

bolstered by this conflict, those within Japan who would choose to lean toward the other very successful nations within the Pacific rim. Those people are bolstered by this proposed imposition of a 100-percent tariff.

Mr. Speaker, this would be extraordinarily detrimental to U.S. interests in Asia.

One of the things that I think is a rather remarkable twist in the whole managed trade plan, the Clinton administration does not want the Japanese Government to manage auto makers. And yet this administration wants our Government, our Government to manage the Japanese automakers.

The primary sticking points that are driving us toward the job killing sanctions involve auto parts and auto dealerships. In auto parts, the administration wants the Japanese automakers to purchase certain amounts of United States parts.

□ 1230

On auto dealerships, the administration wants the Japanese auto companies to require 1,200 of their dealers in Japan to sell United States cars.

Mr. Speaker, these demands do not involve Japanese Government action. They require action from Japanese businesses. It should not be surprising that the administration's proposed sanctions target the companies they want to coerce into an agreement. In fact, the administration is targeting Toyota and not Tokyo.

This proposed plan is, all the way around, a lose-lose-lose trade policy. If the administration wins in this show-down, it bolsters the popularity of trade policies that threaten our Nation's long-term trade and foreign policy interests. Imposing sanctions that clearly violate the World Trade Organization rules puts us in a position to lose the first major case before the World Trade Organization.

What does this do? Well, it plays into the hands of the Ross Perots and Pat Buchanans and Ralph Naders of the world, clearly undermining the potential for future multilateral trade agreements.

Mr. Speaker, our allies and trading partners around the world are unified in opposition to the unilateral sanctions policy because every government invested significant political capital in implementing a stronger multilateral trade regime which is designed to break down tariff barriers, improve the quality of life for working and consuming Americans and for peoples throughout the world in developing nations. Now the United States of America is proposing to ignore that newly established policy.

Don't overlook the possibility, Mr. Speaker, and it saddens me again to say this, but don't overlook the possibility that the administration's policy could, as I was saying a few minutes ago, spin out of control and set off a very destabilizing economic and political confrontation between the United

States and Japan and potential other nations.

In the words of my colleague, DAVID OBEY, and I quote:

I think most of us learned some time ago that if you don't like the President's position on a particular issue, you simply need to wait a few weeks.

Well, I have been holding out hope that that Obey quote was right on target. But as June 28 rapidly approaches, it appears that we are not taking the kind of positive shift that in this case I believe would help us greatly.

There is always hope, though, that the administration will come to its senses, focus on negotiating objectives that the Japanese Government can accomplish, and move away from these sector-by-sector specific negotiations to broad deregulation and antitrust enforcement in Japan, which we strongly support. We strongly support those kinds of things, so that we will have an opportunity to gain further access to that market.

That is why several years ago I followed the trade subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] by introducing legislation calling for a United States-Japan free trade agreement. We know that they have access to our market. We want to gain access to theirs, but increasing these tariffs is clearly wrong.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the United States economy is healthier and better prepared to move into the 21st century than the Japanese economy is. We should not move away from the openness that has made us as a nation strong, even in an effort to move Japan toward a policy that will make it strong.

The President has just completed his meeting with Prime Minister Murayama, and we know that coming up our Trade Representative, Mr. Kantor, will be meeting with Mr. Hosokawa and we hope very much that this will be resolved.

But the threat of imposition of these sanctions is a wrong policy. It is a wrong way to do business. I know it is politically popular here in the United States, but we have to look at the fact that we are playing with fire, Mr. Speaker, and this policy creates the potential for very serious problems not only here in the United States and Japan but throughout the world.

My request, Mr. Speaker, is that this administration go back to the great free trade policies which have played a role in enhancing the economy of the United States, those policies being the breaking down of barriers within Latin America with implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, establishment of the WTO, and completion of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which among 124 countries is continuing to pursue the goals that were established in 1947 when the GATT went into place. That goal is very simply breaking down barriers.

My party and I believe this Nation strongly stands for freedom, the free

flow of goods, services, ideas. That is what this agreement among 124 nations is doing. And in China, exposure to Western values, getting our ideas into China, that is what will help the very serious human rights situation that exists there, and this President has wisely acknowledged that.

Mr. Speaker, let us not as a nation move backward to the days of Smoot-Hawley when we look at the issue of a global economy. We are 5 years away from the millennium. Clearly the United States of America is the world's only complete superpower. We face very serious problems throughout the world.

We have stood in a bipartisan way for free trade. This proposed policy is 180 degrees from that. I hope very much, Mr. Speaker, that this administration will change the policy and continue to work on other methods to break down barriers and create an opportunity for us to gain access to the consumer market in Japan.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1756

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1854, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-146) on the resolution (H. Res. 169) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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 Member to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. BAKER of California.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON in two instances.
Mrs. SCHROEDER.
Mr. EHRlich.
Mr. LIPINSKI.
Mr. LANTOS.
Mr. HAMILTON.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 20, 1995, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

1065. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of the Department's intent to reprogram \$2.0 million in fiscal year 1995 funds made available under chapter 4 of part II of the act for assistance to the Middle East multilateral peace process, pursuant to section 515 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, 1995; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1066. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning cooperative production of radar system improvements for the E-3 aircraft with the NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control [AEW&C] Programme Management Organization [NAPMO], (Transmittal No. 08-95), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

1067. A letter from the Acting Assistance Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on missile proliferation, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2797(b)(1); to the Committee on International Relations.

1068. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions for the following: John Todd Stewart, of California, (Republic of Moldova); Victor Jackovich, of Iowa, (Republic of Slovenia); John Raymond Malott, of Virginia, (Malaysia); John K. Menzies, of Virginia, (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina); and Kenneth Michael Quinn, of Iowa, (Cambodia); and members of their families, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

1069. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Implementation of the Government Managers Accountability Act of 1995 and the Merit Personnel Law," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1070. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Fiscal Year 1992 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1071. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Department's inspector general for the period October 1, 1994, through March 31, 1995, and the management report for the same pe-

riod, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1072. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a State-by-State and district-by-district analysis of the Senate budget resolution's impact on the earned income tax credit [EITC], prepared by Treasury's Office of Economic Policy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1073. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with respect to the New Hampshire agreement; jointly, to the Committees on House Oversight and Rules.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 169. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1854) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes (Rept. 104-146). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 1887. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the International Trade Commission, the Customs Service, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1888. A bill to add native American members to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

115. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, relative to reclaiming State sovereignty under the 10th amendment to the U.S. Constitution for the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 42: Mr. MOAKLEY and Mr. FAZIO of California.

H.R. 713: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 773: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 810: Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 927: Mr. KIM and Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 1150: Mr. FRAZER, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1462: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. THURMAN, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 1533: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. MARTINI, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1557: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 1735: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1749: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1797: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1885: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. KIM, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. LATOURETTE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

25. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the council of the city of Toledo, OH, relative to defeating any proposal to repeal or weaken the assault weapons ban; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1854

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 26, beginning on line 12, strike "operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library;"

Page 26, line 19, strike "\$211,664,000" and insert "\$210,544,000".

H.R. 1854

OFFERED BY: MR. FAZIO

AMENDMENT NO. 3: On page 15, line 8, strike all after the word "House" through the word "1986" on line 10.

H.R. 1854

OFFERED BY: MR. ZIMMER

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 49, after line 25, insert the following new section:

SEC. 312. Any amount appropriated in this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Salaries and Expenses—Members' Representational Allowances" shall be available only for fiscal year 1996. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for such fiscal year shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for deficit reduction.

H.R. 1868

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 4, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 5, line 6.

H.R. 1868

OFFERED BY: MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Page 13, line 9, strike "\$465,740,000" and insert "\$396,770,250".

H.R. 1868

OFFERED BY: MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

AMENDMENT NO. 6: Page 13, line 9, strike "\$465,740,000" and insert "\$432,000,000".

H.R. 1868

OFFERED BY: MS. ROS-LEHTINEN

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 78, after line 5, insert the following new section:

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS BY RUSSIA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF JURAGUA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

SEC. 564. None of the funds made available in this Act for assistance in support of the Government of Russia may be used for the construction of the Juragua nuclear power plant in Cienfuegos, Cuba.

H.R. 1868

OFFERED BY: MS. ROS-LEHTINEN

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 78, after line 5, insert the following new section:

REDUCTION OF FUNDS FOR RUSSIA IN AMOUNT PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF JURAGUA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

SEC. 564. (a) IN GENERAL.—The funds otherwise provided in this Act for the Government