

327, 705, 822, 1068, 2802, 2803, 2833, 2842, 2844, 2813, 3106(c), (d), (j), (l), 3131, 3132, 3133, 3136-3147, 3149, 3150, 3201, and 3202 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DINGELL, SHARP, SWIFT, MOORHEAD, and OXLEY.

Provided, Mr. BLILEY is appointed in lieu of Mr. OXLEY solely for the consideration of sections 267, 601, and 1109 of the House bill, and sections 705 and 3106 of the Senate amendment.

Provided, Mr. BILIRAKIS is appointed in lieu of Mr. OXLEY solely for the consideration of sections 1314, 3137, 3140, and 3201 of the House bill, and sections 322, 2802, 2803, 3132, 3136, 3139-3147, 3149, 3150, 3201, and 3202 of the Senate amendment.

Provided, Mr. STEARNS is appointed in lieu of Mr. OXLEY and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois is appointed in lieu of Mr. SWIFT solely for the consideration of section 822 of the Senate amendment.

Provided, Mr. SCHAEFER is appointed in lieu of Mr. OXLEY solely for the consideration of section 3138 of the Senate amendment.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for consideration of sections 234, 237, 241, 1005, 1008 (relating to funding structure for contingency operations), 1009 (relating to report on humanitarian assistance activities), 1021, 1022, 1034, 1038, 1041, 1043-1045, 1048, 1051-1055, 1105, 1107, 1108, 1201-1203, 1205-1208, 1360, 1501-1510, and 3136 of the House bill and sections 216, 221, 223, 224, 241-245, 547, 1041, 1042, 1051-1054, 1061, 1067, 1077, 1078, 1063-1085, 1067, 1093, 1094, 1101-1103 and 1105-1107 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. HAMILTON, GEJDEBSON, LANTOS, GILMAN, and GOODLING.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Government Operations, for consideration of sections 818, 829, 1023, 1050, 2816, 2821, 2823, 2839, and 3140 of the House bill and sections 825, 2843, 2844, and 2902-2908 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, and Messrs. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, CLINGER, and MCCANDLESS.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 262 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. BROOKS, SYNAR, BERMAN, FISH, and MOORHEAD.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 1022 of the House bill and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. BROOKS, SCHUMER, CONYERS, SENSENBRENNER, and FISH.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of section 1082 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. BROOKS, MAZZOLI, BRYANT, FISH, and MCCOLLUM.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for the consideration of sections 1351, 1352, and 1354-1359 of the

House bill and sections 654 and 3501-3506 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. STUDDS, TAUZIN, LIPINSKI, FIELDS of Texas, and BATEMAN.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for consideration of sections 285, 1314, and 3137 of the House bill and sections 328, 2841, 2851, 2915, 3103, and 3135 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Messrs. REED, FIELDS of Texas, and BATEMAN.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Natural Resources, for consideration of section 2818 of the House bill and sections 2855, 3132, 3139, and 3147 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MILLER of California, VENTO, LERMAN, and YOUNG of Alaska, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, for consideration of sections 364, 901, 934, 943, and 1408 of the House bill and sections 523, 1064, and 3504 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. CLAY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mrs. MORELLA.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for consideration of sections 2816 and 2841 of the House bill and sections 1063, 1067, 2833, 2842, and 3117 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MINETA, APPELEGATE, WISE, SHUSTER, and CLINGER.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Rules, for consideration of section 1008 (relating to funding structure for contingency operations) of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. DERRICK, BEILSON, FROST, SOLOMON, and QUILLEN.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for consideration of sections 215, 262, 265, 1303, 1304, 1312-1318, and 3105 of the House bill and sections 203, 233, 235, 803, and 3141-3148 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. VALENTINE, Ms. E.B. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. FAWELL.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Small Business, for consideration of section 829 of the House bill, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for consideration of sections 1071 and 1079 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. MONTGOMERY, SANGMEISTER, and STUMP. Provided, Mr. SLATTERY is appointed in lieu of Mr. SANGMEISTER solely for the consideration of section 1079.

As additional conferees from the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration of sections 653, 705, and 1087 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. ROSTENKOWSKI, GIBBONS, PICKLE, ARCHER, and CRANE.

There was no objection.

□ 1930

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2519, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2519) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Thursday, October 14, 1993, at page H7968.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report and the amendments in disagreement on H.R. 2519, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1994, and that I be permitted to insert a table and extraneous matter following my remarks on the conference report.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1940

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will only take about 1 minute. This conference report has been available for the Members for 5 days. I think most everybody knows what is in the report. I will just summarize very briefly.

The total amount of money for budget authority is \$23,396,781,000. Of that, \$3.8 billion is to continue various programs for technology enhancement, economic development incentives, scientific research, fisheries development, weather forecasting services, inter-

national trade and tourism promotion, and for small business development.

There is \$10.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Justice and the law enforcement agencies. The conference report also includes \$2.7 plus billion for the judiciary. The conference agreement also includes funding for related agencies such as, \$374.4 million for the Maritime Administration, \$400 million for the Legal Services Corporation, \$657 million for the Small Business Administration, and \$1.142 billion for the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. Speaker, 178 amendments were added to the bill when it went to the Senate. We have been able to resolve all of these. I think there is only one upon which we will probably have a vote. It is my hope that that is the case.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 17 minutes.

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

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I hope not to take that entire time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2519, the fiscal year 1994 Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill.

Mr. Speaker, the chairmen of the House-Senate conference committee, and all the members of the conference committee, are to be commended for their diligence in crafting a conference report which I believe all Members should support.

Under the leadership of the chairmen of the conference committee—the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from South Carolina—and with the help of a revised 602(b) allocation, the conferees were able to make some important improvements over the House-passed bill, particularly in high priority areas such as law enforcement, and immigration controls. In addition, the conferees have placed controls on U.N. peacekeeping.

For the Department of Justice, an area of particular concern to many Members of this body, the conference agreement provides a \$130 million increase over the House-passed bill. A sizable portion of this increase finances a comprehensive immigration initiative which will allow us not only to detect and apprehend, but also to detain and deport, illegal aliens. The conference report provides a \$90 million increase over the House-passed bill for immigration control initiatives, a \$129 million increase over fiscal year 1993. Not only does the agreement put 600 additional border patrol agents in the field as provided in the House bill, it also funds construction and expansion of four INS detention facilities, and increased detention and deportation facilities at airports and seaports. Items

which were not included in the House-passed bill.

To fight the war on crime and drugs, the conference agreement provides funds above the House level for the FBI, the DEA, and for assistance grants for State and local law enforcement.

For the Commerce Department, the conference report provides increases above the House for the administration's technology initiatives. We increase funding by 16 percent above the House to continue National Weather Service modernization efforts. Funds are also provided for the Economic Development Administration to help assist communities impacted by defense and timber industry cutbacks, as well as other economically depressed communities.

Like the House-passed bill, the judiciary is given a significant increase, 11 percent, over fiscal year 1993, including full funding for the 35 new bankruptcy judgeships the Congress approved last year.

Reflecting the need to put our own domestic needs first, we have cut spending for the Department of State and international programs 8 percent below the fiscal 1993 level, a \$349 million cut.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report the conferees were able to reach a compromise once and for all on the issue of funding Radio and TV Marti. Under the conference agreement, Radio and TV Marti have one last chance to prove their effectiveness—if it cannot be proven, they will be terminated.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement sends a strong signal to the administration and to the American public on what I believe to be one of the most important issues facing our nation today—the role of the United Nations in our national security policy.

When we brought this bill to the House 4 months ago, we had a record high of 13 peacekeeping operations. Now, we have 18 missions, with 3 new missions having been approved in the last 2 months. And the U.S. bill for these operations now totals \$1.3 billion for fiscal 1994 alone.

More importantly, in the last 4 months too many brave American soldiers are being placed in harm's way, too many are paying with their lives. The United States now has almost 50,000 American soldiers supporting U.N. missions around the globe. And, the President wants to send as many as 25,000 more to Bosnia.

Why are they there? What vital U.S. interests are at stake? When are they coming home? And, what is the cost to the American taxpayer?

Unbelievably, not even the administration has answered these questions.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to step up to the plate. It is high time the administration told the American people what our role is in the morass of U.N. nation building.

And, the Congress must demand answers.

This conference report is a step in the right direction. It includes strong language putting the administration on notice that the American public has not bought into this notion of global peacekeeping. The conference report tells the administration that we expect:

The Secretary of State to notify the Congress at least 15 days in advance before our U.S. Representative votes at the United Nations for any new peacekeeping missions. The President must tell us the cost, the mission, the U.S. interests served, the duration and the termination date, and the source of funding.

We recommend the administration not agree to any new missions until both the administration and the United Nations clean up their act.

We expect the administration to notify the United Nations that the United States will not pay more than a 25 percent assessment for peacekeeping.

The conferees are putting the United Nations on notice that we are tired of no one minding the store, and it is high time for a strong, independent inspector general who will put an end to the endless reports of waste, fraud, and abuse at the United Nations. The conference report puts into law a requirement that the United States withhold 10 percent of all regular United Nations budget contributions until the Secretary of State can certify to the Congress that the United Nations has a strong inspector general.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report puts the administration on notice that the Congress, and the American people, are watching, and expect to be consulted on these gravely important matters.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I believe the conferees have done a tremendous job balancing pressing domestic priorities with the fiscal constraints we are operating under.

Mr. Speaker, I have placed on the platform here a map showing the 18 so-called peacekeeping missions in which the United Nations is now involved around the world. As I said, just a few months ago there were only 13 of these. In the last 2 months we have become engaged in two or three more by the vote of our delegate to the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we brought some order, brought some discipline into the decision of when we go into a peacekeeping operation, how we pay for it, how the mission is defined, when we get out, and under what conditions.

I believe this procedure, that is in this conference report, does just that. It does not, in my judgment, violate any of the separation of powers clauses, nor the War Powers Act, because these are United Nations proceedings, not otherwise.

□ 1750

And I hope and trust that the conference report will be accepted.

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

Mr. ROGERS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and more important, I want to thank the gentleman for his real leadership in addressing some very, very crucial issues in regard to our Nation's relationship with the United Nations today, and the related concern that he has talked about that I think all of us have in the Congress in regards to the need for a rational foreign policy.

I was with the gentleman during the now, I guess, maybe, infamous so-called briefing on Somalia where more questions were raised than answered, and now we have very similar concerns in regard to Bosnia and Haiti. And I want to thank the gentleman for what he is trying to accomplish within this bill. It is most important, and I urge all of the Members to pay attention.

I think the gentleman has said, if I am correct, that the United Nations is currently involved in 18 peacekeeping missions, with 8 more being proposed, and that some 50,000 American troops are directly or indirectly involved. Is this the case?

Mr. ROGERS. That is exactly correct.

Mr. ROBERTS. I must tell the gentleman even with the press attention to this matter I do not think the American people are aware of the extent of that involvement.

The gentleman addressed this problem, if I heard him correctly, by requiring the United Nations to give 15 days' notice before any peacekeeping involvement, including cost, including the purpose of the mission and some kind of date or some kind of time equation so we know where we are, is this the case?

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct. The procedure now is, there is no congressional deliberation of a decision that our U.N. representative makes at the Security Council in New York about a possible mission that they would like to get involved with. The Security Council votes to go into that mission, wherever it may be, and we are bound by it. Then the United Nations sends us a bill, sends the Congress a bill for almost one-third of the total cost of that peacekeeping operation.

Mr. ROBERTS. Let me ask a question about that, because as the gentleman indicated, I understand the United Nations assesses the United States about 32 percent, I think it is about 31.9 percent of the total cost of each of the peacekeeping missions. Now am I to understand that assessment has been raised or increased, and that, according to my figures here, and we talked about this, that estimated requirement in 1994 comes to \$1.4 billion, and that involves a shortfall of \$855 million. Is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct. The total cost of the requirements in 1994 for peacekeeping missions by the United

Nations, our share of that, is \$1.3 billion, and we were unable to pay it. We simply cannot pay that figure, and we are not paying it in this bill.

Meanwhile, they are voting more missions that we cannot pay for, and we have to get a handle on the fiscal end of this problem, if nothing more. And that is what this conference report attempts to do.

Mr. ROBERTS. If the gentleman will continue to yield, to address the problem in this bill the gentleman is saying to our State Department, in keeping with the President's desire, I might add, for more involvement by other countries, that the State Department tell the United Nations that our cost share of the bill would be 25 percent in the future, is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct. The conferees expect the administration to notify the United Nations that the United States will not accept an assessment greater than 25 percent. Currently, the United Nations charges the United States 31.7 percent. We are saying that is unacceptable. We expect our assessment to be no more than 25 percent, the same percentage we contribute to the general budget of the United Nations. I believe it is too much as it is at 26 percent. But at least we ought to hold the peacekeeping assessment to 25 percent as well.

Mr. ROBERTS. Finally, I believe you said that the United States would withdraw 10 percent of its funding if the United Nations does not appoint a long-needed inspector general to conduct an investigation with regards to fraud, and waste, and abuse, is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is exactly right. For years the United States under different administrations has been pressuring the United Nations to appoint some sort of independent auditor to root out waste, fraud, and abuse. They have refused any meaningful attempts at reform.

Now we are saying in this conference report OK, if that is the way you want it, we are going to withhold a portion of our annual dues to the United Nations. We are going to withhold 10 percent until the Secretary of State certifies to the Congress that the U.N. has a strong, independent inspector general, with independent investigatory powers that can report to the Secretary General and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to us that the monies are not being wasted, and that fraud is not occurring. That is a very important provision in this conference report.

Mr. ROBERTS. I want to thank the gentleman, and I want to really underscore again the importance of what he has done.

From the information I have, I note with interest from your map and from your statement that our U.N. representative voted to approve another three missions, one in Haiti, Liberia, and Rwanda. Wait a minute, make that

four missions. There is another one in the Republic of Georgia I think.

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTS. All without consultation and notification, is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. That is exactly correct. She voted in the U.N. Security Council a peacekeeping mission for the Republic of Georgia in the former Soviet Union in August of this year, in September the mission to Haiti, in September the mission to Liberia, and just a couple of weeks ago, October 5, Rwanda, none of which was the Congress consulted about, none of which did we receive notice about so that we could plan fiscally for it. I think it has just gotten out of hand.

Mr. ROBERTS. One final thing, and I said finally before, but is it true that the administration used the 21-day continuing resolution, and now wake up to this, is it true the administration used the 21-day continuing resolution to pay approximately \$321 million in U.N. bills before this Congress even passed the appropriation bill? Is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct. Using the continuing resolution passed this body, the State Department or the OMB used a 21-day CR to pay all of the peacekeeping arrearages for fiscal 1994. In addition, they also have already spent 76 percent of all the funds they expect us to appropriate in this bill, using a 21-day CR. This is highly unusual. It is not right. So, therefore, the gentleman is correct in his statement.

Mr. ROBERTS. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I am not on the committee, and I am not on the Armed Services Committee or on the Foreign Affairs Committee, but I can tell you as a Member, like many Members in this body, I have a very keen and strong interest in this Nation's foreign policy. I do not want the Congress to intervene and trample on the rights of the Executive. My goodness, we cannot even get a majority around here to decide when to adjourn, let alone try to conduct any foreign policy.

But it is no wonder, with the record that the gentleman has demonstrated, and the kinds of things he has endeavored to put in this bill, that we are getting back into the business of considering the War Powers Act and requiring congressional approval of American involvement in the so-called peacekeeping operations. We have risked and lost American lives in Somalia. I think the gentleman's efforts go a long way toward making sure that does not happen again in other U.N. missions, and I thank him for his efforts and thank him for yielding.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN.]

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report to H.R. 2519, the Commerce-Justice-State fiscal year 1994 appropri-

tions bill. As a member of the subcommittee, I would like to compliment Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS for their hard work on this important legislation. They led the subcommittee through the difficult task of cutting \$1.5 billion from the President's request in order to meet our 602(b) allocation.

Upon review of this bill some of you may note that we have changed funding priorities for certain law enforcement programs. It became clear during the course of our hearings that Attorney General Reno had some new ideas on crime control initiatives. We have supported the new direction she is charting for the Justice Department to combat the alarming rise in crime in our Nation. For example, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that during conference we added 48 million dollars for State and local law enforcement assistance grants. In addition, we added 30 million dollars above the President's request for juvenile justice programs.

President Clinton is committed to addressing our Nation's competitiveness problems during his term. He has targeted programs in the National Institute of Standards and Technology in this regard. The goal is to enable Government and industry to team together as partners to improve manufacturing processes and perform cutting edge research and development on tomorrow's products. The subcommittee provided a 35 percent increase over fiscal year 1993 funds to allow NIST to fulfill President Clinton's initiative.

We have provided an 18 percent increase for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. These funds are critical to maintain our national ocean service programs, our national marine fisheries programs, and our satellite and environmental programs. I am particularly pleased that we have been able to provide desperately needed funds to modernize the National Weather Service.

This conference report allows us to maintain our commitment to public broadcasting through the Public Telecommunications and Facilities Program. And we provide funds to initiate President Clinton's Information Highway Grant Program.

In this bill the committee is showing strong support for the Economic Development Administration. EDA serves an extremely important function in our Government—it is the only agency with an exclusive mandate to provide technical and financial assistance to economically distressed areas. Now, more than ever, EDA funds are needed by communities in every congressional district to overcome the effects of a slowly recovering economy.

This bill provides funds for small business administration programs. As we all know, the growth of small business is essential to the health of our Nation's economy. The SBA is the central Government agency responsible for encouraging and nurturing that growth. I am pleased to say that,

through the funding levels in this bill, we are continuing our commitment to small business development centers, the Guaranteed Business Loan Program and the 8(A) Program that benefits disadvantaged businesses.

Finally, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that we have reached a reasonable compromise on the controversial radio and TV Marti. I am hopeful that the three-member advisory panel established by this legislation will help resolve the long-standing concerns on both sides associated with radio and TV Marti.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

□ 2000

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS].

Mr. SKAGGS. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, the House and Senate conferees have reached agreement on the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill for this new fiscal year, and I think we have produced a bipartisan, balanced bill. I want to thank and congratulate chairman SMITH, our distinguished ranking member Mr. ROGERS, my colleagues on the subcommittee, and our terrific staff for a job well done.

The bill finances a wide range of governmental activities, from scientific research to law enforcement to immigration control to diplomatic activities to international peacekeeping. We tried to satisfy the diverse needs of these programs while keeping in mind our need to keep spending down.

In this bill, we have managed to do both.

Let us keep one key fact in mind as we vote on this bill. It appropriates \$200 million less than these programs spent last year. That's not a decrease in the rate of increase, and it's not a decrease below the 1994 base. It is a \$200 million cut in spending, and, in addition, \$1.5 billion less than the administration's budget request.

While achieving significant savings, this bill still provides increased funding for essential Government activities. Among those are the scientific research and technology transfer programs of the Commerce Department. NOAA, NIST, and NTIA programs can play a major role in revitalizing our economy; they are absolutely essential to our effort to prepare our businesses and our workers for the globalized economy of the 21st century. These three Commerce Department agencies represent precisely the type of research and applied technology efforts the Federal Government needs to encourage to make our economy thrive.

Within these programs, I am particularly pleased that we were able to honor the request for almost \$62 million to help renovate the laboratory facilities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. We have more than 2 billion dollars' worth of

NIST facilities—built between 25 and 40 years ago, that are deteriorating at an alarming rate. These renovation funds are a prudent investment and will help NIST continue to play its vital role in promoting our country's long-term economic health.

I would like to point out that the bill provides \$2.156 billion for the courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services—including \$16 million to meet the highest priority needs of the Federal courts. This is an important reference that should not go unnoticed by states still struggling to recover from the economic downturn the country experienced in the last few years. It is my hope, and I believe the intention of the members of the conference committee, that this money will be used to add all of the 35 new bankruptcy judges we authorized during the 102d Congress.

The conference report states that the judicial conference is to "examine carefully the pending bankruptcy caseload of each of the districts with newly authorized judgeships and fill those with the greatest backlog and complexity of cases first." Certainly, the most needy of those districts deserve priority attention, but all 35 judges should be appointed as soon as possible.

We are making great strides in improving the economic fortune of the country, and these judges will help further that effort. The backlog of cases in bankruptcy courts only slows our recovery as debtors, creditors, and others with some relation to these cases sit and wait for resolution. These delays not only cost time, but money as well. It is important that these cases move as swiftly as possible to their conclusion, and the bill provides the funding to break the existing logjam.

I'm also pleased that we were able to maintain the House Appropriations Committee's funding level for the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The \$400 million in this bill is less than the LSC requested, and far less than it needs. One of the basic principles of our system of justice is that any party to a legal dispute is due a fair hearing in a court of law. To meet that standard, we have to provide competent legal representation for those who cannot afford it, in both civil and criminal cases. The LSC is an essential part of the efforts to provide justice to all Americans. I support its efforts, and hope that we will be able to provide more resources for this valuable program in the future.

Finally, the conferees approved a reasonable, constructive compromise on the issue of funding our Government's broadcasts to Cuba. I anticipate that the process set in motion by the bill will lead to real reforms and cost savings at Radio Marti and the orderly termination of TV Marti.

The agreement cuts 25 percent of the budget for these programs and establishes a short-term, independent advisory panel to investigate and make recommendations regarding Radio Marti's

policies and standards, and TV Marti's technical viability. In the case of Radio Marti, I have been concerned by evidence of bloated budgets, conflict of interest, and inappropriate programming. The independent review panel this bill creates is specifically required to address those concerns. And to ensure that the panel's work is not just left to gather dust on a shelf, over one-third of the funding for Radio Marti is tied to the implementation of the panel's recommendation by the Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

With respect to TV Marti, the issue of program quality is secondary to the threshold question of whether the Cuban people can see it. The evidence, both anecdotal and official, concludes that jamming continues to effectively prevent TV Marti's signal from reaching its intended audience—and from fulfilling its mission. I fully anticipate that the panel will reach the same conclusion, and that the USIA Director will pull the plug on TV Marti.

I include in the RECORD at this point the declassified text of recent official reports on the reception of TV Marti in Cuba—reports which underscore the extensive technical problems that exist in this program:

(Declassified by DRHamilton on 6 Oct 93 following consultations with USINT HAVANA. The following texts have been slightly altered to permit declassification. Deletions are marked ~~_____~~ and insertions are indicated by *italics*.)

REPORT ONE, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1993

Para. 3. TV Marti found a crack in Cuban Electronic Curtain: ~~_____~~ monitoring of TV Marti Broadcasts to Cuba has repeatedly (one line garbled, text probably not lost) demonstrated points for a minute or two before the jamming starts. Once the jammers come on, however, the TV becomes hash and noise. ~~_____~~ monitoring of the TV Marti broadcast on September 1 detected a small difference for the first time ~~_____~~ in a small area, perhaps a window between jammers, just after 5 a.m., in which ~~_____~~ the sound could be heard and ~~_____~~ the color broadcast of the TV Marti program viewed for a few minutes. The area is near Playa Solada between Mariel and Havana, does not appear to be more than a few square miles in size and is lightly populated region, but this area will be explored further ~~_____~~ and reported fully to TV Marti.

REPORT TWO, DATED SEPTEMBER 10, 1993

Para. 3. Window for TV Marti broadcasts is tiny: ~~_____~~ the TV Marti program was received on three occasions in a small area about 35 kilometers west of Havana. It appears as though a small gap of from five to ten kilometers in length exists between Cuban jamming west of Havana and just to the east of the Port Town of Mariel. Depending on atmospheric conditions, the TV Marti signal has been picked up about five miles east of Mariel (just beyond the Pan American Polytechnic School) and in an area of from five to ten kilometers further east toward Havana (always terminating before Playa Solada). Sound is always audible first as the high pitched tone of the jammers fades, and then the video becomes clearer toward the center of the area but is never good. One morning, September 3, the TV Marti signal was completely overshadowed by Channel 13. TVT, the CBS affiliate station in Tampa, Florida. On each of the occasions

that TV Marti was observed on a handheld battery-powered (Sony-Watchman) receiver, electricity was on in the area. However, the region is very sparsely populated and the reception that is possible along the coast fades out before reaching the central highway about six to eight kilometers further inland.

REPORT THREE, DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1993

1. Summary: As requested, ~~_____~~ the Mariel/Pinar Del Rio area west of Havana has been monitored eleven times since new TV Marti broadcast protocol was initiated August 31 to determine whether TV Marti signal could be received. On three occasions TV Marti programs were received at least faintly in a small area about 35 KMS west of Havana, a few kilometers east of Mariel. This reception area is very sparsely populated and extends no more than a few kilometers south of the coast road and for about ten kilometers from east to west, although variations were noted due to atmospheric conditions. Electricity appeared to be available during each monitoring excursion, and jamming was detected about half the time. End summary.

2. ~~_____~~ routes and times were varied to maximize the range of observations possible. The total distance covered on round trips ~~_____~~ varied from 169 KMS to 72 KMS and start times were from 2:45 a.m. to 3:30 a.m. The average trip was about 100 KMS with stops every few KMS to extend the antenna outside the car and check for reception during a one- to two-minute interval. Monitoring was always concluded in the Mariel area when TV Marti programming concluded at 6:00 a.m., ~~_____~~ Reception was tested on a Sony Watchman hand-held receiver which was thoroughly checked ~~_____~~ before project began and again after one week. Electricity appeared to be available throughout the monitoring area each morning, but very few lights showed in residences. Routes covered inhabited areas more intensively, and then concentrated on the area east of Mariel where reception was detected repeatedly. No TV Marti signal was ever observed at any point in either Pinar Del Rio Province of the Havana suburbs.

3. Here are the detailed results for each date:

August 31: Observed heavy static and snow only. Took coast road to Mariel; made multiple observations around La Puntilla and in town suburbs. 96 KMS.

September 1: Took central highway to Guanajuay, west of Mariel, and started monitoring there at about 3:30 a.m. Observed heavy jamming until reaching an area about five kilometers east of Mariel (just beyond the Politecnica Panamericana). Detected first sound of TV Marti program and then picture just after 5:20 a.m. and at next two stops. All reception faded well before Playa Salado. Width of reception area was about eight to ten kilometers, and very few homes were noticed. 108 KMS.

September 2: Took Autopista to Artemisa (west of Guanajuay) and returned by coast road. Concluded monitoring near the Politecnica at 6:00 a.m. Observed only noise and snow. 124 KMS.

September 3: Took coast road and started careful monitoring near the coast guard school just beyond the Marina Hemingway in the extreme western suburbs of Havana. Detected heavy jamming until a few kilometers beyond Playa Salado. When jamming faded completely, ~~_____~~ got excellent reception of TVT-channel 13, the CBS affiliate station from Tampa, Florida. The TVT program was visible right up to the cement plant on the outskirts of Mariel. 97 KMS.

September 4 and 5: No observations.

September 6: Took the central highway deep into Pinar del Rio Province (reached

KM 70 on the highway at 3:30 a.m.) where monitoring was started well east of Candelaria. Detected fairly strong jamming as side roads meandered through the countryside. Reached area of previous TV Marti reception, but detected only jamming until a little closer to the firing range (half way from Mariel to Playa Salado). Finally detected clear audio with poor picture at 5:45 a.m. to hear an excellent report on the commemoration of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech. Reception window was very narrow. 169 KMS.

September 7: Took central highway to Mariel and monitored in Mariel area and side roads. Observed only noise and snow. 72 KMS.

September 8: Took coast highway to Mariel and east almost to Artemisa. On return TV Marti was detected from just opposite the Politecnica almost to Playa Salado, a window of about 12 KMS in length. Reception was quite clear. 98 KMS.

September 9: No observation.

September 10: Very strong jamming was observed everywhere. Took central highway to the exit for Playa Salado and concentrated route in small towns and villages (Banes, Agnacate, Calmito, etc.) that are a few kilometers inland from the areas in which TV Marti had been received. 98 KMS.

September 11: No observation.

September 12: Repeated successful September 8 route but received only noise and snow. 98 KMS.

September 13: Concentrated on coastal road routes during very bad atmospheric conditions (some lightning and thunder in distance). Received only noise and snow. Conditions were so bad that even Radio Marti could not be received at all on short-wave until after 7:00 a.m. 78 KMS.

September 14: Poor atmospheric conditions again. Observed only noise and snow on TV, while Radio Marti faded in and out on short-wave. Repeated observations in central highway area to coast road as on September 10. 101 KMS.

REPORT FOUR, DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1993

1. Summary: ~~_____~~ additional monitoring was conducted to detect visibility of TV Marti signal in the beach cities area, east of Havana, on September 28, and 29. A very poor signal was detected briefly on September 28. But much better reception was detected over a broad area on September 29. ~~_____~~ End summary.

2. Here are the details of the Broadcast reception:

During poor atmospheric conditions of September 28, the TV Marti audio signal was first received in the Guanabo area and was clearly audible for about ten minutes while driving east about 0420 hours. No picture, however, was ever detected very clearly. Boomerang car antenna with video walkman recently supplied by TV Marti used to monitor signal. A total of 144 KMS from residence to an area about 15 KMS east of Santa Cruz Del Norte was covered during the entire TV Marti Broadcast period.

TV Marti program was heard fairly clearly throughout most of the beach city area east of Havana on September 29. Starting a few miles east of Cojimar (at 0355 Hours) and running through the fairly populous area up to Guanabo and the less populated areas up to el Abra—70 KMS east of Havana—most of the broadcast could be understood on the way out and back (until 0550 hours), a total of 149 KMS. A clear video signal was received only intermittently, probably due to poor atmospheric conditions. Electricity appeared to be available throughout the monitoring area. Equipment was same as on September 28.

I wish to stress that TV Marti's fate has, I believe correctly, been tied to specific questions about its reception and effectiveness, not broader considerations of our policy toward Cuba. In reaching this agreement, all of us involved have restated our strong support for democracy in Cuba. Fidel Castro's dictatorship should find no solace in this decision.

The conference agreement requires that the Director reach a decision on TV Marti's efficacy by July 1, 1993, and fences \$2.5 million of the budget to cover close-out costs, but I'd note that the Director has the authority to make a decision on termination before then, and I encourage him not to wait until the last minute.

To summarize, Mr. Speaker, this is a good, taut bill. It finances the necessary functions of government, and it takes into account the need to put our Federal financial house in order. I urge its passage.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PRICE].

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the conference report on the Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary appropriations bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this well-crafted agreement.

As a new member of this Appropriations subcommittee, I want to thank Chairman SMITH and the ranking member, Mr. ROGERS, and our other colleagues and our fine staff for the hard work and cooperative spirit which have led to this conference agreement.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of amazingly broad scope. It includes: international trade, advanced technology, law enforcement, peacekeeping, foreign affairs, the entire judicial branch of Government, important independent agencies such as the Small Business Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and yet to merely list these worthy agencies and programs in one bill points up some of the severest choices and tradeoffs of any appropriations bill that we consider in this House.

So we did have tough choices, but we brought in this conference report \$219 million below the fiscal 1993 funding level, and we reduced the President's budget request by \$1.5 billion. Let me detail some of those specific cuts: We have \$84 million less for the Justice Department than we had last year and \$260 million less than the President's request. We have \$343 million less for the State Department than we had last year, \$549 million less than the President's request. We have \$52 million less than we had last year for payments to international organizations. We are appropriating \$21 million less than in 1993 for the USIA, \$189 million less for the Maritime Administration, \$93 million less than fiscal 1993 for the Economic

Development Administration, and on and on.

We have made the tough spending cuts. The cuts are real. They are significant. Many agencies have been affected.

At the same time, this cutting has permitted some additional flexibility in funding some of the most promising initiatives of the Clinton administration.

For example, we have been able to increase the commitment to the National Institute of Standards and Technology by 35 percent. That is \$138 million more than last year.

That is money well spent.

It includes \$199 million for the advanced technology program to support industry-led research efforts to develop new technologies that increase our country's competitiveness.

We have two important examples of that commitment in North Carolina, working with the national textile and apparel industry.

The National Textile Center, a consortium of four southeastern universities based at North Carolina State University, is conducting core research for the textile industry. The so-called T.C. Squared consortium is also provided matching funds in this bill. It is a nonprofit, member-driven Government-industry partnership that serves as a vehicle for the development and the transfer of manufacturing technology in the apparel industry.

This is just one example of how these advanced technology funds are well spent. I am pleased that this subcommittee has been able to provide additional resources for this and other advanced technology programs to enhance our country's competitive edge.

We were also able to provide \$28 million for new information infrastructure grants. Again, North Carolina has made great strides in this area. Our State has its own information highway in place, and we will be submitting an application under the new competitive grants process to demonstrate the applications of tele-medicine by linking the four medical schools and teaching hospitals in our State with the Army hospital at Fort Bragg to support teleconferencing, the high-speed exchange of data and high-resolution radiological images, and the linking of remote rural and military sites.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, an excellent conference report. It demonstrates our commitment both to reduce spending and to redirect spending to the areas of maximum economic payoff. We have made the tough choices while providing the flexibility for new and promising initiatives, and I urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

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Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman yielding this time

to me. I would ask the distinguished chairman to enter into a colloquy with me.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would be glad to.

Mr. HOYER. Is it the chairman's understanding that the Census Bureau's funding level under the conference agreement will not result in any reductions in force beyond those envisioned in the administration's own budget request?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maryland, is correct. The administration's budget request assumed that temporary employees winding up their work on the 1990 census would be leaving Government employment, but the conference agreement funding level should not require any reduction in force at the Census Bureau beyond that.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the distinguished gentleman for clarifying this point. As I am sure the gentleman can understand, Census Bureau employees in the metropolitan area have been very concerned about the workforce implications of the Bureau's budget under the conference agreement, and the gentleman's clarifying comments should go a long way toward calming those waters.

In thanking my colleague, I would like to acknowledge the excellent work of the subcommittee staff and thank them, too, for their assistance.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. WYNN].

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the gentleman and the members of the conference committee for their hard work on the conference report on State, Commerce and Justice. They have done an excellent job with this bill; however, I rise to take some exception to specific cuts with respect to the Census Bureau, which is located in my district. It is my understanding that the conference committee report contains a budget cut of \$54 million below that which was requested by the President.

Now, I understand that the chairman has some concerns about the performance of the Census Bureau, and I certainly believe they have merit. At the same time, as a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Census, I have heard numerous hours of testimony about changes that are being made at the Census Bureau to improve our performance over the year 2000 census and that it will be an improvement over 1990. I am encouraged by these reports. I would just like to say that while I am concerned about those cuts, I would like to work with the gentleman in the future and perhaps revisit this issue for next year's budget to insure that these cuts do not result in a less accurate census, but rather that we have the necessary manpower and necessary personnel to achieve an even more accurate census

in the year 2000; but again, I want to commend the committee for its hard work in this issue.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], a member of the full committee.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding this time to me. I want to compliment him and the chairman of the subcommittee for coming to some very successful conclusions with the Senate on this conference.

They have come up with some good ideas. Unfortunately, they are in report language. I wish they were in bill language.

I hope that this body starts to take note of what they have accomplished, because frankly, it goes a long way toward where we should be going, but it does not get over the goal.

They call for a peacekeeping consultation between the White House and the Congress, asking the White House to let us know 15 days in advance before they detail our troops all over the world.

They call for a reduction of the 31.7 percent—and by the way, only 6 months ago it was 30.4 percent. The Clinton administration boosted the allotment to a 31.7 cost share by the United States for peacekeeping missions under the United Nations all around the world. They called for that to be reduced to 25 percent.

They called for the United Nations to give us credit for such expenditures like the billion dollars that we spent on our Defense Department moving our troops into Somalia before the United Nations starts picking up the bill. We ought to get credit for that against anything that we owed the United Nations.

Frankly, I am concerned about the totality of the situation. We are using our military. They are not the exclusive military in the U.N. peacekeeping mission, but our soldiers, our Marines, their lives, our airmen, their lives are on the line in Somalia, and soon to be Haiti and all these other places in the world. We are going to put them on the line. We are going to risk their lives, and then we are going to pay 31 percent of the U.N. peacekeeping costs? Give me a break.

The fact is that only a few months ago, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] pointed out, we were involved in peacekeeping missions in 13 countries. Now it is 18. There are some 74,000 U.S. troops involved in these peacekeeping missions.

They are contemplating in the White House sending United States troops to Sudan, Zaire, South Africa, Togo, Bosnia, Papua, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan; the list is endless.

Why? Because Morton Halperin, the Assistant Secretary of Defense and the

Secretary of State and various other gurus have decided it is important to take U.S. troops and put them under the auspices and direction of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, they should not be under the direction of the United Nations. They should be under our leadership. They should be going to places of United States interest and they should not be deployed all over the world to be sniped at by people like what happened in Somalia just a few days back.

There was a Presidential Directive No. 18 that says that U.S. troops will be used under the United Nations direction. That needs to be repealed.

Morton Halperin, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, needs to be canned, needs to be fired.

We need to bring our troops back and we need to forget this misbegotten policy.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

It is my understanding that the conferees on H.R. 2519, in providing funding above last year's appropriation level for the National Sea Grant College Program, intend that this new funding supplement Sea Grant's current level of expenditure for marine biotechnology, not act as a replacement for those expenditures. Is my understanding of the conferees' intent correct?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is correct. The amounts provided to Sea Grant for marine biotechnology are not intended to supplant the program's current expenditures on these activities.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. That is an important distinction, though a subtle one.

May I just also say that the gentleman and his subcommittee have my great appreciation and that of our authorizing committee, under extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

I think the chairman and the members of his subcommittee have done remarkably well providing particularly for those programs in NOAA and the ocean and coastal fisheries. We appreciate the constraints under which the gentleman is operating, and we appreciate what he has been able to come up with.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I want to say that we try to work with the full committee chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee and the gentleman's committee has been very good to work with.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. VALENTINE].

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

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2519.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will allow the President to implement important elements of his technology policy. It provides appropriations for the technology programs of the Department of Commerce close to the level requested by the administration and authorized in H.R. 820. That bill passed the House overwhelmingly in May.

These programs include the inhouse research and the extramural programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], as well as the activities of the Technology Administration.

Our committee carefully reviewed and strongly endorses the Department of Commerce technology programs slated for funding in this bill.

Strengthening the technology programs of the Commerce Department is essential for the President's technology policy to succeed. The need is clear. The administration's approach is sound.

I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], and the conferees for bringing this conference report to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

I rise in support of the conference report and to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] for their work in bringing this conference report to the floor. This bill always presents difficult funding decisions, and I want to compliment them on the final product.

The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology authorizes two of the important programs for which funds are appropriated in this act: the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and technology programs at the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The chairman has consulted with me on these programs, and I am pleased that for the most part the bill comes very close to funding the programs and priorities which the authorizing committee has reported.

With respect to NOAA, the bill almost fully funds the critical operations of the National Weather Service. As we've seen from the spate of natural weather disasters in this country over the last few years, the warnings provided by the National Weather Service have saved countless lives and reduced property losses. As many Members know, our weather office are in dire

need of modernization, and I am pleased that the Weather Service Modernization Program is nearly fully funded. In addition, the conference report includes much needed funds for a new NOAA hurricane research and reconnaissance aircraft to supplement the aging fleet. These funds should enable the weather service to continue to supply us with the accurate and dependable weather warnings and services upon which we have come to rely.

The bill also recognizes the growing importance of the Department of Commerce's Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology in maintaining our economic competitiveness. The Clinton administration had requested a major increase for NIST to fund the President's technology policy. While the bill does not provide all of the funding requested by the President, it appropriates \$525.9 million, an increase of \$137.2 million, or nearly 35 percent, over last year's appropriations. The bill also provides an important increase in NIST's in-house research budget to provide an enhanced in-house capability to provide technical and scientific support to these endeavors. These funding levels are comparable to those provided in H.R. 820, the National Competitiveness Act, which passed the House earlier this year.

Mr. Chairman, I again want to commend the conferees on their excellent work, and I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], a member of the committee.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express particular support for the funding of this conference report for the USIA and the Board for International Broadcasting which I believe continue to perform very valuable services for our country as we struggle to define our role in the post-cold-war era.

I believe that the BIB is one of the very best programs we fund. Through its oversight of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the BIB has played an essential role in bringing freedom to the people of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

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Although the cold war is over, the need for surrogate broadcasting is not. Neither communism, nor fascism, are dead, either within the fragile democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union or within the authoritarian societies of Asia. It takes time for a country and its citizens to develop the institutions of freedom. It takes a commitment by countries with a strong history of democratic prin-

ciples to help these peoples adapt to the institutions of freedom.

This report also provides funding for the USIA, which administers the Voice of America. I strongly support the ongoing efforts of VOA to broadcast news and the message of our country to the world, and I will continue to support providing funds to VOA so that they may carry out their important mission.

While I also strongly support the committee's efforts to provide funding for the BIB and USIA, I believe administration plans under way to reorganize our broadcasting services are poorly conceived and could result in undermining the nature and progress of the surrogate radios.

As co-author of legislation to create Radio Free Asia, I believe that the BIB should have authority over the newly proposed Asian surrogate service. Given its track record of success, BIB is a logical home for an Asian surrogate service. Most importantly, BIB has the independence needed to make the Radio Free Asia broadcasts credible and effective.

Funding surrogate radio in Asia is one of the smartest initiatives we can pursue to advance our national interest and values. I sincerely hope that, when the reorganization of our broadcasting services occurs, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Asia are under a board which enjoys the same independence as the BIB has always had. This independence is vitally important to their success.

Finally, I strongly support funding for the National Endowment for Democracy in this conference report. I plan to speak on this issue later, but briefly, I believe that our Nation should be looking outward and using this incredible opportunity to promote our values overseas. NED is one of our best tools to achieve that end, and I believe we should continue to utilize NED's great expertise.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ].

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

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report for H.R. 2519.

I appreciate the hard work and the difficult choices that the conferees had to make.

In these times of limited budgetary options, I am pleased that the conferees gave special consideration to the ocean and coastal programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

As the chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over NOAA's ocean and coastal programs, I am very familiar with the importance and value of supporting these efforts.

I am particularly encouraged with the appropriation levels which have been provided in the conference report for the Coastal Zone Management Pro-

gram, the National Undersea Research Program, the National Sea Grant College Program, and the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

The list of problems which face our coastal areas is astonishing. Loss of fisheries, coastal pollution, red tides, non-indigenous species, habitat loss * * * the list goes on and on.

Each of these programs provide unique services in addressing these problems by helping to understand, manage and protect our coastal resources.

It is imperative that we support these programs and others which are the front line for coastal research and management.

I think that it is also important to note that these are programs which have traditionally been congressional priorities.

There has been a lot of progress made in the past few years in reconciling the differences of opinion with the administration in regard to funding requests for these programs.

I urge Members to continue working with the administration to achieve adequate funding requests for each of them.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Appropriation Subcommittee chairman, Mr. SMITH, for his continued hard work and leadership, and I urge the Members to support this conference report.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PETE GEREN].

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report, and I would like to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH]. I ask the gentleman, "Is it your understanding that this conference report does not intend, imply, or require that the southern region headquarters of the National Weather Service be closed or consolidated?"

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes, Mr. Speaker, that is our understanding. In fact, they have told us they do not intend to.

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Furthermore, is it the gentleman's understanding that NOAA will use funds from the \$319 million appropriated for local warnings and forecasts in this conference report to fully fund and staff the southern region headquarters of the National Weather Service?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes; we understand that NOAA will use a portion of these funds to maintain the southern region headquarters.

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Chair would advise Members controlling the debate time that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr.

ROGERS] has 7 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] has 8 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the very distinguished ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 2519 making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State.

In general this bill has provided funding for the foreign affairs agencies within the House passed authorization levels. The bill also provides a waiver of the statutory requirement for an authorization of the State Department and USIA, of 6 months. Regrettably this is necessary because of a holdup of consideration of the State Department and USIA authorization bill in the Senate.

The House responsibly passed the authorization bill in June, and I hope that the Senate will resolve to quickly consider the bill so we can complete action on the measure.

Briefly, I want to commend the appropriations managers for the conference report language that addresses the egregious problems that persist with U.N. peacekeeping, and secondly, for recognizing the urgent need for the State Department to upgrade the consular visa and passport systems.

We included an important amendment in the authorization bill directing the State Department to upgrade its visa control system, and allowing them to collect and retain fees for this purpose.

Specifically, with regard to title V, of the conference report, I would like to commend the authors of this legislation regarding their provisions designed to increase the role of Congress in supporting U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping activities.

As ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I fully support the efforts of my Appropriations Committee colleagues to rein in the runaway U.S. peacekeeping costs. Requiring that our future assessment be limited to no more than 25 percent of the total cost for each peacekeeping mission is an important step toward this goal.

Equally important is the provision mandating improved congressional notification for all future decisions to create new peacekeeping missions or to expand any ongoing missions. Without congressional notification, the administration has recently approved our participation in three new and expanded missions in Haiti, Liberia, and Rwanda. Adoption of the provisions in this conference report should enable Congress to play a greater more informed role in formulating our overall policy toward these and other U.N. peacekeeping operations.

I would like also to address the issue of visa processing and the antiquated,

unreliable and user intensive, microfiche systems that the State Department uses in over 100 overseas posts to maintain the list of aliens ineligible for entry.

This list includes names of terrorists, and those with criminal histories. The embarrassing case of radical sheik Omar Abdul Rahman getting a United States travel visa, despite being on a microfiche lookout list in Khartoum, Sudan, should be all the evidence we need that the system is broken and badly needs repair.

Not only must we modernize the outdated equipment, but we must have the State Department resume checking the FBI criminal record histories of those who seek to immigrate to the United States and have lived in the United States previously.

Not only should the State Department find moneys to modernize its equipment as the conferees recommend but it needs to resume these FBI criminal record checks promptly before we have another possible even more embarrassing visa case, as we did with Sheik Rahman with his tourist visa in 1990.

Lastly, at the appropriate time, I will rise to support the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, the gentleman from Iowa's [Mr. SMITH] motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to fund the National Endowment for Democracy.

Democracy building is a central theme of our foreign policy, and the endowment was designed and created and proven to be an effective tool to serve this vital U.S. interest.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MANTON].

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, the House Appropriations Committee report on H.R. 2519 stated that:

The Committee intends that recreational fishing harvest monitoring data collection be expanded to include the Northeast.

However, the conference report does not contain this language.

Both the House and Senate included \$195,000 above the administration's request for recreational fishery harvest monitoring. Is it the chairman's understanding that the conferees still intend that these moneys can be used to expand recreational harvest monitoring data to the northeast?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes, it is still the intention of the conferees that those funds be used for that purpose.

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] for his answer and for his willingness to work with me in my new position as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Management. I commend him and his staff for their fine work on this matter.

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Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT], a very distinguished member of the committee.

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

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report, and particularly would like to commend the conferees for taking strong action on downsizing the funding for the United Nations regular and peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had the oratory skills of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] or the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS]. But I would like to speak for a moment as a father, and from the heart, for something I think needs to be said about this whole U.N. peacekeeping fiasco we are into.

As a father of a son who is 16 years of age and a junior in one of our Nation's leading military academies at Northwestern, Lake Geneva, I remember back to when I was his age in high school, filled with idealism, and decided to volunteer for the military. In doing so I took an oath to serve my Commander in Chief. Mr. Speaker, today we have heard the discussion here of what has happened in Somalia and what is probably going to happen in Bosnia and other countries that we have never heard of around the world. And we look at the Commander in Chief, who at the time when SAM JOHNSON, one of our colleagues, was a prisoner of war in a Vietnam prison camp, when other mothers and fathers were sending their sons off to battle, Walter Cronkite was on CBS every night telling us what a lousy bunch of people our troops were and how wrong the United States was. And as we lost confidence in our military, that is like mom and dad losing confidence in their kids, because people in the military need the support of the country behind them.

While this was going on, there was another young man who decided to go to the Soviet Union and protest against America's policies. Today that young man is now the Commander in Chief. He now is sending our young men off in harm's way. And when people who are wise in the ways of the military ask for simple military measures to protect our own troops, he denies that protection, and 18 young men are killed in Somalia.

Mr. Speaker, I think that it is long overdue that we as a nation and those of us here in Congress, who have a responsibility to those moms and dads, two in my district who lost their sons in Somalia, for no reason, that we have a right to question that policy and we have a responsibility as Members of this organization to shut off their lifeblood, that is, the money of the taxpayers of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that the United Nations be reformed. It is not part of the United States. It is not our role

to fund it. It is not our role to put our young men and women in harm's way to satisfy a very corrupt group that is full of cronyism. And the one thing that they can claim as a success, in Cambodia, which was riddled with tens of millions of dollars of graft and corruption, bids that were given to cronies, supplies that were never unpacked, and then we are asked to take our young men and women of this country and put them in harm's way to satisfy the policy and the fascination of a young man who shirked his responsibility and never served his country in harm's way?

Mr. Speaker, over my dead body will there be another young man go and be killed because of that.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report.

I particularly want to commend the conferees for taking strong action on downsizing funding U.N. regular and peacekeeping operations.

The conferees included statutory language requiring the United Nations to set up and operate an inspector general system before we fully fund that organization. I do not consider this Congress micromanaging foreign policy. It is an expression of our frustration with a once well-intended organization which has fallen prey to corruption and cronyism of the worst sort.

I also strongly endorse the conferees' report language requiring the administration to report to Congress in advance of security council votes on new peacekeeping operations and the desire of the conferees to reduce U.S. peacekeeping assessments from 32 to 25 percent. Frankly, I wish these requirements were also statutory requirements, not report language.

If the United Nations does not make substantial progress toward reform then I believe the administration should consider calling together the other major U.N. contributors and take more direct action.

To quote a member of the U.S. Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the U.N., Gray MacDougal:

If the organization did not already exist, no rational human being would recommend that anything resembling the present structure be created. This unfortunate starting point is compounded by a U.N. secretariat leadership that readily takes on additional responsibilities and shows every indication of being a bottomless financial pit.

Even so called success stories like the peacekeeping operation in Cambodia has documented tens of millions of dollars in waste and fraud including equipment never needed or unpacked and millions in contracts given to preferred contractors even though their bids were far higher than other companies. The United Nations refuses to give the United States copies of the internal audits documenting the widespread fraud.

At the end of my statement I will submit for the RECORD a recent article I authored on this subject which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor. But I want to briefly touch on one final point.

Although President Clinton publicly seems to distance himself from the United Nations, the President's actions do not match his words. Presidential decision directive 13 has

sketched out an ambitious, dangerous and expensive administration policy of increased involvement with the U.N. It included putting U.S. soldiers under foreign commanders, sharing intelligence with U.N. members and increased so-called peacekeeping with U.S. troops. Although the President has refused to provide this document to Congress, bits and pieces of this decision directive have turned up in several authorization and appropriation bills.

In every case Congress has refused to endorse or fund his plans. Given the recent foreign policy fiascos in Somalia and Haiti, I think it's time for President Clinton to formally repudiate the contents of Presidential decision directive 13 and shift our United Nations policy to one of institutional reform.

I have lost two constituents in Somalia because this President feels it is more important to work with the United Nations than to protect the lives of troops abroad. Instead he congratulates himself on his Russia and Middle East policy.

The fact is his Russia policy is nothing more than a continuation of George Bush's work. And President Clinton's Middle East policy consists of setting up a card table in his front yard for a signing ceremony and taking credit for the fruits of George Bush's labor.

In closing, I again commend the conferees on a job well done and urge support of this conference report.

(From The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 15, 1993)

U.N. NEEDS REFORM, NOT AN EXPANDED ROLE

(By Jim Lightfoot)

President Clinton went to the UN recently and said things Americans want to hear. Mr. Clinton warned the UN not to become engaged in every one of the world conflicts. He expressed America's desire to reduce its assessed costs for peacekeeping operations and encouraged the UN to make serious efforts to reduce wasteful spending.

Unfortunately, the President's actions do not match his speech. For months, his team has been preparing Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)-13 and its annex Presidential Review Document (PRD)-13. These two documents are the heart of a dangerous, expensive administration plan to strengthen the UN.

Among the many proposals included in PDD-13 placing United States troops under UN command; sharing classified intelligence with the UN; repealing the law that limits the amount of troops the US can commit to peacekeeping operations without congressional approval; and bypassing congressional approval for UN operations by establishing an account for peacekeeping and peace-making operations.

Despite Clinton's admonition that the UN must learn to say no to new peacekeeping operations, the US voted for the promoted questionable new operations over the last three months in Liberia, Rwanda, and Haiti. In August, the US voted to send an 88-man UN observer force to a war-torn area of the former Soviet Georgia. In fact, the administration is now working with the French on a possible second UN peacekeeping operation in Rwanda.

So far the administration has refused to provide PDD-13 or PRD-13 to Congress, although they have been leaked to the press. Clinton has sent bits and pieces of his proposals to Congress without disclosing his full intentions. In every case Congress has refused to fund his plan. In fact the House Appropriations Committee took even stronger

action. The defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1994 included language requiring 15-day notification to Congress before any new humanitarian operations can take place. The bill also includes language that directs the administration to report to Congress on its proposals to strengthen the UN and forbids the administration from renovating and donating to the UN a defense facility for use as a UN peacekeeping headquarters.

Unfortunately, the Democrat leadership, probably acting at the request of the Clinton administration, stripped on procedural grounds the 15-day notification period from the appropriations bill.

The dismal performance of the United Nations in Somalia should make anyone nervous about giving the UN a blank check to commit American forces or funds to any peacekeeping operation it sees fit to create. Even the "success" story of the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia has documented tens of millions of dollars in waste and fraud, including equipment never needed or unpacked and millions in contracts given to preferred contractors even though their bids were far higher than those of other companies. The UN refuses to officially provide the US copies of the internal audits documenting the widespread fraud.

The UN's problems go deeper than its overreach on peacekeeping. As one member of the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the UN, Gary MacDougal, notes: "If the organization did not already exist no rational human being would recommend that anything resembling the present structure be created. This unfortunate starting point is compounded by a UN Secretariat leadership that readily takes on additional responsibilities and shows every indication of being a bottomless financial pit."

In one respect, Clinton is right: Putting our economic house in order cannot mean we shut our windows to the world. But the solution to the UN problems is not more American money or troops. The US must use its influence and our allies must use their influence to reform UN operations.

We don't have to write a big check to expand UN peacekeeping operations. According to some estimates, reforms within current peacekeeping operations alone would save \$100 million a year. By insisting that the UN grows and reforms like the world around it, we can help achieve the noble goals of its founders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Chair would advise that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] has 7 minutes remaining and reserves the right to close debate, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself one minute to engage the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] in a colloquy.

Mr. Speaker, due to a drafting error in the conference report, language was inadvertently omitted from the statement of managers concerning the relocation of the Pan American Health Organization.

Mr. Speaker, the Pan American Health Organization has approved a site in Montgomery County, MD, to locate its new headquarters. I wish to clarify the conferees' intention with respect to the use of funds provided to the organization in this conference report.

I would ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], is it the conferees' under-

standing that no funds provided in this bill shall be used directly or indirectly for the construction of the new headquarters.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes, it is the conferees' intention that none of the assessed U.S. contribution provided in this bill be used to fund the construction of a new headquarters for the Pan American World Health Organization.

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues that the conference committee's recommendations include 30 unauthorized line items totaling \$35,844,000 in 4 accounts: 1 totaling \$578,000 in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] operations, research, and facilities account; 10 totaling \$18,578,000 in the NOAA construction account; 4 totaling \$3,590,000 in the International Trade Administration [ITA] operations and administration account; and 15 totaling \$13,100,000 in the Small Business Administration [SBA] salaries and expenses account. Note that six NOAA construction unauthorized line items totaling \$6,078,000, and the ITA and SBA unauthorized line items had not been included in either the House-approved or Senate-approved versions of H.R. 2519.

A list of these unauthorized line items follows.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION [NOAA] UNAUTHORIZED LINE ITEMS: 11 TOTALING \$19,154,000

NOAA OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES UNAUTHORIZED LINE ITEMS: 1 TOTALING \$76,000

1. \$576,000 for the Fish Farming Experimental Station at Stuttgart, Arkansas (Amendment No. 81, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; \$600,000 appropriated by Senate only.

NOAA Construction Unauthorized Line Items: 10 totaling \$18,578,000

1. \$2,000,000 for the construction of the National Marine Fisheries Service Estuarine and Habitat Research Laboratory in Lafayette, Louisiana (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; \$6,250,000 appropriated by Senate only.

2. \$1,000,000 for a grant for the purchase of equipment for the Ruth Patrick Science Education Center in Aiken, South Carolina (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

3. \$1,000,000 for construction and related expenses for a Multi-Species Aquaculture Facility to be located in the State of New Jersey (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

4. \$1,000,000 for a grant to the Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Connecticut, for a maritime education center (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

5. \$1,395,000 for a grant to the Indiana State University Center for Interdisciplinary Science Research and Education (funded under the Small Business Administration in previous fiscal years) (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

\$1,000,000 for a grant for the Boston Biotechnology Innovation Center. (Amendment No. 82, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

\$683,000 for planning and design of a joint Federal and State Marine Laboratory to be

located at the marine resources center at Fort Johnson, South Carolina (Amendment No. 82, report language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

\$1,800,000 for the Newport, Oregon, Marine Science Center (Amendment No. 82, report language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; appropriated by Senate only.

\$500,000 for the Kodiak, Alaska, Fisheries Center (Amendment No. 82, report language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; appropriated by Senate only.

\$8,200,000 for Columbia River facilities (Amendment No. 82, report language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; appropriated by Senate only.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION [ITA]—OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION UNAUTHORIZED LINE ITEMS:—4 TOTALING \$3,590,000

1. \$800,000 for the Center for Global Competitiveness at Saint Francis and Saint Vincent Colleges in Pennsylvania (Amendment No. 89, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

2. \$465,000 for the Center for Manufacturing Productivity at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (Amendment No. 89, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

3. \$1,395,000 for the Massachusetts Biotechnology Research Institute (Amendment No. 89, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

4. \$930,000 for the Michigan Biotechnology Institute (Amendment No. 89, bill language).

Unauthorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION [SBA]—SALARIES AND EXPENSES UNAUTHORIZED LINE ITEMS: 15 totaling \$13,100,000

1. \$175,000 for a grant to the Ben Franklin Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to assist small business to qualify for and participate in the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

2. \$750,000 for a grant to the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center for the North Carolina Small Business Capital Access Program to provide financial development assistance to small business (Amendment No. bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

3. \$500,000 for a grant to the Van Emmons Population, Marketing Analysis Center in Towanda, Pennsylvania, for continuation of an integrated small business data base to aid Appalachian Region small businesses (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

4. \$1,000,000 for a grant to the City of Prestonsburg, Kentucky, for small business development assistance (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

5. \$680,000 for a grant to the State of Nebraska for a statewide small business data base to facilitate the development of small businesses in rural communities (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

6. \$100,000 for a grant to the Institute of Economic Development, Western Kentucky University to provide small business consult-

ing services for senior citizens (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

7. \$5,000,000 for a grant for a National Center for Genome Resources in New Mexico to provide consulting assistance, information and related activities to small businesses (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; appropriated by Senate only.

8. \$1,000,000 for a grant to the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the Genesis small business incubator facility (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

9. \$1,000,000 for a grant to the WVHFC Foundation in West Virginia for build out, equipment and operations costs for a small business incubator facility (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

10. \$300,000 for a grant to the Economic Development Council of Paducah, Kentucky, to assist in the development of a small business incubator facility (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

11. \$250,000 for a grant to Grant County, West Virginia, to establish a small business development fund to provide financial assistance to small businesses and grants (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

12. \$750,000 for a grant to Hazard Community College in Hazard, Kentucky, to assist in the development of a small business consulting, information and assistance facility (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

13. \$830,000 for a grant to Seton Hill College in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, to provide for a small business consulting and assistance center for entrepreneurial opportunity (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

14. \$200,000 for a grant to the University of Central Arkansas to assist the Small Business Institute Program of the Small Business Administration to establish and operate a National Data Center (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Not authorized by House or Senate; not appropriated by House or Senate.

15. \$465,000 for a grant to the Iowa Waste Reduction Center, University of Northern Iowa for a demonstration program to assist small business in complying with Federal regulatory requirements (Amendment No. 128, bill language).

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 2519, the bill that funds the Commerce, Justice and State Departments, the Federal judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1994.

First, I would like to commend Chairman NEAL SMITH and the conferees for meeting the challenge that was before them. The conferees were able to set priorities in determining the funding levels for the various agencies and programs that this conference report supports, given the fiscal restraints they faced. But, the funding level in the resulting conference report is not only below the subcommittee's target, as set by the Appropriations Committee based on this year's budget resolution. It is also less than the amount requested by the President, and below last year's funding level.

The Commerce-Justice-State conference report supports a diverse number of agencies and programs. They include community policing efforts, law enforcement against organized crime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and our Federal prisons; the operation of our national fisheries and our marine, weather, environmental and satellite programs; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the National Weather Service; and the Small Business Administration.

The conference report's support of the President's new immigration initiative is of tremendous importance to California, given the serious problems that we are having with illegal immigration. It targets funds for additional land border inspectors, additional Border Patrol agents, increased pre-inspection at airports, and more asylum officers. The conference report also increases immigration inspection fees on foreigners entering the country by plane or boat from \$5 to \$8—an increase that is expected to raise \$50 million.

The conference report provides grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to assist them in safeguarding our neighborhoods and communities. It also supports juvenile justice programs, FBI start-up costs for creating a national background check system, and a new community policing effort so that State and local governments can put more officers on the street and employ innovative techniques to prevent crime.

The Small Business Administration—known for its direct and guaranteed loan assistance to small businesses—is funded by this conference report, as is the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. The EDA, in turn, supports the efforts of my district's Tri-County Economic Development Corp. [TCEDC], which was formed in 1985 to serve as the economic development planning and coordinating agency for Butte, Glenn, and Tehama Counties. Over the past 8 years, TCEDC has financed a revolving loan fund that has worked in partnership with private lenders to provide loans to small businesses, creating over 250 jobs. Without the financial support provided in this conference report, economic development programs in these three counties would be seriously jeopardized.

Also important to my constituents is the conference report's support of SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. SEARCH is comprised of Governors' appointees from all States. These appointees are dedicated to assisting State and local criminal justice agencies in building, operating, and improving their computer systems to combat crime, all at no cost. In the past, SEARCH has assisted the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department Crime Analysis Unit in mapping a series of car-jackings that took place at gunpoint in the Sacramento area; this mapped information was then distributed to patrol forces. SEARCH also helped the Sutter County Sheriff's Department examine two computer disks that were suspected of containing evidence in a homicide case.

The programs funded in this conference report safeguard our children, neighborhoods, and communities, and preserve our resources. They protect our industries, both locally and globally, and help us maintain our position as an international leader—economically, socially, and politically. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for

maintaining our quality of life to and support final passage of this conference report.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. 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 303, nays 100, answered "present" 1, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—303

Abercrombie	de la Garza	Hoyer
Ackerman	Deal	Hughes
Andrews (ME)	DeFazio	Hunter
Andrews (NJ)	DeLauro	Hutchinson
Andrews (TX)	DeLuns	Hutto
Applegate	Derrick	Hyde
Bacchus (FL)	Deutch	Insole
Baesler	Diaz-Balart	Jefferson
Baker (CA)	Dickey	Johnson (GA)
Baker (LA)	Dicks	Johnson (SD)
Barca	Dixon	Johnson, E. B.
Barcia	Durbin	Johnston
Barlow	Edwards (TX)	Kanjorski
Barrett (NE)	Emerson	Kaptur
Barrett (WI)	English (AZ)	Kasich
Bateman	English (OK)	Kennedy
Bocerra	Evans	Kenney
Bellenson	Fazio	Kildee
Bereuter	Flelds (LA)	Kim
Berman	Filner	Fleczka
Berth	Fingerhut	Klein
Bilbray	Fish	Kolbe
Bilirakis	Flake	Kopetski
Blackwell	Foglietta	Kreidler
Bliley	Ford (TN)	Kyl
Blute	Fowler	LaFalce
Boehert	Frank (MA)	Lambert
Bonilla	Franks (CT)	Lancaster
Bonior	Frost	Lantos
Bowcher	Furse	LaRocco
Brewster	Gallely	Laughlin
Brooks	Gallo	Lazio
Browder	Gejdenson	Leach
Brown (CA)	Geren	Lahman
Brown (FL)	Gibbons	Levin
Brown (OH)	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)
Bryant	Gillmor	Linder
Byrne	Gillman	Lipinski
Calvert	Glickman	Livingston
Canady	Gonzales	Lloyd
Cantwell	Goodlatte	Long
Cardin	Goodling	Lowe
Carr	Gordon	Machtley
Castle	Grandy	Maloney
Chapman	Green	Mann
Clay	Gunderson	Manton
Clayton	Gutierrez	Margolies-
Clement	Hall (OH)	Morvinsky
Clinger	Hall (TX)	Markey
Clyburn	Harnburg	Martinez
Coleman	Hamilton	Matsui
Collins (IL)	Harman	Mazool
Collins (MD)	Haastings	McCloskey
Cooper	Hilliard	McCollum
Coppersmith	Hinchee	McCrary
Costello	Hoagland	McCurdy
Coyne	Hobson	McDermott
Cramer	Honkala	McHale
Cunningham	Holden	McKinney
Danzon	Horn	McNulty
Darden	Houghton	Neenan

Meek	Rangel	Swift
Menendez	Ravenel	Synar
Mfume	Rood	Tanner
Minnesota	Regula	Tausin
Minge	Reynolds	Taylor (MS)
Mink	Roemer	Tejeda
Moakley	Rogers	Thomas (CA)
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson
Montgomery	Rose	Thornton
Morella	Rowland	Thurman
Murtha	Roybal-Allard	Torkildsen
Myers	Ruah	Torres
Nadler	Sabcs	Tortolillo
Natcher	Sanders	Towns
Neal (MA)	Santorum	Traill
Nunzio	Sarbanes	Tucker
Oberstar	Sawyer	Unsoeld
Obey	Schenk	Valentine
Oliver	Schiff	Velazquez
Ortiz	Schumer	Vento
Owens	Scott	Visclosky
Oxley	Serrano	Volkmer
Packard	Sharp	Vucanovich
Pallone	Shaw	Walsh
Parker	Shepherd	Washington
Pastor	Sisisky	Waters
Payne (NJ)	Skaggs	Watt
Payne (VA)	Skoen	Warman
Pelosi	Skeiton	Wheat
Peterson (FL)	Slaughter	Whitten
Peterson (MN)	Smith (IA)	Williams
Pickett	Smith (NJ)	Wilson
Pickles	Smith (TX)	Wise
Pomeroy	Snowe	Woolsey
Porter	Stark	Wyden
Poshard	Stenholm	Wynn
Price (NC)	Stokes	Yates
Pryce (OH)	Strickland	Young (AK)
Quillen	Studds	Young (FL)
Quinn	Stupak	
Rahall	Sweet	

NAYS—100

Allard	Gingrich	Petri
Archer	Goos	Pombo
Armey	Grams	Portman
Bachus (AL)	Hancock	Ramstad
Balleenger	Hefley	Ridge
Bartlett	Herrger	Roberts
Barton	Hoke	Rohrabacher
Bentley	Huffington	Roith
Boehner	Ingalls	Royce
Bunning	Inhofe	Saxton
Burton	Istook	Schaefer
Buyer	Jacobs	Schroeder
Callahan	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Camp	King	Shays
Coble	Kingston	Shuster
Collins (GA)	Klink	Slattery
Combest	Klug	Smith (MI)
Condit	Knollenberg	Smith (OR)
Conyers	Levy	Solomon
Cox	Lewis (CA)	Spence
Crane	Lewis (FL)	Stearns
Crapo	Lightfoot	Stump
DeLay	Manzullo	Sundquist
Doolittle	McCandless	Talent
Dorman	McHugh	Taylor (NC)
Dreier	McInnis	Thomas (WV)
Dunro	McKeon	Upton
Dunn	Mica	Walker
Everett	Miller (FL)	Weldon
Ewing	Molinar	Wolf
Fawell	Moorhead	Zeliff
Fields (TX)	Orton	Zimmer
Franks (NJ)	Paxon	
Gekas	Penny	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Spratt

NOT VOTING—29

Bishop	Greenwood	Michel
Borski	Hansen	Miller (CA)
Dingell	Hastert	Moran
Dooly	Hays	Murphy
Edwards (CA)	Hefner	Neal (NC)
Engel	Hochbrueckner	Richardson
Fahoo	Johnson (CT)	Rostenkowski
Farr	McDade	Roukema
Ford (MI)	McMillan	Santorom
Guphardt	Meyers	

□ 2056

Ms. MOLINARI changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. LINDER, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi

changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 517 on H.R. 2519 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on September 28, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] offered an amendment which I strongly supported. I ask unanimous consent that the following remarks be placed in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 472 on the Gephardt amendment:

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, and have a frustrating disagreement regarding the electronic recording of my vote. Therefore to make my position perfectly clear, I would have voted, and, indeed, believe I did vote, in favor of the Gephardt amendment.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 506 on approving the Journal, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 507 on H.R. 265 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 509 on H.R. 3167 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2519, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Pursuant to House Resolution 267 the motions printed in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference to dispose of amendments in disagreement are considered as read.

The Clerk will designate the first amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 26, strike out "\$427,000,000" and insert "\$493,750,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Iowa moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of section 511 of said Act, \$474,500,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

The motion was agreed to.

□ 2100

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 5, strike out "and chapter A of subpart 2" and insert "and an additional \$50,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of chapter A of subpart 2".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF IOWA

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Iowa moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "of part E of title I of said Act and \$50,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of chapter A of subpart 2".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not want to take a lot of time, but I would just like to know what is in his motion briefly. You are receding and you are accepting the Senate's position?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in some of the amendments the Senate is receding to the House and on some of the other amendments the House is receding to the Senate. There are no surprises.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. On the motions where we are receding and taking the Senate amendment, I would just like to know what is in them. Can you tell me what they are?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. They are printed in the RECORD and have been available to the Members for 5 calendar days.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Well, I do not have that in front of me. Is it costing more money? How much more is it? What is the number on this, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is amendment No. 5.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I would say that these motions were printed in the RECORD. We filed them Thursday night. They have been available for several days.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments numbered 7, 11, 62, 79, 80, 99, 120, 137, and 145 be considered en bloc and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The texts of the various Senate amendments referred to in the unanimous consent request are as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 3, line 10, after "(c)" insert "an additional".

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 4, line 4, after "petitions" insert "Provided further, That funds made available in fiscal year 1994 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, may be obligated for programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 28, after line 15, insert:

SEC. 109. Section 524(c)(9) of title 28, United States Code, as amended, is further amended by deleting subsection (E).

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 32, after line 14, insert:

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, the Advanced Technology Program and the Quality Outreach Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, \$232,524,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,290,000 may be transferred to the "Working Capital Fund".

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 32, after line 14, insert:

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278c-278e, \$61,696,000, to remain available until expended.

Senate amendment No. 99: Page 40, line 15, after "works" insert "for the provision of educational, cultural, health care, public information, public safety or other social services".

Senate amendment No. 120: Page 49, line 17, after "expended" insert ", of which \$28,877,000 shall be available for the United States Merchant Marine Academy and \$10,344,000 shall be available for State maritime academy programs".

made for their country in the name of honor, liberty, freedom, and courage.

SUNDRY MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

SUPPORT NORTH AMERICAN FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

(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, with crises in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Russia, why create another one, Latin America, by rejecting the North American Free-Trade Agreement?

In less than a month, we will be voting on NAFTA. In my opinion, this will be one of the most important votes of this session.

According to a New York Times poll, roughly 50 percent of the American public knows nothing about NAFTA. It is our job to get the word out, that NAFTA will create jobs for Americans.

Unfortunately, we are still hearing a lot of scare stories about U.S. jobs being "sucked" south of the border. Yet, if this is really true, why are Japan and other Asian nations so worried about NAFTA?

According to a recent study by the University of Tokyo sponsored by Japan's Economic Planning Agency, NAFTA will make life more difficult for Japan and Southeast Asia.

NAFTA is a good agreement. Let us not put our heads in the sand by rejecting it.

TERMINATE THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

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

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, later today the House will face a crucial test that will determine whether we are serious about cutting the deficit and whether our words will be backed up with our deeds. I refer, of course, to the vote on the energy and water appropriations conference report. We will offer a motion to recommit with instructions to terminate this superconducting super collider [SSC].

One could hardly ask for a more precise test of the House's seriousness. The energy and water conferees have tried to appease Members' appetite for budget cutting by tossing us a few morsels of pork. But the pork in this report is in reality a red herring—if I may say so—the pork projects in this bill are designed to distract Members and throw them off the trail of their true quarry—giant, low priority, costly, mismanaged projects like the SSC. So today's vote pits pork against purpose.

Today's vote is a test of whether the House is willing to have its budget cutting efforts sabotaged by a small group of conferees following their own agenda. The House voted overwhelmingly—by 280 to 150—to kill the SSC in June, but the conferees capitulated to the Senate's desire to continue funding. If we accept this action from the conferees then the House amounts to nothing more than a very expensive version of Boys' State—just going through the motions of governing and leaving the tough decisions to others.

Let's show the American people that we're serious about budget cutting. Vote to recommit the energy and water bill and terminate the SSC.

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT SEPARATE GOD FROM AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, for decades Girl Scouts have recited a solemn pledge, "To serve God and country." Very simple, very straightforward. But this week the Girl Scouts may change their pledge to one of the following: Option A, to serve Allah, the Creator; or, Option B, a pledge to serve nothing or no one at all.

Mr. Speaker, this is amazing. I think this is going a little too far. The Constitution may separate church and state, but the Constitution never separated God and the American people.

I think this politically correct business is way off the deep end, and, in fact on this issue, it may end up on the Richter scale.

But let me say this: What is next? Will the politically correct begin referring to God as a significant other? By God, beam me up.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICHARDSON). The Chair reminds individuals in the gallery not to use any manifestation of approval or disapproval.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDWARD LEFFLER

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

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in sorrow over the passing of Edward Leffler.

He was a friend, a person whose positive spirit enriched the lives of all who knew him.

He was a professional whose skill guided the careers of many of music's great contemporary artists including the Beatles, Rolling Stones, Carpenters, Osmonds, and most recently

Jude Cole and Sammy Hagar and Van Halen.

But beyond helping stars reach their potential, he created meaningful employment for thousands of working people: lighting technicians, recording engineers, record salesmen and women, ticket takers, and hosts of others behind the entertainment scene—working people who paid their bills, fed their families due to the business sense and leadership skills of Ed Leffler.

Ed was an American entrepreneur of the first order, a loving father to his twins Andrew and Ashley and an anchor of calm and decency in a tumultuous music arena.

He was a good human being who died of cancer. In that he is just a statistic. But as an individual he made his mark, did a professional job that provided entertainment for hundreds of millions and lived an honorable life.

Ed Leffler was much admired by me and many others. He will be missed.

MAWS (MARIN ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES) STUDY

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Marin Abused Women's Services in the Sixth District of California for the completion of their groundbreaking study on the role that men can take in preventing domestic violence.

It is particularly timely that the report findings were reported now—during Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, this study is the first of its kind because it examines men's relationship to the problem of domestic violence and outlines steps that men can take to play a role in abuse prevention. Up until now, Mr. Speaker, domestic abuse was viewed as a woman's problem, that required women's solutions. This report challenges that notion, and I encourage all my colleagues to read it.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Congress can, and must, play a vital role in combating domestic violence. We can start by passing the Violence Against Women Act. I urge my colleagues in both Chambers to cosponsor the bill and work for its passage.

Mr. Speaker, a woman is battered every 15 seconds, or 6 million times each year. Every year, 4,000 women are battered to death. Women's very lives depend on the actions of each of us.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY IMPORTANT FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, later today we are going to be facing one of

the most important national security votes that we will have in this session of Congress. I am referring to the attempt that is going to be made by my colleague from Pennsylvania to delete funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

Mr. Speaker, there are some who have argued that bringing about this cut for the National Endowment for Democracy will be very good for deficit reduction. Frankly, using that as a deficit reduction plan sounds like cutting off your arm to successfully bring about a weight loss plan.

We have succeeded in defeating communism in spots throughout the world, but democracy has not yet succeeded. We need to ensure that we maintain funding for this very important National Endowment for Democracy so that Ronald Reagan's dream of ensuring democracy through ballots and not bullets succeeds.

□ 1120

A RESPONSIBILITY TO CUT SPENDING

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

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today we face a major test of whether or not the majority is going to rule and cut spending for the people of this country. Not only at stake is the vote on the superconducting super collider that we will hear much about today but also the conference bill on energy and water appropriations has restored total funding, indeed, increased funding for next year for the amount to be spent on the advanced liquid metal reactor, which a large majority of the House of Representatives voted to kill and the administration called upon us to cut.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, this bill, in 11 instances out of 14 differences between the House and Senate, took the highest expenditure level that either House adopted, meaning that there was no intent, no will to make the cuts that we have all been advocating around this country.

The test is to vote to recommit or to reject the conference report on the energy and water appropriations.

UNREALISTIC NUMBERS

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, experts from all corners are already questioning the economic feasibility of the not-yet-final Clinton health plan. The numbers revealed so far just do not add up. One economist concludes the White House may have understated the cost by \$300 billion. Top administration officials, including Chief Economist Laura Tyson, privately dismiss the plan's rosy economic predictions—withhold-

ing constructive criticism in a show of misguided political loyalty. Entitlement spending already consumes more than 60 percent of our budget galloping ever faster to keep up with ever more promised benefits. Before we spend ourselves into oblivion we need to stop and remember the choice is not Clinton's health plan or no plan at all. There are other better choices—and guess what—we can implement those choices without making ourselves sick with more debt.

KILL THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

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

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year 280 Members of this body voted to terminate funding for the superconducting super collider. This was the largest single cut in any appropriation bill adopted by this body this year.

Unfortunately, the other body included funding for the super collider in their version of the Energy and water appropriation bill. The conference committee did not include one Member of this body who voted with the huge majority, when it went to conference, to terminate funding for the collider.

It should come as no surprise that the conference committee quickly adopted the Senate position and ignored the will of 280 Members of this body, nearly two-thirds on both sides of the political aisle.

Today we will vote on that conference committee report. Mr. Speaker, we must stick to our position in the House and kill the super collider and save the taxpayers of this country at least \$10 billion.

I urge my colleagues to support our efforts to recommit the conference report with instructions to terminate funding for the super collider. This is our chance today to demonstrate to the American taxpayers that we are serious about cutting the deficit and cutting Federal spending. I urge my colleagues to stick to their position.

THE REAL CLINTON HEALTH PLAN

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

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, once again, there is a big disconnect between what President Bill Clinton says and what President Bill Clinton does. This time, it is on health care. President Clinton says his health plan does not rely on price controls and health rationing. But read President Clinton's plan.

Page 68 of the Clinton health plan, available in bookstores across America, says this: "A provider may not charge or collect from a patient a fee in excess of the fee schedule adopted by

an alliance." Translation—the Clinton plan imposes national health care price controls, pure and simple. Health industry analyst J.D. Kleinke, writing in the Wall Street Journal, says the Clinton price controls will "curtail all new drug development for currently untreatable diseases." He says that is, and I quote, "tantamount to euthanasia."

What Bill Clinton says and what Bill Clinton does. Two different things, Mr. Speaker. That is why we need action now on a health plan. Let us enact the Republican health plan, "Action '93."

IN SUPPORT OF NAFTA

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of NAFTA and I'd like to address my comments to those in the House who have concluded that NAFTA would be good for our constituents, good for our working people, and good for the country, but who are concerned because some of our constituents have genuine fears about the plan, in part because of the fear-mongering they have been exposed to.

What I would like to say is that there is an antidote for fear and that is truth. It has been my personal experience that if a Member of Congress shares with their constituents the truth about NAFTA many of those fears are converted to confidence.

When I have gone into townhall meetings and asked my constituents whether they wanted me to knock down Mexican trade barriers so that we could export more to Mexico, and thereby create jobs, they told me unequivocally, "yes." They would want me to vote for such a treaty. Of course, this is exactly what NAFTA does, and when I tell them this they respond with more hope and less fear. We have been sent here to make considered judgments. Many of our constituents haven't had the time or even interest to read this treaty. It is our responsibility to cast more light on this treaty. When we do so we will all agree that Roosevelt was right, "All we have to fear is fear itself," and that the Good Book is right—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free."

CLINTON'S "WALDO" HEALTH CARE PLAN

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I think we should dub the Clinton administration's health plan "the Waldo health care bill." Let me show you why.

There is a lovable little fellow named Waldo. As any of you who have children know, this is a "Where's Waldo?" book. Waldo has made a career out of