

But if I had a medical savings account, and even though the current law doesn't really permit a full-blown system to work, there are several options. One is Golden Rule Insurance in Indiana. They give you the option of a medical savings account checking account. Out of that checking account you pay your deductibles, and above that level they pay for the costs. We have other MSAs that use Mellon Bank with MasterCard. This is your medical savings account. It keeps the record for you as to what you are spending the money on. And then American Health Value Medical Savings Account uses Visa.

Let's just assume that you have a baby and your baby has a fever of 104 and you want to go see William D. Goldman who is in pediatrics and adolescent medicine. You call him. If you are with Kaiser—he may be one of the 10 people on this list that takes it, but he may not be; if you are with Blue Cross PPO you call up, he may be one of the 17, he may not be; but if you have a medical savings account, which I want people to be allowed to choose, you call up and you don't say do you participate in Kaiser HMO? You don't say do you participate in Blue Cross PPO? You simply say, Do you take a check? Or, Do you take MasterCard? Or, Do you take Visa?

The point being, every single person who is a physician on page 1017 in column 1 of the Yellow Pages takes a check, MasterCard and Visa. If my baby is sick I don't have to go to some gatekeeper to get to see a specialist. All I do is take my Visa and go. I make the decision. The medical savings account sets me free. It makes me the decision maker. It gives me the freedom to choose. I believe that is a better way.

Finally, we have had a lot of discussion about trying to get started on this debate. We have 10 days left in the session. We have a lot of things left to do in this session. We have passed to completion, I think, only one appropriations bill which has been signed into law. We know at some point we have to deal with all of those legislative problems. We don't know how they will all work out. It will take lots of time and lots of long nights.

Senator KENNEDY and others have a proposal that they believe is the answer to our health care system. Senator NICKLES, I and others have a proposal that we think should be part of the health care system. Granted, the normal procedure of the Senate would be to bring a bill to the floor, have unlimited debate, and unlimited amendments. We could do that, but I think everybody here knows with 10 days left we will not pass a bill if we do that.

So a proposal has been made to let Senator KENNEDY and others write their bill however they want to write it, make whatever changes they want to make in it, and we will agree to set a time to vote on it—as the Presiding Officer knows, and as many people who follow our debate know, we often operate under what is known as unanimous

consent where we agree to a more truncated procedure.

What I have proposed is the following: Let those who have an idea write their bill exactly as they want it written. In the case of Senator KENNEDY, I don't want to change his bill before we vote on it. What often happens in that process is we get something that nobody wants and that doesn't work. The proposal I have made is that we enter into unanimous consent that Senator KENNEDY and others can present their proposal and we will vote on it, up or down, without amendment, however they write it. Then Senator NICKLES, I, and others will present our proposal. If their proposal gets 51 votes, then it will be adopted by the Senate. If our proposal gets 51 votes, it will be adopted by the Senate.

Now, it is true that that is not the normal way we do business. But with 10 days left, if we really want to pass a health care bill, that is the option we are down to. I believe we have written a good bill. I am proud of our bill. I know Senator KENNEDY is proud of his bill, and I am sure he feels at least as passionately about his as I do about mine. But the point is, we are never going to get to choose his bill or choose the bill I and others have worked on, unless we work out some kind of accommodation, because we only have 10 days left in the session.

So we are down to having to make a decision. Do we want to take this into the election and campaign on it and then come back, which is perfectly legitimate? I am not criticizing anybody for wanting to do that. But if we do, then I think we would continue the standoff and then this would be an election year issue and we would decide next year. On the other hand, if we actually want to pass a bill this year—and the House has passed a bill—the only way I can see that we can do it is with an agreement where we simply present the bills and let the Senate vote up or down on the bills. I don't have any desire to amend Senator KENNEDY's bill. I want him to have his best shot, and then we would have ours.

I thank the Senator from West Virginia for withholding and allowing me to speak.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for a very interesting statement concerning the health bills. I admire the Senator from Texas. I admire his ability. He is one of the most articulate Members that I have ever seen in my 40 years in the Senate. He has one of the best brains, I would say, of any of those that I have seen on both sides of the aisle in those 40 years. I think Darwin's theory of natural selection would not explain how this kind of a brain developed. I take my hat off to people like Senator GRAMM for the extremely high intelligence that is obviously there.

THE UNITED STATES IS A
REPUBLIC

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Americans, commonly speaking, refer to our form of government as a "democracy." I often try to talk with our little pages—both Republican and Democratic pages—out in the lobby from time to time. I tell them the story, "Acres of Diamonds," Tolstoy wrote, "How Much Land Does a Man Need," and I tell them the story, that Russell Conwell, one of the early chautauqua speakers, said he had given 5,000 times. I tell them various other stories, and I always try to help them to learn some things about the Senate, about our Constitution, and about our form of government. Recently, I said to the little pages, "Now, is this a democracy? What form of government is ours?" And I said to them about the same things that I am going to say here with reference to a democracy versus a republic.

Again, Americans, commonly speaking, refer to our form of government as a "democracy." One reason for this is because politicians of all political parties generally refer to our government as a democracy. Politicians generally do that. Glib references are constantly being made anent our democracy. But our form of government, strictly speaking, is not a democracy. It may more properly be called a representative democracy, but, strictly speaking, ours is a republic. "We pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands"—not to the democracy for which it stands.

Incidentally, I was a Member of the other body when the House passed the law on June 5, 1954, inserting the words "under God" into the Pledge of Allegiance. Exactly 1 year from that day, on June 5, 1955, we passed a law requiring the words "In God We Trust" to appear on our currency and coins. There are the words on the wall in this Senate Chamber just below the clock, "In God We Trust." We passed that law in the House on June 5, 1955. I will always be proud that I was a Member of the House of Representatives when we passed those two pieces of legislation.

So we pledge allegiance "to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic"—not to the democracy, but to the Republic—"for which it stands." We operate by democratic processes. Ours is a democratic society—I have no quarrel with that—but we do not live in a pure democracy. This is a Republic. We ought to get it straight. High rhetorical phrases referring to our form of government as a democracy constitute somewhat idle talk, and we politicians especially ought to know better.

I sent over to the Library and got a civics textbook by R.O. Hughes, vintage 1927. I studied civics in 1927. That was the year Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic and Jack Dempsey fought Gene Tunney to regain the heavyweight title, but he didn't regain it.

That was the year when Babe Ruth, the Sultan of Swat, hit his 60th home run. So this civics textbook was vintage 1927, and it was right on the mark. Here is what it said: "We call the United States a federal republic." The textbook also defined a republic as "a government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people, but is exercised through officials whom they elect." Now, there it is. The textbook also defined a democracy: "A democracy is a government in which all power is exercised directly by the people. It is next to impossible for this to be done except in small communities, but the spirit of democracy prevails in many republics and some monarchies."

That 1927 civics textbook had it right. In my hometown of Sophia, WV, 1,186 souls—as of the last census—could very well operate as a pure democracy.

All of the people could gather together, and they could pass laws; that would not be difficult at all—like the early city-states of Greece.

The 1927 civics textbook also defined a "monarchy" as well as an "oligarchy" and an "aristocracy."

Curious as to what a modern textbook on civics would have to say on this subject, I picked up a book, copyright 1990 by Prentice-Hall, Inc., and found no reference—none—to republics and monarchies. Instead, the book referred only to dictatorships and democracies. The 1990 civics textbook states that one way to describe government "is by saying whether it is a dictatorship or a democracy." The book defined a democracy as follows: "Democracies are quite different from dictatorships. In a democracy the final authority rests with the people. Those who govern do so by permission of the people. Government is run, in other words, with the people's consent. The United States of America is an example of a democracy."

That is really inaccurate. "The United States of America is an example of a democracy." It is not.

Let me quote what I would consider to be the ultimate authority. This definition does not square with Madison's definition. If Senators want an argument about this, don't argue with me, argue with Madison. This definition does not square with Madison's definition, yet this is what students who study from this 1990 civics textbook are being taught.

The same textbook goes on to state: "Democracies may be either direct or indirect. A direct democracy is one in which the people themselves, usually in a group meeting, make decisions about what the government will do. Direct democracies do not work very well in large communities. It is almost impossible to get all the people together in one place."

That is what the book says.

Then the book proceeds. It says: "An indirect democracy is one in which a few people are elected to represent everyone else in the community. For this reason, indirect democracies are also called representative democracies."

It is kind of a convoluted way of getting around to saying the right thing, referring to a representative democracy.

Continuing to quote from the book: "These representatives are held responsible by the people for the day-to-day operation of the government. If the people are unhappy with the performance of their representatives, they may vote them out of office during the next election."

What a profound statement. That is the civics textbook of 1990. Until I opened up that textbook, I had never heard, I have to say, of "direct" democracies and "indirect" democracies. So now, my Pledge of Allegiance would have to be stated as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the indirect democracy for which it stands," and so forth.

Are you confused?

James Madison, one of the principal framers of the Constitution, alluded to "the confounding of a republic with a democracy" in the Federalist #14, written on November 30, 1787. He proceeds to delineate a true distinction between these forms: ". . . in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy consequently will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region."

Madison was confronting the critics of the Constitution, some of whom sought, by the artifice of confusing the terms democracy and republic, to maintain that a republic could never be established except among a small number of people, living within a small territory. As Madison so ably pointed out, this observation was applicable to a democracy only.

Madison describes the territorial limitations of democracies such as the "turbulent democracies of ancient Greece," saying: ". . . the natural limit of a democracy is that distance from the central point, which would just permit the most remote citizens to assemble as often as their public functions demand; and will include no greater number than can join in those functions; . . ." He proceeds to say that the natural limit of a republic "is that distance from the center, which will barely allow the representatives of the people to meet as often as may be necessary for the administration of public affairs."

Madison argues that the territorial limits of the United States do not exceed the limit within which a republic can operate and effectively administer the affairs of the people. Again, in the Federalist #10, where Madison discusses the sources and causes and dangers of faction, he defines a "pure" democracy as being "a society, consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person."

Let me say that again.

Madison defines a "pure" democracy as being "a society, consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person." And Madison indicates that such a form of government "can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction."

Listen to this—Madison again—stating that, "democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention," Madison proceeds to add that they "have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property." He adds: "Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed, that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions."

It is quite different with a republic, however. Listen to Madison as he extols this form as a better approach to dealing with faction: "A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure, and the efficacy which it must derive from the union."

Again, Madison clearly distinguishes between a democracy and a republic: "The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are, first, the delegation of the government, in the latter,—"meaning in the republic—"to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter—"meaning the republic—"may be extended."

Madison in the Federalist #10 then examines whether the public voice pronounced by the representatives of the people will be more consonant to the public good in a small rather than in a large republic, and he comes down in favor of a more extensive republic as being "most favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal." Madison clearly decides in favor of the larger territory. But let's let him speak for himself: "The greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican, than of democratic government" is a "circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former—"the republic—"than in the latter."

In summation, Madison said, "Hence it clearly appears, that the same advantage, which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction"—George Washington, we will remember, warned us about faction in his farewell address. Madison said, "Hence it clearly appears, that the same advantage, which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large

over a small republic—is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it.”

Hamilton, in Madison’s notes on the Constitutional Convention, referred to the “amazing violence and turbulence of the democratic spirit.” Madison himself, in his notes, referred to the dangers of a “leveling spirit,” when he said: “No agrarian attempts have yet been made in this country, but symptoms, of a leveling spirit, as we have understood, have sufficiently appeared in a certain quarter to give notice of the future danger. How is this danger to be guarded against on republican principles?”

Madison was probably referring to the Shays’ Rebellion which had occurred just the year before the convention, in 1786, when he spoke of the symptoms of a “leveling spirit.”

Madison was espousing the establishment of a Senate as “a body in the government sufficiently respectable for its wisdom and virtue, to aid on such emergencies, the preponderance of justice by throwing its weight into that scale.”

Madison went on to observe “That as it was more than probable we were now digesting a plan which in its operations would decide forever the fate of republican government—talking about the constitution—we ought not only to provide every guard to liberty that its preservation could require, but be equally careful to supply the defects which our own experience had particularly pointed out.”

What a wise, wise man, Madison. What wise men who gathered there in Philadelphia during those hot summer days between May 25, 1787 and September 17 of that year and hammered out the Constitution of the United States. What a document!

In the discussions concerning the mode of selection of members of the first branch of the national legislature, Mr. Sherman opposed election by the people.

We hear a lot about this “democracy” of ours. Many of the framers were concerned about democracy. Some of them didn’t want any part of it. They didn’t want a democracy.

Mr. Sherman opposed election by the people, insisting that it ought to be by the State legislatures. According to Madison’s notes, Mr. Sherman expressed himself accordingly: “The people, he said, immediately should have as little to do as may be about the Government. They want information and are constantly liable to be misled.”

Roger Sherman, a delegate from Connecticut, was joined in this feeling by Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts who, as Madison explained, averred: “The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. . . . He . . . had been taught by experience the danger of the leveling [sic] spirit.”

George Mason of Virginia favored the election of the larger branch by the people. According to Madison, Mason “admitted that we had been too Demo-

cratic but was afraid we should incautiously run into the opposite extreme.” They didn’t want to go to the extreme on either edge.

Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia, who had offered the resolves, around which the debates would swirl throughout the Convention. These are Madison notes from which I am quoting Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia who had presented the resolves on the 29th day of May, 1787. It is so easy for me to remember that day because the 29th day of May is my wedding anniversary. It happens to be my wife’s wedding anniversary also, naturally, May 29. We have seen 61 anniversaries already in our lifetime. And so here is the quote of Governor Randolph.

He “observed that the general object was to provide a cure for the evils under which the United States labored; that in tracing these evils to their origin, every man had found it in the turbulence and follies of democracy.” He was of the opinion, therefore, that a check “was to be sought for against this tendency of our government,” and he believed that a Senate—a Senate would achieve this end.

In speaking of the Senate of Maryland, and the length of Senatorial terms in that State, Hamilton said: “They suppose seven years a sufficient period to give the Senate an adequate firmness, from not duly considering the amazing violence and turbulence of the democratic spirit. When a great object of government is pursued, which seizes the popular passions, they spread like wildfire, and become irresistible.” This was Hamilton speaking, referring to the Senate of Maryland.

It is evident from Madison’s notes on the Convention that a pure democracy, as a form of government, did not appeal to the delegates at the Convention, and that a fear of the “leveling spirit” of democracy was prevalent at the time and leading members of the Convention were aware of this concern.

Therefore, as Alexis de Tocqueville stated in “Democracy in America,” “the Americans have a democratic state of society”, we should be more careful than to allude to our form of government as a “democracy.” If we want to say it’s a representative democracy, that is one thing. But it is not a “democracy”. To do so is to use our language loosely. And we all use our language loosely from time to time. I do. But I never refer to this government as a “democracy.” I prefer to stick to the strict definition as explained by Madison and refer to ours as a republic—which I proudly do.

The framers were wise men. As Butler of South Carolina said “We must follow the example of Solon, who gave the Athenians not the best government he could devise, but the best [government that] they would receive.”

Our founding fathers gave us a republic. As DALE BUMPERS reminded me a moment ago—a few minutes ago, when a lady approached Benjamin Franklin

at the conclusion of the convention’s proceedings on September 17, 1987, she said, “Dr. Franklin, what form of government have you given us?”

Franklin didn’t answer saying, “A democracy, Madam.” His answer was, “A republic, Madam, if you can keep it.”

Our Founding Fathers gave us a republic, and we public officials, politicians and other molders of opinion should formulate our spoken and written language accordingly.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair and I thank Senators for their courtesy in listening. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I have enjoyed being here and listening to the senior Senator of West Virginia on a subject about which I have had some opinions and to which I have given some thought, and I would like to engage with him at another time about these issues. But I would just share with him and with the Senate this personal experience.

When I lived in California, I discovered that many governmental reformers had put into place in California, initiative, referendum, and recall. This was the cry of political reformers, I think, in the 1920s, and it was supposed to be a demonstration of how forward-looking you were if you were in favor of initiative, referendum and recall. I voted against every single initiative that came in California, whether I agreed with it or not, for precisely the reasons that the Senator from West Virginia has given us. Because, I said, the people should not be legislating directly in the ballot box. We have a republic to do that. The Constitution guarantees every State a republican form of government. And I felt that California was going down the road, away from that constitutional requirement.

I have discovered, since I left California, that whenever the politicians there have a problem now that they find too difficult for them to deal with in the State assembly, they simply say: Well, let’s put it on the ballot. And you have legislation going on the ballot that should be fought out in the legislative process of a republic.

Another problem that you have in California, I would say to the Senator from West Virginia, if it passes in an initiative, it becomes part of the State constitution and therefore cannot be amended. And we have seen examples of legislation that could not get through the State assembly being put on the ballot by factions—to use Madison’s term; today we would call them special interests—and therefore being embedded in the California State Constitution so that a future legislature cannot repair the mischief that is created by this attempt at pure democracy.

So we have a laboratory here in our own Union of States that demonstrates the wisdom of Madison and his counterparts in creating the Constitution.

As I say, I am proud to say that when I lived in California, as a citizen, as a matter of constitutional conscience, I voted against every single initiative, even those with which I agreed, because I wanted to preserve the concept of a representative republic that is the foundation of our liberties.

I thank the Senator from West Virginia for this most scholarly presentation. I am grateful that I had the opportunity to be here to hear it.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator for his observations. I am grateful for his presence at this time and grateful for the perceptions that he has expressed to us based on his experiences in living in the great State of California.

I thank him. I think he is a scholar, a real scholar of our form of government and interested in keeping this republic as Benjamin Franklin so wisely admonished the lady. I thank him very much.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the Senator for his kind words.

FEDERAL VACANCIES REFORM ACT OF 1998—PERMISSION TO FILE AMENDMENTS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Members have until 1 p.m. today to file first-degree amendments to the vacancies bill, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, September 24, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,523,268,372,227.36 (Five trillion, five hundred twenty-three billion, two hundred sixty-eight million, three hundred seventy-two thousand, two hundred twenty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents).

One year ago, September 24, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,384,225,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred eighty-four billion, two hundred twenty-five million).

Five years ago, September 24, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,381,848,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred eighty-one billion, eight hundred forty-eight million).

Twenty-five years ago, September 24, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$459,783,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-nine billion, seven hundred eighty-three million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,063,485,372,227.36 (Five trillion, sixty-three billion, four hundred eighty-five million, three hundred seventy-two thousand, two hundred twenty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents) during the past 25 years.

WE NEED TO RATIFY THE COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY NOW

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, yesterday marked the 35th Anniversary of the Senate's ratification of the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963. Unfortunately, we still have not achieved the larger goal of ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In fact, the Treaty has languished in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a year with no debate, no action, and no results.

As President KENNEDY said about the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963, "The conclusion of such a treaty * * * would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. It would place the nuclear powers in a position to deal more effectively with one of the greatest hazards which man faces in 1963, the further spread of nuclear arms." Thirty-five years later, those words are truer than ever.

Nuclear proliferation is one of the most serious national security threats we face. Earlier this year, the nuclear tests in India and Pakistan reminded us that we must do all we can to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as soon as possible.

On Wednesday, at the United Nations, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan announced his intent to sign the test ban treaty within the next year. The Prime Minister linked this decision to the lifting of sanctions imposed in the wake of last May's nuclear tests. Yesterday, India's Prime Minister Vajpayee followed suit and announced to the U.N. General Assembly that his nation would also sign the Treaty within the year.

If both Pakistan and India sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, only North Korea will remain outside the worldwide group of nations in continuing to develop their nuclear program. Prompt U.S. ratification of the Treaty would not only demonstrate our support for Pakistan and India, but also encourage North Korea to join the world and reject nuclear testing.

The recent tests by India and Pakistan are ominous proof that the greatest threat to humanity is still the danger of nuclear war. The CTBT would give the United States access to a vast worldwide network of nuclear monitoring stations. These additional stations would blanket the globe with sensors that can detect radiation, feel the ground shake from a nuclear test, or hear the sounds emanating underwater from a nuclear explosion. This network is possible only through the cooperative efforts of the CTBT, and it will clearly strengthen our national security.

We face a unique opportunity in the Senate, an opportunity to help the world pull back from the nuclear brink and end nuclear testing once and for all. Other nations look to the United States for international leadership. President Clinton has done his part, in signing the Treaty and submitting it to

the Senate for ratification, as the Constitution requires. Now the Senate should do its part, and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Treaty ratification is the single most important step we can take today to reduce the dangers of nuclear war.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:46 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2281) to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty and Performances and Phonograms Treaty, and for other purposes, and agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints the following Members as the managers of the conference on the part of the House:

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. HYDE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BERMAN.

From the Committee on Commerce, for consideration of the House bill and Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. DINGELL.

At 12:17 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3736. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make changes relating to H-1B nonimmigrants.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 2206) to amend the Head Start Act, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, and the Community Services Block Grant Act to reauthorize and make improvements to those Acts, to establish demonstration projects that provide an opportunity for persons with limited means to accumulate assets, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate, and agrees to the conference asked by