

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), \$834,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL
AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99-190 (99 Stat. 1261; 20 U.S.C. 956(a)), as amended, \$6,000,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC
PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the orderly closure of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available for the compensation of Executive Level V or higher positions.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$5,090,000: *Provided*, That all appointed members will be compensated at a rate not to exceed the rate for Executive Schedule Level IV.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), as amended by Public Law 92-332 (86 Stat. 401), \$48,000, to remain available until September 30, 1997.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the orderly closure of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, \$2,000,000.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Council, as authorized by Public Law 96-388, as amended, \$28,707,000; of which \$1,575,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and \$1,264,000 for the Museum's exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1977), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DE-
FENSE BASE CLOSURE AND RE-
ALIGNMENT COMMISSION—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES (H. Doc. 104-
96)

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 National Security and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the report containing the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) pursuant to section 2903 of Public Law 101-510, 104 Stat. 1810, as amended.

I hereby certify that I approve all the recommendations contained in the Commission's report.

In a July 8, 1995, letter to Deputy Secretary of Defense White (attached), Chairman Dixon confirmed that the Commission's recommendations permit the Department of Defense to privatize the work loads of the McClellan and Kelly facilities in place or elsewhere in their respective communities. The ability of the Defense Department to do this mitigates the economic impact on those communities, while helping the Air Force avoid the disruption in readiness that would result from relocation, as well as preserve the important defense work forces there.

As I transmit this report to the Congress, I want to emphasize that the Commission's agreement that the Secretary enjoys full authority and discretion to transfer work load from these two installations to the private sector, in place, locally or otherwise, is an integral part of the report. Should the Congress approve this package but then subsequently take action in other legislation to restrict privatization options at McClellan or Kelly, I would regard that action as a breach of Public Law 101-510 in the same manner as if the Congress were to attempt to reverse by legislation any other material direction of this or any other BRAC.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1995.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVID-
ING FOR FURTHER CONSIDER-
ATION OF H.R. 1977, DEPART-
MENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-186) on the resolution (H. Res. 189) providing for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1977), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY
17, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

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DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO
DECLARE A RECESS ON WEDNES-
DAY, JULY 26, 1995, FOR THE
PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN
JOINT MEETING HIS EXCEL-
LENCY KIM YONG-SAM, PRESI-
DENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KOREA

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Wednesday, July 26, 1995, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting his excellency Kim Yong-Sam, President of the Republic of Korea.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

IN OPPOSITION TO FRENCH NU-
CLEAR TESTING IN THE SOUTH
PACIFIC.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to protest France's intent

to resume nuclear testing on French Polynesia's Moruroa and Fangataufa coral atolls this September. French President Chirac's decision to detonate eight thermonuclear bombs in the South Pacific—one a month, with each up to 10 times more powerful than the bomb that devastated Hiroshima—is a crime against nature and a violation of the basic human rights of 28 million men, women, and children of the Pacific to live in a clean, uncontaminated environment.

I cannot comprehend how President Chirac can say with a straight face that the equivalent of 800 Hiroshima bombs exploding in a short time on two tiny coral islands will have no ecological consequences. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to know that is pure baloney. I don't buy it, and neither does the world.

After detonating at least 187 nuclear bombs in the fragile marine environment of the South Pacific, France's desire to again resume the spread of nuclear poison has ignited a firestorm of international outrage and protest by the countries of the world.

Governments around the globe have strongly condemned France's decision. Our Nation in addition to Russia, Japan, Germany, Austria, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, The Phillipines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and the 12 island nations of the South Pacific forum, have joined ranks in opposition to France's resumption of testing.

Just yesterday, French President Chirac was jeered by Members of Parliament while speaking before the European Union's Assembly. In a 331-74 vote, the European Parliament condemned France's plans to resume nuclear testing, noting that the tests threatened the ecology of the South Pacific around Moruroa Atoll, while undermining progress toward a global test ban treaty.

Mr. Speaker, public opinion polls in France have shown that the overwhelming majority of the French people—over 70 percent—oppose resumption of nuclear testing. There is simply no need to detonate nuclear bombs in the South Pacific, as top advisors to former French President Mitterand have attested recently that France could obtain needed information using computer simulation technology offered by the United States. Chirac, however, has cavalierly discarded this option in favor of developing an independent French simulation technology. Mr. Speaker, this same misplaced arrogance lead to the deaths of 300 French hemophiliacs from AIDS because the French Government refused to use proven American technology in order to develop their own blood test technology.

Mr. Speaker, in light of how controversial the matter is domestically in France, I would issue again an appeal to the world's most revered pro-

tector of the environment, Jacques Cousteau, to provide leadership for the good people of France to force their government to reconsider this senseless decision resuming nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I would also challenge President Chirac on his statement that France's nuclear testing program in French Polynesia is harmless to the environment and would take him to his offer inviting scientists to inspect their testing facilities. If President Chirac is truly acting in good faith, then he should have no reservations in authorizing full and unrestricted access—before the resumption of tests in September—for an international scientific mission to conduct a serious independent and comprehensive sampling and geological study of Moruroa and Fangataufa Atolls. In conjunction with the monitoring, there should be a fully independent epidemiological health survey and full disclosure of the French data bases on environmental and health effects from nuclear testing.

Mr. Speaker, if French President Chirac is to be believed, then this should be an easy request to meet. Until he responds, however, I would urge our colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 80, legislation I have introduced calling upon the Government of France not to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, in case some of my colleagues may not have seen the photo as an example of a nuclear bomb explosion in the South Pacific. I want to share with my colleagues—once again—a nuclear explosion that took place on the Moruroa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Mr. Speaker, again a very colorful picture of a nuclear bomb explosion—but a very deadly sight on what will happen to the millions of fish, whales, dolphins, turtles—and every form of marine life that comes in contact with nuclear contamination as a result of the nuclear explosion.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to share with my colleagues a photograph showing the President of France—Mr. Chirac—not a popular man among his fellow European parliamentarians. Mr. Speaker, President Kohl of Germany is against French nuclear testing in the Pacific, and so are most of the European nations.

Mr. Speaker, I submit what France is doing she's opening up a whole can of worms by encouraging, Mr. Speaker, encouraging nations like Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, North Korea and India to re-examine seriously their nuclear testing programs since France—as a member of the current nuclear family and UN Security Council—simply is telling these countries and all others, were going to explode eight more nuclear bombs—and if it means subjecting the indigenous tahitians to further nuclear contamination—to hell with them. Such arrogance Mr. Speaker!

Mr. Speaker, I have a deep and abiding respect for all the good citizens of

France but I am appalled, disappointed, desmayed disgusted and simply outraged that the President of France has the mitigated gall to order his military people to explode eight more nuclear bombs in French Polynesia.

If there is ever a time—Mr. Speaker—that my Polynesian Tahitians cousins have at times described to me—out of utter frustration their dealings the men of France who head lead their government, the Tahitians would say. "Farani taioro—Farani taioro!"

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 13, 1995]

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS SPARK
INTERNATIONAL PROTEST

(By Thomas Kamm)

PARIS.—Protests over France's decision to resume nuclear tests in the South Pacific are spreading, and the repercussions are hitting French companies, too.

And while the chorus of international protests is rising and calls for a boycott of French products are increasing, President Jacques Chirac is standing firm, denouncing environmental concerns as "totally irrational with no scientific backing."

Political analysts think Mr. Chirac is in a bind. He apparently misperceived the international impact of his decision to resume underground nuclear testing at the French Pacific atoll of Mururoa in September. Now, however, he knows that decision is widely unpopular—though far more so abroad than at home.

At the same time, with his government under fire at home for its cautious economic approach and with Prime Minister Alain Juppe enmeshed in a scandal over the allotment of public housing, a climb-down on the nuclear issue could badly damage Mr. Chirac's credibility only two months after he took office.

"He can't change his mind, because he would look ridiculous," says Dominique Moisi, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations. "But France will be blocked for months on the international scene. Every time the president speaks, there will be protest banners and catcalls."

Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is the latest to join the outcry against the nuclear testing, yesterday urging Mr. Chirac to reconsider his decision. "Nothing is more intelligent than to listen to other people's beliefs when they are expressed so unanimously," he said.

His comments can one day after Mr. Chirac was loudly booed by left-wing and Green members of the European Parliament during a speech in Strasbourg, France. The Parliament building was bedecked with banners bearing statements such as "Less arrogance in the Pacific, more courage in Bosnia," a reference to the French navy's seizure Sunday of a Greenpeace ship in French waters in the Pacific. Later Mr. Chirac was told by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the decision to carry out eight underground nuclear tests had "provoked violent public reaction in Germany and elsewhere."

Meanwhile, calls for a boycott of French products are spreading from Australia and New Zealand to Europe. Yesterday, German, Norwegian and other northern European environmental and political groups called for a boycott of French products.

Estee Lauder Inc., the U.S. cosmetics company, was concerned enough about a boycott in Australia that it issued a statement there stressing that it is not French. "It has come to our attention that a number of people are under the assumption that the Estee Lauder companies are French in origin. That is certainly not true," the cosmetics group said.

At least one French company has already been dealt a setback. Lemaitre Securite, a maker of industrial safety shoes, says a licensing deal it signed in March with Australia's Dunlop Footwear is on the verge of falling through because its Australian partner says the climate isn't conducive to marketing French products. "French companies shouldn't pay the price of Tarzan's games," says Lemaitre's chairman, Jean-Michel Heckel. Tarzan, he says, is Mr. Chirac.

His comment reflects a widespread feeling in France that Mr. Chirac's decision was based more on political concerns than military ones. Mr. Chirac says the nuclear tests are necessary to ensure the efficiency and safety of France's weapons stockpiles, but he vows that France will join the U.S., Britain, China and Russia in signing a permanent test ban treaty by Sept. 30, 1996.

Many analysts believe the Gaullist Mr. Chirac resumed the tests to differentiate himself from his predecessor, Socialist Francois Mitterrand. In the process, he appears to have underestimated the backlash, and his decision, coupled with his tough talk on Bosnia, gives the appearance of grandstanding.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] is recognized for 5 minutes until midnight.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes until midnight.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TAUZIN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of illness.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. VOLKMER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today after 6 p.m., on account of illness of spouse.

Mr. HEFNER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of illness.

Mr. WILSON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today after 8:15 p.m., on account of family emergency.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas (at the request of Mr. ARMY), for today, on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. BONO (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of illness.

Mr. GREENWOOD (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today after 5 p.m., on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HILLIARD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GILCHREST) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, July 18.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. BROWDER.

Mr. GEJDENSON.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. BARCIA.

Ms. WOOLSEY.

Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. FOGLIETTA.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. FARR.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GILCHREST) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. POMBO.

Mr. FUNDERBURK.

Mrs. CUBIN.

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. ISTOOK.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. ALLARD.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RADANOVICH.

Mr. KIM.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. GILMAN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 midnight), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 17, 1995, at 10:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1191. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to expand and streamline a distance learning and telemedicine program by providing for loans and grants and to authorize appropriations for business telecommunications partnerships, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1192. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "New Attack Submarine: Live Fire Test and Evaluation Management Plan for Milestone II," pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2366(c)(1); to the Committee on National Security.

1193. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting draft of proposed legislation entitled, "Older Americans Act Amendments of 1995"; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

1194. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Encouraging the Purchase and Use of Electricmotor Vehicles," pursuant to Public Law 102-486, section 615(b) (106 Stat. 2903); to the Committee on Commerce.

1195. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's 30th quarterly report to Congress on the status of Exxon and stripper well oil overcharge funds as of March 31, 1995; to the Committee on Commerce.

1196. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Japan for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 95-23), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

1197. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Australia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 95-30), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

1198. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Japan for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 95-32), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

1199. A letter from the Chairman and President, National Railroad Passenger Corporation [Amtrak], transmitting the corporation's annual management report for the year ended September 30, 1994, pursuant to Public Law 101-576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1200. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General of the United States, transmitting draft of proposed legislation to amend the criminal copyright provisions with regards to copyrighted computer software; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1201. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enable the United States to meet its obligations to surrender offenders and provide evidence to the international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of