

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 417, noes 8, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 793]

AYES—417

Abercrombie	DeLauro	Hostettler
Ackerman	DeLay	Houghton
Allard	Dellums	Hoyer
Andrews	Deutsch	Hunter
Archer	Diaz-Balart	Hutchinson
Armye	Dickey	Hyde
Bachus	Dicks	Inglis
Baesler	Dingell	Istook
Baker (CA)	Dixon	Jackson-Lee
Baker (LA)	Doggett	Jacobs
Baldacci	Dooley	Jefferson
Ballenger	Doolittle	Johnson (CT)
Barcia	Dornan	Johnson (SD)
Barr	Doyle	Johnson, E.B.
Barrett (NE)	Dreier	Johnson, Sam
Barrett (WI)	Duncan	Johnston
Bartlett	Dunn	Jones
Barton	Durbin	Kanjorski
Bass	Edwards	Kaptur
Bateman	Ehlers	Kasich
Becerra	Ehrlich	Kelly
Beilenson	Emerson	Kennedy (MA)
Bentsen	English	Kennedy (RI)
Bereuter	Ensign	Kennelly
Berman	Eshoo	Kildee
Bevill	Evans	Kim
Bilbray	Everett	King
Bilirakis	Ewing	Kingston
Bishop	Farr	Kleczka
Bliley	Fattah	Klink
Blute	Fawell	Klug
Boehrlert	Fazio	Knollenberg
Boehner	Fields (TX)	Kolbe
Bonilla	Flake	LaFalce
Bonior	Flanagan	LaHood
Bono	Foglietta	Lantos
Borski	Foley	Largent
Boucher	Forbes	Latham
Brewster	Ford	LaTourette
Browder	Fowler	Laughlin
Brown (CA)	Fox	Lazio
Brown (FL)	Frank (MA)	Leach
Brown (OH)	Franks (CT)	Levin
Brownback	Franks (NJ)	Lewis (CA)
Bryant (TN)	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (GA)
Bryant (TX)	Frisa	Lewis (KY)
Bunn	Frost	Lightfoot
Bunning	Funderburk	Lincoln
Burr	Furse	Linder
Burton	Gallegly	Lipinski
Buyer	Ganske	Livingston
Callahan	Gejdenson	LoBiondo
Calvert	Gekas	Lofgren
Camp	Gephardt	Longley
Canady	Geren	Lowey
Cardin	Gibbons	Lucas
Castle	Gilchrest	Luther
Chabot	Gillmor	Maloney
Chambliss	Gilman	Manton
Chapman	Gonzalez	Manzullo
Chenoweth	Goodlatte	Markey
Christensen	Goodling	Martinez
Chrysler	Gordon	Martini
Clay	Goss	Mascara
Clayton	Graham	Matsui
Clement	Greenwood	McCarthy
Clinger	Gutierrez	McCollum
Clyburn	Gutknecht	McCreery
Coble	Hall (OH)	McDade
Coburn	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Coleman	Hamilton	McHale
Collins (GA)	Hancock	McHugh
Collins (IL)	Hansen	McInnis
Collins (MI)	Harman	McIntosh
Combust	Hastert	McKeon
Condit	Hastings (FL)	McKinney
Cooley	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Costello	Hayes	Meehan
Cox	Hayworth	Meek
Coyne	Hefley	Menendez
Cramer	Hefner	Metcalf
Crane	Heineman	Meyers
Crapo	Herger	Mfume
Creameans	Hilleary	Mica
Cubin	Hilliard	Miller (CA)
Cunningham	Hinchee	Miller (FL)
Danner	Hobson	Minge
Davis	Hoekstra	Moakley
de la Garza	Hoke	Molinari
Deal	Holden	Mollohan
DeFazio	Horn	Montgomery

Moorhead	Rogers
Morella	Rohrabacher
Murtha	Ros-Lehtinen
Myers	Rose
Myrick	Roth
Neal	Roukema
Nethercutt	Roybal-Allard
Neumann	Royce
Ney	Rush
Norwood	Sabo
Nussle	Salmon
Oberstar	Sanders
Obey	Sanford
Olver	Sawyer
Ortiz	Saxton
Orton	Scarborough
Owens	Schaefer
Oxley	Schiff
Packard	Schroeder
Pallone	Schumer
Parker	Scott
Pastor	Seastrand
Paxon	Sensenbrenner
Payne (NJ)	Serrano
Payne (VA)	Shadegg
Pelosi	Shaw
Peterson (FL)	Shays
Peterson (MN)	Shuster
Petri	Sisisky
Pickett	Skaggs
Pombo	Skeen
Porter	Skelton
Portman	Slaughter
Poshard	Smith (MI)
Pryce	Smith (NJ)
Quillen	Smith (TX)
Quinn	Smith (WA)
Radanovich	Solomon
Rahall	Souder
Ramstad	Spence
Rangel	Spratt
Reed	Stark
Regula	Stearns
Richardson	Stenholm
Riggs	Stockman
Rivers	Stokes
Roberts	Studds
Roemer	Stump

Stupak	Talent
Tanner	Tate
Tauzin	Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)	Tejeda
Thomas	Thompson
Thornberry	Thornton
Thurman	Tiahrt
Torkildsen	Torres
Torricelli	Towns
Traficant	Upton
Velazquez	Vento
Visclosky	Vucanovich
Waldholtz	Walker
Walsh	Wamp
Ward	Waters
Watt (NC)	Watts (OK)
Waxman	Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)	Weller
White	Whitfield
Wicker	Wilson
Wise	Wolf
Woolsey	Wyden
Young (AK)	Young (FL)
Zeliff	Zimmer

PROPOSED MOTION TO DENY MONEY FOR GROUND TROOPS TO BOSNIA

(Mr. METCALF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk which I will not bring before the House this evening. My motion, had it passed, would have denied money to send ground troops to Bosnia without the President coming and essentially getting a complete accord with the House before he did that.

I have withdrawn this motion, Mr. Speaker, and I will not act on this motion because I have been assured that the Committee on Rules will, on Thursday night, bring up a rule on the Hefley bill. The Hefley bill does the same thing in a different way. I am very supportive of that route also.

I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I think before we allow money to be spent to send ground troops to Bosnia, we must get a complete explanation of what is the plan, what are the vital United States interests involved, what is the exit strategy. All these things are absolutely essential, and the Hefley bill will do this that.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I will not bring up the motion, and we will have a vote on this before we go home for Thanksgiving, in my view.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thought I would take a minute to advise our Members that we expect no more votes this evening. The House will reconvene tomorrow morning at 10.

We should expect tomorrow morning that we will be able to deal with some possible appropriations conference reports, the foreign operations conference report, the Interior conference report, the Treasury-Postal conference report. All of these are subject to a rule.

Then, of course, it is also possible, Mr. Speaker, and I have no definitive information, but Members should be aware it is also possible that there could be some action on a continuing resolution. Those, basically, are the comments I would like to make.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman if he expects the reconciliation conference to be voted on in the House on Friday.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for his inquiry.

My best guess at this time is that we would expect to vote on the reconciliation conference report on Friday, the Balanced Budget Act on Friday, and we

NOES—8

Engel	Moran	Williams
Filner	Nadler	Wynn
Green	Pomeroy	

NOT VOTING—7

Conyers	Mink	Yates
Fields (LA)	Tucker	
Gunderson	Volkmer	

□ 1851

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 359

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 359.

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

There was no objection.

would then, I suppose, in all prudence, have to advise Members that pending action by the other body, we might be prepared to be working Saturday as well.

Mr. GEPHARDT. If the gentleman will continue to yield, obviously, betting is not allowed on the floor of the House, but I am sure that was a friendly wager and not a bet.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, I appreciate that. It is actually a penance that is paid for rhetorical aberrations.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, to reiterate again, I am sure the gentleman said it, but I want to make sure others heard it, the gentleman said there was a likelihood that we would be in session on Saturday and Sunday of this weekend, is that not correct?

Mr. ARMEY. I am afraid that is correct, and I think it is only fair that we advise Members of that possibility.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

EXECUTIONS IN NIGERIA

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on November 10, Nigeria's military junta, under the leadership of Gen. Sani Abacha, hanged eight human rights activists, including Ken Saro-Wiwa, president of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni people, and seven other human rights activists.

Mr. Speaker, this was an insult to humanity, and this behavior was outside the circle of civilized human behavior. "Nigeria is one of Africa's most richly endowed countries," the New York Times wrote in a recent article, "but a succession of military dictators has looted it and left its people impoverished. Since he seized power in 1993, General Abacha's tolerance for corruption and international drug dealing and his gross abuse of human rights have made matters considerably worse.

"Mr. Saro-Wiwa was targeted because he had been an effective leader of the Ogoni people who inhabit Nigeria's main oil-producing region. He mobilized campaigns to win compensation for environmental damage caused by the oil industry and pressed for a modest share of oil revenues to be diverted from the pockets of the military toward the needs of the Ogoni people." The editorial goes on to say, "This popular movement has brought military repression to Ogoniland."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Saro-Wiwa was executed, and he did nothing wrong. He did nothing wrong except speak out for the Ogoni people, for environmental protection, and for the end of the degradation of the environment of those people.

I think this Congress should call on Shell Oil Co. to use its leverage to encourage democracy and freedom of ex-

pression in Nigeria. I am pleased to say that the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank has decided not to make a \$100 million loan to Nigeria. I hope that this Congress, this House of Representatives, will speak out forcefully against the Nigerian Government and its repression of the Nigerian people, and that we should remember Mr. Saro-Wiwa for the hero that he is.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the full article which appeared in the New York Times.

The article referred to is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Nov. 9, 1995]

A DEATH SENTENCE IN NIGERIA

Gen. Sani Abacha's military dictatorship is moving quickly to execute Ken Saro-Wiwa, one of Nigeria's leading environmentalists and minority-rights leaders, after convicting him on trumped-up charges in a military court. Yesterday Nigeria's ruling council confirmed Mr. Saro-Wiwa's sentence.

Only outside intervention, especially by the United States and the international oil companies whose business keeps the Abacha regime afloat, can now save his life. President Clinton should speak out on Mr. Saro-Wiwa's behalf without delay.

Nigeria is one of Africa's most richly endowed countries, but a succession of military dictators have looted it and left its people impoverished. Since he seized power in 1993, General Abacha's tolerance for corruption and international drug dealing and his gross abuses of human rights have made matters considerably worse.

Mr. Saro-Wiwa was targeted because he has been an effective leader of the Ogoni people who inhabit Nigeria's main oil-producing region. He mobilized campaigns to win compensation for environmental damage caused by the oil industry and pressed for a modest share of oil revenues to be diverted from the pockets of the military toward the needs of the Ogoni people.

This popular movement has brought military repression to Ogoniland. The alleged crime for which Mr. Saro-Wiwa and other Ogoni leaders have been sentenced to death, the killing of four moderate Ogoni chiefs, occurred during clashes between moderates and a militant young faction.

Mr. Saro-Wiwa was not even in the vicinity when these clashes occurred. The United States State Department has protested the lack of due process, and the British Foreign Office has strongly deplored both the trial and the death sentences. But more is needed, and fast.

International businesses should normally try to stay clear of domestic politics. But the direct connection of this case to the oil industry, the reliance of the Abacha regime on oil revenues and the looming threat of international sanctions make this an exception. Oil companies, especially Shell, historically the main producer in Ogoniland, as well as two American-based companies, Chevron and Mobil, should use their influence with Nigeria's Government in Mr. Saro-Wiwa's behalf.

TransAfrica, the African-American lobbying group that led the economic boycott campaign against apartheid in South Africa, has been urging an oil embargo against the Nigerian dictatorship. That is a drastic step, but it begins to look like the only way to slow General Abacha's ruinous course. By executing Mr. Saro-Wiwa, the general would powerfully strengthen TransAfrica's case. Justice demands not only the commutation of Mr. Saro-Wiwa's sentence but his immediate release.

THE BUDGET BATTLE

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Madam Speaker, last September the Republicans sent a continuing resolution to the President so that the Government would not shut down on October 1. We put in that continuing resolution enough time and money so that we could operate through all of October and part of November.

What did the President do? He ordered in travel brochures to see about his pending trip to Japan this week. When we asked him last week what he was going to do, he went out on the golf course last Friday.

We think there is a fundamental policy difference between ourselves and the President. We think that we need to protect our children's future. We need to come up with a plan that balances the budget in the year 2002 without any tax increases.

The President thinks it is a little bit better to work on his putting stroke out on the south lawn of the White House. We are not going to vote for a debt ceiling that does not have fundamental change in it.

We believe, as the last Democratic CBO director does, that the President is defending the low ground when he talks about Medicare premiums.

Let us make a few things perfectly clear. Medicare part B is optional. If the senior citizens do not want to pay the premium, they do not have to.

Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the following article from the Wall Street Journal about the Medicare part B premium:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 14, 1995]
MEDICARE PREMIUMS ARE TAKING CENTER STAGE IN BUDGET BATTLE BETWEEN CLINTON, REPUBLICANS

(By Hilary Stout and Laurie McGinley)

WASHINGTON.—Laura Tyson, one of President Clinton's top economic advisers, went on national television this weekend to declare a "defining difference" between the White House and Republicans in the escalating budget debate: the issue of Medicare premiums.

And last night, President Clinton vetoed legislation to keep the government from temporarily closing down today largely because of an \$11 difference in monthly Medicare premiums.

The irony is that the GOP Medicare measure, which would raise the monthly premiums a few dollars to \$53.50 instead of lowering them on Jan. 1 as current law prescribes, is something that the administration could probably support in another context.

"I think, in a sense, the president is defending the low ground on this" says Robert Reischauer, former director of the Congressional Budget Office, now an economist at the Brookings Institution.

BEST WEAPON

Mr. Clinton objected to the stopgap spending bill for a number of reasons—including, he said, because its deep, across-the-board cuts would hurt education and environmental protection programs. But the White