPECT TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MANTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 167) adjusting the status of an existing position on the Capitol Police for duty with respect to the House of Representatives.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 167

Resolved, That there is established one additional position of lieutenant on the Capitol Police for duty with respect to the House of Representatives, to serve as agency training representative for the Capitol Police. Each appointment to the position shall be made—

(1) by the Capitol Police Board from among members and officers of the Capitol Police, with prior approval of the Committee on House Administration; and

(2) without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position.

SEC. 2. (a)(1) The position of agency training representative, as established by the first section of House Resolution 320, is abolished.

(2) The former position of an officer or member serving as agency training representative, as referred to in section 3 of the House Resolution 320, is abolished.

(b) The resolution referred to in subsection (a) is House Resolution 320, Ninety-ninth Congress, agreed to November 14, 1985, as enacted into permanent law by section 102 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1987 (as incorporated by reference in section 101(j) of Public Law 99-500 and section 101(j) of Public Law 99-501 (40 U.S.C. 306 note)).

SEC. 3. Until otherwise provided by law, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such sums as may be necessary to carry out this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Washington [Ms. DUNN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON].

Mr. MANTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. MANTON. Madam Speaker, House Resolution 167 will permanently adjust the status of an existing lieutenant position on the Capitol Police to be used as the Capitol Police's representative at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA.

In 1984, former Capitol Police Chief James Carvino recommended that the U.S. Capitol Police training representative assigned at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, carry the rank of lieutenant to ensure parity and stature with other agency representatives at the center. This recommendation resulted in the enactment of House Resolution 320 in November 1985.

In accordance with House Resolution 320, the sergeant who was then assigned as the training representative, was subsequently appointed to a lieutenant position. That individual entered Civil Service retirement on March 1, 1993.

necessitating a replacement in the vacated training representative's position.

This position requires an individual with the stature and knowledge of a lieutenant. The police board desires to limit assignment to the position to those who have attained the rank of lieutenant through a competitive, promotional process, and the adoption of House Resolution 167 will accomplish this objective.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. DUNN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DUNN. Madam Speaker, this resolution is uncontroversial and would simply elevate the status of the U.S. Capitol Police liaison so as to be comparable to those from other Federal agencies. Since the officer currently holding this position is already being paid as a lieutenant, there are no additional costs associated with this measure. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MANTON. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. THURMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 167.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MANTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 167, the resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

To the Congress of the United States: In accordance with section 204(f) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as

amended (42 U.S.C. 3015(f)), I hereby transmit the Annual Report for 1992 of the Federal Council on the Aging. The report reflects the Council's views in its role of examining programs serving older Americans.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 1993.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares a recess until approximately 1:50 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1350

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 144, answered "present" 1, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

YEAS—240

- Ackerman, Andrews (ME), Andrews (NJ), Andrews (TX), Applegate, Archer, Bacchus (FL), Baessler, Barcia, Barlow, Barrett (WI), Bateman, Becerra, Bellenson, Berman, Bevill, Bilbray, Blackwell, Bomler, Borsari, Boucher, Brewster, Brooks, Brown (OH), Bryant, Byrne, Cantwell, Cardin, Carr, Chapman, Clayton, Clement, Clyburn, Coleman, Collins (IL), Collins (MI), Combest, Cooper, Copparrsmith, Costello, Coyne, Cramer, Danner, Darden, de la Garza, Deal, DeLauro, DelBums, Derrick, Deutsch, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Dogley, Durbin, Edwards (CA), Edwards (TX), English (AZ), English (OK), Eshoo, Evans, Fazio, Fields (LA), Filner, Fish, Flake, Ford (MI), Frank (MA), Frost, Furse, Gallo, Gepson, Gephardt, Gera, Gibbons, Gillmor, Gilman, Glickman, Gonzales, Gordon, Green, Gutierrez, Hall (OH), Hall (TX), Hamburg, Hamilton, Harman, Hastings, Hayes, Heber, Hilliard, Hinchey, Hoagland, Hoke, Holden, Hoaghton, Hoyer, Hughes, Hutto, Inaloo, Jefferson, Johnson (GA), Johnson (SD), Johnson, E. B., Johnston, Kanjorski, Kaptur, Kasich, Kennelly, Kliesch, Kleczka, Klein, Klinsk, Kresidler, Lambert, Lancaster, Lantos, LaRocco, Laughlin, Ladd, Lehman, Levin, Lewis (GA), Lipinski, Lloyd, Long, Lowey, Maloney, Mann, Manton, Margolis, Mervinsky, Markey, Martinez, Matsui, Massoli, McCloskey, McCrory, McCurdy, McDermott, McHale, Molinari, Moakley, Mooney, Meehan, Meek, Mfume, Miller (CA), Miller (FL), Mineta, Minge, Mookley, Montgomery, Moran, Murtha, Myers, Nadler, Natchez, Neal (MA), Neal (NC), Obey, Oliver, Ortiz, Orton, Packard, Pallone, Parker, Pastor, Payne (NJ), Payne (VA), Pelosi, Peterson (FL), Pickett, Pickle, Pombo, Pomeroy, Posner, Rahall, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson, Rostenkowski, Roybal-Allard, Rush, Sabo, Sanders, Sangmeister, Sarbanes, Sawyer, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, Allard, Army, Bachus (AL), Baker (GA), Baker (LA), Ballenger, Barrett (ME), Barton, Bentley, Bereuter, Billey, Blute, Boehlert, Boehner, Bonilla, Bunning, Burton, Buyer, Callahan, Calvert, Camp, Cassidy, Castle, Clay, Coble, Collins (GA), Cox, Crane, Crapo, Cunningham, DeLay, Dias-Balart, Dickey, Dornan, Dreier, Duncan, Dunn, Emerson, Everett, Fawell, Fields (TX), Fingerhut, Franks (CT), Franks (NJ), Gallegly, Gohmert, Gilchrest, Goodlatte, Gos, Grams, Grandy, Greenwood, Gunderson, Hancock, Hansen, Hastert, Hefley, Heger, Hobson, Hokestra, Horn, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hyde, Istook, Jacobs, Johnson (CT), Johnson, Sam, Kim, King, Kingston, Kling, Knollenberg, Kolbe, Kyl, Leach, Levy, Lewis (CA), Lewis (FL), Linder, Livingston, Mackey, Mansullo, McCaskey, McDade, McHugh, McKeon, McMillan, Meyers, Mica, Mitchell, Molinari, Moorhead, Morilla, Murphy, Nease, Oxley, Paxon, Petri, Porter, Portman, Pryor (OR), Quillen, Quinn, Ramstad, Ravenel, Regula, Ridge, Roberts, Rogers, Ross-Lightner, Roth, Royce, Santorum, Saxton, Schaefer, Schiff, Schroeder, Seaman, Shaw, Shays, Shuster, Siskin, Smith (MI), Smith (OR), Smith (TX), Solomon, Stump, Sanderquist, Talent, Taylor (MS), Taylor (NC), Thomas (CA), Thomas (WV), Turkklein, Upton, Vucanovich, Walker

- Hochbroeckner, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), 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Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, 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Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, Thornton, Thurman, Torres, Torricelli, Towns, Traflet, Unsell, Valentine, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Washington, Waters, Watt, Waxman, Wheat, Wilson, Woolsey, Wyden, Yates, McKinney, Schenk, Schumer, Scott, Serrano, Sharp, Shepherd, Siskaly, Skaggs, Skelton, Slattery, Slaughter, Smith (IA), Smith (NJ), Snowe, Spratt, Stark, Stenholm, Stoles, Strickland, Studds, Stupak, Swift, Swift, Szyra, Tausin, Tejada, Thompson, 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Walsh Wolf Young (FL)
Weldon Young (AK) Zimmer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Ewing
NOT VOTING—47

Abercrombie	Gingrich	Penny
Bartlett	Goodling	Peterson (MN)
Billrakis	Henry	Price (NC)
Bishop	Huffington	Rangel
Browder	Inglis	Rockama
Brown	Inhofe	Rowland
Brown (CA)	Kennedy	Spence
Brown (FL)	Kopotaki	Stearns
Clinger	LaFalce	Tanner
Condit	Lightfoot	Tucker
Conyers	McCollum	Volkmer
DeFazio	Manendez	Whitten
Doolittle	Mink	Williams
Engel	Mollohan	Wise
Foglietta	Oberstar	Zelliff
Ford (TN)	Owens	
Fowler		

□ 1417

Mr. RICHARDSON changed his vote from "present" to "yea."
So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not present on Tuesday, June 8, 1993, to vote on rollcall vote No. 200. I was attending to a family member who was preparing for surgery.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 1993.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith the original copy of the official results received from the Secretary of State, State of Wisconsin, indicating that, according to the official returns of the Special Election held on May 4, 1993 the Honorable Peter W. Barca was elected to the Office of Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, State of Wisconsin.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

To the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives:

I, Kevin J. Kennedy, Executive Director of the Elections Board of the State of Wisconsin, certify that the following person was elected to the office of Representative in Congress by the qualified electors from the First Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, for the unexpired term of two years, beginning on January 3, 1993, and ending on January 3, 1995, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Les Aspin, as shown on the official canvas of the votes cast at the Special Election held on May 4, 1993. Congressional District: First District.

Elected: Peter W. Barca.
Done in the City of Madison, this 1st day of June, 1993.

KEVIN J. KENNEDY,
Executive Director.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE PETER W. BARCA OF WISCONSIN AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Member-elect from the First District of Wisconsin, the Honorable PETER W. BARCA, come forward escorted by members of the Wisconsin delegation?

Mr. BARCA appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

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 faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

□ 1420

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the House of Representatives.

WELCOME TO THE HONORABLE PETER W. BARCA

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to introduce to the House the gentleman who has just been sworn in, Mr. PETER BARCA, who is the new Representative from Wisconsin's First Congressional District, succeeding our good friend, now Secretary of Defense Les Aspin.

PETER BARCA was first elected to the State assembly in 1984 and served as chair of the Democratic caucus in the State assembly.

He served as chair of the employment and training committee.

During his service in the legislature he was also cochair of the joint committee on audit.

He also served as a member of the assembly rules committee.

Before being elected to the State assembly in 1984, PETER BARCA taught emotionally disturbed children, and was an employment specialist for people with disabilities.

He attended the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, earning a bachelor of science degree in education in 1977, and a joint master of arts in educational administration and public policy administration from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1982.

He also attended the graduate school at Harvard University where he studied at the Kennedy School of Government. He is a native of Kenosha, born on August 7, 1955.

He is married and he and his wife, Kathleen, have two children. She is the coordinator of special education for the department of special education for the Kenosha Unified School District No. 1.

It gives the Wisconsin delegation great pleasure to welcome PETER to

this House for what we are sure will be a long career of distinguished service.

IN APPRECIATION TO FRIENDS AND CONSTITUENTS

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

Mr. BARCA. Mr. Speaker, I am very honored to be joining the U.S. Congress where so many distinguished Members, both past and present, have served our country.

First of all, I would like to thank the citizens of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin for giving me this tremendous opportunity to serve my district and to serve our great country.

I would especially like to thank so many friends and family members who have flown in to be a part of this ceremony; my wife, Kathleen, and my children, Peter Joseph, and my daughter, Abrianna, are here, as well as my parents, Peter and Joyce Barca and many family members and friends. They have given a great deal of their own time and talents in order to make it possible for me to serve in this distinguished body.

I also believe that I am fortunate to be joining as a Member of the Wisconsin delegation, which I know is very respected in the House, and especially proud to succeed Secretary Les Aspin, who I know served with distinction in this body for over 20 years.

I also feel an enormous sense of responsibility to be from Wisconsin and be true to our State's progressive principles, our pioneering spirit, and our reputation for clean and open government.

Finally, while I know it is a time of great challenges and serious problems, I also think it is one of enormous opportunity.

I want to join Speaker FOLEY and Minority Leader MICHEL and all the Members to work for President Clinton, to seize this period in history to secure a bright future for generations to come and be true to the principles of this great country, the greatest Nation ever known on Earth as the United States of America.

WELCOME TO THE HONORABLE PETER W. BARCA

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

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming our newest Member of the House of Representatives, PETER BARCA, from Wisconsin's First District. PETER BARCA is a man of compassion and conviction, and he brings a fresh voice for the progress we need to make as a Nation—to cut the deficit, make health care affordable, and promote welfare to work programs. PETER will provide an energy and vision for what we can and must accomplish for

our schools, our cities, and our economy. He brings from Wisconsin a history of promoting innovative job creation and economic development.

I also welcome PETER as a friend and former colleague from the Wisconsin State Assembly, where we worked together to serve the families, businesses, and communities of Wisconsin. As I look forward to working with him in Congress, I am reminded of his previous efforts in Wisconsin. I shared his frustration with a welfare system that drained our economy and failed to help our poor and unemployed get back on their feet. I witnessed his unwillingness to let it continue down such a path and his efforts toward effective welfare reform.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as Wisconsin's former newest Congressman, I welcome PETER to the Wisconsin delegation. I congratulate him and wish him well as he begins what I am confident will be a distinguished career representing the people of the First District of Wisconsin.

AMERICANS WANT COOPERATION IN CONGRESS

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

Mr. EWING. Madam Speaker, I was back in my home district during the recent work period, and I hope that all of my colleagues also went home. During that week one message came through to me very clearly: People are mad at Government and at Washington, DC.

This fact is confirmed by a USA Today poll published this morning which shows that a third of the people are more pessimistic now about the direction of this country than they were when President Clinton took office. It is my feeling that the people are mad at both Democrats and Republicans and they are fed up with Government. People are mad about new taxes, people are mad about Government spending and waste, people are mad about over-regulation by the Federal Government, and the Texas election confirms this.

We need to start working together on the economy, on the deficit, and on crime and health care. All the people should be working together or we will be sent packing, and if we do not hear the message, the voters will have every right to do it.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD the article from USA Today to which I referred:

POST-ELECTION EUPHORIA FADES AS MANY
VOTERS PERCEIVE FEW CHANGES

(By Richard Benedetto)

The public's mood, which was becoming more upbeat after Bill Clinton was elected, is showing signs of heading back to the doldrums just 4½ months into his presidency.

A third of people are more pessimistic now about the direction the nation is heading than when President Clinton took office, according to a USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll.

Analysts say mixed signals on the economic recovery and Clinton's battles with Congress over his economic plans have many wondering what, if anything, has changed.

"The voters are very performance-oriented and are still waiting for results," says Emory University political scientist Merle Black.

Among those most gloomy in their outlook are Ross Perot supporters, conservatives and Republicans.

"He hasn't done anything yet," said Republican Vincent Ryan, 75, a retired engineer in Wethersfield, Conn.

Only one person in five is more optimistic. Those most likely to be more optimistic are blacks, liberals and Democrats.

"I feel good about the people in there now," says Democrat Anita Stephens, 38, a pharmacist in Dayton, Ohio. "We can't judge them yet. They've got to get their chance."

Even Clinton's approval among people 18-29—which was at 53% two weeks ago, stronger than any other age group—has plummeted to 39%.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton also has seen her favorability rating drop 11 percentage points since late April. And Perot, despite a spate of paid and unpaid TV appearances, saw his support dip by five points since late April.

"Hillary's political identity is still tied to perceptions of her husband's administration, and Perot may have peaked," says Republican pollster William McInturff.

McInturff says the problems Clinton is having getting his economic plan through a Congress controlled by his own Democratic Party are largely a product of his low approval ratings.

If Clinton was at 68% approval, he says, "Congress, which is basically a bully, would cave in."

Perhaps more worrisome to Clinton, confidence in his toughness and ability to the job has slipped badly. Respondents are split 47%-47% on whether Clinton is tough enough. In late April, 65% found him up to the task. Also, 51% now say he can't get things done—up from 40% six weeks ago.

But Democratic pollster Alan Secrest cautions that Democrats up for re-election next year should think long and hard before kicking their president while he's down.

"To some degree the president's failures can become their own," he says. "When you start hanging away at a Democratic president, you pay a price in the mood of the electorate."

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

[Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. DREIER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IN HONOR OF JACK ROBIN, AN URBAN VISIONARY

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

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize Jack Robin, of Pittsburgh, PA, who is being honored by the city of Pittsburgh for his outstanding contributions to the quality of life in our community.

The city of Pittsburgh will celebrate Jack Robin Day on June 17, 1993, the recognition of Jack Robin's devotion to making Pittsburgh one of America's most livable cities. A native of Pittsburgh, Jack Robin grew up in an industrial city which was all too often hidden behind a cloud of smog. Jack Robin saw beyond the blackened air rising from the area's smoke-stack industries, and envisioned a community of clean air, great tree-filled parks, and pristine views of a sparkling skyline rising along the banks of the three rivers. Jack Robin championed a future for Pittsburgh based on a diversity of pursuits in business, industry, and culture.

The people of Pittsburgh owe a great debt of gratitude to Jack Robin for the outstanding work he did marshaling broad public support for the "Renaissance One" period of Pittsburgh's recent history. Jack Robin orchestrated local negotiations among public officials, business leaders, civic organizations, and interested private citizens, and worked successfully to pass legislation that changed the face of the city.

Pittsburgh is proud of the fact that a native son has been able to make such a significant contribution to the quality of life in our community. We are also proud of the role Jack Robin has played across the country and around the world in promoting urban revitalization. His work in Pittsburgh clearly shows his love of the city and western Pennsylvania, but Jack Robin is also a man of the world. His interests and career has taken him to India and Africa. As Jack Robin has noted, "The broader your knowledge and the broader your outlook, the more rational you become."

Jack Robin is known far beyond Pittsburgh for his ability to approach a challenge with logic and gentle persuasion. He is a person whose advice and leadership have been in constant demand. His extraordinary record of accomplishments include establishing the State of Pennsylvania's first industrial development program and the Regional Industrial Development Corp.; developing the Society Hill and Independence Mall redevelopment projects in Philadelphia; developing the city of Calcutta's plan to improve housing, water supply, and transportation; and negotiating the first interstate Federal compact for the Delaware Basin.

Jack Robin is an individual who has been able to push past obstacles to get great things done. He is a rare individual whose ambition has been to solve problems rather than to secure personal gain. He has shown the he understands that the key to being a great leader is possessing an ability to be both a careful listener as well as a skillful advocate. Jack Robin is such a leader.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Robin has said, "One of the cardinal sins is to have the opportunity and power to affect things you would like to see happening, then not to do it. If, it is in my power, I act." I believe that each Member of Congress can find inspiration in these words. It is this philosophy of action that has won Jack Robin the gratitude of the city of Pittsburgh. I am grateful that Jack Robin continues to act as a civic leader of great vision, and I look forward to joining with the people of Pitt-

burgh in celebrating Jack Robin Day on June 17, 1993.

BROTHERS TO THE RESCUE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, ask yourself this question: Is there any prize worth winning, against which you would bet your life and the lives of your wife, your husband, and your children? Add to that bet, the fact that you have a 50-50 chance of losing everything. What could be worth that sort of gamble?

□ 1430

Freedom is the answer given by thousands of Cubans. It is for freedom that they gather up anything that floats. It is for freedom that they lash together innertubes and scraps of wood—with one eye looking for informants ready to betray them. It is for freedom that they push these floating junkpiles into the uncertain sea. It is for freedom that they try to slip past the gunboats; knowing that capture means prison. It is for freedom that they endure days of blistering sun and risk dehydration, madness, and death.

It is estimated that 50 percent of the rafters who push off from the shores of Cuba do not make it. But freedom matters so much to them—the chance to live as free men and women—for their children to grow up free—that they roll the dice with their own lives on the line. Last month Congressman LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART, ROBERT MENENDEZ, BOB DORNAN, CHRIS SMITH, PORTER GOSS, and I talked about the tragic story of the young mother who gave up her own drinking water to save the life of her 9-year-old son and she died as a result of the sacrifice.

To change these odds, a group of heroic pilots take to the skies over the Florida Straits. Since the start of these humanitarian missions, the Brothers to the Rescue have saved over 650 lives.

Their efforts have apparently caught the attention of the Castro dictatorship. Recently a Cuban Mig buzzed a Cessna being flown by the Brothers over international waters. The Mig reportedly circled the small plane some 20 times, at one point coming within 50 feet of the unarmed plane. The Mig then followed the rescue plane back to U.S. airspace.

The number of rafters has been increasing over the past several years. Thus far this year the U.S. Coast Guard reports more than 600 rafters have arrived this year. This represents a 40-percent increase over the same time last year. At the end of last year, a record 2,563 rafters made it to the United States. With this increase in activity, the resources of the Brothers to the Rescue group are stretched even further.

In one recent mission, the pilots spotted five empty rafts. Two of these rafts were upside down in the water. The pilots persevered and eventually found a raft with four people still alive.

The Brothers are in need of aircraft. Congressman LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART, PETER DEUTSCH, CLAY SHAW, and I are working with the Department of Defense to get surplus aircraft for these volunteer pilots. Specifically, we are asking for four FAO/O-2 Cessna planes. As a private search-and-rescue operation, Brothers to the Rescue rely on the dedication of their pilots and the generosity of private citizens.

Tonight, Madam Speaker, in an event at the White House, I will have the opportunity to hand to President Clinton a letter that I would like to read into the RECORD written by Jose J. Basulto, president of Brothers to the Rescue, Hermanos al Rescate, and it reads as follows:

JUNE 7, 1993.

THE PRESIDENT.

The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We take this opportunity to address you through Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a close friend and supporter of Brothers to the Rescue, to request your help for a noble human cause.

Our organization operates a small fleet of private planes that are flown by a group of young volunteer international pilots, which includes Cubans and Americans. We fly search missions in the Straits of Florida to locate and report to the U.S. Coast Guard the exact position of the Cuban "balseros" or rafters. These young men, women and children who are daily fleeing Cuba's climate of oppression in rafts and other unseaworthy crafts are searching for freedom in the United States and by doing so, many are also losing their lives. The available statistical data indicates that three of every four do not succeed in the attempt.

The U.S. Coast Guard has provided in the past, after receiving our call, the means to the rafters' rescue with their boats and helicopters. The Coast Guard's own gallant and personal human commitment has left a lasting image to the Cuban people of what America really is and stands for.

Mr. President, today's front line of U.S. foreign policy to Cuba lies in the Straits of Florida. The Cuban people and the world are now measuring U.S. attitude towards the value of human life at a distance so close to its own shores.

We, the founders of Brothers to the Rescue, former member participants of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs Invasion to Cuba in 1961, are still personally involved in dealing with the consequences of that historic U.S. foreign policy failure. The disastrous results of this policy consolidated Castro in power for all these years. Brothers to the Rescue is doing its share to help the Cuban people during these desperate hours of need.

We respectfully request from you as Commander in Chief, a clear mandate to the U.S. Coast Guard to continue the good work they have done in the past in safeguarding the lives of the Cuban "balseros". A commitment from your office backing up the Coast Guard in its efforts to save lives, and in any actions that it may undertake in assisting our mission, is vital as an assurance of proper compliance of U.S. foreign policy.

We also request your assistance in having the U.S. Coast Guard allocate sufficient resources to the U.S. Coast Guard District Seven, and in particular to their bases in

Key West, Marathon and Isla Morada. The added resources will assure that Brothers to the Rescue will not have to spend its own resources in duplicating the tasks that the Coast Guard has proven to do so well.

Thirty two years ago the Cuban people placed their hopes for freedom in the hands of a young American president like yourself. We now entrust you with their lives.

Sincerely,

BROTHERS TO THE RESCUE,
JOSE J. BASULTO,
President.

Madam Speaker, I will hand that to President Clinton and to other key officials tonight at the White House, this letter, and I will also show them the same photos that I would like to show my colleagues here this afternoon, and these are very dramatic photos showing the brave mission of Brothers to the Rescue, and this is some of the operations that they have been involved with.

As my colleagues can see, these are some of the people that they pick up. Sometimes they are on a lonely innertube with no one on board, and these photos tell the tragic story of what might have been for someone who tried this, a desperate search for freedom, to make it to the shores of this great country. But they did not make it. Sometimes, like in this photo, there are almost a dozen people in a makeshift raft.

Madam Speaker, Brothers to the Rescue operates with volunteer planes, with volunteer gasoline, and they are very hard-pressed for equipment, and I will leave these photos with the President this afternoon so he can see the human tragedy that is unfolding in our Florida Straits every day. Thank goodness we have an organization like Brothers to the Rescue that can receive these desperate people as they search for freedom in this great country.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. THURMAN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIAZ-BALART addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WELDON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BACHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BACHUS of Alabama addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE BARRINGTON PARKER

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Madam Speaker, I come here today to venerate the life, works and memory of Judge Barrington Parker who died Wednesday, June 2, 1993, at the age of 77. We, as a people, have lost a leader and the legal community a true gentleman committed to justice.

Born and raised in the Washington area his father instilled in him that this is a society where an individual can rise as far and as high as their ability will take them. Judge Parker is a living testament to this. Being born African-American, in 1915, to a man who went from being a bricklayer to an attorney—ignoble ease was not an option for Judge Parker.

As a lifelong Republican appointed by President Nixon to the bench, he also established himself as an independent thinker barring the Nixon administration from establishing price controls. He also presided over the trial of John Hinckley and former CIA Director Richard Helms.

It is said that God grants liberty to those that love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it. I hope that after a lifetime of guarding and defending fundamental rights against those that would take them for granted—that in this his hour of rest he has found true liberty.

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

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. BONIOR addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mrs. BENTLEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 80 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in order to sum up to this point

where we are with respect to the House of Representatives' Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs on the two prime issues. I say prime because they are the ones that have received the publicity through the real, real vital issues go unnoticed even though I have been speaking out on them for several years and, particularly the last 2 years. But I want to strictly speak forth on the case of the BNL Bank, the Italian agency bank in Atlanta, of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, which I will remind my colleagues again was and has been an Italian Government-owned facility, and that brings to mind something that I want to refer to by way of parentheses which seems to me has escaped not just the general American public's notice or knowledge, but even that of our leaders and our regulators and the banking industry in general.

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Most of the banking systems in other countries, whether they are European, German, French, Italian, or even British, are basically Government operated and principally owned and directed. So when we have foreign banking institutions doing business in the United States, we tend to think that they are under the same operational laws as the domestic banks.

Now, on the other hand our megabanks, the biggest banks in our country and up until some 8 years ago the leading or largest banks in the world, but not so today, when they did go transnational beginning in the late fifties and particularly in the sixties, they then became very much involved in competing in these countries in a way that they could produce as of today, some of them, as much as 48 percent of their profits, not from banking in America, but from the proceeds of their profits in other countries, European countries mainly.

But with the emergence of the European Community and with the European monetary system and its currency known as the ECU, the European currency unit which is pretty much in place now, and which I have forewarned about since 1979, exactly in the month of August in 1979, with that in place now, the American banks are going to have to more and more do what our principal banks and some of those right underneath the level of principal banks are doing, and that is not banking, but speculating.

They are really gambling. In fact, I would have more confidence in Las Vegas professionals than I would in these, and I will refer to that a little bit later.

But when we see the close to \$1 trillion, if not \$1 trillion by now, of this kind of foreign money, if you want to call it that, in our country, circulating through the arterial system of our financial, banking, and other systems, and do not have our main regulators, and in the case of international banking it would have to be the Federal Re-

serve Board, actually knowing exactly what is going on, because we are the only country in the industrialized world that does not have such things as a screening board or regulatory control of the activities of this huge amount of money.

This is why our committee has recently held and resumed hearings, very important ones, on this so-called, to use a popular word, drug money laundering business.

Just from official gatherings from our law enforcement agencies and other agencies, the official estimate would be that there is more than \$300 billion of this drug money laundering activity. But it is far more than that. I still say and repeat today that it is closer to \$1 trillion, because if you take into account the offshore activities that impact back on our domestic activities, then you have to make allowance for another equally huge amount of money that will circulate through this arterial system known as the American banking and financial system.

Now, given that we also have the most unique deposit insurance system in the world, in fact one that is so corrupt today that I would not call it an insurance system, not when you have about 4 trillion dollars worth of insured deposits, for which Uncle Sam, my colleagues, you and I and the Government, with the full faith and credit of the Government, guarantee a depositor up to \$100,000 the safety of his deposit.

What was intended as a system that would protect the little homeowner from foreclosure by the bank with his little \$2,000 deposit, that would save that home from being lost because of the negligence and the irresponsibility of the bankers in the twenties, and particularly after the crash in 1929, has turned out to be a corrupted system where the regulators, the Federal Reserve, for instance, at first announced what I call an illegal license to pay out uninsured depositors, depositors that had not \$100,000, but millions of dollars.

Who would they be? The average deposit in our American depository system is not even \$10,000. That is the bulk of them. That is over 92 or 93 percent.

So who are these that would be paid out on their over \$1, \$2, \$3, or \$4 million deposits?

But try to reform it, as I have tried. Even before I became chairman of the committee, and as late as in the last Congress when I had the jolider of the ranking minority leader, who could not get his side to support him in reforming this corrupted deposit insurance system. How can you say that you have a deposit insurance system if you have about \$4 trillion, and maybe more now, of insured deposits just in the commercial banks of this country? And you have a broke, an insolvent, insurance fund?