DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefner
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Minge
Mink
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Wyden
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff

NOES—66

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Becerra
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Clay
Clyburn
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Crane
Durbin
Ensign
Evans
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Funderburk
Furse
Gephardt
Gillmor
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hastings (FL)
Hefley
Hilliard
Hinchey
Johnson, E.B.
Kennedy (RI)
LaFalce
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Maloney
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Ney
Pallone
Payne (NJ)
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rush
Sabo
Scarborough
Schroeder
Stark
Stockman
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Woolsey
Yates
Zimmer

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Harman

NOT VOTING—23

Boehner
Bryant (TN)
Callahan
Fields (LA)
Gibbons
Hobson
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnston
Kanjorski
Martinez
McDermott
Miller (FL)
Moakley
Owens
Reynolds
Souder
Tejeda
Towns
Tucker
Volkmer
Watts (OK)
Wilson

□ 1414

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1415

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
Washington, DC, September 22, 1995.

Re: Searcy et al. and U.S., ex rel. *Bortner* v. *Philips Electronics*, et al.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

SCOT M. FAULKNER,
Chief Administrative Officer.

TEAMWORK FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Pursuant to House Resolution 226 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 743.

□ 1415

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 743) to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor management cooperative efforts that improve economic competitiveness in the United States to continue to thrive, and for other purposes, with Mr. KOLBE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GUNDERSON], the author of the legislation and a member of the committee.

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

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Chairman GOODLING, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, last week we talked about improving the work force through the CAREERS Act. Today we have a chance of improving the workplace. Now, I know we are all busy, we are consumed with reconciliation and everything else, so let us not make this an intellectual debating society. Let us make this as simple as we can.

The facts are that today management in a nonunion setting can tell employees to do whatever they want and it is legal. Today, if management in a nonunion setting sits down and, voluntarily working with employees, reaches a mutual conclusion on how to make changes within the workplace, it is illegal. It is that simple.

Management can do it, but if they work with the employees it is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act. Why is that the case? Take a look at these two lines: The definition of a labor organization under existing law is any organization of any kind in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

Now, what is 8(a)(2), this whole issue we are talking about; when does an employer dominate a labor organization? It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization.

Well, if any group that meets to talk about any of these conditions is a labor organization, then you have got a problem if management is involved in any way, shape, or form.

Many people do not remember how labor law was developed in this country 60 years ago. It was actually in 1933 under the National Industrial Recovery Act, during the Great Depression, when Congress created the right for employees to organize and bargain collectively. But in the process of doing that, we found out over the next couple of years that management could create