

firms pull back from investment and trade with these countries, our trading partners and allies are not restrained in their pursuit of lost United States contracts.

The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee reaffirms my goal that our trading partners join with the United States in a multilaterally agreed regime to stem Iran's ability to export international terrorism to the rest of the world. Too many innocent individuals have suffered at the hands of Iran's Government for business as usual to persist. In this bill, we make clear that our allies cannot continue to look the other way.

However, this legislation puts a priority on supporting the achievement of a multilateral agreement to isolate Iran economically.

In order to keep the focus on achieving change in Iran, the substitute contains provisions providing discretion for the President. Thus, we ensure that he is in the best position to be persuasive with our trading partners, and to respond to violations judiciously. Where the President determines a country has taken substantial measures to join with us to contain the threat of Iran to international peace and security, section 4 of the bill permits a waiver of the application of sanctions.

While the investment trigger for Iran remains mandatory in the new bill, the substitute increases the number of choices available to the President on the menu of sanctions he has to choose from.

In this and all other cases the President has authority to waive sanctions if their application would hurt the national interest. The waiver authority is intended to be broad enough to accommodate instances when invoking sanctions would be violative to international trade obligations.

I want to emphasize that the bill as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means treats the cases of Iran and Libya differently, because of their unique economic histories and geopolitical circumstances. While a mandatory trade trigger is viewed by the Committee on Ways and Means as unworkable for Iran, and therefore not included in the substitute, such a mechanism has been included as a tool for Libya. The difference is that a multilateral regime is already in place for Libya.

Subsection 5(c) also provides the President with the discretion to impose sanctions in connection with new, large investments in Libya's petroleum sector, if he believes it would advance U.S. interests to do so.

I hope our allies can appreciate the deep and urgent commitment in Congress for increasing pressure on Iran and Libya to end their lawless behavior. While the approach of H.R. 3107 carries with it the risk of exposing U.S. exporters and investors to possible retaliation, this threat has been minimized in the substitute. With the addition of solid contract sanctity language, and strict limitations on vicarious liability for companies with parents or subsidiaries located abroad, the bill should not engender the same serious criticism.

Finally, the 5-year sunset provision in the bill ensures that this type of legislation does not remain on the books indefinitely. The committee report indicates that because this is such a difficult policy area, it will be important for Congress to revisit these issues in 5 years in order to evaluate the behavior of Iran and Libya, and whether this bill has been effective.

To summarize, Mr. Speaker, my greatest fear has been that world attention would shift

to United States violations of trade agreements and away from the targets of our condemnation—Iran and Libya. I strongly urge the President to implement H.R. 3107 in a manner that respects our international trade obligations. To the nations of Europe, Japan, Australia, and others I renew a pledge to work together to establish a multilateral solution that isolates these two outlaw nations.

Let's join forces and accomplish the job. Working together involves each country taking substantial measures that achieve results—mere words will no longer suffice.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern with the precedent that could be set by provisions of H.R. 3107, legislation originating in the International Relations Committee, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee on which I serve.

No one argues that the goal of bringing the Pan Am 103 bombers to justice, nor with containing international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We must find ways to increase United States and international pressure on these rogue nations and the threat they pose to U.S. interests. However, I do have concerns with H.R. 3107's provisions that may rely on unilateral actions rather than multilateral cooperation.

The concept of a secondary boycott was opposed by the United States when the Arab League used it against Israel in the 1970's and 1980's, and remains contrary to the principles endorsed by this very body when it approved NAFTA and GATT. Indeed, U.S. law, most recently enacted in the Export Administration Act, has long prohibited any U.S. person from "complying with or supporting" a foreign boycott against another country.

The use of trade sanctions to accomplish trade law compliance is vital and appropriate but the use of trade sanctions as a foreign policy tool to coerce other sovereign nations to do our bidding breaches America's commitment to preserving independence from international control. It is fundamental to U.S. participation in trade agreements that other governments should not be permitted to dictate business relationships among U.S. firms and citizens, as H.R. 3107 could do for our trading partners.

Mr. Speaker, as the world's greatest exporter, the United States benefits tremendously from free and open trade with our allies. Given our past commitment to an international trading regimen, the United States should not expose United States exporters and investors to possible retaliation through abrogation of international rules, or exacerbate the dispute with our allies over policies toward Iran and Libya. If it becomes possible for countries to dictate each other's policy under threat of trade sanctions, U.S. participation in these important organizations could be threatened.

Put at risk by unilateral U.S. action are the benefits to the U.S. economy created by strong protection of intellectual property rights, the guarantee of competitive bidding opportunities under the Government Procurement Code and dramatic tariff reductions for U.S. exports—all of which were improved and expanded by NAFTA and GATT.

Instead, I would urge that we work to avoid the painful consequences of trade retaliation and continue pressing for additional multilateral action and enforcement of existing agree-

ments. As in the case with the extraterritorial Helms-Burton law which penalizes firms outside the jurisdiction of the United States for trading with Cuba, foreign governments will not permit their firms to comply with such legislation. As we seek to contain and punish terrorists and those states that sponsor them, we do not want to drive a costly wedge between the United States and its allies whose support we are seeking.

While I will be supporting H.R. 3107, I am doing so because it provides the administration adequate discretion in executing the provisions of this bill. Moreover, in doing so, it is my hope that the administration will effectively implement multilateral sanctions against Iran and Libya.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3107, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule I, the Chair redesignates the time for resumption of further proceedings on the motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3005 and H.R. 3107 as Wednesday, June 19, 1996.

□ 1800

CHURCH ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3525, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3525, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 422, noes 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

YEAS—422

Abercrombie	Barrett (NE)	Bishop
Ackerman	Barrett (WI)	Bliley
Allard	Bartlett	Blumenauer
Andrews	Barton	Blute
Archer	Bass	Boehlert
Armey	Bateman	Boehner
Bachus	Becerra	Bonilla
Baesler	Beilenson	Bonior
Baker (CA)	Bentsen	Bono
Baker (LA)	Bereuter	Borski
Baldacci	Berman	Boucher
Ballenger	Bevill	Brewster
Barcia	Bilbray	Browder
Barra	Bilirakis	Brown (CA)

Brown (FL) Furse
 Brown (OH) Ganske
 Brownback Gejdenson
 Bryant (TN) Gekas
 Bryant (TX) Gephardt
 Bunn Geren
 Bunning Gibbons
 Burr Gilchrest
 Burton Gillmor
 Buyer Gilman
 Callahan Gonzalez
 Calvert Goodlatte
 Camp Goodling
 Campbell Gordon
 Canady Goss
 Cardin Graham
 Castle Green (TX)
 Chabot Greene (UT)
 Chambliss Greenwood
 Chapman Gunderson
 Chenoweth Gutierrez
 Christensen Gutknecht
 Chrysler Hall (OH)
 Clay Hall (TX)
 Clayton Hamilton
 Clement Hancock
 Clinger Hansen
 Clyburn Harman
 Coble Hastert
 Coburn Hastings (FL)
 Coleman Hastings (WA)
 Collins (GA) Hayes
 Collins (IL) Hayworth
 Combust Hefley
 Condit Hefner
 Conyers Heineman
 Cooley Herger
 Costello Hilleary
 Cox Hilliard
 Coyne Hinchey
 Cramer Hobson
 Crane Hoekstra
 Crapo Hoke
 Cremeans Holden
 Cubin Horn
 Cummings Hostettler
 Cunningham Houghton
 Danner Hoyer
 Davis Hunter
 de la Garza Hutchinson
 Deal Hyde
 DeFazio Inglis
 DeLauro Istook
 DeLay Jackson (IL)
 Dellums Jackson-Lee
 Deutsch (TX)
 Diaz-Balart Jacobs
 Dickey Jefferson
 Dicks Johnson (CT)
 Dingell Johnson (SD)
 Dixon Johnson, E. B.
 Doggett Johnson, Sam
 Dooley Johnston
 Doolittle Jones
 Dornan Kanjorski
 Doyle Kaptur
 Dreier Kasich
 Duncan Kelly
 Dunn Kennedy (MA)
 Durbin Kennedy (RI)
 Edwards Kennelly
 Ehlers Kildee
 Engel Kim
 English King
 Ensign Kingston
 Eshoo Kleczka
 Evans Klink
 Everett Klug
 Ewing Knollenberg
 Farr Kolbe
 Fattah LaFalce
 Fawell LaHood
 Fazio Lantos
 Fields (LA) Largent
 Fields (TX) Latham
 Filner LaTourette
 Flanagan Laughlin
 Foglietta Lazio
 Foley Leach
 Forbes Levin
 Fowler Lewis (CA)
 Fox Lewis (GA)
 Frank (MA) Lewis (KY)
 Franks (CT) Lightfoot
 Franks (NJ) Linder
 Frelinghuysen Lipinski
 Frisa Livingston
 Frost LoBiondo
 Funderburk Lofgren

Longley
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luther
 Maloney
 Manton
 Matsui
 Manzullo
 Markey
 Martinez
 Martini
 Mascara
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McCollum
 Goss
 McCreary
 McDermott
 McHale
 McHugh
 McInnis
 McIntosh
 McKeon
 McKinney
 McNulty
 Meehan
 Meek
 Menendez
 Souder
 Spence
 Spratt
 Millender-McDonald
 Miller (CA)
 Miller (FL)
 Minge
 Mink
 Moakley
 Moran
 Morella
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Neal
 Nethercutt
 Neumann
 Ney
 Norwood
 Nussle
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Orton
 Owens
 Oxley
 Packard
 Pallone
 Parker
 Pastor
 Paxon
 Payne (NJ)
 Payne (VA)
 Pelosi
 Peterson (MN)
 Petri
 Pickett
 Pombo
 Pomeroy
 Porter
 Portman
 Poshard
 Pryce
 Quillen
 Quinn
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reed
 Regula
 Richardson
 Riggs
 Rivers
 Roberts
 Roemer
 Rogers
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Rose
 Roth
 Roukema
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Rush
 Sabo
 Salmon
 Sanders

Sanford
 Sawyer
 Saxton
 Scarborough
 Schaefer
 Schiff
 Schroeder
 Schumer
 Scott
 Seastrand
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Shuster
 Siskiy
 Skaggs
 Skeen
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (MI)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Solomon
 Souder
 Spence
 Spratt

Stark
 Stearns
 Stenholm
 Stockman
 Stokes
 Studds
 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
 Volkmer
 Vucanovich
 Walker
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Ward
 Watt (NC)
 Watts (OK)
 Waxman
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 White
 Whitfield
 Wicker
 Williams
 Wilson
 Wise
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wynn
 Yates
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)
 Zelff
 Zimmer

PERMISSION TO FILE AND PRINT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON HOUSE REPORT 104-193 ON H.R. 1858 DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report to House Report 104-193, which accompanies H.R. 1858, and that such supplemental report be printed.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3662, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-627) on the Resolution (H. Res. 455) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3662) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 182

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the name of the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] from the list of cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 182.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1972

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1972.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 94

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 94.

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

There was no objection.

HOUSTON JOURNALISM LOSES ONE OF ITS FINEST

(Mr. FIELDS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House

NOT VOTING—12

Collins (MI) Ford
 Ehrlich Galleghy
 Emerson Lincoln
 Flake McDade
 Myers
 Peterson (FL)
 Ramstad
 Waters

□ 1820

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during votes on Tuesday, June 18, 1996, as I was attending my grandson's high school graduation ceremony. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 3525, the Church Arson Prevention Act.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Tuesday, June 18, 1996, to file a privileged report on a bill making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.