

positions in regard to them because too often Indian people are so polite that they refuse to insult anyone by bringing up the fact that he is giving them a hard time.

Robert Thomas tells a famous story concerning the Cherokee who had a white man kill his children, steal his wife, sell his cattle, and burn his farm. The Cherokee chased the man for ten years and finally caught him. "Are you the guy who did all those things," the Cherokee asked. Yes, the white man admitted, he was the one.

"Well, you better watch that crap," the Cherokee warned.

And that is my greatest concern for the Indian people. That we will be so damn polite that we will lose everything for fear of hurting someone's feelings if we object to the way things are going.

I believe that as Indian people we should leave the past glories to historians and embark on an aggressive program of rebuilding our tribes. Thus I do not intend to spend much time speaking to YMCA's, women's groups, and conferences in the future. Other people can do this job much better than I.

I want to search out the sheep missing from out national Indian fold and help them to get moving with the rest of the tribes. Perhaps we will not finish the job of rebuilding in my lifetime. Certainly Clye Warrior, Quentin Markistum, Arvid Miller, and many of the great Indian leaders of our times have not seen the final victory. But it is our duty to do what we can while we are here.

Interested white people often ask what they can do to help Indians. Many have done a great deal for Indian people. And many more would help if they knew how. Indians, I believe, have passed the point where they reject assistance because of their nationalistic momentum. I would suggest that the best help non-Indians could render would be to support the two most important national Indian organizations. If we could be assured that we have adequate financial resources to determine our own future by receiving strong support for our work, then it would be up to us to provide our own solutions.

These Indian organizations are the National Congress of American Indians and the League of Nations-Pan Am Indians. These organizations represent opposite points of view. The NCAI supports the modern tribal council as organized under various federal laws. The League of Nations-Pan Am Indians works for tribal government by traditional Indian chiefs and clans. Until we resolve the two opposing points of view we will not be able to move forward as a united people. It is critical that we finally arrive at a universal understanding of what an Indian tribe is or should be.

I conclude my comments by reminding the Indian people of the great war chief of the Oglala Sioux—Crazy Horse. Crazy Horse never drafted anyone to follow him. People recognized that what Crazy Horse did was for the best and was for the people. Crazy Horse never had his name on the stationery. He never had business cards. He never even received a per diem.

When he was dying, having been bayoneted in the back at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Crazy Horse said to his father, "Tell the people it is no use to depend on me any more now." Until we can once again produce people like Crazy Horse all the money and help in the world will not save us. It is up to us to write the final chapter of the American Indian upon this continent.

□ 2230

Mr. Speaker, I quote these statements because I want to share what is the burning desire of this great young native American Indian, a Sioux, and hopefully so this resolution will be a constructive measure and will bear upon the conscience of this great country of ours, as certainly the native American Indians have not been treated fairly. Hopefully in the coming months and years the Congress and the members of the executive branch of the Government will take an interest and see that we do more to help the native American Indians.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEAL of North Carolina). Pursuant to the order of the House of today, Thursday, May 24, 1990, the House will now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Bells will be rung 15 minutes prior to reconvening.

The House is now in recess.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 0036

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes a.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 334. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from May 24 or May 25, 1990 to June 5, 1990 and a recess or adjournment of the Senate from May 24, May 25, or May 26, 1990, to June 5, 1990.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4404) "An Act making appropriations for disaster assistance, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, and other urgent needs, and transfers, and reducing funds budgeted for military spending for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 29, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 64, 65, 73, 74, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 93, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 104, 107, 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, 130, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 151, 152, 153, 154, 158, 161, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170,

171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, and 178 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment numbered 24 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1413. An act to settle all claims of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs resulting from the band's omission from the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, and for other purposes; and

S. 2075. An act to authorize grants to improve the capability of Indian tribal governments to regulate environmental quality.

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR EMERGING DEMOCRACIES ACT OF 1990

[Proceedings omitted from the Congressional Record of Tuesday, May 22, 1990, for technical reasons]

Text of amendment offered by Mr. MOAKLEY of Massachusetts and the recorded vote on this amendment to H.R. 4636 to authorize supplemental economic assistance for fiscal year 1990 to support democracy in Panama and Nicaragua, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MOAKLEY

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOAKLEY: Page 65, strike out line 10 and all that follows through line 11 on page 78 (title V of the bill) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

TITLE V—EL SALVADOR

SEC. 501. ASSISTANCE FOR EL SALVADOR.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the Central American Presidents' Agreement of December 12, 1989, calling upon the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (hereafter in this section referred to as the "FMLN") to cease its hostilities and renounce all types of violent actions that may directly or indirectly affect the civilian population of El Salvador;

(2) to support an active role for the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States in negotiations between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN for the purpose of achieving a ceasefire and a permanent settlement to the conflict in El Salvador; and

(3) to review the level of military assistance for El Salvador on a periodic basis, taking into account both—

(A) the demonstrated willingness of the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to negotiate seriously and in good faith for the purpose of achieving a ceasefire and a permanent settlement to the conflict in El Salvador; and

(B) the actions of each side that affect the basic human rights of the Salvadoran people.

(b) INCENTIVES FOR PEACE: AMOUNTS OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR EL SALVADOR.—

(1) FISCAL YEAR 1990; CONDITIONAL WITHHOLDING OF HALF OF REMAINING MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Half of the funds allocated for military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1990 that are unexpended on the date of enactment of this Act shall be withheld from expenditure for military assistance unless and until the President submits to the Congress a report containing the determination regarding the FMLN described in subsection (c).

(2) FISCAL YEAR 1991.—

(A) MAXIMUM LEVEL OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—The amount allocated for military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1991 may not exceed \$85,000,000.

(B) CONDITIONAL WITHHOLDING OF HALF OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Half of the funds allocated for military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1991 shall be withheld from obligation for military assistance unless and until the President submits to the Congress a report containing the determination regarding the FMLN described in subsection (c).

(C) TRANCING OF ASSISTANCE.—Not more than half of the amount allocated for military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1991 that is not being withheld from obligation pursuant to subparagraph (B) may be obligated before March 1, 1991. In order to provide time for congressional review of the report required to be submitted on that date by subsection (g), funds that become available for obligation under this subparagraph as of that date may not be expended during the 30-day period beginning on that date.

(3) USE OF FUNDS IF DETERMINATION REGARDING FMLN NOT MADE.—

(A) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—At the end of fiscal year 1990 and at the end of fiscal year 1991, the President shall transfer any military assistance funds then being withheld pursuant to paragraph (1) or paragraph (2)(B) to appropriations accounts for development assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 and following) for use in providing assistance for child nutrition, health, housing, education, or other programs serving the basic human needs of the people of El Salvador. Funds so transferred shall remain available until expended notwithstanding any other provision of law. Section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1; relating to reprogramming procedures) applies with respect to the obligation of any funds so transferred.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A) and paragraph (1), fiscal year 1990 funds withheld from expenditure pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used for cancellation expenses for military assistance programs for El Salvador, so long as such use does not result in the delivery of any military assistance to El Salvador.

(4) TERMINATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—If the President submits to the Congress a report containing the determination regarding the Government of El Salvador described in subsection (d), all military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991 shall be terminated, including deliveries of previously obligated military assistance. All military assistance shall be terminated pursuant to this paragraph without regard to whether a report is submitted containing the determination regarding the FMLN described in subsection (c).

(5) RESUMPTION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—If, after submitting to the Congress a report containing the determination regarding the Government of El Salvador described in subsection (d), the President finds that the facts giving rise to that determination no

longer prevail, the President may submit to the Congress a report describing the reasons for such finding. If the President submits such a report under this paragraph, military assistance for El Salvador may be resumed, subject to the requirements of this section.

(C) CONDUCT OF THE FMLN RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF WITHHELD ASSISTANCE.—The determination described in this subsection is a determination by the President that—

(1) the representatives of the FMLN—

(A) are declining to participate in good faith in negotiations for a ceasefire and a permanent settlement to the armed conflict in El Salvador, or

(B) are rejecting or otherwise failing to support an active role for the Secretary General of the United Nations in those negotiations;

(2) the United States Government has proof that the FMLN is continuing to acquire or receive significant shipments of lethal military equipment from outside El Salvador, and this proof has been shared with the Congress;

(3) the survival of the constitutional Government of El Salvador is being jeopardized by substantial and sustained offensive military actions or operations by the FMLN; or

(4) the FMLN is assassinating or abducting civilian noncombatants, is engaging in other acts of violence directed at civilian targets, or is failing to control such activities by elements subject to FMLN control.

(D) CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR RESULTING IN A TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The determination described in this subsection is a determination by the President that—

(1) the duly-elected Head of Government of El Salvador has been deposed by military coup or decree;

(2) the Government of El Salvador is declining to participate in good faith in negotiations for a ceasefire and a permanent settlement to the armed conflict, or is rejecting or otherwise failing to support an active role for the Secretary General of the United Nations in those negotiations;

(3) the Government of El Salvador is failing to conduct a thorough and professional investigation into, and prosecution of those responsible for, the 8 murders at the University of Central America on November 16, 1989; or

(4) the military or security forces of El Salvador are assassinating or abducting civilian noncombatants, are engaging in other acts of violence directed at civilian targets, or are failing to control such activities by elements subject to the control of those forces.

(E) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS CONTAINING DETERMINATIONS.—The President may submit to the Congress at any time a report containing the determination regarding the FMLN described in subsection (c) or containing the determination regarding the Government of El Salvador described in subsection (d). If the President determines that any of the conditions described in subsection (c) or subsection (d) exist, the President shall immediately report that determination to the Congress.

(F) STRENGTHENING CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY.—In order to strengthen the control of the democratically elected civilian government of El Salvador over the armed forces of that country, military assistance for fiscal year 1991 may be delivered to the armed forces of El Salvador only with the prior approval of the President of El Salvador.

(G) REPORTS ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR.—Thirty days after the date of enactment of this act and on March 1, 1991, the President shall submit to the Congress a report describing—

(1) the willingness or unwillingness of the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to negotiate seriously and in good faith for the purpose of achieving a ceasefire and a permanent settlement to the conflict in El Salvador;

(2) the status of the negotiations;

(3) the criteria that the President will use in deciding whether to make the determinations described in subsections (c) and (d) with respect to negotiations and other issues; and

(4)(A) any actions of the Government of El Salvador (including the armed forces) and the FMLN that are having an adverse impact on the basic human rights of the Salvadoran people;

(B) progress made by the Government of El Salvador toward—

(i) the establishment of an effective judicial system, including the establishment of an independent, civilian investigative service;

(ii) ensuring freedom of the press and assembly; and

(iii) military reform, including the establishment of an officer promotion system based on merit and professional competence, respect for human rights, and respect for civilian control over the armed forces;

(C) the effects on the civilian population of El Salvador of economic sabotage and other acts of violence committed against civilian targets by the FMLN; and

(D) the status of investigations into the politically motivated murders of prominent political, religious, labor and other officials in recent years, and the extent to which the armed forces of El Salvador and the FMLN are each cooperating in those investigations.

(H) SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State, through agreement with the National Endowment for Democracy or other qualified organizations, shall establish and carry out a program of education, training, and dialogue for the purpose of strengthening democratic political and legal institutions in El Salvador. The program shall be designed to—

(A) assist and involve all prodemocratic sectors in El Salvador in efforts to strengthen civilian control over the armed forces;

(B) establish an effective judicial system;

(C) facilitate the free and open exchange of political views;

(D) provide for monitoring and other activities in support of free and fair elections; and

(E) increase respect for basic civil and human rights.

(2) ELECTION MONITORING.—Of the amount made available to carry out this subsection, not less than \$2,000,000 may be used only for support for monitoring the 1991 municipal and National Assembly elections in El Salvador, and for monitoring the registration and campaign processes leading up to those elections, by appropriate organizations such as Secretary General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Carter Center, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, and the Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL) of San Jose, Costa Rica.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1991 under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 and following; relating to the economic support fund).

(I) EXPEDITED CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCEDURES.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PRIVILEGED JOINT RESOLUTION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "privileged joint resolution" means a joint resolution—

(A) which—
(i) in the case of the House of Representatives, is reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and

(ii) in the case of the Senate, is reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, during the 30-day period beginning on March 1, 1991;

(B) which would place conditions or limitations, or both, on expenditures of military assistance funds for El Salvador for fiscal year 1991;

(C) which does not contain any provision which is not germane to the conditions and limitations provided for in the joint resolution; and

(D) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution relating to military assistance for El Salvador for fiscal year 1991."

(2) MOTION FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—On or after the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the day on which a privileged joint resolution is reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Relations (as the case may be), it shall be in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for the chairman of that committee (or his designee) to move to proceed to the consideration of that joint resolution. In the House of Representatives the motion shall be that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution. The motion may be made in the Senate notwithstanding any rule or precedent of the Senate, including Rule 22. All points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is highly privileged in the House of Representatives and is privileged in the Senate and is not debatable. The motion is not subject to amendment, to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to by a House of Congress, that House shall immediately proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution without intervening motion, order, or other business, and that joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business of the respective House until disposed of.

(3) DEBATE TIME.—Debate on a privileged joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith (other than amendments made in order in the House of Representatives under paragraph (4) and a motion to recommit in the House under paragraph (7)), shall be limited to not more than 4 hours, which shall be divided equally between a Member favoring and a Member opposing the joint resolution. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable.

(4) AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Amendments to a privileged joint resolution shall be in order, and shall be debatable, in the House of Representatives to the extent ordered by the House.

(5) AMENDMENTS IN THE SENATE.—Amendments to a privileged joint resolution are not in order in the Senate.

(6) CERTAIN MOTIONS NOT IN ORDER.—A motion to postpone or to proceed to the consideration of other business is not in order. A motion to reconsider the vote by which a privileged joint resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(7) FINAL PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, at the conclusion of debate on a privileged joint resolution and consideration of any amendments made in order to the joint resolution, the Committee of the Whole shall rise and report the resolution back to the House, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution, with any amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(8) FINAL PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.—In the Senate, immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a privileged joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

(9) APPEALS FROM DECISION OF THE CHAIR NOT DEBATABLE IN THE SENATE.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a privileged joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(10) CONGRESSIONAL RULEMAKING POWERS.—This subsection is enacted by the Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a privileged joint resolution, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change its rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(J) DEFINITION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term "military assistance" means assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to the foreign military financing program) or under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 and following; relating to the grant military assistance program).

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 250, noes 163, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 127]

AYES—250

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Ackerman | Bilbray | Campbell (CA) |
| Anderson | Boehlert | Campbell (CO) |
| Andrews | Boggs | Cardin |
| Annunzio | Bonior | Carper |
| Anthony | Borski | Carr |
| Applegate | Bosco | Chandler |
| Aspin | Boucher | Chapman |
| Atkins | Boxer | Clarke |
| AuCoin | Brennan | Clay |
| Bates | Brooks | Clement |
| Bellenson | Browder | Coleman (TX) |
| Bennett | Bruce | Collins |
| Bereuter | Bryant | Condit |
| Berman | Bustamante | Conte |
| Bevill | Callahan | Conyers |

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Costello | Kennelly | Rangel |
| Coughlin | Kildee | Regula |
| Coyne | Kliczka | Richardson |
| Crockett | Koiter | Ridge |
| de la Garza | Kostmayer | Rinaldo |
| DeFazio | LaFalce | Roe |
| Dellums | Lantos | Rose |
| Derrick | Leach (IA) | Rostenkowski |
| Dicks | Lehman (CA) | Roukema |
| Dingell | Lehman (FL) | Rowland (GA) |
| Dixon | Levin (MI) | Roybal |
| Donnelly | Levine (CA) | Russo |
| Dorgan (ND) | Lewis (GA) | Sabo |
| Downey | Long | Sangmeister |
| Durbin | Lowe (NY) | Savage |
| Dwyer | Luken, Thomas | Sawyer |
| Dymally | Machtley | Scheuer |
| Dyson | Manton | Schneider |
| Early | Markey | Schroeder |
| Eckart | Martinez | Schumer |
| Edwards (CA) | Matsui | Serrano |
| Engel | Mavroules | Sharp |
| Erdreich | Mazzoli | Shays |
| Espy | McCloskey | Shorski |
| Evans | McDermott | Skaggs |
| Fasell | McGrath | Slattery |
| Fazio | McHugh | Slaughter (NY) |
| Feighan | McMillen (MD) | Smith (FL) |
| Flake | McNulty | Smith (IA) |
| Foglietta | Mfume | Smith (VT) |
| Ford (MI) | Miller (CA) | Solarz |
| Ford (TN) | Miller (WA) | Spratt |
| Frank | Mineta | Staggers |
| Frost | Moakley | Stallings |
| Gaydos | Mollohan | Stark |
| Gejdenson | Moody | Studds |
| Gephardt | Morella | Swift |
| Gibbons | Morrison (CT) | Synar |
| Gilman | Morrison (WA) | Tanner |
| Glickman | Mrazek | Tauke |
| Gonzalez | Murphy | Taylor |
| Gordon | Murtha | Torres |
| Grandy | Nagle | Torricelli |
| Gray | Natcher | Towns |
| Green | Neal (MA) | Trafficant |
| Guarini | Neal (NC) | Traxler |
| Hall (OH) | Nowak | Udall |
| Hamilton | Okar | Unsoeld |
| Harris | Oberstar | Upton |
| Hayes (IL) | Obey | Valentine |
| Hayes (LA) | Olin | Vento |
| Hefner | Ortiz | Visclosky |
| Henry | Owens (NY) | Volkmer |
| Hertel | Owens (UT) | Walgren |
| Hochbrueckner | Pallone | Walsh |
| Horton | Panetta | Washington |
| Hoyer | Pashayan | Waxman |
| Hubbard | Patterson | Weiss |
| Hughes | Payne (NJ) | Weldon |
| Jacobs | Payne (VA) | Wheat |
| Johnson (SD) | Pease | Whitten |
| Johnston | Pelosi | Williams |
| Jones (GA) | Penny | Wise |
| Jones (NC) | Perkins | Wolpe |
| Jontz | Pickle | Wyden |
| Karjorski | Poshard | Yates |
| Kapur | Price | Yatron |
| Kastenmeier | Pursell | |
| Kennedy | Rahall | |

NOES—163

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Archer | Dickinson | Herger |
| Armey | Dornan (CA) | Hiler |
| Baker | Douglas | Hoagland |
| Ballenger | Dreier | Holloway |
| Bartlett | Duncan | Hopkins |
| Bateman | Edwards (OK) | Houghton |
| Bentley | Emerson | Huckaby |
| Bilirakis | English | Hunter |
| Billey | Fawell | Hutto |
| Broomfield | Fields | Hyde |
| Brown (CO) | Frenzel | Inhofe |
| Buechner | Gallely | Ireland |
| Bunning | Gallo | James |
| Burton | Gekas | Jenkins |
| Byron | Geren | Johnson (CT) |
| Clinger | Gillmor | Kasich |
| Coble | Gingrich | Kyl |
| Coleman (MO) | Goodling | Lagomarsino |
| Combest | Goss | Lancaster |
| Cooper | Gradison | Laughlin |
| Courter | Grant | Lent |
| Cox | Gunderson | Lewis (CA) |
| Crane | Hall (TX) | Lewis (FL) |
| Dannemeyer | Hancock | Lightfoot |
| Darden | Hansen | Lipinski |
| Davis | Hastert | Livingston |
| DeLay | Hatcher | Lloyd |
| DeWine | Hefley | Lowy (CA) |

Madigan	Ravenel	Smith (TX)
Martin (IL)	Ray	Smith, Robert
Martin (NY)	Rhodes	(NH)
McCandless	Ritter	Smith, Robert
McCollum	Roberts	(OR)
McCrery	Rogers	Snowe
McCurdy	Rohrabacher	Solomon
McDade	Ros-Lehtinen	Spence
McEwen	Roth	Stangeland
McMillan (NC)	Rowland (CT)	Stearns
Meyers	Saiki	Stenholm
Michel	Sarpalius	Stump
Miller (OH)	Saxton	Sundquist
Mollnari	Schaefer	Tallon
Montgomery	Schiff	Tauzin
Moorhead	Schuetz	Thomas (GA)
Myers	Schulze	Thomas (WY)
Nielson	Sensenbrenner	Vander Jagt
Oxley	Shaw	Vucanovich
Packard	Shumway	Walker
Parker	Shuster	Weber
Parris	Sisisky	Whittaker
Paxon	Skeen	Wilson
Petri	Skelton	Wolf
Pickett	Slaughter (VA)	Wylie
Porter	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Quillen	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Alexander	Hammerschmidt	Robinson
Barnard	Hawkins	Smith, Denny
Barton	Kolbe	(OR)
Brown (CA)	Leath (TX)	Stokes
Craig	Lukens, Donald	Thomas (CA)
Fish	Marlenee	Watkins
Flippo	Nelson	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Nelson of Florida for, with Mr. Marlenee against.

Mr. Barnard for, with Mr. Kolbe against.

Mr. Stokes for, with Mr. Craig against.

Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Thomas of California against.

Mr. SARPALIUS and Mr. BUECHNER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. WASHINGTON, CHANDLER, and McMILLEN of Maryland changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ALEXANDER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mr. CALLAHAN (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) from 12:30 p.m. and for the balance of the day on account of attending his son's graduation.

Mr. ENGEL (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on account of illness.

Mr. IRELAND (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) on account of a death in the family.

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. BEREUTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SAXTON, for 60 minutes, on June 6.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRENZEL, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes, on June 6 and 7.

Mr. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes, June 12, 13, and 14.

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes, on June 6.

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

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LOWEY of New York, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 30 minutes, on June 5.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. RHODES.

Mr. GALLO in two instances.

Mr. GRADISON.

Mr. SCHUETTE in three instances.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. MCEWEN in two instances.

Mr. BALLENGER.

Mr. INHOPE.

Mr. DANNEMEYER.

Mr. SUNDQUIST.

Mr. MACTLEY in four instances.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. RITTER.

Mr. RIDGE in two instances.

Mr. BUECHNER.

Mr. HORTON.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

Mr. SKEEN.

Mr. GREEN in two instances.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. NIELSON of Utah.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mr. WEBER.

Mr. MARLENEE.

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. GINGRICH in two instances.

Mr. CONTE.

Mrs. SAIKI.

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

Mr. MURTHA in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. FLIPPO.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. NELSON of Florida in two instances.

Mr. FEIGHAN.

Mr. KOLTER in two instances.

Mr. MATSUI in two instances.

Mr. TORRES.

Ms. PELOSI.

Mr. ATKINS.

Mr. LANTOS in three instances.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. WOLPE.

Mr. SIKORSKI.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. SLATTERY.

Mr. KENNEDY.

Mr. LEVINE of California.

Mr. APPELEGATE.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Mr. SWIFT.

Mr. DYSON.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1413. An act to settle all claims of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs resulting from the band's omission from the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2075. An act to authorize grants to improve the capability of Indian tribal governments to regulate environmental quality; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2354. An act to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to make technical corrections for grants to Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 334, 101st Congress, the House stands adjourned until noon, Tuesday, June 5, 1990.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes a.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 334, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 5, 1990, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3237. 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 Italy for defense articles (Transmittal No. 90-41), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 118; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3238. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on the tied-aid and partially untied-aid credits offers by the Bank, pursuant to Public Law 99-472, section 19 (100 Stat. 1207); to the