

Buyer	Green	McIntosh
Callahan	Greenwood	McIntyre
Calvert	Gutierrez	McKeon
Camp	Gutknecht	McKinney
Campbell	Hall (OH)	McNulty
Canady	Hall (TX)	Meehan
Capps	Hamilton	Meek (FL)
Cardin	Hansen	Meeks (NY)
Carson	Harman	Menendez
Castle	Hastert	Metcalfe
Chabot	Hastings (FL)	Mica
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Millender-
Chenoweth	Hayworth	McDonald
Christensen	Hefley	Miller (CA)
Clay	Hefner	Miller (FL)
Clayton	Hergert	Minge
Clement	Hill	Mink
Clyburn	Hilleary	Moakley
Coble	Hilliard	Mollohan
Coburn	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Collins	Hoekstra	Moran (VA)
Combest	Holden	Morella
Condit	Hookey	Murtha
Conyers	Horn	Myrick
Cook	Hostettler	Nadler
Cooksey	Houghton	Neal
Costello	Hoyer	Nethercutt
Cox	Hulshof	Neumann
Coyne	Hunter	Ney
Cramer	Hutchinson	Northup
Crane	Inglis	Norwood
Crapo	Istook	Nussle
Cubin	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Cummings	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Cunningham	(TX)	Olver
Danner	Jefferson	Ortiz
Davis (FL)	Jenkins	Owens
Davis (IL)	John	Oxley
Davis (VA)	Johnson (CT)	Packard
Deal	Johnson (WI)	Pallone
DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.	Pappas
DeGette	Johnson, Sam	Parker
Delahunt	Jones	Pascarella
DeLauro	Kanjorski	Pastor
DeLay	Kaptur	Paxon
Deutsch	Kasich	Payne
Dickey	Kelly	Pease
Dicks	Kennedy (MA)	Pelosi
Dingell	Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (MN)
Dixon	Kildee	Peterson (PA)
Doggett	Kilpatrick	Petri
Dooley	Kim	Pickering
Doolittle	Kind (WI)	Pickett
Doyle	King (NY)	Pitts
Dreier	Kingston	Pombo
Duncan	Klink	Pomeroy
Dunn	Klug	Porter
Edwards	Knollenberg	Portman
Ehlers	Kolbe	Price (NC)
Ehrlich	Kucinich	Quinn
Emerson	LaFalce	Radanovich
Engel	LaHood	Rahall
English	Lampson	Ramstad
Ensign	Lantos	Rangel
Eshoo	Largent	Redmond
Etheridge	Latham	Regula
Evans	LaTourette	Reyes
Everett	Lazio	Riley
Ewing	Leach	Rivers
Farr	Lee	Rodriguez
Fattah	Levin	Roemer
Fawell	Lewis (CA)	Rogan
Fazio	Lewis (GA)	Rogers
Filner	Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher
Foley	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Forbes	Lipinski	Rothman
Ford	Livingston	Roukema
Fossella	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard
Fowler	Lofgren	Royce
Fox	Lowey	Rush
Frank (MA)	Lucas	Ryun
Franks (NJ)	Luther	Sabo
Frelinghuysen	Maloney (CT)	Salmon
Frost	Maloney (NY)	Sandlin
Furse	Manton	Sanford
Gallegly	Manzullo	Sawyer
Ganske	Markey	Saxton
Gedensson	Mascara	Scarborough
Gephardt	Matsui	Schaefer, Dan
Gibbons	McCarthy (MO)	Schaffer, Bob
Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)	Schumer
Gillmor	McCollum	Scott
Gilman	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Goode	McDade	Serrano
Goodlatte	McDermott	Sessions
Goodling	McGovern	Shadegg
Gordon	McHale	Shays
Graham	McHugh	Sherman
Granger	McInnis	Shimkus

Shuster	Stump	Wamp
Sisisky	Stupak	Waters
Skaggs	Sununu	Watkins
Skeen	Talent	Watt (NC)
Skelton	Tanner	Watts (OK)
Slaughter	Tauscher	Waxman
Smith (MI)	Tauzin	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (PA)
Smith (OR)	Taylor (NC)	Weller
Smith (TX)	Thomas	Wexler
Smith, Adam	Thompson	Weygand
Smith, Linda	Thornberry	White
Snowbarger	Thune	Whitfield
Snyder	Thurman	Wicker
Solomon	Tiahrt	Wilson
Spence	Tierney	Wise
Spratt	Towns	Wolf
Stabenow	Trafficant	Woolsey
Stark	Turner	Wynn
Stearns	Upton	Young (AK)
Stenholm	Vento	Young (FL)
Stokes	Visclosky	
Strickland	Walsh	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Paul

## NOT VOTING—23

Becerra	Hinojosa	Sanchez
Burton	Hyde	Sanders
Cannon	Kennelly	Shaw
Diaz-Balart	Klecza	Souder
Gekas	Martinez	Torres
Gonzalez	Poshard	Velazquez
Goss	Pryce (OH)	Yates
Hinchey	Riggs	

## □ 1812

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my immediate family I was not present during today's House proceedings. Had I been here, I would have voted in the following way: "Yea" on roll call number 453; "Yea" on roll call number 454; "Yea" on roll call number 455; and "Yea" on roll call number 456.

## RICHARD C. LEE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1355, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1355, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The title of the Senate bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street in New Haven, Connecticut, as the Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1815

## ROBERT K. RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT-HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 81.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 81.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2281, WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATIES IMPLEMENTATION ACT

Mr. COBLE. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule XX and by direction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I move to take from the Speaker's table 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, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

I have consulted, Mr. Speaker, with the minority prior to making this motion. This is only a motion to go to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. HYDE, COBLE, GOODLATTE, CONYERS and BERMAN.

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

There was no objection.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1991 AND H.R. 4236

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1991 and H.R. 4236.

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

There was no objection.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO UNITA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-315)

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 International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA") is to continue in effect beyond September 26, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on September 26, 1993, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions and policies of UNITA pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. United Nations Security Council Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), 1173 (1998), and 1176 (1998) continue to oblige all member states to maintain sanctions. Discontinuation of the sanctions would have a prejudicial effect on the Angolan peace process. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to UNITA to reduce its ability to pursue its aggressive policies of territorial acquisition.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 23, 1998.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNOWBARGER). 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 Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

#### DISTURBING NEW DETAILS IN AFTERMATH OF U.S. EMBASSY BOMBINGS

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress and the American people disturbing new details of national policy decisions made in the aftermath of the bombing of the U.S. embassies in East Africa last month. This emerging information focuses on the Clinton administration's decision to retaliate against terrorists it suspected of carrying out the embassy attacks and in particular the decision to attack a pharmaceutical factory in the Sudan suspected of producing chemical weapons for the use of the terrorists led by Mr. bin Laden.

This new insight is contained in an article in the September 21, 1998 issue of the New York Times by reporters Tim Weiner and James Risen. It raises serious questions regarding the accuracy of intelligence information on which the decision was made and the credibility of statements made by senior officials in the Clinton administration as they sought to justify their decisions after the bombing in which it is estimated 20 to 50 people were killed.

The article reconstructs how a group of 6 senior administration officials and the President picked the bombing targets. It is based on interviews with participants and others at high levels of the national security apparatus and recounts how an act of war was approved on the basis of fragmented and disputed intelligence.

I quote from the article: Within days of the attack, some of the administration's explanations for destroying the factory in the Sudan proved inaccurate. Many people inside and outside the American government began to ask whether the questionable intelligence had prompted the United States to blow up this factory under false information.

I note that today former President Jimmy Carter asked for a congressional investigation about this matter.

Quoting further, Senior officials now say their case for attacking the factory relied on inference, as well as evidence that it produced chemical weapons for Mr. bin Laden's use. However, in analyzing more closely the efforts of those officials to justify their actions, it should be noted that since United States spies were withdrawn from the Sudan more than 2 years ago reliable information about the plant was scarce. In fact, in January 1996, weeks after American diplomats and spies were pulled out of the Sudan, the CIA withdrew as fabrications over 100 reports furnished to it by an outside source regarding terrorist threats against U.S. personnel in the Sudan.

A month after the attack, the same senior national security advisors, who had described the pharmaceutical plant as a secret chemical weapons factory, financed by bin Laden, are now conceding that they had no evidence to substantiate that claim or the President's decision to order the strike. It is now clear that the decision to bomb the factory was made amidst a three-year his-

tory of confusion in the intelligence community and conflicting foreign policy views within the administration regarding the Sudan.

It is with sadness that we must acknowledge the inevitable probability that these revelations will feed public suspicion that the heightened domestic turmoil enveloping the White House may cause other acts of misjudgment. This is regrettable but it is a graphic illustration of the debilitating consequences of the commander in chief's unfortunate personal behavior.

Of more concern are the important national security questions that are raised by the decision-making process that let the President target a factory in the Sudan that may not have been manufacturing chemical weapons. More hard information, however, needs to be developed and I urge the appropriate committees in the Congress to investigate this matter in more detail.

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

(Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

#### SEPTEMBER 23 AND NO BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the fact that it is now September 23 and we do not yet have a budget resolution that has been passed by Congress. It is 7 days before the beginning of the next fiscal year and we do not have a budget resolution. We have had in place requirements that we established to follow a budgeting process that is governed by a budget resolution. We have had this in place for 24 years. This is the first time, it appears, that Congress will fail to comply with its own requirements.

I ask my colleagues, what has happened, where is the leadership in this institution, if we are not complying with the basic requirement of having a budget resolution?

I would also point out this is not a divided Congress in terms of leadership. Both the House and the Senate have leadership from the same side of the aisle. It is critical that if we are going to have fiscal integrity, if we are going to seriously commit ourselves to balancing the budget, to reducing the deficit, to not using Social Security money for other programs, that we commit ourselves to observing the principle of having a budget resolution.

It is very difficult to explain why we place budget discipline on the books and then ignore it in practice. It is very difficult to explain why we say to local communities and to States that they must have a budget plan for the