

Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin

Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riley
Rivers

Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shinkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—9

Conyers
Dingell
Frank (MA)

Nadler
Obey
Paul

Scott
Skaggs
Waxman

NOT VOTING—29

Bateman
Bereuter
Blunt
Brady (TX)
Buyer
Clay
Clyburn
Danner
Dicks
Fazio

Gejdenson
Gonzalez
Goss
Harman
Hefner
Horn
John
Lantos
Meeks (NY)
Poshard

Pryce (OH)
Riggs
Schumer
Stokes
Tauzin
Towns
Waters
Wexler
Yates

□ 2006

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 444, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN THE ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4550, DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 4550, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4550.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1260, SECURITIES LITIGATION UNIFORM STANDARDS ACT OF 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1260) to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BLILEY, OXLEY, TAUZIN, COX of California,

WHITE, DINGELL, STUPAK, and Ms. ESHOO.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, because of the visit from Energy Secretary Bill Richardson in my district, I missed roll call votes 426 to 430. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on roll call 426; yes on roll call 427; yes on roll call 428; yes on roll call 429; and yes on roll call 430.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, FY 1996—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 Agriculture:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress (15 U.S.C. 714k), I transmit herewith the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal year 1996.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 16, 1998.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, at the direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 540) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 540

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives: Committee on Science, Mr. Sherman.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, 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 California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LANTOS 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 Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MILLER of California 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 New Jersey (Mr. PAPPAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAPPAS 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 Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENFORCING SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 1992

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROGAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a two-centuries old tradition as the standard bearer of freedom, democracy and the promotion of human rights abroad. When the liberty of men and the expression of their ideals have been threatened, our Nation has waged political, economic and military battles against the oppression. We in Congress must be mindful of this obligation and continue to enforce the Freedom Support Act of 1992.

For 9 years, the government of Azerbaijan has enforced a cruel and inhuman blockade of Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh. This embargo is still in effect today. As a result of the economic choke-hold, a bipartisan group of legislators included a provision to the Freedom Support Act known as section 907. This clause prohibits U.S. aid to Azerbaijan until its government takes steps to lift the blockade.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. This measure includes language that will repeal section 907, thereby lifting U.S. sanctions against those who chose to block the free market expression and expansion of other nations. I urge my colleagues to reconsider striking this important provision.

We in Congress have an obligation to the Constitution and to our own conscience. We must do our duty to promote the cause of democracy, while sending the message that human rights violations and actions that compromise the expansion of democracy simply will not be tolerated.

□ 2015

PRINCIPLED LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes tonight to offer my perspective on the importance of principled leadership in America today.

It is always helpful to reflect on lessons learned from the rich history of our country. We have thrived as Americans because of the principles upon which our Nation was founded: truth and justice, freedom and responsibility. These principles are sacred. They are inspired and they represent eternal significance.

Truth has always been the cornerstone of a civilized Nation. Justice and the rule of law are essential for those who want to live together in peace. And freedom, of course, depends upon personal responsibility. If we really think about it, this is what America is all about and we are nothing without it.

If we do not stand for truth, then by our silence we condone lies. If we do not stand for justice, then by our silence we condone injustice.

The struggle to preserve these American ideals has taken place on battlefields around the world and it is a struggle that takes place each and every day in America in our homes, in our workplaces, and in our courts.

Parents do their best to teach their children to be honest and trustworthy. Moral behavior is important to parents across America. This does not mean that we are perfect. It does mean we want our children to grow up with a sense of how important the truth is and how damaging immoral behavior can be, how damaging it can be to our children and to others.

Truth and justice are also very important in the American workplace. Relationships between men and women in the workplace have become more and more complicated. Sexual relations between supervisors and employees, which in times past might have remained secret, today have become more public. Why? Because there are times when these relationships impact justice and fairness in the workplace.

If a workplace sexual relationship results in a promotion or a demotion, or involves using peers or subordinates to facilitate, conceal, or lie about a relationship, it is no longer a private matter. It involves basic justice and fairness in the workplace. Which leads me to one of the key battlefields for truth and justice in America: That is the courts.

Lying under oath is a serious crime, so serious that it is a felony under Federal law. Since Bill Clinton became President in 1993, 323 Americans have been sentenced to prison in United States District Court for committing perjury. These 323 Americans have been sentenced to an average of 2½ years in Federal prison.

Why is lying treated so severely under Federal law? Because justice is

at stake. We want our citizens to respect the law and not trivialize it. Honesty is so important, it simply cannot be brushed aside. Without honesty and trust, the whole system begins to break down.

Mr. Speaker, in the past several weeks I have heard over and over again from some people that we should simply forgive bad behavior and get on with the business of the country. The truth is, when some people say we should forgive bad behavior, they are really asking us to tolerate bad behavior. There is a world of difference between the two. Forgive? Yes. Tolerate? No.

There are those who are hoping that the things we are going through today will make us stronger. But to claim that somehow this is good for America is just plain wrong. Can we learn from this situation? Yes. But the cause of the damage cannot be relied upon to lead us through the healing process.

The time has come for President Clinton to resign. If he is unwilling to do so, there is a constitutional process to address the matter at hand. I have every confidence that my colleagues and I can and will work to ensure that respect for truth and justice will ultimately prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATION FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 477

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD adjustments to the 302(a) allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 477, of \$3,713,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$21,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999.

As reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 4569, a bill making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1999, provides \$3,361,000,000 in budget authority and \$0 in outlays for the international Monetary Fund and \$352,000,000 in budget authority and \$21,000,000 in outlays for arrearages for international organizations.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment.

Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6-7270.