

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ORTON was allowed to speak out of order).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday evening, I was unavoidably detained at the hospital with my wife who gave birth to our first-born child.

I preferred to be there but had I been here, I would have voted "aye" on recorded vote No. 270, "aye" on recorded vote No. 271, and "aye" on recorded vote No. 272.

I ask unanimous consent that my statement be included in the RECORD at the end of those votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair joins the House in congratulating the gentleman from Utah.

The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 17-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 204, answered "present" 1, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—227

Armey	Cunningham	Hayworth
Bachus	Danner	Heineman
Baker (CA)	Davis	Hergert
Baldacci	Deal	Hilleary
Ballenger	Deutsch	Hobson
Barcia	Diaz-Balart	Hoekstra
Barr	Dickey	Hoke
Barrett (NE)	Doolittle	Holden
Bartlett	Dornan	Horn
Bass	Doyle	Houghton
Bereuter	Duncan	Hutchinson
Bevill	Dunn	Inglis
Bilbray	Ehlers	Istook
Bilirakis	Emerson	Jacobs
Blute	English	Johnson (SD)
Boehner	Ensign	Johnson, Sam
Bonilla	Eshoo	Jones
Bono	Everett	Kasich
Brewster	Ewing	Kelly
Browder	Fields (TX)	Kim
Brown (OH)	Flanagan	Kingston
Brownback	Foley	Klug
Bryant (TN)	Forbes	Knollenberg
Bunn	Fowler	Kolbe
Bunning	Fox	LaHood
Burr	Franks (CT)	Largent
Burton	Franks (NJ)	Latham
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Callahan	Frisa	Lazio
Calvert	Funderburk	Leach
Camp	Furse	Lewis (KY)
Canady	Gallegly	Lightfoot
Castle	Ganske	Linder
Chabot	Gekas	LoBiondo
Chambliss	Gilcrest	Lucas
Chenoweth	Gillmor	Luther
Chrysler	Gingrich	Manzullo
Clement	Goodlatte	Martini
Clinger	Goodling	Mascara
Clyburn	Gordon	McCarthy
Coble	Goss	McCullum
Coburn	Graham	McCrary
Collins (GA)	Greenwood	McInnis
Combust	Gunderson	McIntosh
Condit	Gutknecht	McKeon
Cooley	Hall (TX)	McNulty
Cox	Hancock	Meehan
Cramer	Hansen	Metcalf
Crane	Harman	Meyers
Crapo	Hastert	Mica
Cremeans	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Cubin	Hayes	Minge

Moorhead	Roth	Thornberry
Myrick	Royce	Thornton
Nethercutt	Sanford	Tiahrt
Neumann	Saxton	Torkildsen
Ney	Scarborough	Traficant
Norwood	Schaefer	Upton
Nussle	Schiff	Vucanovich
Orton	Seastrand	Waldholtz
Packard	Shadegg	Walker
Paxon	Shaw	Walsh
Peterson (FL)	Shuster	Wamp
Peterson (MN)	Smith (MI)	Watts (OK)
Pombo	Smith (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Portman	Smith (WA)	Weldon (PA)
Poshard	Solomon	Weller
Pryce	Souder	White
Quinn	Spence	Whitfield
Radanovich	Stearns	Wilson
Ramstad	Stump	Wolf
Regula	Talent	Young (AK)
Riggs	Tate	Young (FL)
Rohrabacher	Tauzin	Zeliff
Ros-Lehtinen	Taylor (NC)	Zimmer
Rose	Thomas	

NOES—204

Abercrombie	Hamilton	Pallone
Ackerman	Hastings (FL)	Parker
Allard	Hefley	Pastor
Andrews	Hefner	Payne (NJ)
Archer	Hilliard	Payne (VA)
Baesler	Hinchey	Pelosi
Baker (LA)	Hostettler	Petri
Barrett (WI)	Hoyer	Pickett
Barton	Hunter	Porter
Bateman	Hyde	Quillen
Becerra	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Beilenson	Jefferson	Rangel
Bentsen	Johnson (CT)	Reed
Berman	Johnson, E. B.	Reynolds
Bishop	Johnston	Richardson
Bliley	Kanjorski	Rivers
Boehlert	Kennedy (MA)	Roberts
Bonior	Kennedy (RI)	Roemer
Borski	Kennelly	Rogers
Boucher	Kildee	Roukema
Brown (CA)	King	Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL)	Klecicka	Rush
Bryant (TX)	Klink	Sabo
Cardin	LaFalce	Salmon
Chapman	Lantos	Sanders
Christensen	Laughlin	Sawyer
Clay	Levin	Schroeder
Clayton	Lewis (CA)	Schumer
Coleman	Lewis (GA)	Scott
Collins (IL)	Lincoln	Sensenbrenner
Collins (MI)	Lipinski	Serrano
Conyers	Livingston	Shays
Costello	Lofgren	Sisisky
Coyne	Longley	Skaggs
DeFazio	Lowey	Skeen
DeLauro	Maloney	Skelton
DeLay	Manton	Slaughter
Dellums	Markey	Smith (NJ)
Dellums	Martinez	Spratt
Dingell	Matsui	Stark
Dixon	McDade	Stenholm
Doggett	McDermott	Stokes
Dooley	McHale	Studds
Dreier	McHugh	Stupak
Durbin	McKinney	Tanner
Edwards	Meek	Taylor (MS)
Ehrlich	Menendez	Tejeda
Engel	Mfume	Thompson
Evans	Miller (CA)	Thurman
Farr	Mineta	Torres
Fattah	Mink	Torricelli
Fawell	Moakley	Towns
Fazio	Molinari	Tucker
Flores	Mollohan	Velazquez
Fields (LA)	Montgomery	Vento
Filner	Moran	Visclosky
Flake	Morella	Volkmer
Foglietta	Murtha	Ward
Ford	Myers	Waters
Frank (MA)	Gephardt	Watt (NC)
Frank (MA)	Geren	Waxman
Gejdenson	Gibbons	Wicker
Gephardt	Gilman	Williams
Geren	Gonzalez	Wise
Gibbons	Green	Woolsey
Gilman	Gutierrez	Wyden
Gonzalez	Hall (OH)	Wynn
Green		Yates
Gutierrez		
Hall (OH)		
Oxley		

NOT VOTING—3

de la Garza Frost Pomeroy

□ 2133

Mr. CLYBURN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. STOCKMAN changed his vote from "aye" to "present."

Mr. LONGLEY changed his vote from "present" to "no."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the joint resolution was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORKILDSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 831, PERMANENT EXTENSION OF HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTIBILITY FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-93) on the resolution (H. Res. 121) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 831) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to repeal the provision permitting nonrecognition of gain on sales and exchanges effectuating policies of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD OF SUPPORT FOR SOUND INVESTMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

This Nation's future depends on strong public and private support for science and technology. My Administration's decision to make sound investments in science and technology even as the Federal Government cuts other spending is premised on three basic assumptions:

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Stockman

- Technology is the engine of economic growth.
- Scientific knowledge is the key to the future.
- Responsible government advances science and technology.

The Congress and the American people can find evidence of the Administration's dedication to responsible government support for science and technology in our defense and economic policies as well as our management of the science and technology enterprise. We have decreased the Federal deficit, helped to create millions of new jobs, and improved the tax treatment of small businesses and of investments in research and development. Hemispheric and global trade agreements as well as relaxation of outdated export controls have opened huge export markets to America's high-tech industries. My *National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement* (February 1995) depends on farsighted and efficient science and technology investments. Our foreign policy and security interests are also supported by mutually beneficial international cooperation in science and technology.

We have consistently endorsed technology policies to increase prosperity and enhance environmental quality. In *Technology for America's Economic Growth* (February 1993) and *Technology for a Sustainable Future* (July 1994) this Administration conveyed to the American people our plans for public/private partnerships to improve the business environment, enhance access to quality education and training, support development of information infrastructure, ensure continued excellence in health care, and strengthen America's global competitiveness.

Streamlined government based on strong partnerships—within the government, with the private sector, and among nations—is a hallmark of the Clinton/Gore Administration. The "virtual department" I created by establishing the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) has cut bureaucratic red tape and produced a historic first: an integrated research and development budget that focuses on national goals. The NSTC has also produced large savings by enabling agencies to coordinate their efforts, divide tasks, and share resources.

My Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) provides critical links to industry and academia. Their oversight of NSTC activities, such as development of strategies for the management and disposition of fissile materials, promises to improve the Federal effort. So, too, do the forums and workshops that have drawn in thousands of experts and stakeholders to help develop priorities in areas as diverse as fundamental science; environmental technology; and health, safety; and food research.

I am also very proud of the steps we have taken to improve international cooperation in science and technology. Through the Gore-Chernomyrdin Com-

mission we have used science and technology cooperation to ease the Russians' transition to democracy and a market economy. We have received valuable new technology and cultivated a crucial partner in global affairs through Russian participation in the international space station. We have used the Megasciences Forum of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international forums to explore ways to share the increasing costs of cutting-edge research while maintaining our position of world leadership. Bilateral science and technology cooperation with other nations, including advanced industrial economies such as Japan, and big, emerging markets such as the People's Republic of China, serve us well in the global economy—giving us access to new ideas and new technologies while creating new opportunities for business.

Economists have estimated that the social rate of return on investments in research and development averages about 50 percent, or about double the average private rate of return. Clearly a solid Federal investment program is justified even in the leanest times. It is especially important for the Federal Government to maintain its investments in science and technology when the pressures of the international competition are leading businesses to focus on shorter term payoffs at the expense of more basic, longer term, and riskier research and development.

In *Science in the National Interest* (August 1994), the Vice President and I reaffirmed our longstanding commitment to world leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering. Scientific discoveries inspire and enrich us. Equally important, science and mathematics education provides all Americans with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for and adapt to the high-technology jobs of the future and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

This Administration has articulated clear goals and established priorities for Federal spending, and our economic policies have improved the climate for private investment as well. We intend to work closely with the Congress to ensure the well-being of our children and grandchildren. These investments will prepare us for the challenges of the 21st century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 29, 1995.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BOB FRANKS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BOB FRANKS, a Member of Congress from the State of New Jersey:

SEVENTH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY,

March 21, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Municipal Court for Manville, New Jersey.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

BOB FRANKS,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each:

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, what was the final vote there? Do any of my colleagues know? 227 to 204? So our brilliant Speakers prediction was right on the nose almost. We got way in the high 80's on the Republican side of the aisle and let me see, let me do a little arithmetic, 205 Democrats in this Chamber, the oldest party in America, Andy Jackson, great tradition, and, yeah, they did not give us enough here to get through.

OK. Do we not already have term limits by way of elections? Well, obviously not when 90 percent of all the incumbents in the House and Senate who wanted their seats back got it. Forty-two people did not even have an opponent. I guarantee you that number will not be that high on November the 5, 1996. Particularly if this great oldest party in America puts up Clinton, we are not going to have 42 unchallenged seats. The goal of the Grand Old Party is to have no unchallenged seat in the United States of America comes 1996 election year.

Number two, is it hypocritical for anyone to advocate term limits who have already served longer than that?