# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, September 19, 1994*

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

## DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
*September 19, 1994.*

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, whenever understanding replaces disagreement, or wherever patience replaces anxiety. Whether in our personal lives or in our relationships one with another, we pray that we will honor and respect the gifts of life and exult in the unity and solidarity of Your whole created world. We especially pray for every person who labors for peace and for all those who dedicate their abilities to secure stability and security for every family. May the benefits of peace be upon us and every person and may Your good spirit encourage us each day. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SKELTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## PEACEFUL TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY NOW EXPECTED IN HAITI

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, in the past 24 hours, we have witnessed a remarkable triumph of diplomacy and democracy in America's backyard.

Thanks to the unwavering leadership of President Clinton—thanks to the tough negotiating tactics of President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN—America stood up for its own interests, and we stood up for the rights of the Haitian people, without sending our soldiers into combat.

The people of Haiti, and the people of America, owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to President Clinton. He was willing to push for a peaceful solution—to rid Haiti of its military dictators through reason, not force. And in so doing, he saved American and Haitian lives.

But President Clinton also understood that when a government is built on fear, and not on the faith of its people, when a government practices torture and oppression, and smothers the voices and the votes of its fledgling democracy; when a government exports its people, and its problems, throughout our hemisphere; then the United States must use every ounce of its resolve to restore the promise of democracy and peace.

With yesterday's agreement, we have done that. We now expect a peaceful transition to democracy in Haiti.

Today, every American has reason to be proud—whether or not they supported the use of force in Haiti. For today, America has stood up for the basic rights and liberties we fought so hard to achieve for ourselves, more than 200 years ago.

And we told the world that when it comes to those rights and liberties, there can be no compromise—and America will not back down.

## SCHOOL JUST STARTED AND THE PRESIDENT'S ALREADY FAILING

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, around the country school has just started. New pencils, new books, new lunchboxes, and for a while new excitement, because grades will not start coming for another few weeks.

However, for one pupil grades are already in. While the rest of the Nation is still settling into school, the Democrat's former star pupil is flunking out.

According to the lates CNN/USA/Gallup Poll, President Clinton's marks are terrible.

His overall grade from the American people was just a 39-percent passing mark on his overall performance, while 54 percent failed him.

In his work on the economy, America gave him just 43 percent, while 52 percent failed him. In health care, supposedly his best subject, only 36 percent passed his performance, while 60 percent failed him.

In crime class, where he had just handed in his big crime bill, only 41 percent graded his performance good, while 54 percent failed him.

And finally, on foreign affairs just 34 percent gave him a passing mark, while 57 percent failed him. With this kind of report card no wonder Democrats are so reluctant to get voters to sign it in November.

## DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS IN HAITI MADE POSSIBLE BY STRONG, READY, AND COMPETENT MILITARY

(Mr. SKELTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend the President, former President Carter, General Powell and Senator NUNN for the apparent diplomatic victory in Haiti. This came about only after our Armed Forces were on their way to that country.

It is my hope that the American military will complete its job of restoring democracy quickly. I hope that our service men and women who will be in Haiti for this mission can return home to their families as soon as possible.

We should not forget that a strong, ready, and competent military made this diplomatic success possible. This success was won with people of high morale, even though their training has been cut, their modernization has been slowed, and their numbers greatly reduced. This administration, this Congress and the American people should renew their commitment to maintaining a strong and ready military force.

## LET THE HAITIANS RESOLVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, my reaction to the bizarre developments of the last



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24 hours is a mixture of relief and concern, relief that the President has pulled back from an ill-advised invasion of Haiti, a country in which the United States has no vital interest, concern over whether we are headed toward adopting this violent and troubled nation as the new American colony. This fuzzy agreement seems to pose more questions than it answers. How long will we be there? How will we get out? How much will it cost the American taxpayers? Who will decide these questions; the United Nations or the United States?

Mr. Speaker, we should have learned in Somalia that the best intentions can still lead to tragic consequences. Haiti has never had a democracy. To say that we are going to restore democracy is just utter nonsense. The minute we leave, Mr. Speaker, things will be just as they are today.

This is a domestic dispute. Let the Haitians resolve their own problems, Mr. Speaker. President Clinton is taking responsibility for Haiti's future. This is not a wise policy for Mr. Clinton or for the United States.

## SERIOUS CONFRONTATION HAS BEEN AVERTED

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

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, this is a day in which we are all having feelings of relief and gratitude, gratitude especially to President Carter, Senator NUNN, General Powell, for their most effective leadership on behalf of this country in reaching an agreement with the de facto leadership in Haiti, relief in particular that what might otherwise have been a very serious constitutional confrontation has been averted.

□ 1210

As one of the Members of this body that was leading the effort to ensure that we fulfilled our constitutional responsibility, I am pleased that we will not have to have a direct confrontation with the Executive.

But our responsibilities do continue in this matter. I look forward to the report being filed by the administration under the War Powers Resolution. We should all be mindful in these closing weeks of this session that this Congress still has a very profound responsibility to oversee and fulfill its role under the War Powers Resolution and under the Constitution.

## VOTE TO STOP AUTOMATIC CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISE

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

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues had better listen up. Because I am about to talk about their pay raise.

Congress is about to allow itself an automatic pay raise that is bigger than the raise being provided to most Federal employees. More important, Mr. Speaker, Congress can kill this automatic pay raise.

Let me repeat. We can stop the congressional pay raise. For the first time, the House-passed fiscal year 1995 Treasury-Postal appropriations bill had this language prohibiting Congress from getting a pay raise being provided for Federal employees. But the Senate deleted this language. Thus, the matter is conferenceable. But the House-Senate Treasury-Postal conference has been delayed again and again.

In the last-minute legislative crush, and while attention is focused elsewhere, we should not allow a congressional pay hike to sneak through when it is in our power to stop it. So today I am notifying the House of my intent to offer a motion to instruct conferees on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. And tomorrow, if the conference report has not been filed, Members will have an up-or-down vote on raising their own pay.

We can do the right thing. We can stop an automatic congressional pay hike. We can vote tomorrow for the Lightfoot motion to instruct. And America will be watching.

## AMERICANS OWE DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO PRESIDENT CARTER, GENERAL POWELL, AND SENATOR NUNN

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I think all Americans today owe a debt of gratitude to President Carter, to General Powell, and to Senator NUNN. Their tremendous actions prevented our having to go into Haiti under conditions that I found very, very regrettable.

There is an awful lot of things that Haiti needs. Haiti needs many, many things, but the last thing Haiti needed was a war or more violence. So seeing our troops land today without one gunshot being fired, I think is a real tribute to their action and to the longstanding job they have done in bringing peace.

I think also by having our troops on the ground there during this phase of transition, we will end up with a much better solution, because our troops and the U.N. troops will be able to determine who the bad guys are and who all needs to be removed.

We know that it is not just Cedras. We know there are many others who have a very bad record, too, and this month transition period will give us a much better grounding to be able to make sure the results are what we want.

Congratulations to all of them.

## WHY ARE WE IN HAITI IN THE FIRST PLACE?

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to this administration for developing a strategy that will minimize the initial casualties for a military mission, the need for which was caused by this administration in the first place.

What are we doing in Haiti in the first place is what people should be asking themselves. We should not be wiping the sweat off of our brow saying boy, we are really happy now that the casualties with the initial landing will be low. We should still be asking ourselves, why are we there? Why are we in Haiti?

We are there supposedly because we had boat people coming in our direction. Those people were coming in our direction because this administration isolated Haiti with an embargo that forced these people to leave their homeland in the first place. All of this is being done, and all of this military might of the United States is being put forward, in order to place an anti-American Marxist President back in charge of Haiti.

This is absolutely ridiculous. We should not be sending our troops to foreign countries to determine who is and who is not their President. I would hope that we can get our troops and the Republicans here as well as the Democrats here joined together in this one hope that we can get these troops out of Haiti as soon as possible with a minimum number of casualties, both civilian and military.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENT TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4539

(Without objection, Mr. LIGHTFOOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1(c), rule 28, I announce to the House that tomorrow I intend to make the following motion to instruct conferees on the bill H.R. 4539, the fiscal year 1995 Treasury, Postal Service, and general government appropriations bill.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. LIGHTFOOT of Iowa moves that the managers on the part of the House, at the conference of the disagreeing votes on the bill, H.R. 4539, be instructed to insist on the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 in section 630(a) of the House bill.

Mr. Speaker, let me just briefly describe the content of this motion. The provision I am seeking to have retained in conference involves the pay of Members of Congress. The House-passed bill froze Members' pay for 1995. Had it not, Members of Congress would have received a 2.6-percent pay raise, while the rest of the Federal work force received only A 2-percent cost-of-living adjustment. However, the Senate deleted this provision.

If we do not retain paragraph 2, section 630(a) of the House bill, the impact is clear. We will be providing Members a pay raise when we have the opportunity to stop it. I do not intend to let this happen on my watch. I urge your support for my motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. LIGHFOOT of Iowa moves that the managers on the part of the House, at the conference of the disagreeing votes on the bill, H.R. 4539, be instructed to insist on the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 in section 630(a) of the House bill, with respect to the pay of Members of Congress and the Executive Schedule.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken later today.

## WILLIAM J. RANDALL POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4551), to designate the post office building located at 301 West Lexington in Independence, MO, as the "William J. Randall Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4551

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The United States Post Office building located at 301 West Lexington Street in Independence, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "William J. Randall Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the William J. Randall Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4551 will designate the U.S. post office building located at 301 West Lexington Street in Independence, MO, as the "William J. Randall Post Office."

Mr. Randall, a former Member of the U.S. Congress served the residents of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri for 17 years. His commitment to the community is exemplified by his works as chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, and the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation. Through his works on the Government Operations Committee, he was instrumental in the construction of the Independence Post Office Building.

I am pleased to join Congressman WHEAT and the citizens of Independence, MO in their desire to name the postal facility located at 301 West Lexington Street, Independence, MO, as the "William J. Randall Post Office." I support the passage of H.R. 4551, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4551, legislation designating the post office building at 301 West Lexington Street, Independence, MO, as the "William J. Randall Post Office."

A former Member of the U.S. Congress, Mr. Randall served the residents of the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri for 17 years. During his tenure in the Congress he served as the distinguished chairman of the Select Committee on Aging and the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation.

I am pleased to join Congressman WHEAT and the citizens of Independence, MO, in their desire to name a postal facility honoring William J. Randall. I accordingly urge your support for this measure.

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 4551, a bill I introduced to name the post office building in Independence, MO, after former Congressman William J. Randall.

Congressman Randall devoted much of his adult life to public service. Born in Independence, MO, he began his years of service to Independence as a city attorney and a municipal judge. Elected to Congress after winning a special election, Bill Randall served Missouri's Fourth District for 17 years, from 1959 to 1976. Though formerly part of the fourth district, which my colleague Congressman IKE SKELTON represents, Independence is now a major part of the Fifth District, which I currently serve. It is for this reason that we are proud to jointly offer this legislation to rename the Independence Post Office after Congressman Randall.

The Fourth District during Congressman Randall's tenure was largely composed of rural communities, and he helped lead efforts in Congress to address the needs of rural and small-town America. For example, Mr. Randall worked tirelessly for the passage of a 1962 bill for construction of housing for older Americans living in rural areas. With the advent of new antipoverty legislation aimed at urban areas in 1964, Congressman Randall succeeded in persuading Congress to extend the program to rural communities.

Bill Randall also championed educational opportunities for America's children and assistance to our country's veterans. And he worked diligently from the very beginning of his career to improve the quality of life for America's seniors and secure necessary funding for senior centers nationwide. In 1971, Congressman Randall, a member of the Government Operations Committee, was named chairman of the panel's Special Studies Subcommittee which made recommendations for meeting the needs of our Nation's growing elderly population. On February 6, 1975, Bill Randall was recognized for his deep commitment to America's elderly with his assignment as the first chairman of the Select Committee on Aging. Missourians are proud of Congressman Randall's endeavors on this critical issue.

Much of Bill Randall's work with Government Operations dealt with oversight of the Postal Service. In his final speech to Congress, he eloquently described his firm belief in the integrity of the Postal Service, noting its vital mission in "binding the country together." In Missouri, Congressman Randall was instrumental in the construction of the post office in Independence which was completed in 1965, and kept an office there which I later occupied. Since 1982, I have continued to keep the same office open to serve the people of Independence in the great tradition of Bill Randall.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, naming the Independence post office building after Congressman Randall is a fitting tribute to a man who devoted his career to the good citizens of Independence and the Fourth District of Missouri. I urge you to support this legislation.

□ 1220

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4551, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States Post Office building located at 301 West Lexington Street in Independence, Missouri, as the 'William J. Randall Post Office'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FANNIE LOU HAMER POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4452) to designate the post office building at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, MS, as the "Fannie Lou Hamer United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4452

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The United States Post Office building located at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Fannie Lou Hamer Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Fannie Lou Hamer Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4452 will designate the U.S. post office building located at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, MS, as the "Fannie Lou Hamer United States Post Office."

Fannie Lou Hamer was an agricultural worker in the Mississippi Delta. She was a human rights activist who dedicated her life to the struggle for equal rights for all Americans. Fannie Lou Hamer was one of the organizers of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which was established in 1964 to organize disenfranchised citizens. The party's primary goal was to challenge the exclusion of African-Americans from the Mississippi Democratic Party.

I am pleased to join Congressman THOMPSON and the citizens of Ruleville, MS in their desire to name the postal facility located at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, MS, as the "Fannie Lou Hamer United States Post Office." I support the passage of H.R. 4452, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4452, legislation designating the Post Office building at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, MS, as the "Fannie Lou Hamer United States Post Office."

As an agricultural worker in the Mississippi Delta, Ms. Hamer was a human rights activist who dedicated her life to the struggle for equal rights for all Americans. Ms. Hamer was one of the organizers of the Democratic Party whose primary goal was to challenge the exclusion of African-Americans from the Mississippi Democratic Party, established in 1964 to organize disenfranchised citizens.

I am pleased to join Congressman THOMPSON and the citizens of Ruleville, MS to name a postal facility in honor of Fannie Lou Hamer. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 4452 to name the post office in Ruleville, MS after the late civil rights leader, Fannie Lou Hamer, because she inspired many Americans by her strong commitment to civil and human rights for all Americans.

Mrs. Hamer, a native of Ruleville, MS, was an agricultural worker in the Mississippi Delta before beginning her career as a human rights activist. She was one of the organizers of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which was established in 1964 to organize disenfranchised citizens. The party's primary goal was to challenge the exclusion of African-Americans from the Mississippi Democratic Party. Mrs. Hamer was a powerful orator and courageous leader who led by example. She encouraged people to register and vote and ran for Congress on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ticket.

Because of the discriminatory practices of the State Democratic Party, Mrs. Hamer led the fight to challenge the seating of the delegates of the Mississippi Democratic Party at the 1964 Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, NJ. Even though she was unsuccessful in this effort, the State Democratic Party eventually became a diverse party.

The most visible result of her struggle is the fact that an African-American is now serving as chairman of the Mississippi Democratic Party. In addition, Mississippi currently has more African-American elected officials than any other State in the Nation.

She was the recipient of honorary doctorate degrees from numerous colleges and universities across the country. Her biography, "This Little Light of Mine," which was written by Ms. Kaye Mills, was published last year. Naming the post office in Ruleville, MS after Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer is an excellent way to honor her for her many contributions to our Nation. I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I also rise in favor of the bill to designate the Ruleville, MS Post Office, to be known as the Fannie Lou Hamer Post Office. I guess it was in 1964, during the long, hot summer that was so crucial to the civil rights movement, that I visited Ruleville.

My son, Leonard Edwards, now a superior court judge in Santa Clara County, was staying with Fannie Lou Hamer and assisting the students in registering voters. It was a dangerous time. Mickey Schwerner and his two colleagues had disappeared. Their bodies had not been found. They would have been found later.

Mrs. Hamer showed me around the town, around the town of Ruleville, in Sunflower County. Two of the churches had been bombed. My son and I drove around that area to Liberty and to Macomb, MS, where we spent the night with young students who were peacefully registering voters. Five minutes after we left the home of these young people, the next morning it was bombed, and some of them were quite badly hurt.

Fannie Lou Hamer was one of the great heroines of the civil rights movement, an inspiration to all of us. She was a candidate for Congress representing the Mississippi Freedom Party, which party claimed to have won the election in 1964, and probably had some pretty good credentials, because they came here and sat right over there, Mr. Speaker.

A couple of us, Bill Ryan and I, sat with them, because it was very scary for two Mississippi African-American women to come into Congress, and under the rules of the House, they were entitled to sit here, even though the House later turned them out.

However, Mr. Speaker, we should remember those days, and the people who were heavily involved, especially the African-Americans of Mississippi and Georgia. They taught us all a lesson about equality and about progress in this country.

They had very much to do with the enactment of the civil rights bill of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which by a stroke of the pen outlawed apartheid in the United States, the two greatest civil rights laws ever enacted by any nation.

Mr. Speaker, therefore I think it is absolutely suitable, and I am honored to be able to speak about Fannie Lou Hamer, and to join my colleagues in ensuring that this post office bears her name.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I did not know when I came on the floor that I would be doing this. I cannot think of a more appropriate thing for us to do.

I had the great privilege of meeting Fannie Lou Hamer when I went to Mississippi as a young person in 1964 for

the Mississippi Freedom Summer. She was such an extraordinary individual that this is wholly appropriate.

We also want to mark that in 1964 Fannie Lou Hamer considered herself to some extent an adversary of the Federal Government, and she was right to do so. She was someone who was fighting constantly for the most basic rights that we now take for granted.

Mr. Speaker, the progress that has been made, and there is obviously still a lot to be done, owes a great deal to her force and her determination and her courage. It is both a reminder of how far we yet have to go, but also a symbol of the progress we have made, to note that Fannie Lou Hamer went from, in 1964, being someone who was being beaten by officials for trying to exercise her rights and being frozen out, to someone whom today we honor in this way.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan for taking the lead on this extraordinary occasion.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4452, the Fannie Lou Hamer U.S. Post Office naming bill. Fannie Lou Hamer's role as a national civil rights leader and personal mentor make me especially pleased and proud that Congress, with this act, now recognizes her importance to our country. Ms. Hamer was not only a great leader of her people; she was a unifying figure in the best tradition of the civil rights movement, proudly composed of blacks and whites. Her work to bring the means to produce meat and grow vegetables for the poor of Sunflower County was only one of her notable actions that helped to unify blacks and whites under the same banner. Fannie Lou Hamer lived to see "Fannie Lou Hammer Day" declared in their home county. This post office naming bill symbolizes the memory of one of America's great women, an American of such importance that her memory will live across the country even where no monument stands to commemorate her life.

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4452, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States Post Office building located at 115 North Chester in Ruleville, Mississippi, as the 'Fannie Lou Hamer Post Office'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## WILBERT ARMSTRONG U.S. POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4571) to designate the U.S. post office located at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, VI, as the "Wilbert Armstrong United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4571

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The United States Post Office building located at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, shall be known and designated as the "Wilbert Armstrong Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Wilbert Armstrong Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4571 will designate the U.S. post office building located at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, VI, as the "Wilbert Armstrong United States Post Office."

Mr. Armstrong is a former postmaster in Saint Croix, VI. His commitment to the community of Saint Croix is further exemplified by his current membership with the Frederiksted Lions Club, and past membership with the Chamber of Commerce, the Jury Commission, and the Police Commission.

I am pleased to join Congressman DE LUGO and the citizens of Saint Croix, VI, in their desire to name the postal facility located at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, VI, as the "Wilbert Armstrong United States Post Office." I support the passage of H.R. 4571, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4571, legislation designating the post office building at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, VI, as the "Wilbert Armstrong United States Post Office."

As a former postmaster of the Christiansted Post Office, Mr. Armstrong's commitment and dedication to his community of Saint Croix is further demonstrated by his involvement with the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Jury Commission, and the Police Commission.

I am pleased to join Congressman DE LUGO and the citizens of Saint Croix, VI in their desire to name a postal facility to honor Wilbert Armstrong. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting the passage of this measure.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the Virgin Island [Mr. DE LUGO].

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4571, a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office in Estate Richmond, St. Croix, the "Wilbert Armstrong United States Post Office."

In 40 years of service with the Federal Government, Wilbert R. Armstrong rose through the ranks from postal clerk to the position of Postmaster of the Christiansted Post Office.

Born on November 11, 1908, Wilbert Armstrong's family moved to Frederiksted when he was 3 years old.

He secured his first position in the postal service in 1924 at Christiansted while he continued to work part time at other jobs.

In 1937, 3 years before the Christiansted Post Office was included in Civil Service rules and regulations, he sat and passed the Postal Civil Service exam.

As a result, in 1940 he was able to assume the position of regular clerk when Civil Service rules were extended to Christiansted.

Eight years later, in February 1948, President Harry S. Truman appointed Wilbert Armstrong Acting Postmaster of the Christiansted Post Office. The U.S. Senate confirmed the appointment the following August.

Wilbert Armstrong served the next 16 years as Christiansted's Postmaster until his retirement in October, 1964.

Afterward, he continued his involvement in his community with work in the private sector, in community service, and by service on local boards and commissions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation, H.R. 4571, honoring Wilbert Armstrong for his years of service to the Postal Service and his community.

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4571, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the

United States Post Office building located at 103–104 Estate Richmond in Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, as the 'Wilbert Armstrong Post Office'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1230

## UBALDINA SIMMONS U.S. POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4193) to designate the U.S. post office located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay, Saint John, VI, as the "Ubaldina Simmons United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4193

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The building located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay, Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, shall, for the period of time during which it houses operations of the United States Postal Service, be known and designated as the "Ubaldina Simmons Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall, with respect to the period referred to in section 1, be deemed to be a reference to the Ubaldina Simmons Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of H.R. 4193, which will designate the U.S. post office building located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay, Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Ubaldina Simmons U.S. Post Office."

Ms. Simmons is a former Saint John postmistress who devoted 25 years to the Postal Service. During her tenure, she was instrumental in overseeing the construction of the postal facility persently located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay.

I am pleased to join Congressman DE LUGO and the citizens of Cruz Bay, Saint John, VI, in their desire to name the postal facility located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay, Saint John, Virgin Island, as the "Ubaldina Simmons U.S. Post Office."

I support the passage of H.R. 4193, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join my colleagues on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in giving our support to the consideration of this measure which would designate the postal facility located at 100 Vester Gade in Cruz Bay, Saint John, VI as the "Ubaldina Simmons Post Office" and I commend the gentleman from the Virgin Islands, [Mr. DE LUGO] for introducing this measure.

Mrs. Simmons was hired in 1949 as the first postmaster for the island of Saint John and during her 25 years of dedicated service saw that facility grow from a small fourth class postal facility, where the postmaster had to do much of the work, to a much larger, newer second class facility with a greater number of employees to supervise. I can think of no more fitting tribute than to now designate this facility in her honor and I would ask that my colleagues join us in doing so by passing H.R. 4193 today.

□ 1240

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my colleague, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO].

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker. I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan for her support of this legislation, and also my friend, the gentleman from New York, who is representing the Republican Members on the floor this day.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 4193, a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office in Cruz Bay, St. John, the "Ubaldina Simmons United States Post Office."

Ubaldina Simmons holds the distinction of having served as the first postmistress for the island of St. John.

St. Thomas was part of the Danish West Indies when she was born on March 31, 1910. She attended school and grew up there.

On October 19, 1949, Ubaldina Simmons was appointed St. John postmistress and was given full responsibility for all postal services on the island.

In those days 35 years ago, the island's population totaled 800 people. As St. John's only postal employee, her duties were many: she not only oversaw all operations, she performed them, acting as clerk and mail handler.

Ubaldina Simmons was known to work regular 12-hour days as well as on weekends to insure that the U.S. mail was delivered.

As postmistress, her leadership enabled the St. John Post Office to be upgraded from a fourth class facility to a second class facility.

In 1971, Ubaldina Simmons was honored for her years of dedication and hard work at ceremonies dedicating the new Cruz Bay Post Office.

Ubaldina Simmons retired on December 31, 1974, after 25 years of service to the Postal Service and to the people of St. John.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely fitting that the Cruz Bay, St. John Post Office be named in honor of this hard-working and dedicated public servant, and I urge the House pass the bill, H.R. 4193.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4193, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the building located at 100 Vester Gade, in Cruz Bay, Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, for the period of time during which it houses operations of the United States Postal Service, as the 'Ubaldina Simmons Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ARTURO R. WATLINGTON, SR., U.S POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4192) to designate the U.S. post office located at 100 Veterans Drive in Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4192

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The United States Post Office building located at 3000 Veterans Drive in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, shall be known and designated as the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4192, will designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 3000 Veterans Drive in Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. United States Post Office."

Mr. Watlington, a former postmaster is also a recipient of the Postal Service's Superior Accomplishment Award.

His dedication to the postal community is demonstrated through his works as an assistant postmaster, superintendent of mail, and a mail handler.

I am pleased to join Congressman DE LUGO and the citizens of Saint Thomas, VI, in their desire to name the postal facility located at 3000 Veterans Drive, in Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. United States Post Office."

I support the passage of H.R. 4192, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in giving my support to the consideration of this measure which would designate the postal facility located at 100 Veterans Drive in Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. Post Office." And I commend the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO] for introducing this measure.

Mr. Watlington spent an exceptional 45 years in the service of the U.S. Post Office Department and the U.S. Postal Service before retiring in 1983 as postmaster for the Charlotte Amalie territory. During those 45 years he was able to work himself up through the ranks holding basically every postal position available to him in the area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join us in commending this fine public servant, whose career has served as an example to many, by supporting the designation of this facility in his honor.

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my colleague, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO].

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman again for her courtesies. Again, I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 4192, a bill to designate the U.S. post office at 100 Veterans Drive on St. Thomas, VI the "Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. United States Post Office."

Arturo Romano Watlington, Sr. served the postal service in a variety of capacities during his 45-year career. By the time he chose to retire in 1983, he had risen to the position of Charlotte Amalie postmaster.

An electrician and a teacher by trade, Arturo Watlington began working with the post office in 1938 as a mail handler. In years to come, he would hold nearly every position at the facility.

In 1957, he was appointed superintendent of Mails, a post that placed him in charge of the post office on St. Thomas in the absence of the postmaster.

Arturo Watlington served under two successive postmasters, and in 1960, he was given the Superior Accomplishment Award in recognition of his excellent performance.

Arturo Watlington later advanced to the position of assistant postmaster for Charlotte Amalie and he became acting postmaster during the illness of Postmaster Aubrey Ottley.

Arturo Watlington was appointed Charlotte Amalie postmaster in 1981, a position he held until his retirement from the Postal Service in 1983.

Mr. Speaker, Arturo Watlington served his community and our Postal Service with ability and pride for 45 years. Today, we pay recognition to his accomplishments by naming the Veterans Drive, St. Thomas post office in his honor. I urge the House pass the bill, H.R. 4192.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4192, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States post office building located at 3000 Veterans Drive in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as the 'Arturo R. Watlington, Sr. Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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□ 1250

## EARLE B. OTTLEY U.S. POST OFFICE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4194) to designate the United States post office located in the Tutu Park Mall in St. Thomas, VI, as the "Earle B. Ottley United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4194

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The part of the facility located at 4605 Estata Tutu in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, which houses operations of the United States Postal Service shall, for the period of time during which it houses such operations, be known and designated as the "Earle B. Ottley Post Office".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the part of the facility referred to in section 1 shall, with respect to the period referred to in section 1, be deemed to be a reference to the Earle B. Ottley Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS].

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4194, will designate the U.S. post office building located at 4605 Estata Tutu, suite 179 in St. Thomas, VI, as the "Earle B. Ottley United States Post Office."

Mr. Ottley, has been active in political and union progressive activities throughout his career. He began his career in politics by winning a seat in the 11th Legislative Assembly of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas-St. John where he rose to chairman of the 18th assembly.

His commitment to serving his community is further exemplified by his works within the Virgin Islands Legislatures.

I am pleased to join Congressman DE LUGO and the citizens of St. Thomas, VI, in their desire to name the postal facility located at 4605 Estata Tutu, suite 179, Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Earle B. Ottley United States Post Office." I support the passage of H.R. 4194, and urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Earle B. Ottley served his native Virgin Islands as a legislator, labor leader, journalist, and publisher. Mr. Ottley began his political career in 1947 and served in the first 13 Legislatures of the Virgin Islands rising to chair their committees on rules and finance. He published a number of local newspapers and magazines including the St. Croix Mirror, the Virgin Islands Post, Pride magazine, and founded with his brother the Photo News.

A fascinating individual, Mr. Ottley in 1949 was instrumental in settling a dock strike at the West Indian Co. and won a 10-cent increase per hour for its workers who were then making 40-cents per hour. Mr. Speaker I can think of no better way for us to honor this gentleman, so important to the citizens of the Virgin Islands, than to vote today to adopt H.R. 4194 and designate a postal facility in St. Thomas as the "Earle B. Ottley United States Post Office" and I invite my colleagues to join us in paying tribute to Earle Ottley in this fashion and I commend the gentleman from the Virgin Islands, [Mr. DE LUGO] for introducing this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consumer to my colleague, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO].

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I imagine my colleagues are wondering if we are running out of post offices by this time in the Virgin Islands. Let me assure them that we have not quite run out of them, and that is a tribute to this House. In the 20 years I have been in this House I assure Members that a lot of friends on both sides of the aisle, and particularly the leadership on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, both under the leadership of Chairman FORD and under the present leadership of Chairman CLAY and the subcommittee under the leadership of the gentlewoman from Michigan, Miss COLLINS, have helped us to vastly improve the service that we have for these American citizens in the territory. During that period we built a lot of post offices and the service has improved.

Today this House is honoring an outstanding individual. The person I am going to speak about right now is one of the finest men I have ever met in my time, and for me to say this, because he and I were at one point bitter political rivals, not rivals, enemies. He was dedicated fully to my destruction and I was equally dedicated to his. Today I count him as one of my closest, best friends, one of the men that I admire most and indeed love.

He is Senator Earle B. Ottley, and I rise in the strongest support of this bill, H.R. 4194, to designate the U.S. post office located in the Tutu Park Mall in St. Thomas, VI as the Earle B. Ottley U.S. Post Office. In so doing I am in trouble with my friend, Earle Ottley, because if there is one person that has fought against any honors or anything being dedicated to him, it is Earle Ottley. He is a legend in that department, and I am going to be in big trouble here. But I feel that this man should receive this honor. He is one of the Virgin Islands' most respected and influential public leaders.

Born in St. Thomas on March 22, 1921, Earle B. Ottley began his political career in 1947 by winning a seat in Virgin Islands municipal council. He was elected to every assembly afterward.

Senator Ottley led the fight to rescue Virgin Islands workers from poverty and neglect, and he helped in large part to raise the circumstances of the people of the islands and enable them to enter the middle class.

Senator Ottley's St. Thomas Labor Union gave workers a mechanism to assert and then to protect their rights. At a time when wages, working conditions, and benefits were atrocious, Earle B. Ottley stepped forward on workers' behalf. He risked his career and even life and limb so that workers would have a voice in who they were and who they would be.

In his capacity as a Virgin Islands senator, Earle B. Ottley was able to see that local labor laws were enacted so that a fair day's work would be compensated with a fair day's pay and its requisite benefits.

As a labor leader, Senator Ottley made workers rights an issue that could not be ignored by employers who would have continued to take advantage of those they hired for a pittance. He made sure that workers had the solidarity that enabled them to make gains on their own behalf. His leadership kept workers together and, us a result, workers at long last could work for an employer and also could work for themselves.

I think Virgin Islands history would have been written very differently were it not for Senator Ottley. Before coming to Washington, I served for 10 years as a senator with Senator Ottley in the Virgin Islands Legislature. History shows that in the early years, he and I were bitter rivals. We each held our own visions of how our islands should be and how we would achieve it.

In later years, as our visions were carried out from dreams into reality, we found that our similarities became more than our differences. Today, I count Senator Ottley as a personal friend and a Virgin Islander whom I admire greatly.

It is eminently fitting that the postal facility that serves the community of Anna's Retreat and Tutu be named in honor of this great labor leader and politician, Senator Earle B. Ottley, whose genius made possible the working conditions that brought the means to build a community that the postal station serves.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to pass H.R. 4194 to recognize the accomplishments of Earle B. Ottley by naming the Tutu post office in his honor.

Again I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] and my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for their support of this legislation.

□ 1300

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4194, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the part of the facility located at 4605 Estata Tutu in St. Thomas, VI, which houses operations of the United States Postal Service as (for the period of time during which it houses such operations) the 'Earle B. Ottley Post Office'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bills H.R. 4551, H.R. 4452, H.R. 4571, H.R. 4192, H.R. 4193, and H.R. 4194, just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

## STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5034) to make certain technical amendments relating to the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, and other provisions of law.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5034

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

(a) Section 121 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (d)(1)—

(1) by striking "and the Director of the United States Information Agency" and inserting ", the Director of the United States Information Agency, or the Administrator of the Agency for International Development"; and

(2) by striking "or the United States Information Agency" and inserting ", the United States Information Agency, or the Agency for International Development".

(b) The Act entitled "An Act to regulate the issue and validity of passports, and for other purposes", approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 887, 22 U.S.C. 211a) as amended by section 127(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 is amended—

(1) by striking "other employees" and inserting "such other employees"; and

(2) by striking "United States," and inserting "United States".

(c) Section 139 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in paragraph (20) by striking "2349aa" and inserting "4858(b)".

(d) Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (c)(2) by striking "serious loss of life or property" and inserting "serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property".

(e) Section 142(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "not," and inserting "not"; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by striking "because" and inserting "because,".

(f)(1) Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2662) as amended by section 161(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (a)(2) by inserting "and the Deputy Secretary of State" after "Secretary".

(2) Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (b) by striking "133" and inserting "162".

(3) Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (f)(2)—

(A) by striking "the principal duty of negotiations for";

(B) in subparagraph (A) by striking "Increased"; and inserting "The principal duty of negotiating increased"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B) by striking "Recoupment" and inserting "In consultation with the Department of Defense, assist in negotiations with the host governments for the recoupment".

(4)(A) The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.) as amended by section 162(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 102-236)) is amended—

(i) in section 103(a)(2)(B)(i) by striking "operations" and inserting "operation"; and

(ii) in the table of contents—

(I) by striking the item relating to section 104;

(II) by striking the item relating to section 105;

(III) by striking the item relating to title II and inserting the following:

"TITLE II—PERSONNEL";

(IV) by striking the item relating to section 201 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 201. Diplomatic Security Service.";

and

(V) by striking the item relating to section 203 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 203. Special agents.".

(B) Section 162 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (q) by striking "2655" and inserting "2655a".

(g) Section 179 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (b) by striking "individual holding a career or career candidate appointment" and inserting "individuals holding career or career candidate appointments".

(h) The Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) as amended by section 180(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in section 311—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 311. UNITED STATES CITIZENS HIRED ABROAD.—"; and

(B) in subsection (d) by inserting "by reason of such employment" after "eligible";

(2) in section 610(a)(2) by inserting "(other than a United States citizen employed under section 311 who is not a family member)" after "A member of the Service"; and

(3) in the table of contents by striking the item relating to section 311 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 311. United States citizens hired abroad.".

(i) Section 181(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) by striking "system)," and inserting "system,"; and

(2) by striking "that agency" and inserting "that agency)".

(j) Section 182 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (a) by striking "has" and inserting "have".

(k) Part I of title 18, United States Code (as amended by section 506 of Public Law 103-236) is amended in paragraph (1) of section 2340 by striking "with" and inserting "within his".

(l) Section 564 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (a) by striking "primary or secondary" and inserting "secondary or tertiary".

(m) Section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187) is amended in subsection (f) by striking "1994" and inserting "1995".

(n) The Secretary of State is authorized to obligate and expend from the Department of State's "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" appropriation not more than $2,500,000 of the amount appropriated in title XI, chapter 2 of Public Law 102-368 for the purchase of real property for use by the Department of State for its Miami Regional Center.

(o) Section 102(g) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) by inserting "the United Nations and its affiliated agencies in" after "appropriated for";

(2) by striking "each of the fiscal years 1994 and" and inserting "fiscal year";

(3) by striking "unless" and inserting "until";

(4) by striking "States" and inserting "Nations"; and

(5) by striking "promotes, condones," and inserting "promotes and condones".

(p) Section 303 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS.—The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will therefore govern Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts:

"(1) VOA will serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.

"(2) VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society, and will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.

"(3) VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, and will also present responsible discussions and opinion on these policies.".

(q) Section 701(f)(4) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1476(f)(4)) is amended by striking "1993" and inserting "1995".

(r) Section 132 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by inserting "or issuance of a passport" after "nationality".

(s)(1) Section 305(a)(14) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking "to" and inserting "of".

(2) Section 309(d)(1)(B) of such Act is amended by inserting "of all members" after "confirmation".

(t) Section 101(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subparagraph (D) by striking "$400,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of the" and inserting "$800,000 is authorized to be appropriated for".

(u) Section 191(a)(4) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by inserting before the semicolon ", the Agency for International Development, and the United States Information Agency".

(v) Section 8 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-454) is amended by adding at the end the following: "Notwithstanding section 555 of Public Law 100-461 and title III of S. 2757 as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on September 7, 1988, (pursuant to the enactment under section 555 of Public Law 100-461), the Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to administer such au pair programs through fiscal year 1995 in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 and shall promulgate regulations regarding such au pair programs.".

(w) The table of contents of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking the item relating to section 534 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 534. Study of democracy effectiveness.".

(x) Section 101(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in paragraph (2)(D) by striking "title 5" and inserting "part D of title V".

(y) Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4021) is amended by striking the section caption and inserting "INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING".

(z) Section 134 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by inserting ", 1926" after "Act".

(aa) Section 139 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in paragraph (21), by striking "1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 287(e)" and inserting "1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 287e note).

(bb) Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (a)(2), by striking "subsection (a)" and inserting "paragraph (1)".

(cc) Section 162 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in subsection (o)(3)(B), by striking "paragraph (d)" and inserting "subsection (d)".

(dd) Section 529 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty" each of the three places it appears and inserting "Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons".

(ee) The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by

striking the item relating to section 104 and inserting:

"Sec. 104. Powers and duties of the Secretary of State.".

(ff) Section 164(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by inserting "of 1962" after "Migration and Refugee Assistance Act".

(gg) Section 173(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by inserting "United States" before "Arms Control and Disarmament Agency" both places it appears.

(hh) Section 309(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901(b)) is amended by striking "; and (5) as a foreign national employee." and inserting "; and

"(5) as a foreign national employee.".

(ii) Section 611 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (as amended by section 181(a)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236)) is amended by striking "SEC. 611" and all that follows through "(a)" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 611. REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.—(a)".

(jj) Section 181 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5) by inserting "of 1980" after "Foreign Service Act"; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "Section 1005" and inserting "Section 1005(a)".

(kk) The PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989 (title VIII of Public Law 101-246) as amended by section 524 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in section 804(b) by striking "section (3)(b)(1) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994" and inserting "section 583(b)(1) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994"; and

(2) in section 804(b)(1), by striking "section (4)(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994" and inserting "section 584(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994".

(ll) Section 315 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by adding after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(d) RELOCATION COSTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds derived from the sale of real property assets of RFE/RL in Munich, Germany, may be retained, obligated, and expended to meet one-time costs associated with the consolidation of United States Government broadcasting activities in accordance with this title, including the costs of relocating RFE/RL offices and operations.".

(mm)(1) The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States" approved April 5, 1906 (34 Stat. 100, 22 U.S.C. 4215) as amended by section 127 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking the last sentence of section 7.

(2) The Act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. 61, 22 U.S.C. 4221) is amended in section 24 by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, the Secretary may designate any other employee of the Department of State who is a citizen of the United States to perform any notarial function authorized to be performed by a consular officer of the United States under this Act.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend the sponsors of this bill, Mr. BERMAN and Ms. SNOWE, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on International Operations for their work in moving this bill forward.

The bill before the House today contains a majority of the provisions requested by the executive branch on July 15. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been working since that time to reach an agreement with the Senate on what the contents of the bill should be. H.R. 5034 reflects that agreement.

H.R. 5034 makes a variety of technical corrections to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1994 and 1995, which was enacted in April. The vast majority of these changes are to correct inadvertent errors in grammar or reference in the enacted bill.

However, some of these errors have substantive consequences. For example, a provision on the withholding of funds to international organizations forced the United States to withhold funds for NATO and the OAS.

H.R. 5034 also contains certain substantive provisions. First, the bill contains a temporary extension of the pilot visa waiver program authorized under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The authority for that program expires at the end of this fiscal year. Currently 22 countries—primarily in Western Europe—participate in the visa waiver program, which allows citizens of those countries with overstay rates of less than 2 percent who are visiting the United States for a short time to enter the country without visas.

The visa waiver program has so far been a success. The ability to travel to the United States without a visa facilitates travel and tourism to the United States by our friends around the world. In addition, if this program were to expire, the Department of State would be faced with a huge increase in financial and personnel commitments in those countries to meet the vastly increased requirements for visa issuance.

Second, the bill contains a provision which allows the Department of State to purchase a building in Miami for use by the Miami Regional Center using funds appropriated to the Department as part of the Hurricane Andrew supplemental. The Department has been renting this space from the Department of Defense. If this provision is not enacted now, the Department could lose the current space. The Department of State estimates that the purchase of the building will save the taxpayers money in the long term by ensuring that the Department has adequate and useful space now, rather than having to rent or purchase another space that may need to be refurbished.

Third, the bill waives section 555 of Public Law 100-461 and other provisions of law to allow the Director of the U.S. Information Agency to administer au pair programs through fiscal year 1995. The bill requires these programs to be administered in a manner consistent with Mutual Educational Exchange Act and requires USIA to promulgate regulations for the conduct of au pair programs.

There are serious questions to be raised about how, whether, and by which Federal agency this program should be conducted. The 1-year authority contained in this legislation is designed to ensure that USIA issue appropriate regulations for the screening of organizations and individual participating in the program. The committee intends to examine carefully this program, and the permanent authority under which it should operate, during consideration of the regular fiscal year 1996 authorization for USIA.

Finally, the bill allows Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to retain funds derived from the sale of certain real property in Munich. This limited authority has been included to ensure that the Board for International Broadcasting has adequate funds at this time to undertake the consolidation of U.S. Government broadcasting functions mandated by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1994 and 1995. With the end of the cold war, the executive branch and the Congress have recognized that a refocusing of our broadcasting efforts is required. The International Broadcasting Act, which is title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, reflects this consensus. The consolidation should, over the long-term, save the United States money. However, those savings will not be realized if adequate funding for consolidation is not available now.

The following is a detailed summary of the provisions of H.R. 5034. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS—H.R. 5034—MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1994 AND 1995

Subsection (a).—Section 121 of the FRAA established limits on the number of Foreign Service Officers employed at State, USIA, ACDA, and AID. Section 121 also contained waiver authority for the heads of State, USIA, and ACDA. Section 121 inadvertently omitted AID from the waiver authority. The bill corrects this omission.

Subsection (b).—Section 127 of the FRAA allowed the Secretary of State to designate Department employees who are not diplomatic or consular officers to issue passports. The bill makes a grammatical correction in that section.

Subsection (c).—Section 139 of the FRAA contained an erroneous section reference. The bill corrects that reference.

Subsection (d).—Section 140 of the FRAA required the Secretary of State to convene an accountability review board in cases where U.S. visas were issued to persons who committed terrorist acts in the U.S. Section 140 contained a clerical error which limited this requirement to instances of serious loss of life or property rather than serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property. The bill corrects the reference.

Subsection (e).—Section 142 of the FRAA contained a grammatical error. The bill corrects that error.

Subsection (f).—Section 161 of the FRAA made a variety of changes to existing law to remove various statutory organizational requirements. Section 161 inadvertently removed a statutory reference to the position of Deputy Secretary of State. The bill corrects this error, and makes other various technical corrections.

Subsection (g).—Section 179 of the FRAA contained a grammatical error. The bill corrects that error.

Subsection (h).—Section 180 of the FRAA allowed the Secretary of State greater flexibility in hiring U.S. citizens abroad. A restriction on participation of U.S. citizens in certain retirement plans was drafted in such a way that citizens who are eligible due to other service with the U.S. Government may no longer be eligible for retirement benefits. The bill corrects this error.

Subsection (i).—Section 181 of the FRAA contained a clerical error. The bill corrects that error.

Subsection (j).—Section 182 of the FRAA contained a grammatical error. The bill corrects that error.

Subsection (k).—Section 506 of the FRAA contained a grammatical error. The bill corrects that error.

Subsection (l).—Section 564 of the FRAA contained an erroneous reference to the "primary and secondary" Arab boycott rather than the "secondary and tertiary" boycott. The bill corrects this reference.

Subsection (m).—The pilot visa waiver program authorized under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act expires at the end of fiscal year 1994. The bill extends the authority for this program for an additional year.

Subsection (n).—The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to use $2.5 million appropriated to meet expenses related to Hurricane Andrew to purchase real property for use by the Miami Regional Center.

Subsection (o).—Section 102(g) of the FRAA was intended to address a problem with a specific agency affiliated with the United Nations. The drafting of the provision has inadvertently resulted in the U.S. withholding substantial contributions to agencies such as the OAS and NATO. The bill makes certain technical corrections to section 102 to allow the U.S. to provide those contributions.

Subsection (p).—The bill reinstates a separate broadcasting charter for the Voice of America.

Subsection (q).—The committee of conference on the FRAA agreed to include a provision expanding certain USIA transfer authorities. This provision was inadvertently not included in the conference report. The bill corrects this error.

Subsection (r).—Section 132 of the FRAA was intended by the committee of conference to allow persons born in Taiwan to have their place of birth recorded as such on U.S. documents, including passports. Due to the drafting of the provision, the executive branch is not interpreting this provision to cover passports. The bill makes explicit the intention of the committee of conference.

Subsection (s).—Section 309 of the FRAA requires a report to Congress on the number of staff to be located within 90 days of the confirmation of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Section 309 should have specified that the report was due after confirmation of all members of the Board. The bill corrects this error.

Subsection (t).—Section 101 of the FRAA authorized $400,000 in each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for the operations of an Office of Cambodian Genocide. Because the conference report was enacted so late in fiscal year 1994, the Department will be unable to spend the initial $400,000 in this fiscal year. The bill makes the entire $800,000 available over the two-year period of the FRAA.

Subsection (u).—Section 191 of the FRAA required that significant consideration be given to foreign language competence in the evaluation, assignment, and promotion of Foreign Service Officers of the Department of State. Section 191 was intended to cover also FSOs of USIA and AID. The bill corrects this omission.

Subsection (v).—The bill waives certain provisions of law to allow USIA to issue new regulations and guidelines for the operation of its Au Pair program.

Subsection (w)-(kk).—In addition to the above, the bill makes a variety of technical, conforming, and referential corrections to the FRAA.

Subsection (ll).—At the request of the Administration, the bill contains a provision which allows Radio Free Europe to retain the proceeds of the sale of real property in Germany. Such proceeds may be used only to meet one-time costs associated with the BIB consolidation.

Subsection (mm).—Section 127(b) of the FRAA contained an erroneous statutory reference. The bill corrects this error.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in April this body adopted the conference report on the State Department authorization which was immediately signed into law. Since enactment, various technical errors have been identified, and this bill makes the necessary changes. This measure was developed with bipartisan participation and in conjunction with the administration. Along with our distinguished chairman, Mr. HAMILTON, I recommend adoption of H.R. 5034, under suspension of the rules.

While this is primarily a cleanup bill, it does include measures that are not technical in nature, but nonetheless are noncontroversial such as the extension for 1 year of the visa waiver program, allowing USIA to draft regulations for the Au Pair Program, and permitting the Board for International Broadcasting to retain the proceeds from the sale of its property in Munich to offset costs of its relocation to Prague. Retention of such proceeds is necessary since the one-time moving and consolidation costs are placing unusually heavy demands on a reduced fiscal year 1995 budget. On behalf of the minority on the Foreign Affairs Committee, I recommend adoption of this bill, H.R. 5034.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5034.

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.

## INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5030) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to make certain corrections relating to international narcotics control activities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5030

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "International Narcotics Control Corrections Act of 1994".

**SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.**

(a) USE OF HERBICIDES FOR AERIAL ERADICATION.—Section 481(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 481(e) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Except as provided in sections 490(h) and (i) with respect to the definition of major illicit drug producing country and major drug-transit country, for" and inserting "For";

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) the term 'major illicit drug producing country' means a country in which —

"(A) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit opium poppy is cultivated or harvested during a year;

"(B) 1,000 hectares or more of illicit coca is cultivated or harvested during a year; or

"(C) 5,000 hectares or more of illicit cannabis is cultivated or harvested during a year, unless the President determines that such illicit cannabis production does not significantly affect the United States;";

(3) by striking "; and" at the end of paragraph (5);

(4) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8); and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

"(6) the term 'precursor chemical' has the same meaning as the term 'listed chemical'

has under paragraph (33) of section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(33));

"(7) the term 'major money laundering country' means a country whose financial institutions engage in currency transactions involving significant amounts of proceeds from international narcotics trafficking; and".

(c) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF SEIZED ASSETS.—Section 482 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF SEIZED ASSETS.—The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees at least 10 days prior to any transfer by the United States Government to a foreign country for narcotics control purposes of any property or funds seized by or otherwise forfeited to the United States Government in connection with narcotics-related activity.".

(d) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS WITHHELD FROM COUNTRIES WHICH FAIL TO TAKE ADEQUATE STEPS TO HALT ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION OR TRAFFICKING.—Section 486 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291e) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR COUNTRIES TAKING SIGNIFICANT STEPS.—";

(2) by striking "security assistance" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and inserting "assistance under this Act";

(3) in paragraph (2) of subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking "SECURITY" and inserting "OTHER"; and

(B) by striking "security"; and

(4) by striking subsection (b).

(e) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS.—Section 487(a)(1) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291f(a)(1)) is amended by inserting "to" after "relating".

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 489 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291h) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "**FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994**" and inserting "**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995**";

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "April 1" and inserting "March 1"; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(II) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively;

(C) by striking subsection (c);

(D) by redesignating subsection "(d)" as subsection "(c)"; and

(E) by amending subsection (c) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

"(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SECTIONS.—This section applies only during fiscal year 1995. Section 489A does not apply during that fiscal year.".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 489A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291i) is amended in the section heading by striking "1994" and inserting "1995".

(g) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 490 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291j) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "**FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994**" and inserting "**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995**";

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "(as determined under subsection (h))";

(C) in subsection (a)(2), by striking "April 1" and inserting "March 1";

(D) in subsection (c), by striking "that such country has taken adequate steps" and all that follows and inserting "that such country maintains licit production and stockpiles at levels no higher than those consistent with licit market demand, and has taken adequate steps to prevent significant diversion of its licit cultivation and production into the illicit markets and to prevent illicit cultivation and production.";

(E) in subsection (d), by striking "45" and inserting "30";

(F) in subsection (g)—

(i) by striking "CONGRESSIONAL" and all that follows through "(1) SENATE.—" and inserting "SENATE PROCEDURES.—"; and

(ii) by striking paragraph (2);

(G) in subsection (h)—

(i) in the heading, by striking "FOR FISCAL YEARS 1993 AND 1994"; and

(ii) by striking "January 1" and inserting "November 1"; and

(H) by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

"(i) EFFECTIVE DATE OF SECTIONS.—This section applies only during fiscal year 1995. Section 490A does not apply during that fiscal year.".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 490A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291k) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "**1994**" and inserting "**1995**"; and

(B) in the heading of subsection (g), by striking "1994" and inserting "1995".

**SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS.**

(a) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT.—Section 2(b)(6)(C)(ii)) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 635(b)(6)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking "determined under section 490(h) or 481(e), as appropriate," and inserting "defined in section 481(e)".

(b) TITLE 18, U.S.C.—Section 981(i)(1)(C) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "paragraph (1)(A) of section 481(h)" and inserting "section 490(a)(1)".

(c) TARIFF ACT OF 1930.—Section 616(c)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1616a(c)(2)(C)) is amended by striking "481(h)" and inserting "490(b)".

(d) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—Section 511(e)(1)(E) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 881(e)(1)(E)) is amended by striking "481(h)" and inserting "490(b)".

**SEC. 4. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS.**

(a) 1992 INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT.—The International Narcotics Control Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-583) is repealed.

(b) 1988 INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT.—The International Narcotics Control Act of 1988 (which is title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; Public Law 100-690) is repealed.

(c) 1986 INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT.—The International Narcotics Control Act of 1986 (which is title II of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986; Public Law 99-570) is repealed except for the title heading and section 2018.

**SEC. 5. EXEMPTION OF NARCOTICS-RELATED MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 FROM PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.**

(a) EXEMPTION.—For fiscal year 1995, section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2420) shall not apply with respect to—

(1) transfers of excess defense articles under section 517 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k);

(2) funds made available for the "Foreign Military Financing Program" under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) that are used for assistance provided for narcotics-related purposes; or

(3) international military education and training under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 and following) that is provided for narcotics-related purposes.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—At least 15 days before any transfer under subsection (a)(1) or any obligation of funds under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 481(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2394).

(c) COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Assistance provided pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with international narcotics control assistance under chapter 8 of part 1 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

**SEC. 6. WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS FOR NARCOTICS-RELATED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.**

For fiscal year 1995, narcotics-related assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be provided notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries (other than section 490(e) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291j(e)) if, at least 15 days before obligating funds for such assistance, the President notifies the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 481(e) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2394).

**SEC. 7. AUTHORITY FOR ANTICRIME ASSISTANCE.**

(a) POLICY.—International criminal activities, including international narcotics trafficking, money laundering, smuggling, and corruption, endanger political and economic stability and democratic development, and assistance for the prevention and suppression of international criminal activities should be a priority for the United States.

(b) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 1995, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to any country or international organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for the prevention and suppression of international criminal activities.

(2) WAIVER OF PROHIBITION OF POLICE TRAINING.—Section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2420) shall not apply with respect to assistance furnished under paragraph (1).

**SEC. 8. ASSISTANCE TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS.**

The President shall take all reasonable steps provided by law to ensure that the immediate relatives of any individual described in section 487(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291f(a)), and the business partners of any such individual or of any entity described in such section, are not permitted entry into the United States, consistent with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by commending the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for his work on this bill and his initiative on narcotics control in general. He has been a key player in bringing this bill to the floor, and I am very grateful for the work that he has done.

I also want to commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights Subcommittee for his outstanding work on the narcotics issue during the past 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5030 makes a number of technical changes in the Foreign Assistance Act relating to the narcotics control provisions of chapter 8 of part I.

The primary reason that the Congress needs to act on this bill before the end of the session is that the current reporting and certification procedures expire at the end of this fiscal year.

In 1992, Congress instituted the current procedures for a 2-year trial period. The major differences between the current procedures and the old procedures are:

Current procedures link certification and the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy report to progress in meeting the goals and objectives of the 1988 U.N. Convention, a more comprehensive range of activities than the old procedures.

The current reporting provision requires more comprehensive reporting on major money laundering countries and major precursor chemical producers, and expands the number of countries on which the executive branch must report.

The current certification process gives the executive branch additional flexibility to recertify countries if there has been a fundamental change in government or a fundamental change in the circumstances that led to the country being decertified.

I believe that the current procedures result in a more effective certification process and in an annual report that is more useful to the committee in conducting its oversight of narcotics control issues.

However, the bill only extends the reporting and certification requirements through fiscal year 1995.

We have limited the extension to only 1 year because the permanent extension will be considered in the context of the foreign aid reform bill the committee is working on.

In the same vein, the bill also includes 1-year extensions of certain other provisions of law which will allow the executive branch to continue ongoing overseas counternarcotics programs. These include:

The exemption of the prohibition against providing security assistance to police; and

The exemption from the Brooke-Alexander prohibition.

The bill also includes a 1-year authority for the President to provide anti-crime assistance.

This authority will allow the new Bureau of Narcotics and Crime at the Department of State to conduct limited anticrime programs to address such problems as money laundering and smuggling that are not directly related to narcotics.

Once again, this authority is limited to 1-year because of foreign aid reform.

We need to enact this technical correction to ensure both the continuation of important overseas narcotics control programs and the provision of adequate information to the committee to oversee the effectiveness of those programs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the International Narcotics Control Corrections Act of 1994. In particular, the annual major producing or transit countries drug certification program with its limits on our foreign assistance, that this bill reauthorizes, is worthy of support. It has, in my opinion, been one of the most successful and effective counter-narcotics tools available to our Nation.

I am also pleased that my amendment eliminating visas and other forms of entry to immediate relatives or any business partners of drug traffickers, has been incorporated in the bill before us.

For far too long, these immediate relatives and once removed business associates of the drug traffickers have been able to enter the United States. Once here, they freely spend the dirty money from the drug trade in our department stores, elite schools, and elsewhere. Not any more. This message will be clear to all those associated with the traffickers: no one benefits from the drug trade. We will be following very carefully the administration's enforcement and implementation of the terms of my amendment ending this method of back door money laundering. It will require careful and candid interagency information sharing, which we haven't always witnessed to date, but we hope to see implemented here.

On the overall drug battlefront, it is no secret that I have been a vocal critic of this administration's efforts in fighting drugs. However, with regard to certification at least, I must compliment the administration. It has tried, through an honest and sincere effort, to make the annual country-by-country drug certification truly meaningful.

The straightforward reporting that we in the Congress want in these annual country certifications, as to the true level of cooperation from the major producing or transit nations, requires some additional action by the administration next year, on at least one other nation.

In particular, I am referencing the nation of Vietnam, which wants greater acceptance into the community of nations through normalization of relations with the United States. Today, Vietnam is becoming a major transit zone for massive quantities of heroin flowing from the region, including Burma. Quantities of this heroin have recently resulted in hospital related heroin admissions rising here at home by an alarming 44 percent. Heroin plagues our major cities like New York, with an ever deadly purity, and is being given out freely to hook our school kids.

Dr. Lee Brown, our drug czar, met with me this past summer following his visit to Southeast Asia. He pointed out this growing drug transit role by Vietnam. Others also knowledgeable agree with that assessment.

I am pleased that the administration has committed to aggressively make all its best efforts to gather the necessary data to submit an official drug certification determination on Vietnam next year. We can then adequately evaluate that nation's role in the heroin trade, and determine how it affects the direction the United States ultimately takes in our relations with Vietnam.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of the bill before us today and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1310

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5030.

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.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bills just considered and passed.

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

There was no objection.

## CHILD ABUSE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 3694) to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit the garnishment of an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees' Retirement System, if necessary to satisfy a judgment against an annuitant for physically abusing a child as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3694

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Accountability Act".

**SEC. 2. GARNISHMENT AUTHORITY.**

(a) CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—(1) Section 8345(j)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(j)(1) Payments under this subchapter which would otherwise be made to an employee, Member, or annuitant based on service of that individual shall be paid (in whole or in part) by the Office to another person if and to the extent expressly provided for in the terms of—

"(A) any court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation, or the terms of any court order or court-approved property settlement agreement incident to any court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation; or

"(B) any court order or other similar process in the nature of garnishment for the enforcement of a judgment rendered against such employee, Member, or annuitant, for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child.

In the event that the Office is served with more than 1 decree, order, or other legal process with respect to the same moneys due or payable to any individual, such moneys shall be available to satisfy such processes on a first-come, first-served basis, with any such process being satisfied out of such moneys as remain after the satisfaction of all such processes which have been previously served.".

(2) Section 8345(j)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "other legal process," after "order,".

(3) Section 8345(j)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) For the purpose of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'court' means any court of any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands, and any Indian court;

"(B) the term 'judgment rendered for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child' means any legal claim perfected through a final enforceable judgment, which claim is based in whole or in part upon the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of a child, whether or not that abuse is accompanied by other actionable wrongdoing, such as sexual exploitation or gross negligence; and

"(C) the term 'child' means an individual under 18 years of age.".

(b) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—(1) Section 8467(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Payments under this chapter which would otherwise be made to an employee, Member, or annuitant (including an employee, Member, or annuitant as defined in section 8331) based on service of that individual shall be paid (in whole or in part) by the Office or the Executive Director, as the case may be, to another person if and to the extent expressly provided for in the terms of—

"(1) any court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation, or the terms of any court order or court-approved property settlement agreement incident to any court decree of divorce, annulment, or legal separation; or

"(2) any court order or other similar process in the nature of garnishment for the enforcement of a judgment rendered against such employee, Member, or annuitant, for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child.

In the event that the Office or the Executive Direct, as the case may be, is served with more than 1 decree, order, or other legal process with respect to the same moneys due or payable to any individual, such moneys shall be available to satisfy such processes on a first-come, first-served basis, with any such process being satisfied out of such moneys as remain after the satisfaction of all such process which have been previously served.".

(2) Section 8467(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "other legal process," after "order,".

(3) Section 8467 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'judgment rendered for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child' means any legal claim perfected through a final enforceable judgment, which claim is based in whole or in part upon the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of a child, whether or not that abuse is accompanied by other actionable wrongdoing, such as sexual exploitation or gross negligence; and

"(2) the term 'child' means an individual under 18 years of age.".

(4) Section 8437(e)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting the following: "or relating to the enforcement of a judgment for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child a provided under section 8467(a).".

**SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to any degree, order, or other legal process, or notice of agreement received by the Office of Personnel Management or the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board on or after such date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3694, the Child Abuse Accountability Act, was inspired by the case of two sisters, Sharon Simone and Sue Hammond, who prevailed in a civil lawsuit for sexual child abuse against their father, a former FBI agent. Although vindicated in a court of law, the sisters continue to be victimized by a father who liquidated all of his assets and fled the country, successfully avoiding any payment of the $2.2 million in court-ordered damages. Because he is retired, the father has no wages to garnish, and his civil service retirement annuity is protected from garnishment for purposes other than child support or alimony.

H.R. 3694, as amended, authorizes the garnishment of Federal annuity benefits for the enforcement of a judgment rendered against employees, Members of Congress, or annuitants for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child. The committee amendment modifies the language of the introduced bill which allowed garnishment of Federal annuity benefits to enforce a judgment for the physical abuse of a child. The amendment broadens the terms of the legislation to expressly include sexual and emotional child abuse. Garnishment of an annuity is allowable only when there is a legal claim perfected through a final enforceable judgment, and the claim is based in whole or in part upon the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of a child, whether or not that abuse is accompanied by other actionable wrongdoing, such as sexual exploitation or gross negligence.

H.R. 3694, as amended, also waives the general anti-alienation protection provisions applicable to monies deposited in the Thrift Savings Fund to permit garnishments for the enforcement of judgments for the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse of a child. This waiver is consistent with the waiver currently recognized to satisfy judgments for child support and alimony payments. (5 U.S.C. 8437(e)(3)).

The committee believes that it is vitally important that child abuse victims successful in such actions be provided with all reasonable means of redress such as the right to garnish the Federal retirement annuity of their abuser. Such garnishment rights already exist in the private sector, and H.R. 3694, as amended, will place the Federal Government in the same position.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3694, the "Child Abuse Accountability Act." This legislation allows a claimant to seek a court-ordered garnishment of a Federal retiree's annuity to satisfy a legal judgment against an annuitant for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child. I want to congratulate the author of this legislation, the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER], for her efforts on behalf of abused children and their attempts at bringing their abusers to justice.

We all agree child abuse is a heinous crime and money damages cannot correct this fundamental wrong. However,

the Federal Government should not be in the position of shielding judgment debtors when a court of law has determined an individual guilty of committing this crime against a child. The legislation before us today merely allows a claimant the ability to garnish an annuitant's pension to satisfy a legal determined debt based upon a cause of action grounded on charges of abusing a child. Due process protections are assured for the annuitant in the case where false abuse charges have been brought. I wish to stress that only court-awarded damages may be subject of the garnishment procedure. Enactment of this legislation is consistent with our current policy to allow garnishment of Federal annuities for child support and alimony.

Mr. Speaker, this is fair legislation aimed at holding child abusers accountable for their actions. Accordingly, I urge all my colleagues to join me in support and passage of this measure.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the State of Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER], the author of the Child Abuse Accountability Act.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for us to act on the urgent issue of child abuse. The statistics are horrifying: every 13 seconds in this country, a child is beaten, kicked, burned, molested, or otherwise abused.

There are over 2.9 million reports of suspected child abuse and neglect per year. Moreover, 1,200 children are killed every year in this country. That's three dead children every day.

Some survivors of these crimes turn to our court system to hold their abusers civilly accountable for their crimes. Yet even after a court finds the abuser guilty and awards the survivor compensation, the Federal Government nullifies this victory by refusing to pay the money that the court has awarded.

Let us put an end to the further victimization of the most vulnerable segment of our population by passing H.R. 3694, the Child Abuse Accountability Act. This bill will end this injustice by making Federal Pensions garnishable for court ordered child abuse payments. Under current law, pensions are already garnishable for child support and for spousal payments. This bill adds child abuse compensation as an obligation the Federal Government cannot shield an offender from satisfying.

I urge you to vote yes on this critical piece of legislation. By standing in the way of child abuse redress, we are compounding the victimization these survivors have already suffered. We are also sending the message to abusers that the Federal Government will protect them from their offenses. Protecting our children from child abuse in the first case is of vital importance, but we must be equally attentive to those children that we failed to protect. A nation that does not protect its children is a nation without a future. And a Federal Government that protects abusers is abetting that tragedy.

□ 1320

We have seen Marlo Thomas take the two sisters' stories and turn it into a very moving TV docudrama, and many people in America watched that and said, "This is nonsense. We do not want a Federal Government that protects Federal employees' pensions from these types of suits by their children who the court acknowledged that they did abuse."

So, Mr. Speaker, I really thank everyone for moving this so rapidly. We hope that other body will move it as rapidly, and we hope we get on to doing justice in these kinds of cases and say that we will not tolerate people abusing children in this country any longer if there is any way we can stop it.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3694, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit the garnishment of an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees' Retirement System, if necessary to satisfy a judgment against an annuitant for physically, sexually, or emotionally abusing a child.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FAMILY FRIENDLY LEAVE ACT

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4361) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that an employee of the Federal Government may use sick leave to attend to the medical needs of a family member; to modify the voluntary leave transfer program with respect to employees who are members of the same family; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4361

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Family Friendly Leave Act".

**SEC. 2. USE OF SICK LEAVE FOR PURPOSES RELATING TO A FAMILY MEMBER.**

Section 6307 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d)(1) For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'family member' shall have such meaning as the Office of Personnel Management shall by regulation prescribe, except that such term shall include any individual who meets the definition given that term, for purposes of the leave transfer program under subchapter III, under regulations prescribed by the Office (as in effect in January 1, 1994).

"(2) In addition to any other allowable purpose, sick leave may be used by an employee—

"(A) to give care or otherwise attend to a family member having an illness, injury, or other condition which, if an employee had such condition, would justify the use of sick leave by such an employee; or

"(B) for purposes relating to the death of a family member, including to make arrangements for or attend the funeral of such family member.

"(3)(A) This subsection shall be effective during the 3-year period that begins upon the expiration of the 2-month period that begins on the date of the enactment of this subsection.

"(B) Not later than 6 months before the date as of which this subsection is scheduled to cease to be effective, the Office shall submit a report to Congress in which it shall evaluate the operation of this subsection and make recommendations as to whether or not this subsection should be continued beyond such date.".

**SEC. 3. TRANSFERS OF ANNUAL LEAVE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS.**

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 6337 the following:

**"§ 6337a. Authority relating to transfers between family members**

"(a) The Office of Personnel Management shall modify the program established by it under the other provisions of this subchapter such that, in addition to any circumstance in which a transfer of annual leave would be permitted under those other provisions, such a transfer could also be made in the absence of any medical emergency, but only if the transfer is from an employee to a family member of the employee.

"(b) The terms and conditions applicable with respect to any transfer of leave under such other provisions of this subchapter shall also apply with respect to any transfer of leave under this section, except to the extent otherwise provided in this section.

"(c)(1) An application to receive any transfer of leave under this section shall, in addition to providing the information specified in section 6333(a)(1)(B)(i), identify the employee (complete with such evidence of relationship as may be required) from whom the applicant wishes to receive leave.

"(2) Subsections (a)(1)(B)(ii)–(iii), (a)(2), and (c) of section 6333, and the exhaustion requirement under subsection (b) of such section, shall not apply for purposes of this section.

"(3) An employee shall not be eligible to receive a transfer of leave under this section if or to the extent that the leave transfer would cause the total amount of annual leave available to such employee to exceed 240 hours.

"(d) In connection with applying section 6334 for purposes of this section, the Office

may by regulation require the inclusion of such information, on any application to which such section relates, as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of this section.

"(e)(1) Sections 6335, 6336, and 6337 shall not apply for purposes of this section, except to the extent required under subsection (g)(2).

"(2)(A) For purposes of carrying out the provisions of law cited in section 6335(b)(2) with respect to any employee to whom a transfer of leave is made under this section in the year in which the separation or other event (constituting the basis for the lump-sum payment involved) occurs, the total amount of leave based on which such payment is computed shall be equal to the total amount which would otherwise apply, reduced by the net amount of leave received by such employee in such year under this section, but not below zero.

"(B) For the purpose of subparagraph (A), the net amount of leave received under this section by an employee in a year shall be equal to the amount by which—

"(i) the total amount of leave received under this section by such employee in such year, exceeds

"(ii) the total amount of leave received under this section from such employee by any other employee in such year,

if at all.

"(f) A determination under this section as to whether or not an employee is a family member of another employee shall be made using the definition under section 6307(d).

"(g) Nothing in this section shall be considered to permit an employee to make a transfer of leave under this section to any other employee if—

"(1) an application by or on behalf of such other employee under section 6333 has been approved with respect to a medical emergency; and

"(2) such medical emergency has not yet terminated (as determined in accordance with section 6335).

"(h)(1) Transfers of leave under this section may be made during the 3-year period which begins at the start of the first year beginning at least 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section. The beginning and ending dates of such 3-year period shall be fixed by the Office, in a manner consistent with section 6304, by regulation.

"(2) This section shall cease to be effective at the end of the 3-year period described in paragraph (1).

"(3) Not later than 6 months before the date as of which this section is scheduled to cease to be effective, the Office shall submit a report to Congress in which it shall evaluate the operation of this section and make recommendations as to whether or not this section should be continued beyond such date.".

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6337 the following:

"6337a. Authority relating to transfers between family members.".

"(b) EXCEPTED AGENCIES.—Section 6339(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "emergency." and inserting "emergency, or to the extent such a transfer would be allowable under section 6337a.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Employees Family Friendly Leave Act provides flexible leave policies that enable Federal employees to balance family needs and work responsibilities. The first part of my bill provides that Federal employees may use their sick leave to care for a sick family member, or for purposes relating to the death of a family member. The bill does not impose a limit on the number of days the employee may use to care for the family member. In addition, the definition of "family member" in the bill is the same definition already employed in the regulations implementing the leave-sharing program.

The second part of my bill provides that Federal employees may donate and receive annual leave for any reason from family members who also work for the Federal Government. However, in order to be eligible to receive a transfer of annual leave, the leave transfer could not cause the total amount of annual leave available to such employee to exceed 240 hours. In addition, employees would not be able to cash-out transferred leave upon leaving Government service.

Both parts of the bill would be authorized for a 3-year period and, not later than 6 months before the legislation sunsets, the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] would submit a report to Congress evaluating the use of this authority and making recommendations as to whether or not it should be continued.

Analysis of existing Federal Government leave policies establishes the need for this legislation. The report of the National Performance Review [NPR] states that "family-friendly policies serve the needs of a diverse work force struggling to manage child care, elder care, family emergencies, and other personal responsibilities while at the same time remaining committed to professional development and advancement." The NPR went on to recommend that employees be permitted to use sick leave to care for dependents in order to advance these goals. The NPR report further states that the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that in the private sector, 36 percent of employees can use sick leave to care for a sick child. In addition, OPM found that 46 State governments, whose sick leave accrual policies are generally comparable to those of the Federal Government, allow use of sick leave for family illnesses.

The General Accounting Office [GAO] conducted a study that found that several private sector employers allowed employees to use all or a portion of their paid sick leave to care for immediate family members who are ill. In fact, in some organizations, GAO found that no distinction was made between time off for an employee's illness and leave for family illnesses. Another GAO report that examined how Federal employees feel about the Government as a place to work found that approximately 30 percent of employees have either donated or received annual leave under the Government's existing leave-sharing program. In addition, this report found that approximately 27 percent of Federal employees have an immediate family member—spouse, parent, sibling, or child—who also works for the Federal Government. When these employees were asked whether, if they were permitted to, they would donate some part of their annual leave to a member of their family, more than 50 percent stated that they were either somewhat likely or very likely to do so.

On July 11, 1994, President Clinton issued a memorandum to the heads of executive departments and agencies implementing the NPR recommendations and directing Federal agencies "to establish a program to encourage and support the expansion of flexible family-friendly work arrangements." The memorandum provides that family-friendly arrangements are necessary to better enable the Federal Government to "recruit and retain a Federal work force that will provide the highest quality of service to the American people."

On May 11, 1994, OPM published proposed regulations to permit Federal employees to use up to 5 days of their accrued sick leave to care for a sick child, spouse, or parent and/or to arrange for or attend the funeral of a child, spouse, or parent. OPM's proposed regulations are not as far-reaching as my bill with respect to the use of sick leave to care for sick family members. The proposed regulation limits the number of days an employee may use to care for a sick family member, and defines family member more narrowly than my bill.

At the subcommittee's hearing on H.R. 4361 on May 18, 1994, the subcommittee heard from OPM, GAO, organizations representing Federal employees, and Federally Employed Women. The Federal employee organizations, Federally Employed Women, and GAO all expressed their strong support for the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4361, the Federal Employees Family Friendly Leave Act. This is humane legislation which supplements our Federal Government personnel policy by

allowing Federal employees the ability to care and attend family members having an illness, injury or other condition through the utilization of the employee's own available leave. The legislation also provides for the ability of Federal employees to transfer and receive annual transfers from family members who also are in Federal service.

Enactment of this measure furthers our efforts to create a workplace sympathetic to the needs of working families and recognizes the importance of helping working families meet the demands associated with the care and sustenance of the family. I congratulate the author of the bill, the gentlelady from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], the distinguished chairperson of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for her work on this issue, and for proceeding promptly with enactment of this legislation. I note that CBO has estimated that enactment of H.R. 4361 will not increase total Federal outlays. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge Expeditious adoption of this measure by the full House.

□ 1330

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4361, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO OFFER SPECIAL ORDER IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HONORABLE JAMIE L. WHITTEN

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to notify the House and the Members on the House floor that after this next bill, which will be the last bill under suspension, I will have a special order on the dean of the Mississippi delegation and also the dean of the House of Representatives. That special order will come right after this next bill, and it will be in honor of Mr. WHITTEN.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter, on H.R. 3694, as amended, and H.R. 4361, as amended, the bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

## JERRY L. LITTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1779) to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 401 South Washington Street in Chillicothe, MO, as the "Jerry L. Litton United States Post Office Building," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments with amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments: Page 2, after line 5, insert:

**SEC. 3. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES OF CERTAIN FEDERAL CAREER APPOINTEES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5724(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "November 27, 1988" and inserting in lieu thereof "November 17, 1988".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the Technical and Miscellaneous Civil Service Amendments Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-378; 106 Stat. 1346; 5 U.S.C. 1101 note).

**SEC. 4. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES FOR FAMILY MEMBERS OF CAREER APPOINTEES.**

Paragraph (3) of section 5724(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) upon the separation (or death in service) of a career appointee, as defined in section 3132(a)(4) of this title, the travel expenses of that individual (if applicable), the transportation expenses of the immediate family of such individual, and the expenses of moving (including transporting, packing, crating, temporarily storing, draying, and unpacking) the household goods of such individual and personal effects not in excess of eighteen thousand pounds net weight, to the place where the individual will reside (or, in the case of a career appointee who dies in service or who dies after separating but before the travel, transportation, and moving is completed, to the place where the family will reside) within the United States, its territories or possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the areas and installations in the Republic of Panama made available to the United States pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements, as described in section 3(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979, if such individual—

"(A) during or after the five years proceeding eligibility to receive an annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83, or of chapter 84 of this title, has been transferred in the interest of the Government from one official station to another for permanent duty as a career appointee in the Senior Executive Service or as a director under section 4103(a)(8) of title 38 (as in effect on November 17, 1988); and

"(B) is eligible to receive an annuity upon such separation (or, in the case of death in service, met the requirements for being considered eligible to receive an annuity, as of date of death) under the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of this title.".

**SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act and the amendment made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1994, or, if later, the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations prescribed by the President or his designee, an agency shall, as appropriate, pay or make reimbursement for any moving expenses which would be payable under the provisions of section 5724(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 1 (but which would not have been payable under such provisions, as last in effect before so amended).

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The moving expenses to which this subsection applies are those incurred by the family of an individual who died—

(i) before separating from Government service; and

(ii) during the period beginning on January 1, 1994, and ending on the effective date of this Act.

(3) CONDITION.—Payment or reimbursement under this subsection may not be made except upon appropriate written application submitted within 12 months after date on which the regulations referred to in paragraph (1) take effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read the proposed amendments to the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, lines 3 and 4, strike "proceeding" and insert "preceding" in lieu thereof.

Page 4, line 3, strike "section 1" and insert "section 4" in lieu thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state that the minority has no objections to approval of H.R. 1779 as amended by the Senate. H.R. 1779 honors our former colleague from Missouri, the late Jerry Litton, by renaming a post office in his home town of Chillicothe, MO, after him. The Senate amended his measure by attaching provisions of House-passed H.R. 4549 which provided for reimbursement to members of the Senior Executive Service expenses incurred as a result of their last move home following separation from Federal employment. H.R. 4549 fell under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations and I understand that the committee has no objection.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation, I yield to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1779, a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office located at 401 South Washington Street, Chillicothe, MO, as the Jerry L. Litton United States Post Office Building, passed the House on May 24, 1993 under suspension of the rules. On July 12, 1994, H.R. 4549, a bill to provide for

travel and transportation expenses for the family of a career appointee in the Senior Executive Service [SES] who dies after transferring in the interest of the Government to an official duty station and who was eligible for an annuity at the time of death, and for other purposes, passed the House under suspension of the rules.

On August 2, 1994, the Senate amended H.R. 1779 by adding the text of H.R. 4549. The bill as amended passed the Senate on August 19, 1994 by voice vote. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee has no objection to this amendment. I have two amendments at the desk which make purely technical changes to the Senate amendment. In the drafting of the Senate amendment, the word "preceding" was inadvertently changed to "proceeding" on line 3 of page 3. The first amendment would correct this. Likewise, in the drafting of the Senate amendment, reference to "section 4" was inadvertently changed to "section 1" on line 3 of page 4. The second amendment corrects this.

Mr. GILNAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

## ALVARO DE LUGO POST OFFICE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4190) to designate the building located at 41–42 Norre Gade in Saint Thomas, VI, for the period of time during which it houses operations of the United States Postal Service, as the "Alvaro de Lugo Post Office," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Senate amendments: Page 2, after line 2, insert:

**SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF EXCLUSIONARY AUTHORITY.**

Section 1005(d) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "(d)" and inserting "(d)(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) The provisions of subsection (g) of section 5532, subsections (i) and (l)(2) of section 8344, and subsections (f) and (i)(2) of section 8468 of title 5 shall apply with respect to the Postal Service. For purposes of so applying such provisions—

"(A) any reference in such provisions to the head of an Executive agency shall be considered a reference to the Postmaster General; and

"(B) any reference in such provisions to an employee shall be considered a reference to an officer or employee of the Postal Service.".

**SEC. 4. ASSIGNMENT AUTHORITY.**

Section 8706(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "Federal judge" and inserting "employee or former employee";

(2) by striking "judge's" and inserting "employee's or former employee's"; and

(3) by striking "purchase" and inserting "purchased".

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be reconsidered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state that the minority has no objections to approval of H.R. 4190 as amended by the Senate. H.R. 4190 names a post office in the Virgin Islands after Alvaro de Lugo. The Senate amended this measure by adding provisions similar to House-approved H.R. 3246. H.R. 3246 was approved by the House on July 19, 1994 and provided for the waiver of the dual compensation provisions with respect to the temporary hiring by the Postal Service of retired rural letter carriers. Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation. I supported its passage in the House and urge my colleagues to continue their support for this measure.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation I yield to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON].

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4190, a bill to designate the U.S. post office located at 41–42 Norre Gade in Saint Thomas, VI, as the "Alvaro de Lugo United States Post Office," passed the House on May 23, 1994 under suspension of the rules. On July 19, 1994, H.R. 3246, to extend to the U.S. Postal Service the authority under the provisions of title 5, U.S. Code, to seek from the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] waivers of the annuity offset provisions contained in sections 8344 and 8468 of title 5, passed the House under suspension of the rules.

Section 1 of H.R. 3246, as amended, would authorize the U.S. Postal Service to either request that OPM waive the annuity offset provisions of title 5 on a case-by-case basis, or request that OPM delegate authority to the Postmaster General to waive the provisions in emergency or unusual circumstances.

Under current law, when Federal retirees are reemployed by the Federal Government, their salaries are offset by the amount of their annuity payments. Reemployed annuitants continue to receive their monthly annuity payments. The employing agency then pays the retiree the amount of salary in excess of the amount of the annuity, and reimburses the Federal Retirement Trust Fund with the amount of the annuity. If an agency, however, wishes to have an exemption from these rules, it may request a waiver from the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]. Currently, the Postal Service does not have the option to request such a waiver from OPM.

The Senate amended H.R. 4190 by adding the provisions of H.R. 3246. In addition the Senate amended H.R. 3246 to permit the Postal Service to hire military retirees and waive the reemployed annuitant restrictions in those instances as well. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee has no objection to this amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter, on the bill, H.R. 4190, and the Senate amendments thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

## JOBS THROUGH TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1994

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4950) to extend the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4950

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994".

**TITLE I—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

**SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1994".

**SEC. 102. REAUTHORIZATION OF CORPORATION.**

Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**"TITLE IV—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

**"SEC. 231. PURPOSE AND POLICY.**

"(a) PURPOSE.—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be an independent agency of the United States under the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State. The purpose of the Corporation is to promote sustainable environmentally sound economic development in developing countries and areas, and countries in transition from nonmarket to market economies, by mobilizing and facilitating the participation of the United States private sector.

"(b) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND AREAS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Corporation may operate its programs in a country (or an area within a country) only if—

"(A) the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the country;

"(B) either—

"(i) the country or area is a developing country or area; or

"(ii) the country is in transition from a nonmarket to market economy; and

"(C) programs in that country are not prohibited under section 234(e)(2) (relating to human rights violators).

"(2) PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—In conducting its activities, the Corporation shall—

"(A) give preference to projects in countries with per capita incomes of $1,230 or less in 1992 United States dollars; and

"(B) restrict its activities in countries with per capita incomes of $5,335 or more in 1992 United States dollars (other than countries designated as beneficiary countries under section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, *the Republic of Ireland, and Northern Ireland*).

"(3) PROGRAMS IN INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if a country in which the Corporation is operating its programs ceases to meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (1), or if (pursuant to this or any other Act) the government of that country becomes ineligible for assistance, the Corporation shall cease to operate its programs in such country, except that the Corporation shall not be required to terminate any contract or commitment entered into prior to the date on which such country is determined to be ineligible for such assistance.

"(B) The Corporation may continue to operate its programs in a country which ceases to meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (1) if the President of the United States determines that the operation of such programs would be in the national interest of the United States.

"(c) GUIDELINES FOR ACTIVITIES OF OPIC.—In carrying out its purpose, the Corporation shall undertake—

"(1) to conduct insurance, reinsurance, and financing operations on a self-sustaining basis, taking into account in its financing operations the economic and financial soundness of projects;

"(2) to broaden private participation by selling its direct investments to private investors whenever it can appropriately do so on satisfactory terms;

"(3) to conduct its insurance operations with due regard to principles of risk management, including efforts to share its insurance risks and reinsurance risks;

"(4) to consider in the conduct of its operations the extent to which the governments of eligible countries are receptive to private enterprise, domestic and foreign, and their willingness and ability to maintain conditions which enable private enterprise to make its full contribution to the development process;

"(5) to foster private initiative and competition and discourage monopolistic practices;

"(6) to further to the greatest degree possible, in a manner consistent with its goals, the balance-of-payments and employment objectives of the United States;

"(7) to consider in the conduct of its operations the extent to which the governments of eligible countries respect human rights, labor rights, and the need to support sound environmental practices and policies;

"(8) to conduct its activities in consonance with the international trade, investment, and financial policies of the United States Government, and to seek to support those developmental projects having positive trade benefits for the United States; and

"(9) to advise and assist, within its field of competence, interested agencies of the United States and other organizations, both public and private, national and international, with respect to projects and programs relating to the development of private enterprise in eligible countries and areas.

**"SEC. 232. STOCK OF THE CORPORATION; ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.**

"(a) STOCK.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall hold the capital stock of the Corporation.

"(b) STRUCTURE OF THE CORPORATION.—The Corporation shall have a Board of Directors, a President, an Executive Vice President, and such other officers and staff as the President of the Corporation may determine.

"(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—All powers of the Corporation shall vest in and be exercised by or under the authority of the Board, which shall consist of 15 Directors (including the Chair, the Executive Vice Chair, and the Vice Chair). Eight Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

"(2) COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.—

"(A) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Board shall be the President of the Corporation, ex officio.

"(B) EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIR.—The Executive Vice Chair of the Board shall be the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, ex officio.

"(C) VICE CHAIR.—The Vice Chair of the Board shall be the United States Trade Representative, ex officio, or, if so designated by the United States Trade Representative, a Deputy United States Trade Representative.

"(D) PUBLIC SECTOR DIRECTORS.—(i) In addition to the directors provided for in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), four Directors who are officers or employees of the Government of the United States, including an officer or employee of the Department of Labor, shall be designated by and shall serve at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

"(ii) The Directors designated under this subparagraph shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of their service as such a Director.

"(E) PRIVATE SECTOR DIRECTORS.—(i) Eight Directors who are not otherwise officers or employees of the Government of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of these, at least—

"(I) two shall be experienced in small business;

"(II) one shall be experienced in organized labor; and

"(III) one shall be experienced in social and economic development issues.

"(ii) Each Director appointed under this subparagraph shall be appointed for a term of not more than 3 years. The terms of not more than 3 such Directors shall expire in any 1 year. Such Directors shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. Directors may be reappointed to subsequent terms.

"(iii) Each Director appointed under this subparagraph shall be compensated at the daily equivalent of the annual rate of pay in effect for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such Director is actually engaged in the business of the Corporation, and may be paid travel or transportation expenses to the extent authorized for employees serving intermittently in the Government service under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code. Any such Director may waive any such compensation.

"(d) APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the Corporation shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the President. In making such appointment, the President shall take into account the private business experience of the appointee. The President of the Corporation shall be its Chief Executive Officer and shall be responsible for the operations and management of the Corporation, subject to bylaws and policies established by the Board.

"(e) OFFICERS AND STAFF.—

"(1) EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT.—The Executive Vice President of the Corporation shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

"(2) OTHER OFFICERS AND STAFF.—(A) The Corporation may appoint such other officers and such employees (including attorneys) and agents as the Corporation considers appropriate.

"(B) The officers, employees, and agents appointed under this subsection shall have such functions as the Corporation may determine.

"(C) Of the officers, employees, and agents appointed under this paragraph, 20 may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, may be compensated without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 or subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Corporation.

"(D) Under such regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe, any individual appointed under subparagraph (C) may be entitled, upon removal (except for cause) from the position to which the appointment was made, to reinstatement to the position occupied by that individual at the time of appointment or to a position of comparable grade and pay.

**"SEC. 233. INVESTMENT INSURANCE, FINANCING, AND OTHER PROGRAMS.**

"(a) INVESTMENT INSURANCE.—

"(1) RISKS FOR WHICH INSURANCE ISSUED.—The Corporation is authorized to issue insurance, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine, to eligible investors assuring protection in whole or in part against any or all of the following risks with respect to projects which the Corporation has approved:

"(A) Inability to convert into United States dollars other currencies, or credits in such currencies, received as earnings or profits from the approved project, as repayment or return of the investment in the project, in whole or in part, or as compensation for the sale or disposition of all or any part of the investment.

"(B) Loss of investment, in whole or in part, in the approved project due to expropriation or confiscation by action of a foreign government.

"(C) Loss due to war, revolution, insurrection, or civil strife.

"(D) Loss due to business interruption caused by any of the risks set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C).

"(2) RISK SHARING ARRANGEMENTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Recognizing that major private investments in eligible countries or areas are often made by enterprises in which there is multinational participation, including significant United States private participation, the Corporation may make arrangements with foreign governments (including agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions thereof) and with multilateral organizations and institutions for sharing liabilities assumed under investment insurance for such investments and may, in connection with such arrangements, issue insurance to investors not otherwise eligible for insurance under this title, except that—

"(A) liabilities assumed by the Corporation under the authority of this paragraph shall be consistent with the purposes of this title; and

"(B) the maximum share of liabilities so assumed shall not exceed the proportionate participation by eligible investors in the project.

"(3) MAXIMUM CONTINGENT LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO SINGLE INVESTOR.—Not more than 10 percent of the maximum contingent liability of investment insurance which the Corporation is permitted to have outstanding under section 235(a)(1) shall be issued to a single investor.

"(b) INVESTMENT FINANCING.—

"(1) DIRECT LENDING.—(A) The Corporation is authorized to make loans in United States dollars, repayable in dollars, and to make loans in foreign currencies, to firms privately owned or of mixed private and public ownership, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine.

"(B) The Corporation may designate up to 25 percent of any loan under this paragraph for use in the development or adaptation in the United States of new technologies or new products or services that are to be used in the project for which the loan is made and are likely to contribute to the economic or social development of less developed countries.

"(2) EQUITY INVESTMENT.—(A) The Corporation is authorized to purchase, invest in, or otherwise acquire equity securities or securities with equity characteristics of any firm or entity, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine, to be funded in the same manner as direct loans under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 for the purpose of providing capital for any project which is consistent with the provisions of this title, subject to the limitations in subparagraph (B).

"(B)(i) The aggregate amount of the Corporation's equity investment under this paragraph with respect to any project shall not exceed 30 percent of the aggregate amount of all equity investment made with respect to such project at the time that the Corporation's equity investment is made (excluding any securities acquired through the enforcement of any lien, pledge, or contractual arrangement as a result of a default by any party under any agreement relating to the terms of the Corporation's investment).

"(ii) The Corporation's equity investment under this paragraph with respect to any project, when added to any other investments made or guaranteed by the Corporation under this subsection with respect to such project, shall not cause the aggregate amount of all such investment to exceed, at the time any such investment is made or guaranteed by the Corporation, 75 percent of the total investment committed to such project, as determined by the Corporation. The determination of the Corporation under this clause shall be conclusive for purposes of the Corporation's authority to make or guarantee any such investment.

"(C) In making investment decisions under this paragraph, the Corporation shall give consideration to the extent to which the Corporation's equity investment will assist in obtaining the financing required for such projects.

"(D) Taking into consideration, among other things, the Corporation's financial interests and the desirability of fostering the development of local capital markets in emerging democracies, economies in transformation, and less developed countries, the Corporation shall endeavor to dispose of any equity interest it may acquire under this paragraph within a period of 10 years from the date of acquisition of such interest.

"(3) INVESTMENT GUARANTEES.—(A) The Corporation is authorized to issue to eligible investors guarantees of loans and other investments made by such investors assuring against loss due to such risks and upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine, subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

"(B) A guarantee issued under subparagraph (A) on other than a loan investment may not exceed 75 percent of such investment.

"(C) Except for loan investments for credit unions made by eligible credit unions or credit union associations, the aggregate amount of investment (exclusive of interest and earnings) for which guarantees are issued under subparagraph (A) with respect to any project shall not exceed, at the time of issuance of any such guarantee, 75 percent of the total investment committed to any such project as determined by the Corporation. Such determination by the Corporation shall be conclusive for purposes of the Corporation's authority to issue any such guarantee.

"(c) INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT.—The Corporation is authorized to initiate and support through financial participation, incentive grant, or otherwise, and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine, the identification, assessment, surveying, and promotion of private investment opportunities, using wherever feasible and effective the facilities of private investors. The Corporation shall not finance any survey to ascertain the existence, location, extent, or quality of oil or gas resources.

"(d) SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.—The Corporation is authorized to administer and manage special projects and programs, including programs of financial and advisory support, which provide private technical, professional, or managerial assistance in the development of human resources, skills, technology, capital savings, intermediate financial and investment institutions, and cooperatives. The funds for these projects and programs may, with the Corporation's concurrence, be transferred to it for such purposes under the authority of section 632(a) or from other sources, public or private.

"(e) OTHER INSURANCE FUNCTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation is authorized—

"(A) to make and carry out contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or agreements to associate or share risks, with insurance companies, financial institutions, any other persons, or groups thereof; and

"(B) to employ such insurance companies, financial institutions, other persons, or groups, where appropriate, as its agent, or to act as their agent, in the issuance and servicing of insurance, the adjustment of claims, the exercise of subrogation rights, the ceding and accepting of reinsurance, and in any other matter incident to an insurance business.

Such agreements and contracts shall be consistent with the purposes of the Corporation set forth in section 231 and shall be on equitable terms.

"(2) RISK-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—The Corporation is authorized to enter into pooling or other risk-sharing agreements with multinational insurance or financing agencies or groups of such agencies.

"(3) OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN RISK-SHARING ENTITIES.—The Corporation is authorized to hold an ownership interest in any association or other entity established for the purposes of sharing risks under investment insurance.

"(4) REINSURANCE OF CERTAIN LIABILITIES.—The Corporation is authorized to issue, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, reinsurance of liabilities assumed by other insurers or groups thereof with respect to risks referred to in subsection (a)(1).

"(5) LIMITATION ON REINSURANCE.—The amount of reinsurance of liabilities under this title which the Corporation may issue shall not in the aggregate exceed at any one time an amount equal to the amount authorized for the maximum contingent liability outstanding at any one time under section 235(a)(1). All reinsurance issued by the Corporation under this subsection shall require that the reinsured party retain for his or her own account specified portions of liability, whether first loss or otherwise.

"(6) ENHANCING PRIVATE POLITICAL RISK INSURANCE INDUSTRY.—In order to encourage greater availability of political risk insurance for eligible investors by enhancing the private political risk insurance industry in the United States, and to the extent consistent with this title, the Corporation shall undertake programs of cooperation with such industry, and in connection with such programs may engage in the following activities:

"(A) Utilizing its statutory authorities, encourage the development of associations, pools, or consortia of United States private political risk insurers.

"(B) Share insurance risks (through coinsurance, contingent insurance, or other means) in a manner that is conducive to the growth and development of the private political risk insurance industry in the United States.

"(C) Notwithstanding section 237(e), upon the expiration of insurance provided by the Corporation for an investment, enter into risk-sharing agreements with United States private political risk insurers to insure any such investment. In cooperating in the offering of insurance under this clause, the Corporation shall not assume responsibility for

more than 50 percent of the insurance being offered in each separate transaction.

**"SEC. 234. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR OPIC SUPPORT.**

"(a) DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES.—

"(1) CRITERIA.—The Corporation, in determining whether to provide insurance, reinsurance, or financing for a project shall be guided by the economic, environmental, and social development impact and benefits of such a project and the ways in which such a project complements, or is compatible with, other development assistance programs or projects of the United States or other donors.

"(2) DEVELOPMENT IMPACT PROFILE.—In order to carry out the policy set forth in paragraph (1), the Corporation shall prepare and maintain, for each investment project it insures, reinsures, or finances, a development impact profile consisting of data appropriate to measure the projected and actual effects of such project on development.

"(b) SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.—

"(1) BROADENED PARTICIPATION BY SMALL BUSINESSES.—The Corporation shall undertake, in cooperation with appropriate agencies of the United States Government as well as private entities and others, to broaden the participation of United States small business, cooperatives, and other small United States investors in the development of small private enterprise in eligible countries or areas.

"(2) PREFERENTIAL CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 231(c)(1), and on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine through loans, grants, or other programs authorized by section 233, the Corporation shall undertake, to the maximum degree possible consistent with its purposes—

"(A) to give preferential consideration in its investment insurance, reinsurance, and guarantee activities to investment projects sponsored by or involving United States small business; and

"(B) to maintain the proportion of projects sponsored by or significantly involving United States small business at not less than 30 percent of all projects insured, reinsured, or financed by the Corporation.

"(c) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.—

"(1) ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, OR SAFETY HAZARD.—The Corporation shall refuse to insure, reinsure, or finance any investment in connection with a project which the Corporation determines will pose an unreasonable or major environmental, health, or safety hazard, or will result in the significant degradation of national parks or similar protected areas.

"(2) RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.—The Corporation, in determining whether to provide insurance, reinsurance, or financing for a project, shall ensure that the project is consistent with the provisions of section 117 (as so redesignated by the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1986), section 118, and section 119 of this Act relating to the environment and natural resources of, and tropical forests and endangered species in, developing countries, and consistent with the intent of regulations issued pursuant to sections 118 and 119 of this Act.

"(3) IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The requirements of section 117(c) of this Act relating to environmental impact statements and environmental assessments shall apply to any investment which the Corporation insures, reinsures, or finances under this title.

"(4) NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Before finally providing insurance, reinsurance, or financing under this title for any environmentally sensitive investment in connection with a project in a country, the Corporation shall notify appropriate government officials of that country of—

"(A) all guidelines and other standards adopted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and any other international organization that relate to the public health or safety or the environment and are applicable to the project; and

"(B) to the maximum extent practicable, any restriction, under any law of the United States, that relates to public health or safety or the environment and would apply to the project if the project were undertaken in the United States.

The notification under the preceding sentence shall include a summary of the guidelines, standards, and restrictions referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B), and may include any environmental impact statement, assessment, review, or study prepared with respect to the investment pursuant to paragraph (3).

"(5) CONSIDERATION OF COMMENTS RECEIVED.—Before finally providing insurance, reinsurance, or financing for any investment subject to paragraph (4), the Corporation shall take into account any comments it receives on the project involved.

"(d) WORKER RIGHTS.—

"(1) LIMITATION ON OPIC ACTIVITIES.—The Corporation may insure, reinsure, or finance a project only if the country in which the project is to be undertaken is taking steps to adopt and implement laws that extend internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)), to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country). The Corporation shall also include the following language, in substantially the following form, in all contracts which the Corporation enters into with eligible investors to provide financial support under this title:

"'The investor agrees not to take actions to prevent employees of the foreign enterprise from lawfully exercising their right of association and their right to organize and bargain collectively. The investor further agrees to observe applicable laws relating to a minimum age for employment of children, acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational health and safety, and not to use forced labor. The investor is not responsible under this paragraph for the actions of a foreign government.'.

"(2) USE OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON WORKERS RIGHTS.—The Corporation shall, in making its determinations under paragraph (1), use the reports submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 505(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2465(c)).

"(3) WAIVER.—(A) Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the Corporation from providing any insurance, reinsurance, or financing with respect to a country if the President *of the United States* determines that such activities by the Corporation would be in the national economic interests of the United States. Any such determination shall be reported in writing to the appropriate congressional committees, together with the reasons for the determination.

"(B) As used in subparagraph (A), the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of the Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

"(e) HUMAN RIGHTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall take into account in the conduct of its programs in a country, in consultation with the Secretary of State, all available information about observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in such country and the effect the operation of such programs will have on human rights and fundamental freedoms in such country.

"(2) HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATORS.—The provisions of section 116 shall apply to any insurance, reinsurance, or financing provided by the Corporation for projects in a country, except that in addition to the exception set forth in subsection (a) of such section, the Corporation may support a project if the national security interest so requires.

"(f) HARM TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—

"(1) REPLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTION.—(A) The Corporation shall refuse to insure, reinsure, or finance an investment if the Corporation determines that—

"(i) such investment is likely to cause the investor significantly to reduce the number of the investor's employees in the United States because the investor is replacing his or her United States production with production from such investment; and

"(ii) the production from such investment involves substantially the same product for substantially the same market as the investor's United States production.

"(B) If the Corporation determines that an investment is not likely to have the effects described in subparagraph (A), the Corporation shall monitor conformance with the representations made by the investor on which the Corporation relied in making that determination.

"(2) EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES.—The Corporation shall refuse to insure, reinsure, or finance an investment for the purpose of establishing or developing in a foreign country any export processing zone or designated area in which the tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws of that country do not apply, in part or in whole, to activities carried out within that zone or area, unless such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the United States as determined in consideration of the restrictions contained in paragraph (1).

"(g) PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.—The Corporation shall refuse to insure, reinsure, or finance an investment which is subject to performance requirements which would reduce substantially the positive trade benefits likely to accrue to the United States from the investment.

"(h) PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES.—

"(1) PAYMENTS TO VIOLATORS BARRED.—No payment may be made under any insurance or reinsurance which is issued under this title on or after April 24, 1978, for any loss occurring with respect to a project, if the preponderant cause of such loss was an act by the investor seeking such payment, by a person possessing majority ownership and control of the investor at the time of the act, or by any agent of such investor or controlling person, and a court of the United States has entered a final judgment that such act constituted a violation of section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977.

"(2) REGULATIONS.—The Corporation shall have in effect regulations setting forth appropriate conditions under which any person who has been finally determined by a court of the United States to have violated section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or

section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 shall be suspended, for a period of not more than 5 years, from eligibility to receive any insurance, reinsurance, financing, or other financial support authorized by this title, if that violation related to a project insured, reinsured, financed, or otherwise supported by the Corporation under this title.

"(i) FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION.—No payment may be made under any guarantee, insurance, or reinsurance issued under this title for any loss arising out of fraud or misrepresentation for which the party seeking payment is responsible.

"(j) PENALTIES FOR FRAUD.—Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or report, or willfully overvalues any land, property, or security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Corporation with respect to any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, loan, equity investment, or other activity of the Corporation under section 233 or any change or extension of any such insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, loan, equity investment, or activity, by renewal, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, shall be fined not more than $1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

"(k) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—The Board shall hold at least 1 public hearing each year in order to afford an opportunity for any person to present views as to whether the Corporation is carrying out its activities in accordance with section 231 and this section or whether any investment in a particular country should have been or should be extended insurance, reinsurance, or financing under this title.

**"SEC. 235. ISSUING AUTHORITY, DIRECT INVESTMENT AUTHORITY, EQUITY FUND, AND RESERVES.**

"(a) ISSUING AUTHORITY.—

"(1) INSURANCE.—The maximum contingent liability outstanding at any one time pursuant to insurance issued under section 233(a) shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000,000.

"(2) FINANCING.—(A) The maximum contingent liability outstanding at any one time pursuant to financing issued under section 233(b) shall not exceed in the aggregate $14,500,000,000.

"(B) Subject to spending authority provided in appropriations Acts pursuant to section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the Corporation is authorized to transfer such sums as are necessary from its noncredit activities to pay for the subsidy cost of a program level for the direct loan and guarantee programs under sections 233(b)(1) and (b)(3)—

"(i) $3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1995;

"(ii) $4,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1996; and

"(iii) $5,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.

"(3) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of sections 233(a) and (b)(3) shall continue until September 30, 1997.

"(b) CREATION OF FUND FOR ACQUISITION OF EQUITY.—The Corporation is authorized to maintain a revolving fund to be available solely for the purposes specified in section 233(b)(2) and to make transfers to the fund of a total of $45,000,000 (less amounts transferred to the fund before the effective date of this title) from its noncredit activities. The Corporation shall apply to the fund all amounts received by the Corporation as income on securities acquired under section 233(b)(2) using funds made available under this section, and from the proceeds on the disposition of such securities. Purchases of, investments in, and other acquisitions of equity from the fund are authorized for any fiscal year only to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts or are transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 632(a).

"(c) INSURANCE RESERVES.—

"(1) MAINTENANCE AND PURPOSES.—The Corporation shall maintain insurance reserves. Such reserves shall be available for the discharge of liabilities, as provided in subsection (d), until such time as all such liabilities have been discharged or have expired or until all such reserves have been expended in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(2) FUNDING.—The insurance reserves shall consist of—

"(A) any funds in the insurance reserves of the Corporation on September 30, 1994;

"(B) amounts transferred to the reserves pursuant to this Act; and

"(C) such sums as are appropriated pursuant to subsection (e) of this section for such purposes.

"(d) ORDER OF PAYMENTS TO DISCHARGE LIABILITIES.—Any payment made to discharge liabilities under investment insurance or reinsurance issued under section 233, or to discharge liabilities under predecessor guarantee authority, shall be paid first out of the insurance reserves, as long as such reserves remain available, and thereafter out of funds made available pursuant to subsection (e) of this section. Any payments made to discharge liabilities under guarantees issued under section 233(b)(3) shall be paid in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Corporation such amounts as may be necessary from time to time to replenish or increase the insurance reserves, to discharge the liabilities under insurance or reinsurance issued by the Corporation, to discharge liabilities under predecessor guarantee authority, or to discharge obligations of the Corporation purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsection (f).

"(2) LIMITATION ON APPROPRIATIONS.—No appropriation shall be made under paragraph (1) to augment the insurance reserves until the amount of funds in the insurance reserves is less than $25,000,000. Any appropriations to augment the insurance reserves shall then only be made either pursuant to specific authorization enacted after the date of enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1974, or to satisfy the full faith and credit provision of section 237(c).

"(f) ISSUANCE OF OBLIGATIONS.—In order to discharge liabilities under investment insurance or reinsurance, the Corporation is authorized to issue from time to time for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury its notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations. The aggregate amount of such obligations outstanding at any one time may not exceed $100,000,000. Any such obligation shall be repaid to the Treasury within 1 year after the date of issue of such obligation. Any such obligation shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities during the month preceding the issuance of any obligation authorized by this subsection. The Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase any obligation of the Corporation issued under this subsection, and for such purchase the Secretary may use as a public debt transaction the proceeds of the sale of any securities issued under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code. The purpose for which securities may be issued under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, shall include any such purchase.

**"SEC. 236. INCOME AND REVENUES.**

"In order to carry out the purposes of the Corporation, all revenues earned by the Corporation from its noncredit activities and amounts transferred to the Corporation shall be held by the Corporation and shall be available to carry out its purposes, including without limitation—

"(1) payment of all credit and noncredit expenses of the Corporation;

"(2) transfers and additions to the insurance reserves maintained under section 235(c), and such other funds or reserves as the Corporation may establish, at such time and in such amounts as the Board may determine; and

"(3) payment of dividends, on capital stock, which shall consist of and be paid from net earnings of the Corporation after payments, transfers, and additions under paragraphs (1) and (2).

**"SEC. 237. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSURANCE AND FINANCING PROGRAM.**

"(a) AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES.—Insurance, guarantees, and reinsurance issued under this title shall cover investment made in connection with projects in any eligible country or area with the government of which the President of the United States has agreed to institute a program for such insurance, guarantees, or reinsurance.

"(b) PROTECTION OF INTERESTS OF THE CORPORATION.—The Corporation shall determine that suitable arrangements exist for protecting the interest of the Corporation in connection with any insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee issued under this title, including arrangements concerning ownership, use, and disposition of the currency, credits, assets, or investments on account of which payment under such insurance, guarantee, or reinsurance is to be made, and any right, title, claim, or cause of action existing in connection therewith.

"(c) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT PLEDGED.—All guarantees issued under predecessor guarantee authority, and all insurance, reinsurance, and guarantees issued under this title shall constitute obligations, in accordance with the terms of such insurance, reinsurance, or guarantees, of the United States of America, and the full faith and credit of the United States of America is hereby pledged for the full payment and performance of such obligations.

"(d) FEES.—Fees may be charged for providing insurance, reinsurance, financing, and other services under this title in amounts to be determined by the Corporation. Fees paid for project-specific transaction costs and other transaction costs, including project-related travel and expenses for legal representation, associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 233, including financing, insurance, reinsurance, missions, seminars, conferences, and other pre-investment services, shall be available for obligation for the purposes for which they were collected notwithstanding any other provision of law. Transaction costs relating to investment financing commitments entered into pursuant to section 233(b) shall be considered cash flows from the Government resulting from financing commitments and shall be paid out of the appropriate financing account established pursuant to section 505(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

"(e) INSURANCE, FINANCING, AND REINSURANCE LIMITED TO 20 YEARS.—No insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee of any equity investment under this title shall extend beyond 20 years from the date on which such insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee is issued.

"(f) AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID ON CLAIMS.—Compensation for any insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee issued under this title shall not exceed the dollar value, as of the date of the investment, of the investment made in the project with the approval of the Corporation plus interest, earnings, or profits actually accrued on such investment to the extent provided by such insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee, except that the Corporation may provide that—

"(1) appropriate adjustments in the insured dollar value be made to reflect the replacement cost of project assets;

"(2) compensation for a claim of loss under insurance of an equity investment may be computed on the basis of the net book value attributable to such equity investment on the date of loss; and

"(3) compensation for loss due to business interruption may be computed on a basis to be determined by the Corporation which reflects amounts lost.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Corporation shall limit the amount of direct insurance and reinsurance issued under section 233 so that risk of loss as to at least 10 percent of the total investment of the insured and its affiliates in the project is borne by the insured and such affiliates. This limitation shall not apply to direct insurance or reinsurance of loans by banks or other financial institutions to unrelated parties.

"(g) LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.—Insurance, guarantees, or reinsurance of a loan or equity investment of an eligible investor in a foreign bank, finance company, or other credit institution shall extend only to such loan or equity investment and not to any individual loan or equity investment made by such foreign bank, finance company, or other credit institution.

"(h) SETTLEMENT AND ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS.—Claims arising as a result of insurance, reinsurance, or guarantee operations under this title may be settled, and disputes arising as a result thereof may be arbitrated with the consent of the parties, on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine. Payment made pursuant to any such settlement, or as a result of an arbitration award, shall be final and conclusive notwithstanding any other provision of law.

"(i) CONTRACTS PRESUMED TO COMPLY WITH ACT.—Each guarantee contract executed by such officer or officers as may be designated by the Board shall be conclusively presumed to be issued in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

"(j) USE OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—Direct loans or investments made in order to preserve the value of funds received in inconvertible foreign currency by the Corporation as a result of activities conducted pursuant to section 233(a) shall not be considered in determining whether the Corporation has made or has outstanding loans, guarantees, or investments to the extent of any limitation on obligations and equity investment imposed by or pursuant to this title. The provisions of section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 shall not apply to direct loan obligations made with funds described in this subsection.

"(k) PROHIBITION ON NONCOMPETITIVE AWARDING OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ON OPIC SUPPORTED EXPORTS.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION.—(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the investor on whose behalf insurance, reinsurance, guaranties, or other financing is provided under this title with respect to a project shall be required to certify to the Corporation that any contract for the export of goods as part of that project will include a clause requiring that United States insurance companies have a fair and open competitive opportunity to provide insurance against risk of loss of such support.

"(B) The investor shall be required, in every practicable case, to so certify before the insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other financing is provided. In any case in which such a certification is not made in advance, the investor shall include in the certification the reasons for the failure to make a certification in advance.

"(C) Subparagraph (A) does not apply with respect to an investor who does not, because of the nature of the investment, have a controlling interest in fact in the project in question.

"(2) REPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.—The United States Trade Representative shall review the actions of the Corporation under paragraph (1) and, after consultation with representatives of United States insurance companies, shall report to the Congress, with respect to such actions, in the report required by section 181(b) of the Trade Act of 1974.

"(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'United States insurance company' includes—

"(i) an individual, partnership, corporation, holding company, or other legal entity which is authorized, or in the case of a holding company, subsidiaries of which are authorized, by a State to engage in the business of issuing insurance contracts or reinsuring the risk underwritten by insurance companies; and

"(ii) foreign operations, branches, agencies, subsidiaries, affiliates, or joint ventures of any entity described in clause (i);

"(B) United States insurance companies shall be considered to have had a 'fair and open competitive opportunity to provide insurance' if they—

"(i) have received notice of the opportunity to provide insurance; and

"(ii) have been evaluated on a nondiscriminatory basis; and

"(C) the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

**"SEC. 238. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND POWERS.**

"(a) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Corporation shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

"(b) AUDITS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall be subject to the applicable provisions of chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, except as otherwise provided in this title.

"(2) INDEPENDENT AUDIT.—An independent certified public accountant shall perform a financial and compliance audit of the financial statements of the Corporation each year, in accordance with generally accepted Government auditing standards for a financial and compliance audit, taking into consideration any standards recommended by the Comptroller General. The independent certified public accountant shall report the results of such audit to the Board. The financial statements of the Corporation shall be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements and the report of the accountant shall be included in a report which contains, to the extent applicable, the information identified in section 9106 of title 31, United States Code. The Corporation shall submit such report to the Congress not later than 6½ months after the end of the last fiscal year covered by the audit. The Comptroller General may review the audit conducted by the accountant and the report to the Congress in the manner and at such times as the Comptroller General considers necessary.

"(3) AUDIT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—In lieu of the financial and compliance audit required by paragraph (2), the Comptroller General shall, if the Comptroller General considers it necessary or upon the request of the Congress, audit the financial statements of the Corporation in the manner provided in paragraph (2).

"(4) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, workpapers, and property belonging to or in use by the Corporation and the accountant who conducts the audit under paragraph (2), which are necessary for purposes of this subsection, shall be made available to the representatives of the General Accounting Office designated by the Comptroller General.

"(c) POWERS.—To carry out the purposes of this title, the Corporation is authorized—

"(1) to adopt and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed;

"(2) to sue and be sued in its corporate name;

"(3) to adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws governing the conduct of its business and the performance of the powers and duties granted to or imposed upon it by law;

"(4) to acquire, hold, or dispose of, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may determine, any property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein;

"(5) to invest funds derived from fees and other revenues in obligations of the United States and to use the proceeds therefrom, including earnings and profits, as it considers appropriate;

"(6) to indemnify directors, officers, employees, and agents of the Corporation for liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with their Corporation activities;

"(7) to require bonds of officers, employees, and agents and to pay the premiums for such bonds;

"(8) notwithstanding any other provision of law, to represent itself or to contract for representation in all legal and arbitral proceedings;

"(9) to enter into limited-terms contracts with nationals of the United States for personal services to carry out activities in the United States and abroad under section 233;

"(10) to purchase, discount, rediscount, sell, and negotiate, with or without its endorsement or guarantee, and guarantee notes, participation certificates, and other evidence of indebtedness (except that the Corporation shall not issue its own securities, except participation certificates for the purpose of carrying out section 231(c)(3), participation certificates in connection with transactions authorized by section 233(b), or participation certificates as evidence of indebtedness held by the Corporation in connection with settlement of claims under section 237(h));

"(11) to make and carry out such contracts and agreements as are necessary and advisable in the conduct of its business;

"(12) to exercise any priority of the Government of the United States in collecting

debts from the estates of bankrupt, insolvent, or decedent parties;

"(13) to determine the character of and the necessity for its obligations and expenditures, and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to provisions of law specifically applicable to Government corporations;

"(14) to collect or compromise any obligations assigned to or held by the Corporation, including any legal or equitable rights accruing to the Corporation; and

"(15) to take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers of the Corporation.

"(d) EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.—The Corporation (including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, advances, intangible property, and income) shall be exempt from all taxation at any time imposed by any State, the District of Columbia, or any county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

**"SEC. 239. ANNUAL REPORT; MAINTENANCE OF INFORMATION.**

"(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT.—After the end of each fiscal year, the Corporation shall submit to the Congress a complete and detailed report of its operations during such fiscal year. Such report shall include—

"(A) an assessment, based upon the development impact profiles required by section 234(a), of the economic and social development impact and benefits of the projects with respect to which such profiles are prepared, and of the extent to which the operations of the Corporation complement or are compatible with the development assistance programs of the United States and other donors; and

"(B) a description of any project for which the Corporation—

"(i) refused pursuant to section 234(e) to provide insurance, reinsurance, financing, or other financial support on account of violations of human rights; or

"(ii) notwithstanding such violations, provided insurance, reinsurance, financing, or financial support on the basis of a determination that the exception under section 116(a) applies, or the national security so requires.

"(2) PROJECTIONS OF EFFECTS ON EMPLOYMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Each annual report required by paragraph (1) shall contain projections of the effects on employment in the United States of all projects for which, during the fiscal year covered by the report, the Corporation initially issued any insurance or reinsurance or provided financing. Each such report shall include projections of—

"(i) the amount of United States exports to be generated by those projects, both during the start-up phase and over a period of years;

"(ii) the final destination of the products to be produced as a result of those projects; and

"(iii) the impact such production will have on the production of similar products in the United States with regard to both domestic sales and exports.

"(B) BASIS FOR PROJECTIONS.—The projections required by this paragraph shall be based on an analysis of each of the projects described in subparagraph (A).

"(C) MANNER OF REPORTING EFFECTS ON EMPLOYMENT.—In reporting the projections on employment required by this paragraph, the Corporation shall specify, with respect to each project—

"(i) any loss of jobs in the United States caused by the project, whether or not the project itself creates other jobs;

"(ii) any jobs created by the project; and

"(iii) the country in which the project is located, and the economic sector involved in the project.

No proprietary information may be disclosed under this subparagraph.

"(3) PROTECTION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Paragraph (2) does not require the inclusion of any information which would not be required to be made available to the public pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (relating to freedom of information).

"(b) MAINTENANCE OF INFORMATION.—The Corporation shall maintain as part of its records—

"(1) all information collected in preparing the report required by section 240A(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as in effect before the enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1988), whether the information was collected by the Corporation itself or by a contractor; and

"(2) a copy of the analysis of each project analyzed in preparing the projections required by subsection (a)(2) or the report required by section 240A(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as in effect before the enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1988).

**"SEC. 240. DEFINITIONS.**

"As used in this title, the following terms have the following meanings:

"(1) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

"(2) CORPORATION.—The term 'Corporation' means the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

"(3) ELIGIBLE INVESTOR.—(A) The term 'eligible investor' means—

"(i) a United States citizen;

"(ii) a corporation, partnership, or other association, including a nonprofit association, which is created under the laws of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and which is substantially beneficially owned by United States citizens; and

"(iii) a foreign corporation, partnership, or other association which is wholly owned by one or more United States citizens or corporations, partnerships, or other associations described in clause (ii), except that the eligibility of any such foreign corporation shall be determined without regard to any shares held by other than United States citizens or corporations, partnerships, or other associations described in clause (ii) if, in the aggregate, such shares equal less than 5 percent of the total issued and subscribed share capital of such foreign corporation.

"(B) For purposes of this title—

"(i) in the case of insurance or a guarantee for any loan investment, a final determination of whether a person is an eligible investor may be made at the time the insurance or guarantee is issued; and

"(ii) in the case of insurance or a guarantee for any other investment, an investor must be an eligible investor at the time a claim arises as well as the time the insurance or guarantee is issued.

"(4) EXPROPRIATION.—The term 'expropriation' includes any abrogation, repudiation, or impairment by a foreign government of its own contract with an investor with respect to a project, where such abrogation, repudiation, or impairment is not caused by the investor's own fault or misconduct, and materially adversely affects the continued operation of the project.

"(5) INVESTMENT.—The term 'investment' includes any contribution or commitment of funds, commodities, services, patents, processes, or techniques, in the form of—

"(A) a loan or loans to an approved project;

"(B) the purchase of a share of ownership in any such project;

"(C) participation in royalties, earnings, or profits of any such project; or

"(D) the furnishing of commodities or services pursuant to a lease or other contract.

"(6) NONCREDIT ACTIVITIES.—The term 'noncredit activities' means all activities of the Corporation other than its direct loan program under section 233(b)(1) and its guarantee program under section 233(b)(3).

"(7) PREDECESSOR GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.—The term 'predecessor guarantee authority' means prior guarantee authorities (other than housing guarantee authorities) repealed by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, sections 202(b) and 413(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and section 111(b)(3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, (exclusive of authority relating to informational media guarantees).".

## TITLE II—TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

**SEC. 201. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.**

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 661(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting "independent" before "agency"; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking "development projects" and all that follows and inserting "developing and middle-income countries in ways consistent with environmentally sound and broad-based sustainable economic development.".

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.—Section 661(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ", including those in which" and all that follows through "under part I,"; and

(B) by inserting "environmental assessments," after "engineering design,";

(2) in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), by inserting "environmental assessments" after "to provide support for"; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(A) by striking "Other agencies of the United States Government" and inserting "Other members of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee"; and

(B) by inserting "*the* Director of" before "the Trade and Development Agency".

(c) DIRECTOR AND PERSONNEL.—Section 661(c)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "There shall be" and inserting "(A) There shall be"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(B) The Director shall report directly to the President.".

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 661(d) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(d)) is amended by striking "President" and inserting "Director of the Trade and Development Agency".

(e) FUNDING.—Section 661(f)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(f)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "There are authorized" and inserting "(A) There are authorized";

(2) by inserting "to the Trade and Development Agency" after "to be appropriated";

(3) by striking "$55,000,000" and all that follows and inserting "such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 1995 and 1996."; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(B) Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) are authorized to remain available until expended.".

**TITLE III—EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION**

**SEC. 301. EXPORT PROMOTION AUTHORIZATION.**

Section 202 of the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 4052) is amended to read as follows:

**"SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

"There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce to carry out export promotion programs such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 1995 and 1996."

**TITLE IV—PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORTS**

**SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Environmental Export Promotion Act of 1994".

**SEC. 402. PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORTS.**

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4728) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d);

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—The Secretary, in carrying out the duties of the chairperson of the TPCC, shall establish the Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Committee'). The purpose of the Committee shall be to provide advice and guidance to the Working Group in the development and administration of programs to expand United States exports of environmental technologies, goods, and services.

"(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the Committee shall be drawn from representatives of—

"(A) environmental businesses, including small businesses;

"(B) trade associations in the environmental sector;

"(C) private sector organizations involved in the promotion of environmental exports;

"(D) States (as defined in section 2301(i)(5)) and associations representing the States; and

"(E) other appropriate interested members of the public.

The Secretary shall appoint as members of the Committee at least 1 individual under each of subparagraphs (A) through (E).

"(d) EXPORT PLANS FOR PRIORITY COUNTRIES.—

"(1) PRIORITY COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION.—The Working Group, in consultation with the Committee, shall annually assess which foreign countries have markets with the greatest potential for the export of United States environmental technologies, goods, and services. Of these countries the Working Group shall select as priority countries 5 with the greatest potential for the application of United States Government export promotion resources related to environmental exports.

"(2) EXPORT PLANS.—The Working Group, in consultation with the Committee, shall annually create a plan for each priority country selected under paragraph (1), setting forth in detail ways to increase United States environmental exports to such country. Each such plan shall—

"(A) identify the primary public and private sector opportunities for United States exporters of environmental technologies, goods, and services in the priority country;

"(B) analyze the financing and other requirements for major projects in the priority country which will use environmental technologies, goods, and services, and analyze whether such projects are dependent upon financial assistance from foreign countries or multilateral institutions; and

"(C) list specific actions to be taken by the member agencies of the Working Group to increase United States exports to the priority country.".

(b) ADDITIONAL MECHANISMS TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPORTS.—Section 2313 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE.—

"(1) ASSIGNMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALISTS.—The Secretary shall assign a specialist in environmental technologies to the office of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service in each of the 5 priority countries selected under subsection (d)(1), and the Secretary is authorized to assign such a specialist to the office of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service in any country that is a promising market for United States exports of environmental technologies, goods, and services. Such specialist may be an employee of the Department, an employee of any relevant United States Government department or agency assigned on a temporary or limited term basis to the Commerce Department, or a representative of the private sector assigned to the Department of Commerce.

"(2) DUTIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALISTS.—Each specialist assigned under paragraph (1) shall provide export promotion assistance to United States environmental businesses, including, but not limited to—

"(A) identifying factors in the country to which the specialist is assigned that affect the United States share of the domestic market for environmental technologies, goods, and services, including market barriers, standards-setting activities, and financing issues;

"(B) providing assessments of assistance by foreign governments that is provided to producers of environmental technologies, goods, and services in such countries in order to enhance exports to the country to which the specialist is assigned, the effectiveness of such assistance on the competitiveness of United States products, and whether comparable United States assistance exists;

"(C) training Foreign Commercial Service Officers in the country to which the specialist is assigned, other countries in the region, and United States and Foreign Commercial Service offices in the United States, in environmental technologies and the international environmental market;

"(D) providing assistance in identifying potential customers and market opportunities in the country to which the specialist is assigned;

"(E) providing assistance in obtaining necessary business services in the country to which the specialist is assigned;

"(F) providing information on environmental standards and regulations in the country to which the specialist is assigned; and

"(G) providing information on all United States Government programs that could assist the promotion, financing, and sale of United States environmental technologies, goods, and services in the country to which the specialist is assigned.

"(g) ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING IN ONE-STOP SHOPS.—In addition to the training provided under subsection (f)(2)(C), the Secretary shall establish a mechanism to train—

"(1) Commercial Service Officers assigned to the one-stop shops provided for in section 2301(b)(8), and

"(2) Commercial Service Officers assigned to district offices in districts having large numbers of environmental businesses,

in environmental technologies and in the international environmental marketplace, and ensure that such officers receive appropriate training under such mechanism. Such training may be provided by officers or employees of the Department of Commerce, and other United States Government departments and agencies, with appropriate expertise in environmental technologies and the international environmental workplace, and by appropriate representatives of the private sector.

"(h) INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF INITIATIVES.—The TPCC shall establish one or more international regional environmental initiatives the purpose of which shall be to coordinate the activities of Federal departments and agencies in order to build environmental partnerships between the United States and the geographic region outside the United States for which such initiative is established. Such partnerships shall enhance environmental protection and promote sustainable development by using in the region technical expertise and financial resources of United States departments and agencies that provide foreign assistance and by expanding United States exports of environmental technologies, goods, and services to that region.

"(2) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out each international regional environmental initiative, the TPCC shall—

"(A) support, through the provision of foreign assistance, the development of sound environmental policies and practices in countries in the geographic region for which the initiative is established, including the development of environmentally sound regulatory regimes and enforcement mechanisms;

"(B) identify and disseminate to United States environmental businesses information regarding specific environmental business opportunities in that geographic region;

"(C) coordinate existing Federal efforts to promote environmental exports to that geographic region, and ensure that such efforts are fully coordinated with environmental export promotion efforts undertaken by the States and the private sector;

"(D) increase assistance provided by the Federal Government to promote exports from the United States of environmental technologies, goods, and services to that geographic region, such as trade missions, reverse trade missions, trade fairs, and programs in the United States to train foreign nationals in United States environmental technologies; and

"(E) increase high-level advocacy by United States Government officials (including the United States ambassadors to the countries in that geographic region) for United States environmental businesses seeking market opportunities in that geographic region.

"(i) ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES PROJECT ADVOCACY CALENDAR AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION PROGRAM.—The Working Group shall maintain a calendar, updated at

the end of each calendar quarter, of significant opportunities for United States environmental businesses in foreign markets and trade promotion events, which shall be made available to the public. Such calendar shall—

"(1) identify the 50 to 100 environmental infrastructure and procurement projects in foreign markets that have the greatest potential in the calendar quarter for United States exports of environmental technologies, goods, and services; and

"(2) include trade promotion events, such as trade missions and trade fairs, in the environmental sector.

The Working Group shall also provide, through the National Trade Data Bank and other information dissemination channels, information on opportunities for environmental businesses in foreign markets and information on Federal export promotion programs.

"(j) REGIONAL CENTERS.—The Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, is authorized to provide matching funds for the establishment in the United States of regional environmental business and technology cooperation centers that will draw upon the expertise of the private sector and institutions of higher education and existing Federal programs to provide export promotion assistance related to environmental technologies, goods, and services.

"(k) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term 'environmental business' means a business that produces environmental technologies, goods, or services.".

**TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**SEC. 501. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and other relevant foreign assistance laws, the President, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a program of training and other technical assistance to assist foreign countries in—

(1) developing and strengthening laws and regulations to protect intellectual property; and

(2) developing the infrastructure necessary to implement and enforce such laws and regulations.

(b) PARTICIPATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) shall utilize the expertise of the Patent and Trademark Office and other agencies of the United States Government in designing and implementing the program of assistance provided for in this section;

(2) shall coordinate assistance under this section with efforts of other agencies of the United States Government to increase international protection of intellectual property, including implementation of international agreements containing high levels of protection of intellectual property; and

(3) shall consult with the heads of such other agencies in determining which foreign countries will receive assistance under this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON].

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994 will improve the effectiveness of U.S. export promotion programs and create jobs here at home. This is a bipartisan bill, with wide support in the business community. Both the National Association of Manufacturers and the Coalition of Employment Through Exports endorse the bill.

H.R. 4950 will significantly enhance the ability of the U.S. Government to provide grants, loans, loan guarantees and risk insurance for U.S. export projects and investment overseas as well, and provide specific programs for the expansion of U.S. environmental exports, an area where the United States is extremely competitive. It protects U.S. intellectual property overseas and ensures the extension of the OPIC programs to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, a particularly important act in light of the actions that were taken in Northern Ireland toward the end of achieving peace there.

In addition, the bill will create at least 100,000 jobs here at home.

Allow me to briefly explain the provisions of the bill. Title I is a rewrite of the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The language is similar to the legislation which passed the House in last year's foreign aid bill. OPIC offers U.S. investors assistance in finding overseas investment opportunities, insurance to protect these investments and loans and loan guarantees to help finance the projects. OPIC cannot insure or finance projects that would displace American workers. In fact, OPIC helped create over 24,000 jobs in the United States alone last year.

In title II we extend the authority for the Trade and Development Agency for another 2 years. This agency simultaneously promotes economic development in the export of U.S. goods and services. TDA has estimated that for every $1 it spends, it generates $25 in U.S. goods and services sold overseas.

Title III authorizes the funding of the export promotional programs within the International Trade Administration.

Title IV promotes the exportation of U.S. environmental technologies. It is the text of H.R. 3813, which has already passed the House of Representatives.

The last title involves intellectual property, and that has already been introduced as H.R. 4239.

Title V requires AID in conjunction with the Commerce, Patent, and Trademark Office to establish a program of training and technical assistance. The program is aimed at countries which have expressed a willingness to improve their record on intellectual property protection but lack the expertise to do so. The loss of profit for this country and the loss of jobs as a result of intellectual property theft may be as high as 400,000 jobs, $20 billion worth of American projects knocked off and sold around the globe. These do not just endanger large international corporations but small companies in my district and around this country. Companies like Gerber Scientific and others have been victimized by foreign governments and companies infringing on their patents. This affects everything from manufacturing to pharmaceuticals and entertainment. It is an important part of the bill, and we want to thank our Republican colleagues, particularly Mr. ROTH, for his support and assistance in this particular area.

Before my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], speaks on behalf of the bill, I would like to extend sincere thanks to my fellow Democratic and Republican members of the committee for their support of this measure. In particular, I want to extend a special note of thanks to Chairman HAMILTON, to Congressman ROTH, to Congressman GILMAN, and to Congressman BEREUTER, who is continuously one of the hardest working members of the committee.

Once again our committee had demonstrated a true bipartisan spirit in an area that is crucial to America's economy. Exports enrich our country, produce jobs here at home, and strengthen our position globally.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an exchange of letters between Chairman HAMILTON and Chairman DINGELL regarding H.R. 3813. Given that the text of title IV of H.R. 4950 is identical to H.R. 3813, as passed by the House, the assurances given in these letters are valid for title IV of H.R. 4950 as well.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
*Washington, DC, April 15, 1994.*

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, DC.*

DEAR LEE: Thank for your letter concerning H.R. 3813, the "Environmental Export Promotion Act of 1994," which was ordered reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 16, 1994.

As you indicated, the Committee on Energy and Commerce requested sequential referral of the bill because it included matters within the jurisdiction of this Committee. I understand that you plan to offer an amended version when the bill is considered on the suspension calendar. Those changes, which have been worked out with this Committee, are welcome. Accordingly, we will not insist on sequential referral. If, as you note, the Senate does not accept the House bill as amended and requests a conference, we understand that we would be represented in that conference. I appreciate the opportunity to work out these matters with you.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
*Chairman.*

U.S. CONGRESS,
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
*Washington, DC, April 15, 1994.*

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
*Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.*

DEAR JOHN: The Committee on Energy and Commerce has raised various jurisdictional concerns regarding H.R. 3813, as ordered reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 16, 1994.

Pursuant to discussions between the staff of our committees, the text of H.R. 3813 to be considered by the House contains several changes, reflected in the attached text, from the amendment in the nature of a substitute that the Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered reported. If the Senate approves legislation with provisions in the areas in which the Committees on Energy and Commerce has raised concerns, the Committee on Foreign Affairs would not object to the placement of conferees from the Energy and Commerce Committee on those provisions of the Senate bill.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
*Chairman.*

□ 1340

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of our committee for his kind remarks, and join him in thanking the other members of our subcommittee and of our full committee also in helping with this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the title of our bill says it all: the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act.

With this legislation, we will create 100,000 new jobs for American workers, by expanding exports.

That is why I have joined with our chairman, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON], in sponsoring this bill and bringing it to the House.

Our bill expands the financing and insurance available to American companies from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Last year alone, OPIC generated more than $1.6 billion in American exports.

In our bill, we provide a 50-percent increase in OPIC's insurance activities and a 300-percent increase in its trade finance authorization. These increases will expand the ability of American companies to better exploit international markets.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize to my colleagues that OPIC does not cost the taxpayer $1. The income from OPIC's risk insurance business more than covers the cost of its trade financing operations. In fact, OPIC has long since reimbursed the Government for its initial capitalization. What is more, OPIC maintains nearly $2 billion in reserves, which would more than cover any anticipated insurance losses.

In short, OPIC is a model of how to assist American companies while protecting the taxpayer.

Let me also point out that we have included language which prohibits OPIC from activities which would cost American jobs. Our bill also expands the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. TDA plays a crucial role in helping American companies win contracts for large construction projects overseas. It does that by funding the initial engineering and feasibility studies for selected projects. This gives American companies a leg up in winning the final construction awards.

The bottom line is that TDA generates $25 in U.S. exports for every dollar we invest in this agency. That is good bargain. Moreover the reality is that our competitors in Japan and Europe have even more aggressive programs than ours. Therefore, our bill is a step forward in meeting the competition.

Our bill also augments the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service. This is our front-line agency for helping American companies search out export opportunities and beat the competition to win sales overseas.

Our bill also includes a provision to re-direct existing foreign aid funds toward helping U.S. exporters with intellectual property protection in overseas markets.

In testimony to our subcommittee, this area was identified as a growing problem, not only publishing and entertainment industries, but also for engineering, computer and manufacturing sectors.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we have included the text of H.R. 3813, which will improve our export of environmental technology products.

The House passed this bill in the spring, but it is blocked in the other body. By re-passing this bill, we expect to win final enactment as part of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this is a Jobs bill. It helps American companies compete in world markets. It protects the taxpayer. This is a bill that every Member can support. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking member.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4950, the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994, a bill reauthorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] and the Trade and Development Agency [TDA].

I commend the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] the distinguished Chairman of our Subcommittee on Economic Policy, Trade and Environment the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], the ranking minority member of that subcommittee.

The charters of both of these trade promotion agencies expire on September 30, 1994, so Congress must take action over the next 2 weeks to continue their programs that have created more than 200,000 American jobs and generated over $30 billion in U.S. exports.

This bill also authorizes the export promotion activities of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce, directs the Agency for International Development to use existing funds to assist countries in improving their protection of Intellectual Property Rights, and increases promotion of U.S. environmental technologies and services.

Established by Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, OPIC helps to promote overseas private investment opportunities for U.S. investors as a means of fostering development in recipient countries.

In light of OPIC's proven track record in promoting investment and economic growth in many areas of the world, I believe that the agency is in a unique position to foster the peace process in Northern Ireland.

For the first time in 25 years we have a real opportunity for peace in Northern Ireland.

The United States has an obligation to assist that peace process. In fact, Vice President GORE, on his recent visit to Ireland, said the United States gave the highest foreign policy priority to the current peace effort in Northern Ireland. The Vice President further indicated that this administration stands ready, along with the American people, to support the current efforts for peace.

Shared economic growth in the North of Ireland can help foster a mutual feeling of security by both the diverse traditions in the region, and can help foster peace. Economic growth can and must be achieved before we can realistically see any permanent peace take long-term hold in the North of Ireland.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] can play that important role in this process by creating an Irish investment fund that could bring new foreign investment into all of Ireland.

Based on the successful models of OPIC-supported funds in Africa, Israel, and Poland, a modest government guaranteed equity fund of up to $60 million, starting sometime in fiscal year 1995, could leverage up to several hundred million dollars of new foreign investment and provide a tangible symbol of United States support for the cease fire and embryonic peace process in Northern Ireland.

Unlike the International Fund for Ireland, this fund would require no annual appropriation. At no cost to the American taxpayer, it could make an important contribution to peace by promoting a prosperous and stable economy throughout Ireland at this critical moment in Irish history.

Report language accompanying this bill strongly urges OPIC to undertake a feasibility study of an equity fund of

up to $60 million for Ireland, which would include the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

I would urge this administration to back up its statements in support of the Downing Street Declaration peace process in Ireland with a tangible pledge of United States support. An announcement that we are ready to explore an OPIC fund for Ireland could give added momentum to these important peace efforts now.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4950, the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994.

I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON], the subcommittee chairman, and the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], the ranking member, for their outstanding work, not only on this legislation, but throughout this very productive 103d Congress, productive in terms of legislative action by this subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation reauthorizes the legislative charter of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], the Trade and Development Agency [TDA], and the International Trade Administration [ITA] of the Department of Commerce. Additionally, it promotes the export of environmental technologies and services and directs the Agency for International Development [AID] to assist developing countries in improving their protection of intellectual property rights.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House should know that these export promotion agencies and these initiatives are absolutely critical to ensure the export competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing and service industries. For example, the Trade and Development Agency helps U.S. exporters compete against foreign competitors for lucrative infrastructure projects in developing countries by providing grants which hire U.S. consultants and engineers for the planning and design of large multilateral development bank [MDB] projects. Because U.S. consultants and engineers are more likely to design, for example, a multimillion-dollar power generation plant in China with U.S. goods and services in mind, these grants ultimately ensure that U.S. goods and services are more likely to receive the detailed design, construction, equipment, and maintenance and resupply business for such MDB-financed projects over the long term.

Currently, Mr. Speaker, our European competitors and Japan greatly outspend the United States in this trust fund game to the clear detriment of U.S. exporters. The General Accounting Office recently reported that Japan, for example, currently outspends the United States by approximately $5 for every $1 we devote to this important purpose, and the United Kingdom just announced a $78 million tied-aid commitment just for Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, in the power generation market alone, investors and energy market analysts predict a whopping $1.8 trillion investment demand by the year 2010. Agencies such as the Overseas Private Insurance Company and the Trade and Development Agency help to ensure that small- and medium-sized U.S. businesses can compete for the billions of dollars in service and manufactured goods which will design, construct, and operate massive infrastructure projects in the developing world.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that the State of Nebraska led all but one State in dramatically increasing its exports by 429 percent in the last 6 years. However, Nebraska's economy depends on small- and medium-sized businesses to maintain its rapid growth and high standard of living. Agencies like the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency mostly benefit these small- and medium-sized investors and exporters who would not be able to compete against foreign-subsidized competition without U.S. assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this Member urges his colleagues to support the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994. This legislation is necessary to ensure the competitiveness of U.S. goods and services through the promotion of exports and the protection of intellectual property rights worldwide.

□ 1350

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before yielding back the balance of my time, again I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], and others for helping develop this legislation, and I wish to say that by working with the administration on these kinds of programs, not only can we do good by helping places like Northern Ireland where, for the first time, there is a real hope for peace, but we can also enrich this country and create jobs here at home.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4950, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994 and June 10, 1994, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

## TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMIE L. WHITTEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, June 10, 1994, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important time for us from Mississippi as well as all Members of the House. I am taking this time today, along with the rest of our Mississippi delegation, Congressmen MIKE PARKER, GENE TAYLOR, and BENNIE THOMPSON, to honor the gentleman from Mississippi, Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN, on his unequaled record of service to our State and to our country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. WHITTEN was elected in a special election and sworn into the House of Representatives on November 4, 1941. He did announce, on April 5 of this year, that he will retire at the end of the 103d Congress, ending a 53-year career in the House of Representatives.

He has served longer in the House of Representatives than any other Member in the history of the country. It is a record that will never be broken. In fact, he broke the record on January 6, 1992, and the record was held by Mr. Vincent of Georgia.

To put his career in perspective for some of our younger Members, I would

point out that he was sitting in the House Chamber when President Franklin Roosevelt delivered the day of infamy speech in 1941, following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor.

He has served as the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, subcommittee, for 43 years, and he chaired the full Committee on Appropriations for 13 years.

He was such an important force in helping shape our agricultural policies that he was known for many years as the permanent Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN has spoken so many times about the need to develop the natural resources of this country, and he used his position on the Committee on Appropriations to pursue that goal.

I notice the gentleman from Wisconsin is here. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH].

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for yielding to me.

I want to join with him today in honoring Mr. JAMIE WHITTEN.

As the gentleman has pointed out so well, he has served longer than any Member has in American history.

I would say that few Americans have seen as much history as Mr. WHITTEN, and few Members have done as much for their country as has done Mr. WHITTEN for his country.

I remember coming here as a freshman Congressman and being very much interested in agriculture. I have gotten some excellent advice from Mr. WHITTEN, and many of our dairy farmers in northeast Wisconsin, I can tell the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY], have benefited from the Mr. WHITTEN's advice to me.

I thank JAMIE WHITTEN for his advice to me. He is not only a walking history book, but he is also a very decent human being and a person who has always treated, I think, those of us on this side of the aisle with a great deal of fairness and civility. We appreciate that very much.

I am indeed fortunate that I can look back, when I am sitting in a rocking chair, and look back in reading American history and say, I knew a man that actually witnessed and voted on all this legislation and the greatness of our country, and he was part of it.

I am today moved and honored to be able to say a few words here for Mr. WHITTEN, a man who has done so much for his country.

□ 1400

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I appreciate my colleague making those remarks. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SKELTON. I thank my colleague and friend from Mississippi for this special order for this very outstanding gentleman, a wonderful American, the Member of Congress from Mississippi, JAMIE WHITTEN.

As the gentleman pointed out a few moments ago, he came here in November, 1941. This Member was all of 8 years of age at that time. Mr. WHITTEN has seen a great part of America unfold, and he is witness to the attempt to reach that rendezvous of destiny that Franklin Roosevelt spoke of many years ago.

He is a gentleman's gentleman, a true Southern gentleman. I enjoy working with him. I recall on numerous occasions, representing a rural constituency in agriculture I think at its finest, and going to Mr. WHITTEN, asking for and receiving help legislatively, advice from time to time.

We will truly miss him. He is a wonderful friend, and we will all be glad that we served with him as the days go by. I wish him well; and I thank the gentleman for bringing this special order to us.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from Missouri for his remarks.

The effects of Mr. WHITTEN have spilled over, as I have said earlier, around the world.

Chairman WHITTEN has sponsored many successful programs in our rural areas, and he brought to the rural Americans the modern comforts that were had by our urban colleagues, and they enjoyed them, which we did not have in the rural areas of the United States until Mr. WHITTEN became involved.

I am talking about programs such as the Farmers Home Administration, which he probably was the father of that; the Appalachian Regional Commission; and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. Speaker, these programs brought electricity, and I can remember in the rural areas many, many years ago, in the rural areas of Mississippi there was no electricity. They used kerosene lamps, and the fires that they built in the fireplaces. Telephones have come to our rural areas on account of JAMIE WHITTEN, and wonderful programs of water and sewage service are now in the rural areas. This has brought good housing opportunities to our people who never before had these services.

Mr. WHITTEN was always there to make sure the funding levels were adequate to keep these services on track. If he did not look after them, these programs would have died away.

Let me mention again, such things as electricity, believe it or not, most of our people in the rural areas 50 years ago did not have lights. Telephones, I would say maybe 30 years ago there were people who did not have telephones. Only recently did we have the rural water and sewer services out in our areas.

Mr. Speaker, JAMIE WHITTEN has always looked out for the First District of Mississippi, and everywhere we look across north Mississippi we can see the results of Mr. WHITTEN's influence. He really, Mr. Speaker, had a big hand in projects such as the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway on the east, and moving over to the west, toward the Mississippi River, Mr. WHITTEN had a lot to do with the agricultural research facilities in the Mississippi Delta. For the many communities in between, he has always made sure they got a fair share of funding from the agencies of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. WHITTEN was a leader in the effort to complete the Natchez Trace Parkway. Work has now been finished in Tennessee, Alabama, and north Mississippi on the Natchez Trace Parkway, a wonderful area added to the beauty of our country. The only areas now that have not been completed are around Jackson, MS, and Natchez. We hope that will be completed in the near future, and that the Natchez Trace runs through Tennessee, Alabama, into north Mississippi. This will give us a complete route of the Natchez Trace from Natchez all the way up to Nashville, TN.

Before coming to Congress, Mr. WHITTEN was the State representative in our State, and then he was a county prosecutor. He was one of probably the youngest county prosecutors we had in Mississippi. He says he learned how to make tough decisions and cast the tough votes way back then. He says his experience in the State legislature prepared him well for his service in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I see my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, GENE TAYLOR, and I yield to him.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I get to come to the floor and speak of my friend and colleague, Chairman JAMIE WHITTEN. It was 4 years and 11 months ago today that Mr. WHITTEN stood next to me as the chairman of the Mississippi delegation, the dean of the delegation, when I was sworn into Congress, and it was by all means one of the greatest moments of my life, to be standing next to someone who has been part of American history for over 50 years.

On Saturday a guy was in front of the Wal-Mart back home passing out petitions for United We Stand calling for term limits, and several of my friends called me to tell me that when they told the gentleman that they would not sign it, they mentioned their reason for not signing it as being JAMIE WHITTEN, by name. They said JAMIE WHITTEN is living proof that you can serve in Congress for many years and never forget who sent you to Congress and why you are here.

He has done a wonderful job for Mississippi, the Tenn-Tom Waterway, just recently the deepening and widening of the Gulfport ship channel that doubled the amount of commerce there, but above all, he never lost his humility.

I can remember in my first months as a Congressman, an ammunition

plant in my district was about to be closed, and it would have taken $90 million to keep the plant open. I went and saw Mr. WHITTEN, and after making the case for it, I said, "Mr. WHITTEN, can you help us?" He started by saying, "You know, GENE, I don't have much influence around here." This is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a $1.2 billion budget had to pass through his hands, yet he began his conversation by saying he did not have much influence, but if I would go see JACK MURTHA, TOM BEVILL, and a couple of other members of his committee, he felt like he could help me.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman WHITTEN, it is a distinct privilege to be part of a delegation that has had JAMIE WHITTEN as its dean for so many years. He is a great American.

I cannot think of a greater tribute to our State as being the State that had had the longest-serving Member of Congress. I cannot see where anyone will ever break this record. Above all, I do not think anyone can ever break the record of unparalleled public service.

To my knowledge, no one has ever questioned Mr. WHITTEN's integrity in his 53 years of public service. I do not think he has ever had a serious challenger, because the people back home continued to send him here because they knew he was the best man for the job.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to recognize his good works. My words fail to express the true greatness of this man. He is going to be a great loss for the people of Mississippi when he retires at the end of this year, but it has truly been my privilege and my honor to be a Congressman and to serve with JAMIE WHITTEN.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you. Your words were well said, and I thank my colleague from Mississippi.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF].

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me today to join so many of my colleagues in saluting Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN and thanking him for his 53 years of service to the people of Mississippi and our Nation.

For over 50 years, JAMIE WHITTEN has been not just another Member of this House—he has been an institution, and his great contributions to this body and our Nation will always be remembered. I have had the honor of serving with JAMIE as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and know first hand how hard JAMIE has worked over the years on behalf of the people he serves.

Elected in 1941, just before the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, to the House, we all celebrated with JAMIE in January 1992, when he broke the record for longest service in the House: 50 years, 2 months, and 2 days. His record as a legislator has always been impressive, and his service to our Nation as the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee has earned him the respect and admiration of many, including myself and all his other colleagues here in the House.

As the chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee since 1949, JAMIE has perhaps had the greatest influence on the development of agriculture programs of any public official or individual. Over the decades he has helped gain emergency funding for farmers in dire need of financial assistance, as well as helped develop electric and water systems, telephone service, and highway and road networks in some of our Nation's most rural areas. His contributions as chairman of the Appropriations Committee are too numerous to name in the course of my time, much less the special order we are having for JAMIE today. Needless to say, JAMIE's influence and legacy has been felt in every district across the United States.

The people of Mississippi should be proud that they sent a man of integrity and decency such as JAMIE WHITTEN to Washington for the last 53 years. The Nation has grown, developed, and prospered over the course of JAMIE's 26 terms in the House, and JAMIE's work here in Congress is responsible for much of that growth and prosperity. It is an honor for me to join today in saluting my friend and colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN, and I want to wish JAMIE and his family all the best as JAMIE begins his retirement.

I thank the gentleman for taking this time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] for coming over and participating.

I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS].

□ 1410

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the gentleman for taking this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] in paying tribute to my good friend and honored colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], who is retiring this year.

As has been said, for more than a half century he has given very devoted service to the people not only of his State, his home State of Mississippi, but he has guided and helped his colleagues from his post on the Committee on Appropriations. He has been known quite frankly through the tenure of many Members and many Secretaries of Agriculture as the real Secretary of Agriculture. He has without question really protected the interests of America's farmers all throughout his long service.

The end of this Congress will be a particularly sad time for those of us who have a special interest in agriculture, for those of us who are truly privileged to represent our rural and our small town areas. For as long as we can remember, whenever our farmers were hit with a weather catastrophe or any kind of an economic crisis, they could always count on the real Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman WHITTEN, to stand up for them and to act to really have some answers in regard to their distress. Since 1940 as chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, and I tell my friend from Mississippi, in 1949, that even predates the last Republican chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. My goodness, that is a long time ago. But since 1949, he has been the champion of the American farmer. Clifford Hope Sr., who was the last Republican chairman of the House Ag Committee, certainly counted the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] as a good friend and every chairman of the Ag Committee, every ranking member, every Secretary of Agriculture, has been proud to have his counsel and leadership. He always could be a sympathetic ear and a powerful voice to speak for them and for us.

For Members like me who have come along in some later years, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has always been available to offer advice to the rookies, if I can describe ourselves in that fashion, and if sometimes we embarked on a course that might not serve our interests well or agriculture well, he could always be depended on to guide us rather firmly back on the proper path. He taught the whole House and the Nation the importance of agriculture as the base upon which our entire economy is founded.

I can remember in 1981, I think, and there was a cut that was being proposed by the chairman and it was in regard to agriculture spending, and I had a little concern about it because I was afraid some of the funds might be cut from the Commodity Credit Corporation, the CCC, which is the revolving fund in regard to agriculture, our bank, so to speak, so safeguarded by the chairman. So I rose, as a matter of fact, I rose right from that microphone, from that chair, and the chairman was, of course, ensconced in his position over there, and I said, "Would the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations please answer my question. Will this cut affect the CCC funds?" And the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] responded and in about 2 minutes' worth he indicated to me that they would not be cut. The fact that I did not understand a word that he said because of the Mississippi brogue I think was probably irrelevant, so I sat down in my chair and I said to one of my senior Members, "What did he say?" and he said, "No, they weren't cut." So I went over to the chairman afterward and in

10 seconds he informed me that that was the case.

I guess the point I am trying to make is that in a very nice way, the chairman was letting me know in his own special Mississippi way, and I do not know whether you want to call it a brogue or a dialect, "No, Mr. Rookie, we're not really cutting those funds but I'm going to be nice to you," and then in 10 seconds he let me know what the score was. So I learned my lesson, and I think it was a lesson that was well taken.

JAMIE WHITTEN has been a role model to generations of his colleagues demonstrating the proper way to really represent a district and seriously approach our committee responsibilities. So for those of my colleagues who have recently arrived and do not know the chairman, let me just say this and this is in behalf of all of his friends and all of his colleagues. Mark this man well. We will not see his like again. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi. I feel it a privilege to rise and extol the obvious virtues of a man we all love and we all respect.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] was pretty good at mumbling through certain areas that he would not want to be challenged on, and the gentleman points that out. We appreciate him taking this time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for arranging this special order today.

Mr. Speaker, paying tribute to our distinguished colleague from the State of Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is certainly a bittersweet experience. While I join with our colleagues in expressing deep regret that he is leaving us, depriving us of his invaluable insight and experience, I also recognize that no one in this Chamber has earned a retirement and well-deserved rest more than he.

On January 6, 1992, JAMIE L. WHITTEN set a new record for longevity in the U.S. House of Representatives. As of the day, he had served longer than any Member of Congress in history. As our senior Member, we looked to him for guidance and advice. He is our living link with the past—the last Member remaining who was in this Chamber to vote for war the day after Pearl Harbor was attacked; the last Member to recall service under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

JAMIE WHITTEN's major concern was the agricultural interests of our Nation. He was never afraid to remind us, in his words, "agriculture affects 84 percent of the geography of this country." JAMIE was proud to have his name associated with rural electrification programs, irrigation projects, service road infrastructure, and bringing telephones to our farmers—to make their lives and their families tolerable.

Representative WHITTEN served for so long as chairman of the Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Agriculture that he is known in some circles as the permanent Secretary of Agriculture. But I know all of his colleagues throughout the years will testify to JAMIE's honesty and fairness in that position.

JAMIE WHITTEN was first elected to Congress in a special election to fill a vacancy in November 1941. Today, over a half a century later, he is prepared to retire at the age of 84.

Our Nation and the world have changed immeasurably since JAMIE WHITTEN first came to Congress. One thing that has not changed, however, is his reverence for the grand traditions of our Nation, and his impeccable integrity. From 1941 through 1994, JAMIE WHITTEN's has been an example to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I join our colleagues in wishing a long, healthy, happy, and productive retirement to JAMIE WHITTEN, to his wife Rebecca, and to their family. They will be missed here at the Capitol.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I certainly appreciate the gentleman from New York State taking the time today to be a part of this honor for the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HUTTO].

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Mississippi taking this special order.

Mr. Speaker, It is a great pleasure for me to join the many friends of our dear colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN, in paying tribute to one of the outstanding statesman to serve in the Congress of the United States. JAMIE's retirement at the end of this Congress marks the end of an era in longevity in Congress. I doubt very seriously if anyone will ever come close to serving the length of time, more than half a century, that Mr. WHITTEN has served. I, too, am retiring at the end of the year, but after only 16 years. Frankly, that is a pretty long time to serve in the volatility of today's political world. So, it is unthinkable to me that anyone could serve in this body for more than 50 years, but JAMIE did it, and did it well. It would take a long time to enumerate JAMIE's accomplishments, so I will just say that he has served his district, State, and Nation with great distinction, and I want to congratulate our good friend, JAMIE WHITTEN, and extend for Nancy and me our very best wishes to JAMIE, his lovely wife Rebecca, and their family. May God richly bless you in your retirement.

□ 1420

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for coming over and wish him the best as he retires, and thank him for honoring JAMIE WHITTEN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding. I vividly remember the first time I sat in an Appropriations Committee meeting—as a very green freshman—and I was in awe of some of the representations on the top of that committee then. People like George Mahon and JAMIE WHITTEN and others who had already then served this House with such great distinction.

I agree with the gentleman from Florida who just spoke. I believe JAMIE WHITTEN's career here is truly unparalleled. I do not believe it will ever be equaled. I cannot imagine anyone being able to endure the pressures and tensions of this job as long as the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi has.

I would say that it takes a remarkable human being to go with the flow as the country changes, the institution changes, the Government itself changes and to still be able to be on top of those changes and deal with them in ways which respond to the needs of the country and the body. I think JAMIE has done that with grace and with diligence, this despite what people are sometimes led to believe about political institutions in this country. It has been my experience, regardless of philosophy and regardless of party, most people who come here come here to try to do good things for their country. They take the positions they take because they have deep beliefs about the direction in which the country ought to go. They use their energy and their convictions to try to push the country in that direction. I think JAMIE is a great example of that.

It is also remarkable that he has seen the changes in the country that he has seen through the years. He has been one of the greatest voices in this Congress for demanding that we preserve the resource base of the country, the fundamental agricultural resource base upon which all societies are founded. And he has also seen his region change. Our history is very clear about the changes that have occurred with respect to the issue of race, and I must say I think that the South has probably handled that better than any other sector of the country because they have a lot longer experience dealing with the issue, and I think JAMIE has demonstrated his ability to do that as well through the years that he has served in this place.

Lastly, I would simply say that in the years that he ran the committee which I now chair he ran that committee with grace, he ran it with good and

gentle humor, and he almost always had a kind word to say for those of us who were just getting started on the committee.

SID YATES has often remarked that the question has often been asked of JAMIE: "Do you think you've changed?" His response has been, "No, but I have had to adjust to the change." I think that is something which all of us have to do if we want to perform our years in public service in a way which does credit to the country and recognizes reality, and I think the gentleman has done that with great grace and skill, and I very much treasure the experience I have had serving under him and with him.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I very much thank the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for taking the time. As he knows, since he has been there, it is a very responsible job, and Mr. WHITTEN handled it well over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. BENNY THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to associate myself with the comments that have been made by speakers before me about Mr. WHITTEN. But I would also like to compliment the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] on pulling this special order together highlighting Mr. WHITTEN and his tenure here in Congress. Many times our flowers are not given while we are here, and I think this is a fitting tribute for Mr. WHITTEN who is present here today to hear what his colleagues think of him. Many times, as Members know, most of what our colleagues say probably cannot be repeated in these halls. But I am happy to be party to the fine comments that I have heard today.

Also, as the newest Member of the Mississippi delegation, I can say my short tenure here has been one where Mr. WHITTEN's staff has been very supportive of me upon replacing Mike Espy, who as Members know is now the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. WHITTEN's staff was more than helpful to me when I arrived here on April 22 of last year. And I can say that during my tenure here every time we have needed some information, his staff has been more than helpful.

Also before I came to Congress I was a county supervisor in the largest county in Mississippi, and many times we had an opportunity to come to Washington. I might add that there was never an opportunity to come to Washington that we did not come by Mr. WHITTEN's office, and every time, I might add also, we were very successful in getting the projects funded. Most of the projects had specific emphasis on agriculture and rural development, and given his love for his State and this country as a whole it has been a pleasure associating myself with him in Congress as well as before that.

So I would as a parting comment want to wish him well on whatever career he chooses to take after the end of this year. May it be 50 plus more years of success that he has had like here in Congress. Again I would like to pay special tribute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for putting this special order together, and would just like to say thank you.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. Our State has been good to us. They have sent us back and given us an opportunity to get seniority. Being a small State, this is certainly helpful. That is what the people did in the First District of Mississippi. They sent JAMIE WHITTEN back time and time again, and he came through for them, and I thank the gentleman for participating.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], who is also a chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. I appreciate his participating.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I very much thank Chairman MONTGOMERY, may I say. First I want to thank him for giving us this opportunity by setting aside this time as a means through special orders to recognize and render tribute to what will go down as one of the most venerable and longtime Members and effective Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, Chairman JAMIE WHITTEN. Since I came to Congress 33 years ago next month I found that the system then which later became under such severe attack had one thing that unfortunately, and this is a personal opinion, has eroded in the House.

□ 1430

That is institutional integrity. JAMIE WHITTEN was powerful then. He was not chairman of the full committee, but he certainly was chairman of a powerful subcommittee.

As a freshman, maybe I would not be recognized to spout off or venture forth with particular amendments or what have you, but I was recognized as a peer that represented, like the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and his colleagues of that day, in command posts, did themselves, and, therefore, there was that feeling that though we may not have that access to the decisionmaking and powermaking actions, we were respected as peers duly elected in our respective districts just like everybody else.

I learned that, given a problem arising in my district which would necessitate visiting with the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, that Chairman WHITTEN was accessible. He was reactive to the needs, and I think it is a tremendous privilege that I should have this opportunity to say so in his presence.

I am one of those that supported him to the very end and would today.

The precious ingredient that I call institutional integrity was something that I first recognized in a similar body, the Texas State Senate, where Mississippians and their descendants contributed very much to the development, and it was considered a very hidebound, authoritarian type of institution.

I proceeded forth under similar circumstances as being somebody out from left wing or somewhere, but the Texas State Senate had institutional integrity, and those colleagues, just like the colleagues here when I came to the U.S. House, had that same solidarity of respect for a Member they considered a peer, no matter how much they disagreed, no matter how much they may have felt antipathy, and this is what I see personified in Chairman WHITTEN, a great tradition that through the decades since the founding of this, the first session of this institution in 1789, really made it the most vigorous parliamentary body in the world.

It was with regret that when we had the great transition periods, 1974, and we had the Legislative Reform Act and the Budgetary Reform Act, and I studied them, the intended purpose was to streamline committees and also to break the authoritarian, dogmatic, if you want to call it that, dictatorial power of the old chairmen. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at that time was my fellow Texan, George Mahon. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] was right in line.

I saw in those reform movements what I thought were dangers; to make a long story short and not to personalize this, I consulted first with Mr. Mahon, Chairman Mahon. He did not seem to be very much interested in my preoccupations. I felt that the language of the Budget Reform Act was such that it was going to shake up the traditional two-track method of doing business, authorization and appropriation.

However, I discussed it with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. He seemed to sense what I was getting at, but the language was so obscure that it was not until 1981 and the Reagan tax bill that the word "reconciliation" finally showed up.

Let me say this: I was 1 of 10 who did not vote for either one of those reform acts, but I will never forget the fact that the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], that so many young, new, and effervescent Members would dismiss as an old nestor and perhaps ancient, as I am considered now myself, but I could always see that too much youth is like too much sunshine, it creates deserts, and that with experience, which is the only source of, comes wisdom.

Of what avail is it to have all the knowledge in the world and all of the

rules known and be very smart in modern-day techniques, that the young perhaps might epitomize and symbolize, that there is no wisdom and no prudence? And from time immemorial, that has been the long objective goal, to seek knowledge and wisdom.

Therefore, I round this out by rendering tribute to the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], who had wisdom and has had wisdom and tempered many a crisis by his standing right here at this podium and handling some of the most difficult appropriation bills.

So, Godspeed, Chairman WHITTEN. Your departure is our loss, but I think many of us go with you in spirit and enjoinder in wishing you the best.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to point out that the gentleman is a chairman, and that when the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the years that he was chairman, that his committee under both Democrats and Republicans, came up with less dollars than the President's budgets were, and we get criticism for overspending, but under the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], whatever the President requested, our budgets were always below that.

Mr. GONZALEZ. If the gentleman will yield further, there is another thing we have lost sight of. Very few Members who have come aboard since 1974 fail to realize that there were days in which we did not have continuing resolutions, much less dire supplemental, dire emergency supplemental resolutions. That was abhorrent to men like the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

All of that came after the 1974 so-called Reform Act, which I want the record to show I did not vote for.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARLOW].

Mr. BARLOW. I thank the gentleman very much.

I, too, want to pay tribute to the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and to the State of Mississippi. The State of Mississippi has certainly served our Union well through the years, and the decades, sending such men as the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and yourself, Chairman MONTGOMERY, to Congress to help us as a Nation with some of the most important work we have to keep America strong, and that is supporting the labors of our farmers and supporting our veterans as you do, sir.

But I want to particularly talk about the work that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has done through the decades, the long decades in supporting the work of farmers on the land. He came when we had been through a harrowing period in our Nation's history of depression, when people were losing their farms to the gavel of auctioneers, sales, being driven off their land when crop prices were in free fall, when it was not at all certain whether we were going to have peace in the rural areas, indeed, whether we were going to be able to feed and clothe our Nation with the sustained production from the land.

The chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], through the years, the other members of the Agriculture Committee and the Appropriations Committees have labored mightily to make certain that our farmers have the structure and the framework in which we today benefit with abundant food supplies. You do not pull into a fast-food restaurant today and ever run into a shortage. You do not go into a supermarket today and ever see a shelf that is not overflowing with all variety of production from the United States.

□ 1440

It is the chairman, Chairman WHITTEN, who nurtured this. I want to pay my deepest respects to him.

Mr. Speaker, in my lifetime—54 years old—we in our Nation have never known shortages the way many other nations have known shortages. This is due to the work and the leadership of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. And it is at a time when technology has put tremendous stresses on our farm land and on the structure of farming. This has required wisdom to guide our policy so that we can keep the land and water resources in condition, in good quality for future generations. Also so that the abundance of the new technology does not drive prices to the point that existing farms slide into economic ruin.

This has taken careful crafting, guidance, working with farm groups, working with urban consumer groups. Chairman WHITTEN has fashioned that in a very creative way. We are coming into a period in the Congress, in the House, where we will not have the wisdom of people such as Mr. WHITTEN, who have served for many years, whose collective wisdom will be missed. We will be having a House with many younger Members in it. And I pray that the experience that has been put together through the years by JAMIE WHITTEN will be passed onto us in some divine fashion. And I know it will.

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARLOW].

I say to the gentleman that our great friends, Mr. JAMIE WHITTEN, and the gentleman from Kentucky, Bill Natcher—and I am scared to guess at the number of years, but I think it was over 40 years they served together in the Committee on Appropriations.

I know Bill Natcher is looking down from heaven today trying to honor JAMIE WHITTEN.

Mr. BARLOW. I know the gentleman would want me to be here today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER].

Mr. VOLKMER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and commend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for taking this special order.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take the time here to commend the illustrious gentleman, the former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], for all the work that he has done, not only for this House of Representatives but through the years for the people of the United States.

Again, I also wish to commend the gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Mississippi, for taking this special order, in order to enable us to take a few minutes to recognize a person who has really been a star in the heavens of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, you know, as I travel around my rural district—and I know the gentleman we are honoring today has a rural district also—but I have seen signs of what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has been able to do and to bring about not only through Farmers' Home but also through rural development.

You know, back when JAMIE first came to this Congress, electrification was really just getting going in this Nation and our rural areas were starting to get electricity. A lot of those people did not have running water. They had cisterns, they had wells, they did have to haul water. They did not have sewers or anything like that.

Mr. Speaker, through the work of JAMIE WHITTEN and the members of the Committee on Appropriations and our members on the Committee on Agriculture, as I travel around my district now, almost everybody has been hooked up to water. Now, we still have some who are not, and we still have some small towns with whom we are working with to get those sewers in. But just a couple of weeks ago in one of my rural communities, they were very grateful that they had just received a grant from Farmers' Home Administration for their sewer system. And they were gong to get some bonds and provide local funds, CDBG money, the State, and they are going to have sewers in that town.

You know, a lot of our cities probably do not think it, they have had sewers all their lives, they never grew up without anything like that. They never grew up without turning on the tap and getting water. They did not have to worry about sending a truck to town, getting it filled up and then come back and fill up the wells or

tanks or things like that. But JAMIE has brought rural America more development than any other Member has been responsible for to date, any other Member of this body.

For that, I wish, on behalf of my people, to thank him sincerely for that.

You know, JAMIE, I guess you well remember one of my predecessors, a guy named Clarence Cannon. Clarence Cannon served in this body, not quite as long as JAMIE, but he served here for some 42 years. He also was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for a good number of years. As I remember, JAMIE served on that committee under Clarence Cannon.

I would say, having known both of them, one back when I was a practicing lawyer back home and then as a State representative, as I got to know Clarence Cannon, then as I came here and got to know JAMIE WHITTEN, they are really two people out of the same cloth. I want to say that it has been an honor and a privilege for me to have served in this body with the honoree today.

You know, when you come here and you start as a freshman and then move up, there are certain people whom you learn to know, that you know that they know how to do things and get things done. There are others that you respect a little bit more than others.

Well, folks, I want you to know that the person we are honoring today has always had my deepest respect and one who I always go to talk to on agriculture issues and things affecting rural America. And I think that it is a great thing to be able to be here today with JAMIE and also to be able to recognize him for all the years that he has spent in this body, longer than anybody else. I am sure with term limits and everything else coming down the pike, there is just never going to be anybody to ever equal the years that JAMIE has served. There probably will neither be another who will be able to equal all the accomplishments that he has been able to do throughout his service here.

So I wish to join with everybody else in honoring our honoree today, JAMIE WHITTEN.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. If the gentleman would yield, you know, they break sports records every day in the different sports around the country. I doubt very seriously, as the gentleman said, this record will ever be broken.

Mr. VOLKMER. It will never be broken. It is one that we will always recognize, just like that of his predecessor, the person who followed him, who has now passed away. I do not think Bill Natcher's record of consecutive number of votes without missing a single vote will ever be changed either.

The years and the days and the months that JAMIE has been here and served in this body, there is no question in my mind that that record will never be broken.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. It is really a part of history that we are doing here today.

Mr. VOLKMER. Yes, it is. You know, there have only been so many Members in this body, this historic body, this greatest institutions in the world as far as democracy is concerned, as far as that is concerned—we do have the other body, but I consider it a little inferior to this one. So that makes this one the greatest deliberative body of any democratic institution. It has lasted longer than any other body. We are honoring a person here today who is probably one of the top Members of those who have been here, the top one of all of those Members. So it is quite a historic occasion.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. And further, when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] and I are gone, maybe Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. PARKER and Mr. TAYLOR, after we are long gone, they will still remember JAMIE WHITTEN.

Mr. VOLKMER. Oh yes, we have not made the history books; but JAMIE did. He made the history books.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] for calling this special order. It is indeed a special day.

Mr. Speaker, when I first got here, one of the first things I noticed was that the dean of the House of Representatives was the one who swore in the new Speaker each time. After watching Mr. WHITTEN swear in the Speaker of the House, I thought to myself that is just the way it should be, somebody from Mississippi should swear in the Speaker.

Mr. WHITTEN has indeed been here longer than anybody else. His tenure is unparalleled. When I first came on this floor—and I have told this story before—Mr. WHITTEN put his arm around me and he said, "MIKE, do you remember Roosevelt's Day of Infamy speech?"

□ 1450

And I said, "Mr. WHITTEN, I've heard about it," and he said, "Well, when he gave that speech, I was sitting right over there," and I thought to myself that was 8 years before I was born. Now I am a very young man, but I was born in 1949, and to know that Mr. WHITTEN served in this body, representing the people of Mississippi since November 11, 1941, is a phenomenal record.

People in the First District of Mississippi, they call Mr. WHITTEN, JAMIE, the vast majority of them. I never got comfortable calling him JAMIE. He told me to call him JAMIE, and I said, "Mr. WHITTEN, I don't feel comfortable calling you that," and I always referred to him as Mr. WHITTEN, but his constituents, the vast majority, feel very close to him, and they have called him JAMIE lo these many years.

Now the amazing thing about it, Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine tells a story about the people of his district, and in World War II, whenever people had trouble and they needed help, they would always say, "Well, we need to just call JAMIE," and when Korea came along, and people needed help, they said, "Don't worry about it; just call JAMIE."

Then Vietnam, they called JAMIE, and it is an amazing thing to see, all the way from World War II to the Persian Gulf war they are saying, "Well, just call JAMIE. He'll be able to take care of it for you."

Mr. Speaker, I would love to be able to take credit for all the great projects that we have gotten in my district since I have been in Congress. I would like to say it is because of my skill as a legislator, because of how much influence that I have around this place, that we have been able to do some things for the people of my district that will be forever remembered.

It is not I who have gotten those projects, but it is JAMIE WHITTEN. Every time that I have needed something for my people, every time that we needed something that needed to be built or something funded, something done, something that my people felt strongly about, Mr. Speaker, I would go to Mr. WHITTEN, and Mr. WHITTEN would say, "Well, son, we'll see what we can do," and he would take care of it.

He has been very important in my life in the Congress, and he has also been important for all the different politicians, so many young men and women that have entered political life, not only in Mississippi, but throughout this Nation, because he has truly had to have a national vision, especially being chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for so many years.

When the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] came to Congress in the early 1940's, Mr. Speaker, the United States was still primarily a very rural society. Everybody did not have automobiles. Most people in the rural areas had mules and plow horses. A lot of people did not have electricity. The ones that had running water maybe had just running water inside, but they had plumbing outside. It is an amazing thing, the changes that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has seen occur and the changes that he has personally effected by what he has done for rural America.

Rural electrification has changed the face of what we see in 88 percent of this country. The Extension Service, because of Mr. WHITTEN's leadership, has changed the way we view rural America.

And then there is the Postal Service, and this Member will go unnamed, but

I was talking to a young Member who happened to be a young Member at the time, but he was on the Committee on Appropriations at the time, and one of the first things he did when he got on the Committee on Appropriations was he wanted to get rid of Saturday delivery in rural America for the Postal Service, and after Mr. WHITTEN mumbled his way through and explained the facts of life to this young man, he decided that he would withdraw his whole concept of changing Postal Service Saturday delivery for rural America.

I think it is safe to say that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has had as much influence on what has happened in rural America as any Member who has ever been in Congress, and he has done it not only from the standpoint of what is best for his constituents in the first district, but he has done it from the standpoint of what is best for this Nation as a whole and for the world as a whole. He has had to truly have a global view of our society and our Government.

just want to personally wish Mr. WHITTEN the best and Miss Rebecca the best. She has had to put up with him lo these many years, and I hope that the time that they have after they leave the Congress, they will enjoy it, and they will not forget us, and come back and see us every once in a while, but I thank the gentleman very much for reserving this time for this very special man.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, let me just follow up on what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER] said. The family of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is Rebecca, his wife, and he has a son and daughter, Jamie and Beverly. I say to the gentleman, "they have been totally supportive of you, Mr. WHITTEN, since you have been serving in the Congress. Rebecca Whitten has maintained two homes, one in Washington, DC, and one in Charleston, MS, and I'm told that the people of your hometown in Mississippi want you and Rebecca to come home."

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend and colleague JAMIE WHITTEN, the dean of the U.S. House of Representatives. He is retiring with one of the most outstanding records of public service in our Nation's history.

JAMIE WHITTEN was first elected to Congress in November 1941, about a month before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Over the years, he has diligently served his Mississippi constituents and the people of this Nation. Anyone who aspires to public office would do well to study the career of JAMIE WHITTEN. He exemplifies the dedication and integrity of an excellent public servant.

During his years in the House, JAMIE has served with 11 Presidents. All of them have solicited his wise counsel and advice. Those of us who have served with him for many years recognize JAMIE WHITTEN as one of the most respected, most effective and most experienced representatives we have ever known. We will all miss his leadership and his many fine contributions.

JAMIE has been a strong supporter of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Appalachian Regional Commission. Both of these agencies have had a tremendous impact on our Nation and much of the credit goes to JAMIE WHITTEN. He helped improve their economic development programs and he helped keep them alive.

JAMIE has fought long and hard in support of the hundreds of flood control projects, navigation, hydroelectric and recreation projects administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He worked hard for his district, his State and his Nation, recognizing that public works are the lifeblood of our economy. He has always known the importance of investing in our Nation's infrastructure, from waterways to highways.

His support was essential in the successful completion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

Most Members I know have stood in awe of JAMIE WHITTEN. Some used to describe him as a 2,000-pound gorilla no one dared tangle with. He is known for his determination and he is known to stand his ground on important issues. But, I have never known a Member who asked for JAMIE's help and didn't receive it. He has always been known as one of the most dependable Members in Congress. You could count on him, and in turn, he would count on you.

As chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, JAMIE had the respect and support of the entire House of Representatives, the Senate, and the administration. His leadership and effectiveness were deeply admired.

His devotion to agriculture was always apparent during his chairmanship of Agriculture Appropriations and he was considered an expert when it came to farming programs. He was a true champion for rural Americans everywhere.

JAMIE has always supported the work of my Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and I appreciated his interest.

I heard him say many times that energy and water needs are two of the most critical issues facing our Nation. His backing has been very important to me and I have relied on him to help me get my bill passed.

We will all miss JAMIE WHITTEN. We will miss his support, his advice, and his friendship. But, we will never forget him. His 53 years of service to our Nation will stand as an enduring legend.

JAMIE, I wish you and your lovely wife Rebecca all the best in your well-earned retirement.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to salute my very dear friend and colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN. We have been good friends since 1949, when I began my first term. JAMIE, of course, was already an established and experienced Member of the House in that year and he was eminently kind and very helpful to me.

JAMIE WHITTEN is, without question, one of the most able and dedicated members who ever served here. When he became my chairman in 1979, I knew the committee would be in the hands of a thoroughly fair and very capable chairman. He guided the committee with consummate skill during trying and difficult budgetary years. As chairman and as subcommittee member, JAMIE WHITTEN has served the Nation and the Congress with rare distinction and we are all in his debt. I am honored to call JAMIE WHITTEN my friend. I will miss the good gentleman from Mississippi and I wish him well.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank Chairman MONTGOMERY for taking out this special order, and to rise to take my hat off to one of the greatest of all times, JAMIE WHITTEN, the longest serving House Member in history, the long-time chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and known as the permanent Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

There is no one around here who knows what it is like to serve in a session of Congress without JAMIE WHITTEN. He is our institutional memory, our wise man, who has seen it all and done it all, and whom we will all miss greatly.

JAMIE never made a secret about whom he came here to help.

He was and is here to protect and defend the people, the land, the natural resources, and the wealth of the Nation. That has been his formula for economic success—support the people and the land and you will create wealth.

And his people knew it. They knew he was here for them. So they have always been there for him.

He has served as a role model for generations of Members of Congress. He has been a great public servant, going far beyond the bounds of the expected and into the realm of the historic. Every day that JAMIE serves, history is made.

And history will undoubtedly reward JAMIE for his efforts—he will be there in the annals of history, enshrined as a special Member, who set the standard that probably no one will ever be able to top in terms of his service to the Nation.

On behalf of the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, on behalf of myself, and of all the Members, I rise to congratulate JAMIE WHITTEN for his extraordinary record of public service, and to stand in tribute to him for all that he has accomplished through the more than half-century of service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to JAMIE LLOYD WHITTEN, who represents Mississippi's First Congressional District. As we all know, JAMIE is retiring at the end of this Congress after a long and distinguished career. JAMIE is the current dean of the House and has served in the U.S. Congress since 1941, the longest tenure of any Member in the history of the House of Representatives.

His service is replete with achievement. JAMIE cochaired the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control, which led to the enactment of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. That act was arguably the most significant change in the Federal budget process since the establishment of the modern budget procedure in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. JAMIE served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and Rural

Development from 1948 through 1992, interrupted only by the Republican control of the House from 1953 to 1955.

He chaired the full Committee on Appropriations from 1979 through 1992. In that very important position, he presided over a great number of funding decisions that affected the Federal Government and the entire U.S. economy.

JAMIE's service in the Congress spanned the period running from the beginning of World War II through the tearing down of the Berlin Wall. During his career, JAMIE has witnessed many historical events, including the Marshall plan, the start of the Peace Corps and other Great Society programs, and the 1990 Andrews Air Force Base budget agreement. JAMIE was an active participant in several of these landmark programs.

JAMIE WHITTEN has served the First District of Mississippi and the House with honor and dignity for 53 years—and his record is one to be proud of.

We wish JAMIE and his wife, Rebecca, the very best in their retirement years.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend and colleague, Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN. JAMIE was elected to Congress in November 1941, and eventually became the dean of the Congress, saying "It is not how long you serve, but how well."

His unassuming manner, keen mind, and unquestionable personal integrity, have won him the support of all political parties. Even more importantly, he has served as a role model to me and many others in Congress. JAMIE WHITTEN is held in the highest esteem by all of his colleagues. Whether it was as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, where all spending bills are initiated, or representing, for over 50 years, the First District of Mississippi, he has protected all programs that are important to real people. Some say that as long as JAMIE WHITTEN is around, so too will the spirit of the New Deal, which will symbolize fairness and a better standard of living for generations to come.

JAMIE recognizes that when you handle money, you're in the strongest position in Congress. However, "The Chairman" does not measure wealth in terms of money, but in terms of physical assets. Rarely in the spotlight, he labors hardest for the people from the Mississippi River east to the Alabama line, but has never forgotten the rest of the Nation. His record of accomplishment is unsurpassed. The standards he sets to ensure that our national assets are well taken care of, serve also as the yardstick by which we should all measure ourselves.

Elected to the Mississippi house at the age of 21, he was chosen district attorney by the age of 23. Eight years later he would come to Washington to serve the people. JAMIE WHITTEN is quoted as saying, "I came to the Congress by accident; my ambition was to practice law." Mr. Speaker, if he had practiced law it would have been to perfection, but if his coming to Congress was an accident, then we need more accidents.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as the years progress, I'm finding it disquieting that there are fewer and fewer of my colleagues ahead of me on the seniority list. There is my esteemed colleague, SID YATES, and my old friend JACK BROOKS. Then, there's my dear friend JAMIE WHITTEN—who we honor today for his retirement.

JAMIE WHITTEN is about as much of a personal institution as you're going to get around here. He grew up with politics and public service—much as I did. But JAMIE has a little bit more experience.

At the young age of 20, he was already a school principal. He cast his first vote—for himself, I might add—when he was elected to the Mississippi State Legislature at the age of 21.

JAMIE began his professional career in law and at the age of 23 was elected as the district attorney in Mississippi's 17th District. From this post he sought and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives on November 4, 1941, just a little more than a month before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. In later years, JAMIE swore to me there was no connection between his election and the attack.

When I came to Congress in the mid-1950's, JAMIE was already becoming a force to be reckoned with. My dad gave me good advice about JAMIE. He told me that JAMIE WHITTEN was a master at serving the needs of his constituency, particularly in ensuring the appropriate level of economic development. In 1960, JAMIE WHITTEN taught President Eisenhower the meaning of the separation of powers doctrine by challenging his veto of public works appropriations. JAMIE won, and reestablished the right of Congress to initiate public works projects.

And on that front, JAMIE wasn't shy about the projects he supported and funded: flood control, highway and navigation projects, the San Francisco Earthquake redevelopment, the Mt. St. Helens Volcano disaster cleanup, and before that the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Bonneville Power Authority, the Natchez Trace Parkway, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, and irrigation projects in the West.

JAMIE's commitment to the people of Appalachia and to the development of this Nation was unsurpassed. On the Appropriations Committee, where he served as its chairman for 13 years, JAMIE was always successfully defending funds for highways, public works, TVA, irrigation for the Southwest, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and other important public works projects.

In his active service in the House, JAMIE certainly knew the value of bipartisanship—and was effective in dealing with the 11 Presidents with whom he served, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Bill Clinton. He handled over 180 appropriations bills during his long and distinguished career.

I would like to point out that unlike any other chairman in this institution, the chairman of the House Appropriation Committee enjoys a very special advantage, which the National Journal once said of Chairman WHITTEN:

> An appropriations chairman is necessarily a figure to be reckoned with. His bills, unlike those of other chairmen eventually must pass * * * without fail.

Those of us who have known JAMIE for a number of years recognize that when it comes to the policies and politics of agriculture, no one can top Chairman WHITTEN. If it grows, moos, or grunts in any proximity to a farmhouse, you can bet JAMIE has had a hand in funding the program. One of our esteemed colleagues, former Budget Committee Chairman William Gray from Pennsylvania once said:

> JAMIE remains and will always be the chief spokesman for agriculture and rural America. That is him; that is his being. That's what flows in his veins. He's got a district that loves him and he produces for them.

Above all, we will miss JAMIE: a man of integrity, a team player, a dependable friend, and a very private person whose wry sense of humor and quiet self-confidence made him an unmovable anchor in this institution.

This body and its Members—particularly this Member—will never forget JAMIE WHITTEN: an institution within our institution. His spirit will remain forever.

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in this special order to commemorate the career of JAMIE WHITTEN. And what a career it has been. I will leave it to my colleagues to catalog most of the accomplishments and superlatives that JAMIE WHITTEN has amassed during his long and extraordinary service in the House of Representatives. Chairman WHITTEN has served the people of northern Mississippi for nearly one-quarter of our Nation's existence. He has undoubtedly served with more Members of Congress than anyone ever has—or ever will.

But I think the important thing to remember is not the length of JAMIE's service, but the quality of it. For JAMIE was always a true representative of his district and the people who sent him to Washington on 26 separate occasions. Obviously, people and a district will change in the course of a half century. And JAMIE's district was no different in that regard. It is testimony to his intelligence and diligence that he was able to change with his district and with the country and remain a powerful legislator 50 years after casting his first vote in this body.

I have served with Chairman WHITTEN on the Appropriations Committee for 12 years, and for most of that time he was the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture. The parts of Michigan I have had the honor to represent are largely rural and agricultural. As such, I have dealt on many occasions with the chairman. JAMIE understood agricultural issues, whether they were in Michigan or Mississippi or Montana, and he invariably was of tremendous assistance to me and my district.

Mr. chairman, we all wish you the best of health and happiness in your well-earned retirement.

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our very distinguished colleague, Mr. JAMIE WHITTEN, who will be retiring at the end of this legislative term.

I have known JAMIE WHITTEN for a number of years and have observed his admirable service in Washington, both as the dean of the Mississippi delegation and as the honorable chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

He has given his district, as well as our country, more than a half-century of service. JAMIE is a caring, loyal, and an effective leader. The House of Representatives and the State of Mississippi have been very fortunate to have the service of a man with such integrity and determination.

JAMIE, I wish you many more years of happiness, which you well deserve. We will miss you, and I hope that you will continue to contribute your outstanding qualities to public service, or whatever endeavors you may pursue.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the House's most distinguished colleague and mentor, JAMIE WHITTEN of Mississippi's First District.

An instrumental force in congressional history since 1949, Congressman WHITTEN is the dean of the House and one of his kind.

The list of attributes are many, however, Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN will be remembered for shaping modern history and fighting to keep the spirit of the New Deal alive. He has also always called the shots from his longstanding position on the Agriculture Subcommittee.

A member of the Agriculture Subcommittee since 1949, Congressman WHITTEN helped transform his congressional district from a rural frontier to a growing economic town that is welcoming industrial business.

JAMIE WHITTEN has said he is most proud to have his name on rural electricity, water systems, telephones, and highway service roads in 84 percent of the country. It flatters us all that his name has also been associated as part of this institution.

Today I stand before the House proud to have been able to work with Congressman WHITTEN during my brief 7 years in congressional office. He is a man not only with the longest service in congressional history but a man who has provided leadership to this great Nation for over half a century.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to our colleague, JAMIE L. WHITTEN of Mississippi, who is retiring at the end of this Congress.

Few individuals who have served here in the Congress leave a legacy as distinguished and rich as Chairman WHITTEN. He devoted his life to his constituents, this institution and this Nation. Indeed, during his more than 52 years here in the House, he shaped policies great and small.

As the longtime chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, he ensured investment in the family farm and in agricultural research so our Nation could reap the bounty of its land. To his testament, no nation on Earth has the wealth and diversity of food products as does the United States.

Similarly, as chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Chairman WHITTEN guided and shaped many of the programs that helped build our country. Through the power of the purse, he worked to ensure that our Nation was strong by making the necessary and appropriate investment in both its people and infrastructure.

For me personally, Chairman WHITTEN has been a valued friend. Since the day I came to Congress in 1988, he has unselfishlessly offered his advice and counsel on the ways of this institution. But even before my election, Chairman WHITTEN was a friend to the Clement family. Both when my father was Governor of Tennessee and when I was a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Chairman WHITTEN always responded to our concerns and our ideas. He gave us the benefit of his experience and often a helping hand.

I will miss Chairman WHITTEN and I know my colleagues will as well. I am sure that in his retirement he will reflect proudly on his many accomplishments and on the contributions he made to building the vast wealth of this Nation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, he called himself a country lawyer. But for decades, Members of this body—and for that matter, his constituents and farmers around the country—have referred to Mississippi's JAMIE WHITTEN as a congressional giant and one of the most effective chairman this Capital has seen.

An unassuming master of the legislative process, JAMIE WHITTEN now has served longer in the House than anyone else in American history. After a meteoric career in local politics that included his election to district attorney at the age of 23, JAMIE was elected to Congress in November 1941—a month before Pearl Harbor.

Since that time, he has worked with 10 Presidents, earning a well-deserved reputation as a team player with unquestioned honesty and an abiding interest in helping the forgotten farmers of this Nation. He has often been dubbed the permanent Secretary of Agriculture.

All of us who serve in Washington—and all of those who value this body as a great American institution—will miss this gentle man, this towering legislative figure—both for his personal amiability, but also for his great legislative skills. I wish him continued success in his retirement.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, a man who has given unparalleled service to this institution, a skillful leader, a devoted public servant, and a dear friend, the Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN of Mississippi.

In his 53 years here no one has been able to doubt these things about JAMIE WHITTEN: First, his tremendous love for and commitment to the people who sent him here. As he is famous for saying, "My district is a part of the nation, if you handle a national program and leave out your district, you would not want to go home." He cared about the people of the First District of Mississippi and worked so tirelessly on their behalf that they saw fit to return him to this body 27 times, more than any individual who ever served here.

Second, no one could doubt that behind his great parliamentary skills and his studied leadership lay a simple, humble ambition: to serve his nation the best he possibly could. He piloted the Appropriations Committee with skill and grace, and with the guiding principle—repeated at the opening of every hearing—that we were there to do the people's work.

And finally, no one could ever doubt that JAMIE WHITTEN is a man whose word is his bond, and whose friendship is real and true. JAMIE WHITTEN is the embodiment of a gentleman, and I count the counsel and friendship I have enjoyed from him among the genuine blessings of life.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret, and yet with pleasant memories, that we prepare to bid farewell to our dean, JAMIE WHITTEN of Mississippi. No man has served this House of Representatives as long, and few as well.

He was first elected to the House on November 4, 1941—the day after my 11th birthday.

He is the only Member of this 103d Congress who was serving when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor and this country was thrust into World War II.

Twenty-seven times he ran for a seat in this House, and 27 times the citizens of Mississippi elected him. Their voting acumen has paid dividends. He has served his constituents, his State, and his country with honor, dignity, and devotion.

JAMIE WHITTEN began his move up the ladder of success at an early age, becoming a school principal at the age of 20. He was elected to the Mississippi State Legislature 1 year later. He recalls with a smile that the first vote he cast was for himself. And he contends he has spent his career attempting to prove that first vote was the right vote.

Congressman WHITTEN directed his primary energies in the House to matters dealing with his State's and his Nation's agriculture. More than once, he has been called the permanent Secretary of Agriculture because of his efforts in the interests of the Nation's farmers, and the programs which he felt support rural America, its people, and its economy.

To the Nation, he is a man who served such a distinguished career as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, a high-profile position of great power which he never abused.

When his term ends in January of next year, JAMIE WHITTEN will have served his nation for over 53 years. He will long be remembered for his outstanding service to his country and to the State of Mississippi. We wish you well, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN upon his retirement from the House of Representatives. As a leader in politics for many years, he will be dearly missed by the Members of this body.

Chairman WHITTEN has demonstrated strong leadership qualities since his early days in the Mississippi House of Representatives. His role as a leader continues to be evident today as new and seasoned members alike look to him for guidance. For over 50 years, Chairman WHITTEN has served this Nation as an effective Member of Congress and committee chairman, all the while never forgetting the needs of the people of his district and State.

Since 1949, except for 1953–55 when Republicans had the majority, Chairman WHITTEN has chaired the Rural Development and Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations. He served as the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations from 1979 to 1992. Currently, he is the senior member of the committee. Because Congressman WHITTEN holds the record for the longest service of any House subcommittee chairman in history, he has often been referred to as "the permanent secretary of agriculture."

As the dean of the House, Chairman WHITTEN has played an unprecedented role in making history during the last half century. Furthermore, from his vantage as chairman of Appropriations he has personally shaped the modernization and improvement of our Nation's infrastructure. He has fought hard for

legislation to appropriate funds for San Francisco Earthquake redevelopment, flood control, highway and navigation projects, Natchez Trace Parkway and irrigation projects, Mount St. Helens Volcano disaster cleanup, and other various plans designed to protect and develop our country.

Recently, Chairman WHITTEN secured the building of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, bringing new opportunities for industries, recreation, and tourism to this scenic region encompassing parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. As former Congressional Budget Committee Chairman William Gray from Pennsylvania, now head of the United Negro College Fund, said: "Jamie remains and will always be the chief spokesman for agriculture and rural America."

Chairman WHITTEN has served Mississippi and his country for over a half a century. I have the highest respect for Congressman WHITTEN and his many accomplishments. I am honored to join my colleagues in paying tribute to this most distinguished and devoted public servant. He is truly an example for all of us.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the dean of both the Mississippi delegation and of the House of Representatives, JAMIE L. WHITTEN, and thank chairman MONTGOMERY for calling this special order. Chairman WHITTEN was first elected in November 1941—a month before Pearl Harbor. During the ensuing 53 years, he has played an active role in the dramatic changes both here in the House of Representatives and in our country.

I consider it a personal privilege to honor JAMIE because he served with my father, Thomas D'Alesandro. They were colleagues in Congress and on the Appropriations Committee.

I am personally saddened that JAMIE is leaving Congress because he is the only remaining member who served with my father and I consider him a link between my father's service and mine. Similarly, he is a link for all of us to the New Deal era.

As a member, and later chairman, of the House Appropriations Committee, JAMIE WHITTEN has been a genuine believer in the ability of the Federal Government to solve local problems. Long after his service in the Congress is over and well into the next century, Chairman WHITTEN's contributions to America will be appreciated and respected.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank publicly Chairman WHITTEN on behalf of all San Franciscans and citizens of the bay area. We have seen firsthand the skill, dedication, and commitment which have characterized Chairman WHITTEN's congressional career. In the days and weeks following the Loma Prieta earthquake, Chairman WHITTEN worked tirelessly with the members of the bay area delegation to secure the funding necessary to begin to repair the multibillion dollar damage. His assistance did not end with the immediate postquake package. Recovering from a natural disaster is a long-term endeavor and Chairman WHITTEN has continued to assist the bay area in its rebuilding operation. We will always be grateful to him.

My district is not alone in its respect for Chairman WHITTEN. His wise counsel and able assistance has affected every congressional district in the country. It has been my great fortune to have served with him both in the House and on the Appropriations Committee. He has been a leader, teacher, and friend and we will truly miss him.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, when the new Congress convenes next January, JAMIE WHITTEN will not be sworn in for the first time in over half a century. The magnitude of what has occurred domestically and internationally during Mr. WHITTEN's service in the Congress is breathtaking.

When he arrived in Congress World War II had not begun, He was prepared to go in the service, but the Secretary of the Navy felt that JAMIE could better serve the country by remaining in Congress where he served on the Naval Committee.

The Berlin Wall went up about 8 years after JAMIE WHITTEN came to Washington. It was torn down 5 years before he leaves the Congress.

The U.S. economy was in a depression when he was sworn in for his first term.

As he leaves the Congress, America is a global economic powerhouse and the envy of the world.

Others will address the dramatic changes that occurred in America's agriculture during JAMIE's tenure as chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Many referred to Mr. WHITTEN as the "permanent Secretary of Agriculture." Suffice it to say that our agricultural community is the most productive in the world and a key component of the prosperity we enjoy today. JAMIE has had much to with that success.

Mr. Speaker, controlling Federal spending has been in vogue in recent years but this was a concern of Mr. WHITTEN long before it was popular. He has consistently stressed the need to restrain Government expenditures.

Now, I must admit, on a few rare occasions when it was in the national interest, JAMIE had inserted a project or two above budget for his district in various appropriations bills.

But seriously, the record speaks for itself.

Listen to this statistic. From 1945 until the end of JAMIE WHITTEN's tenure as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Congress appropriated $229,880,300,000 less than the administrations' requested in those years.

Mr. Speaker, the skill of Mr. WHITTEN as a consumate legislator is also shown by his success in passing legislation during his service as chairman of the full Appropriations Committee. Of the 218 appropriation bills passed during that time, 203 were signed into law. Of the 15 vetoed, I was overridden. In other words, 94 percent of the appropriations bills passed under his tenure became the law of the land without change. This is a remarkable record.

There are many anecdotes I can tell about Mr. WHITTEN, but one that comes to mind was at my retirement from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1989. I had served a total of 38 years in the Marine Corps—two tours of active duty and the rest of the time in the Marine Corps Reserve. The retirement ceremony was an emotional day for me and Congressman WHITTEN was present. He put things in perspective for me when he said, "Jack, when President Bush announced a few weeks ago that we have to cut back on Defense, I bet you didn't know you would be the first to go."

JAMIE, it's been an honor to serve with you over the years.

The attributes you brought to your daily work in this House—integrity, hard work, consistency, perspective—are deeply appreciated by all.

In your retirement years, your presence will be deeply missed by me, the Appropriations Committee and the Congress and give our best to your lovely wife Rebecca.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have been most fortunate to have known my good friend, the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN, throughout my entire 32-year career in the U.S. House of Representatives.

As dean of the California delegation, I have found it necessary on occasion to seek advice and assistance from Chairman WHITTEN. California, the most populous and diverse State of the Union, faces enormous challenges unique in the United States. Our problems include coping with substantial immigration, providing adequate water, maintaining the high technology competitive edge as well as a host of other issues. When necessary to consult with Chairman WHITTEN, he has always been cooperative and sensitive to our needs. For his guidance and help, all 54 members of the California delegation consider ourselves in his debt.

For some 15 years, for nearly an entire generation, my office has been across the hall from Mr. WHITTEN's. Mr. Speaker, you can imagine the number of times we have walked together to the Capitol to cast our votes on the House floor. His staff and mine—each made up of outstanding individuals—have developed such a close relationship that we consider them part of our office. We will miss them dearly.

At the end of this year, I will be joining JAMIE in retirement. To JAMIE, his friends, family and staff, I wish much joy and contentment. I look forward to a long and continued friendship despite the miles that will separate us. My life has been enriched by knowing JAMIE L. WHITTEN.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues today to pay tribute to the retiring Dean of the House, the Honorable JAMIE WHITTEN of Mississippi.

Since I came to Congress, I have watched and learned from JAMIE WHITTEN, particularly during his chairmanship of the House Appropriations Committee. Under his leadership, the House Appropriations Committee consistently approved less funding for our Government's spending than was requested by the President.

And, as chairman of the House Agriculture Subcommittee, JAMIE WHITTEN served his district and the Nation very well. As he prepares to retire after more than a half-century of service in this Congress and to the Nation, I would like to join my colleagues in wishing him a long and fulfilling retirement, and in thanking him for his service to our Nation.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to my esteemed colleague, and dear friend, Representative JAMIE WHITTEN of Mississippi.

While JAMIE has set records for length of service in the House and for other legislative accomplishments, and I have few such distinctions to my name, we share one very important status: We are both retiring from Congress at the end of this term.

For his almost 53 years of service to the great people of Mississippi's First Congressional District, JAMIE WHITTEN has placed principle before politics, people before power, and integrity before self-gratification. In his 13 years as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, 171 out of 183 appropriations bills were signed by the President. JAMIE also established himself as an expert on agricultural issues.

Believing that the real wealth of our Nation is our people and our physical resources, JAMIE WHITTEN not only helped to better the environment in which the residents of Mississippi's First District live, but, through his service, he also improved the lives of all Americans. His support of the Mount St. Helens volcano disaster cleanup efforts, the San Francisco earthquake development, the Bonneville Power Project, the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the Natchez Trace Parkway all will serve as lasting reminders of JAMIE WHITTEN's work far beyond the borders of Mississippi's First District.

An unassuming man, JAMIE WHITTEN has never been one to seek the spotlight. From the time he was 23 years old and a district attorney, although State law required that district attorneys be 25 years of age, his work has been carried on behind the scenes, where he knows he can be most effective.

I believe that JAMIE WHITTEN's political philosophy can best be stated in his own words: "We can leave our children all the money in the world, let our health go down, let our education slide, let our highways and bridges deteriorate, let our rivers and harbors silt in, and all the paper money we can print would not give us a strong country. It's what we do for our land and our people that make our real wealth."

I deem it an honor to have served with JAMIE for the past 24 years. And, I wish him and all of my fellow 103d Congress "retirees", the very best of health and happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 103d Congress, this institution will be losing the premier Member of the House of Representatives, the one person who really stands out as the leader of this Chamber, the dean of the House and the dean of the Mississippi delegation, our very good friend and colleague, Representative JAMIE L. WHITTEN.

There are some in this world, and I guess you can label them as cynics, who would point to JAMIE WHITTEN and use him as an example for their arguments in support of limiting the terms of elected officials all across America. Mr. Speaker, I feel that JAMIE WHITTEN clearly demonstrates the case for not limiting the rights of the electorate to freely choose who they wish to have represent them here in our Nation's Capital.

JAMIE WHITTEN did what he had to do for the people of Mississippi, and more than many people who have come and gone through Congress, he has achieved much for the impoverished rural areas of the lower Appalachian and the delta regions, those citizens of America who stand at the very bottom of the economic ladder and who, through JAMIE WHITTEN's efforts, live better lives and more rewarding and enriching lives.

I've thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to work with Chairman WHITTEN over all of these years, and it's almost inconceivable to think that there's someone around here who has put in three times the number of years that I have in the U.S. House of Representatives. But it's out of this distinguished and lengthy career that each of us has learned more about America and more about the American people. JAMIE WHITTEN taught us about the truly important things, and he reminded us that we should never forget about all of those back home in the district who we represent here in Washington. He reminded us about the farmers and the farmworkers, and he reminded us of those in rural America with their special needs, needs that have been recognized and answered for over the past 50 years, due largely to JAMIE WHITTEN.

In joining with so many of my colleagues, I wish to convey my very best wishes to JAMIE and his lovely wife, Becky, for many years of happiness and good health all throughout the future. We will miss his guidance and leadership.

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, when the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN of Mississippi was sworn in for this term of Congress, for the 27th time, he had broken the record for continuous service in Congress set by that great Georgian, the late Carl Vinson. Longevity in public service is just one of a number of reasons why the two should be compared. Like Congressman Vinson, JAMIE WHITTEN is a southerner, a Democrat, and a fiscal conservative. And like the Georgian he knew and worked with for many years, the contributions he made for his country have rarely been equaled.

While Carl Vinson's most notable contributions were in the area of defense, Congressman WHITTEN has long been a force in strengthening the country's economy through sound budgetary policies, including the rural economy. The bills reported out by the House Appropriations Committee he chairs have totaled many billions of dollars less than the budgetary requests made by successive administrations. For more than a half century, he has championed the kind of budgetary policies he believes best serve the country's economic well-being.

As the gentleman from Mississippi approaches the end of his remarkable span of service, I join with his many friends in congratulating him and all he has accomplished and in wishing him all the best for the future.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, whenever we speak of the history of this body and touch upon the most distinguished men and women who have served here, we must surely include our friend and colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN, among those deserving the highest honor and praise. Not only does he hold the unique position of having served longer in this body than any person in the history of the Congress, he has witnessed during the course of his service some of the best of times and the worst of times through which our country has journeyed. Throughout, his wisdom, experience, and insight have helped enormously in guiding us during storm and calm alike.

When I first came to Congress, I was lucky at the drawing for office space and received the first choice among the freshmen. I chose an office next to his office. Both JAMIE and his staff were very helpful and went out of their way to help me and my office. Since we both have and had a strong interest in agriculture, we have cooperated all these years. Also, my wife Bea and Mrs. Whitten have been close friends for many years.

Serving with him these many years on the Appropriations Committee has been a distinct honor and privilege for me, as I know it has been for a number of my colleagues. His thoughtful counsel and wise advice have been of inestimable value to me in my own service here. I am most appreciative to him for this.

I join my colleagues in giving the highest praise to our good friend and very distinguished colleague from Mississippi, JAMIE WHITTEN. He is one whose record of service will always stand.

His State will certainly miss his service, and our country will miss his wise guidance.

I also join my colleagues in giving him every good wish for the years to come.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most distinguished gentleman to serve in this body the former Chair of the Appropriations Committee, JAMIE WHITTEN.

There are many things one can look back on in their career in this body, but having had the privilege of serving on the Appropriations Committee under JAMIE's able leadership will be one of the important highlights of my career in Congress. JAMIE led our committee with the grace, charm, and shrewdness of the true southern gentleman which he exemplified.

Through his storied and distinguished career JAMIE led the committee through many battles. It is due in large part to JAMIE's able leadership that the Appropriations Committee developed its reputation for bipartisanship—a reputation which it still retains.

Not only was the chairman an excellent leader for the committee which he chaired for 14 years, but he was also an outstanding representative for the people of Mississippi for 54 years.

His institutional knowledge, his style grace, the lore that embodied JAMIE WHITTEN will be sorely missed in this institution. To say they are not making them like JAMIE anymore is an understatement.

Walter Lippmann said: "The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on." Living up to the example of leadership he provided will be no easy task, but he has truly inspired all of us who have had the job and privilege to know and work with him.

## TRIBUTE TO JAMIE L. WHITTEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILLIARD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER]. is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY].

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt running for office has become more challenging. In some cases down right negative and there are those that say this body has gotten more negative.

We have among us a Member who has served his district and his Nation exceedingly well, longer than any other

Member in history, and never would you associate the word negative with this Member. He has served in the style of a true gentleman—our friend from Mississippi, the honorable JAMIE WHITTEN.

I first got to know Chairman WHITTEN shortly after I came to Washington. I was a new Member, still trying to grow accustomed to Congress. He was, of course, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. There was little reason why he should get to know a freshman from Connecticut, who was not even on his committee, but he did, and he made me feel genuinely welcome.

Chairman WHITTEN taught me a great deal about Congress. He showed all of us how to serve your Nation, while always tending to your constituents at home. And he taught us that no matter how heated the debate, how large the disagreements, it was always possible—always preferable—to behave as a gentleman or gentlewoman.

We owe out thanks to the men and women of Mississippi's First Congressional District, for sending Chairman WHITTEN to Washington for so many years. And we owe our extreme gratitude to a man who served his country, and in doing so, served us all.

□ 1500

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY].

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER], for yielding, and I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY], the dean of the Mississippi delegation after Mr. WHITTEN, for taking out these two special orders to honor an extraordinary American, who at first blush appears to be a very ordinary American. And that perhaps is his genius, and indeed it is the genius of the American system that we take men and women from around the country and have them come before their neighbors and friends and ask to represent them in the People's House, which we call the House of Representatives.

The genius of our system is that the people select so often people of rare quality, intellect and honesty.

I have had the privilege of serving under Mr. WHITTEN since being elected to the Appropriations Committee back in December 1982, serving since January 1983, some 11 years. When I first went to the State Senate of Maryland, I was 27 years of age, and there was an individual there on the Finance Committee, to which I was appointed, whose name was William Hodges. We called him "Biff" Hodges. He had been a professional boxer. I believe he had also worked on the docks in Baltimore, and he was much different than STENY HOYER, who was fresh out of Georgetown Law School. It was then that I first came to realize the genius of our system, because, like Chairman WHITTEN, he knew his district as well as any of us. Not only did he know his district but he represented his district as well as any, and better than most.

Chairman WHITTEN, as was alluded to by my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, sometimes speaks in a manner that does not render itself immediately to being deciphered easily, but the meanings of his statements are always clear and to the point.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER], mentioned a number of programs that have impacted on rural America. He indicated correctly that Mr. WHITTEN was instrumental in the adoption and application of those programs to the improvement of the lives of those who live in rural America.

Chairman WHITTEN has been called the real Secretary of Agriculture. Let me say this to the gentleman: Mr. Chairman, I wish that I had at my fingertips the numbers of Secretaries of Agriculture who have served under you. I do not know that number, but it is, I am sure, almost 20-plus, if not more. And all of them came to know very quickly what all of us here know, that no one in this land or in this Congress knows the Department of Agriculture and the laws that deal with agriculture better than Chairman WHITTEN. I was always impressed, Mr. Chairman, when you would speak in our appropriations markups, particularly in the early 1980's, when we were doing so much by reconciliation bills and omnibus appropriation bills. We were unable to pass individual appropriation bills, and you talked about what was good for America. You talked about what was good for the people of America, and you then talked about the real value in America, and you pointed out that that was in the land and in its people.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I did not understand as well in the early years as I came to understand later the depth of your understanding and the wisdom that you related to those of us on the Appropriations Committee, this Congress, and the American public.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this to the gentleman: Mr. Chairman, no one has surpassed you in the years of service to this House. You are an historic individual in that context. All of us who have served with you are honored to have done so. All of us who have served with you will talk to our grandchildren about the gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, a man who reflected the best of his community and a deep devotion to his state and to his country.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your leadership and your devotion and the wisdom you have imparted to those of us who have served with you. I join my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER], and your friends in Mississippi in wishing you and Mrs. Whitten many, many years of happiness as we will hopefully continue to rely on the wisdom that you have given to us over the years we have served together.

God bless you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER] for yielding.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will defer for just a moment, let me tell a little story.

When I first came to Congress, I went to see Mr. WHITTEN in his office there off the House floor. We were just talking, and I asked Mr. WHITTEN, "When you were a younger man, did you ever think about running for President?"

In that room there was a picture of a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He said, "That is a picture of Garfield." He said, "He was the last chairman of the Appropriations Committee who ran for President, and he was shot, so I decided I wasn't going to do that."

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I guess that reflects on the chairman's wisdom.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I did not request any time earlier, but I do thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER] for allowing me to speak.

I join with my colleagues, and especially those from Mississippi, in offering commendations to this great warrior. Over the years we have served in adjacent districts. Although I am from Tennessee and Mr. WHITTEN is from Mississippi, our two districts abut each other, and my hometown, I guess, represents the media market for his congressional district.

But in 1975, in January, when I was first elected to come to this body to represent the then Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee, it was JAMIE WHITTEN who not only offered the leadership and the counsel to any new Member, but offered it to one who, coming from Mississippi, but thought enough of the Memphis community to see that a new Representative coming into the halls of Congress was welcome, and so he was interested in working very closely with a freshman who was known as a Watergate baby, one who probably did not have a safe district, but one who would work closely with him so he could explain not only the legislative process, but use his influence as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to make sure that my area was well-represented in these Halls of Congress.

□ 1510

We often know that being a freshman Member of this body, there is not too

much you can get accomplished around this place in the first term. But it was because of his leadership, it was because of him, a man who loves this body, one who loves the people that he represents, but not only that one who has shown the type of respect for his other colleagues and has worked with him over the years.

I just want to join with all of you today and join with the people of his congressional district to say we thank the dean of the whole House of Representatives here in this body. We thank JAMIE WHITTEN for being such a great warrior over the years and meaning so much to this nation and all of the people throughout America and throughout this world. His voice, his commitment, and his dedication, has been one that we all can say we have admired over the years, and we thank you very much, Chairman WHITTEN.

Mr. PARKER. I would like to yield to the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. DE LA GARZA.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. I thank my colleague. I would like to join with all of the Members that have had the praise and kind words for Chairman WHITTEN. I assure you that I wholeheartedly agree with all of them. He is not only a great American, but he has been a great Member of this House as dean of the House.

When I first came to Congress, the gentleman from Texas, George Mahon, had just become chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, but already JAMES WHITTEN was chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee. We both progressed until Mr. Mahon left and Chairman WHITTEN assumed the responsibilities as chairman.

Eventually I assumed the responsibilities as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and all of us know the responsibilities. Sometimes there is a little thin line where I felt probably the authorizing committee had not been properly deferred to from the appropriations part. But in the end, everything always worked right, because the chairman would listen to, work with, and cooperate with us in our mutual endeavors.

So, very briefly, let me just say if you mention agriculture, you cannot separate the name of JAMIE WHITTEN. We wish him well in his retirement. Hopefully somehow, somewhere, some day, the full recognition that he deserves will come to the forefront.

Mr. Chairman, we congratulate and commend the gentleman. But most of all, on behalf of the American people and all of agriculture, we thank you for your contribution.

Mr. PARKER. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, at this time it would be my pleasure to yield to the distinguished dean of the House of Representatives [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. I just want to say thank you to my colleagues, to SONNY MONTGOMERY, to my other colleagues from Mississippi, and to the membership altogether. I also wanted to say thank you to my immediate family, who have put up with me spending so much of my time in public affairs—my wife, Rebecca, and my children, Jamie, Jr., and Beverly.

I just hope that we can do as well in the future as we have in the past, because I am proud of the past. And I believe we have a good foundation on which to build.

May I say again, from a grateful heart, I appreciate everything that has been said and everything that has been done through the years on my behalf. I hope I have lived up to my trust. I certainly intended to and have tried to.

Again MIKE, I want to say thank you to you and to SONNY for arranging this special order. I appreciate so very much everything that has happened to me in my experience in Congress, before that as district attorney, and before that in the State legislature.

I have tried to live up to my obligation through the years.

I want to end up by saying thank you all. God bless you.

Mr. PARKER. Thank you, Mr. WHITTEN. In a very personal way, Mr. WHITTEN, as dean of the House, I just want you to know our Nation owes you a tremendous amount of gratitude for all you have given us, and we will always be in your debt.

## TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JAMIE L. WHITTEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, first I just want to take a minute before I get into the business that I planned here before the House, talking about the situation in Haiti, and join my other colleagues in also commending the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for his tremendous service in this House.

As a new Member, I have not had the opportunity to know him like others have. But when you come here and you see sometimes the way the place is run, you are concerned a bit about it. But I will never forget, February 2, when I took on the House leadership on the question of a rule. A lot of folks do not know how the House operates. But as you can tell now, there are not too many Members in the Chamber, and most of the time, most of the Members are not here for the debate. But at least during my short time in the House, Mr. WHITTEN has been here on a regular basis and hears the debate.

He was here that day that I made a plea to defeat that rule. And even though he has been a chairman and a member of the opposition, I will never forget the day that, again, February 2, that he heard my debate, he heard my plea for some needed change in the issue of regulatory reform and he voted to defeat that rule, he voted with me. And ever since I have had a great admiration for him.

I remember the same day that many of his colleagues from the other side of the aisle came to him and tried to get him to change his vote, and he stuck with me, a new freshman Republican Member. So I will always remember that and admire him for his tenacity and for his tremendous service to this body and that big difference he made to me on my particular issue.

### SITUATION IN HAITI

Ladies and gentlemen of the House and Mr. Speaker, I also wanted to address the House for a few minutes on an issue that I feel is of extreme importance, and it is an issue that is ongoing right now with our troops landing in Haiti. It is an issue that I have been very personally concerned about.

Before I came to this body I was involved in international trade, and had some business experience and was in Haiti before the fall of the Aristide regime. So I have a little bit of insight into the situation here, and I have closely followed the issues relating to Haiti.

I come from the State of Florida, and no State in the Nation has probably been impacted more by the Federal policy relating to this Nation than the State of Florida.

My colleagues and Mr. Speaker, it really concerns me that this administration and this President may be determined to repeat the same mistakes. Let me say that I felt that it was a mistake in the beginning to propose a reversal of the Bush policy relating to immigration of Haitians into the United States.

We changed that policy, or at least proposed to change the policy, when the President was President-elect, and we saw the effects of that proposal on the State of Florida and on this Nation.

I think President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now, for that first mistake that was made way back when he was President-elect. It was a mistake to transport HIV-infected Haitians to the United States, contrary to Federal law. Remember, this House passed and reconfirmed the law that did not discriminate against anyone on the basis of race, religion, creed, other preferences, but said that no one would be permitted into this country who was HIV infected. We had trouble paying for the HIV infected and AIDS patients in our own country, and did not have the funds to pay for others. We did not learn then, President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now for that mistake.

In my State we have Haitian aliens and their children, Haitian immigrants, who are dying now of AIDS from that influx, and we do not have the money even to bury them or to provide for them.

□ 1520

It was a great mistake to ignore international accords and law and cut and run, as the United States did last year from Port-au-Prince Harbor. President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now and my State is paying and the United States is paying.

It was a mistake in my opinion to impose economic sanctions on a country, and I spoke right on this floor, that it was going to be a mistake to impose sanctions on a country where the average per capita income is 53 cents per day. I knew from my experience and we know now, you could forecast that that policy was not going to work. Those economic sanctions were not going to work.

President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now.

It was a mistake to destroy with those economic sanctions 60,000 manufacturing jobs in Haiti and grind that country into the deepest poverty it has ever seen. It was a mistake to destroy those manufacturing jobs because they provided income for nearly a third of the population and sustenance to nearly a third of the people in that island nation, the ripple effect of those 60,000 jobs which we have destroyed.

President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now.

What concerns me, as we are here today, is that we have not learned the mistake of 20 months ago. I have only been in this body for that period of time, but 20 months ago, it was a mistake to turn a humanitarian mission into a nation-building fiasco that cost U.S. taxpayers $2 billion and also cost us 36 precious American lives.

President Clinton did not learn then, and we are paying now.

This really concerns me, my colleagues, this particular policy. Because that was a well-intended humanitarian mission and many of us supported it. That was not the point. The point was we got into nation building and attempting to restore democracy. That is where we have spent not just the half a billion dollars that was spent on humanitarian aid but $2 billion on military aid. We paid then, and we are paying now.

I hope we can learn from the lessons of history. I hope that the American taxpayer does not pay again.

## INTERNATIONAL TROOPS ALSO MAKE SACRIFICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DE LA GARZA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the last United States military personnel are being withdrawn from Somalia, it is important to remember that thousands of servicemen from other countries are still there.

This past Saturday, the final 55 United States marines and 3 sailors left Somalia, bringing to a close our involvement in a mission that started 2 years ago. But almost 19,000 troops from other countries acting as U.N. peacekeepers remain in Somalis.

From the United States military intervention in Somalia in December 1992 through the subsequent United Nations operation called UNOSOM, a total of 36 United States servicemen were killed in Somalia. Now at the end of our involvement in this mission, when we remember and honor the service of our soldiers, especially those who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, we should also remember and take heed of the fact that over 60 peacekeepers from other countries have lost their lives in Somalia as well.

Of the U.N. peacekeeping force still in Somalia, 5,000 are from the Army of India. On August 22, seven Indian soldiers were killed in defending a logistics convoy of the United States company Brown & Root when it was ambushed by a band of armed Somalis. As we honor the dedication and sacrifice of our own soldiers, I believe we must do the same for those, such as these Indian soldiers, who have served and sacrificed along side our own forces.

This is especially important to keep in mind, for on this day—just 2 days after the lost of our troops have left Somalia—15,000 United States troops are being deployed in Haiti in yet another mission. Again, as in Somalia, the initial massive United States military intervention will be followed by a much longer presence of international forces under the United Nations.

In terms of the deployment of U.S. military forces abroad, I am deeply disturbed that successive Presidents have gone to the United Nations for authority to use military force internationally rather than to the U.S. Congress, as the President is required to do under the Constitution. President Bush did this in Iraq and Somalia. Then President Clinton rubberstamped the actions in Somalia and now has pursued the same course in Haiti. And looked favorably upon both the invasions by President Reagan of Grenada and then the, what I consider to be an infamous invasion on our part of Panama with the results that the avowed purposes we had for invading Panama has resulted in us having to keep right now two-thirds of the number of our troops that we had at the height of the invasion of Panama. If we do not, there will not be an American life safe in Panama.

We went in ostensibly to capture what we said was the chief drug peddler and try to put a stop to the extensive dope and drug peddling. As a matter of fact, since our invasion, the amount of narcotics, illegal, through Panama and by Panama and from Panama is three times more than it was at the time of our invasion. So these are things that ought to sober us at this point. This shakes our constitutional system of government to its core.

But this also has a concrete impact on the lives of soldiers from around the world. This new world order seems to be one in which the United States leads the charge to intervene militarily and then international forces are left to carry out the longer peacekeeping functions. As we pay our respects to the service and sacrifices of those in our Armed Forces, I believe we must recognize this same dedication of the soldiers from other countries who play a vital part in these operations and policies as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit here for the RECORD the letter I recently received from the Ambassador of India, the Honorable Siddhartha Shankar Ray, on the involvement of Indian Army troops in Somalia and the recent death of seven of their soldiers. I have also included a recent article that further details the involvement and service of Indian troops in Somalia.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,
*Washington, DC, August 26, 1994.*

Hon. HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
*U.S. House of Representatives,*
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GONZALEZ: An important feature of the growing cooperation between our two countries is the joint participation of our armed forces in U.N. peacekeeping operations. Our forces have served together in Somalia. 5,000 troops of the Indian Army continue to operate in Somalia as part of the U.N. peace-keeping operation.

India Abroad, a weekly newspaper, in its New York edition of August 5, 1994, after a detailed on the spot study of the situation, has done a comprehensive write-up on the participation of Indian troops in a wide range of humanitarian and other activities in Somalia that are having a direct beneficial effect on the lives of the people there. I take the liberty of sending a copy of the write-up. I do hope you would find some time to glance through it.

As you may be aware, on August 22, 1994, 7 Indian soldiers in Somalia were killed in an ambush. They were escorting a road repair team belonging to a U.S. logistics company, Brown & Root. At 10:00 am, near Bur-Lego, 35 Kms from Bale Dogle along road Bale Dogle-BurHakaba they were ambushed and came under heavy machine gun fire.

The Brown & Root road repair team comprised one U.S. Citizen, Mr. Jimmy Mustin, six Somali workers, one dump truck and two water tankers. As they were fired upon, two Indian vehicles moved alongside to protect them. The lead Indian vehicle turned around and sought to break the ambush. A dismounted attack was launched against two 'technicals' one of which was mounted with a heavy machine gun, and the other with a ZU-23, 23MM antiaircraft gun.

In the ensuing action both 'technicals' were destroyed, three bandits killed and

three captured. Sadly, this was not without great attrition for the Indian Contingent—one Junior Commissioned Officer, three Non Commissioned Officers and three other Ranks lost their lives, while nine more were wounded. However, not the slightest injury came to Mr. Jimmy Mustin or the six Somali workers, nor was their equipment damaged. The Indian soldiers sacrificed their lives to ensure no harm came to those it was their duty to protect. I enclose a copy of a letter received from Brown and Root Services Corporation expressing appreciation for the brave performance of our soldiers.

The roll of honor of the fallen soldiers given below shows their diverse origins which were united in supreme sacrifice:

Subedar Ganga Ram, from Rajasthan.

Havildar Ashok Kumar Singh from Bihar.

Lance Naik Bir Pal Singh from Itah, Uttar Pradesh.

Lance Naik Saudagar Singh from Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Sepoy Ram Lal Patel from Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.

Sepoy Ram Pal Gupta from Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.

Sepoy Devinder Chand from Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh.

It is difficult to comprehend why peacekeepers should be killed. All factions of the Somali leadership in the very extensive area where our brigade is deployed have repeatedly acknowledged that the Indian brigade acted impartially and in the best traditions of the United Nations. We can only surmise, therefore, that this terrible attack was the work of a small group of individuals, and cannot possibly represent the policy of any of the clans or political factions.

On this assumption, we will continue our commitment to UNOSOM. If, in the relative order UNOSOM has afforded them, the Somali leadership can come to a political understanding which restores peace to that country, we, and the families of the soldiers who have given their lives, would be satisfied that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

Very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY.

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[From India Abroad, Aug. 5, 1994]

SOMALIA: BEYOND JUST PEACEKEEPING

The Indian Army, which has nearly 5,000 troops stationed in Somalia as part of the United Nations operation for peacekeeping in Somalia, is winning the hearts of the local population, Sidharth Bhatia reports. Ordinary Somalis, who have suffered from the prolonged civil war in their country, are full of praise for the Indian Army's humanitarian work, which includes running orphanages, giving training courses and providing medical camps that have come as a boon.

The Indians are also helping to instill a sense of security and reviving civil society, apart from trying to mediate peace between warring clans. Not surprisingly, clan leaders like Ali Mahdi and Gen. Siad Morgan want the Indian government to keep its troops in Somalia even after the U.N. decides to pull out. Somalis also have a great love for things Indian, including Hindi films, which they adore.

A unique feature in Somalia was the unprecedented joint operation conducted by the Indian and Pakistani troops also stationed there under the U.N. flag.

Somalia is the latest in a long line of successful peacekeeping operations by the Indian Army since it sent a contingent to Korea in the 1950s, Tarun Basu writes. The Army top brass is of the opinion that the Indian government should readily accept any U.N. proposal to keep its troops in Somalia.

The operation also represented a watershed for the Indian Navy, which took part in a multinational naval relief effort, Uday Bhaskar writes.

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SOMALIS GET A TASTE OF COMPASSION

(By Sidharth Bhatia)

BAIDOA, SOMALIA.—If the people of Somalia had their way, the Indian army contingent currently engaged in peacekeeping operations here would never be allowed to leave.

In the nine months or so that the nearly 5,000 Indian soldiers have been based in the war-ravaged land, they have captured the hearts and minds of every one, from clan leaders to the ordinary people on the dusty streets.

At the same time, the Indian army has once again demonstrated its high degree of professionalism and even shown its formidable skills in conducting peacekeeping operations with minimum bloodshed and maximum sensitivity.

As part of United Nations operations in Somalia (UNOSOM), A 19000-strong multi-national force, including Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Egyptians, whose mandate is to quell the violence in Somalia and bring peace among the warring clans and factions, the Indian army has shown remarkable results.

"I appeal to the Indian government to let the Indian army be here even after UNOSOM is wound up," said General Mohammed Siad Hersi Morgan, a strong leader in the far south, in an interview with India Abroad.

His opinion was echoed by a village elder, Malak Mukhtar, in Baidoa in central Somalia. "The Indian soldiers are like my sons and sons-in-law. They are free to live here, even marry our daughters," he said emotionally.

Among the ordinary Somalis, who have suffered the most in the prolonged civil war and the attendant famines, the Indians have acquired the status of a saviour because of the relief and rehabilitation projects carried out by the soldiers. These include hospitals, veterinarian training centers, orphanages and even craft centers.

In the over 170,000 square kilometer area of responsibility (AOR) assigned to the Indians, by far the largest area under any foreign force's command, the Indian army units have managed to not only stabilize the situation, persuading rival clans to sit across the table and talk peace, but also initiated ambitious humanitarian tasks to provide succor to the beleaguered Somali population.

They have faithfully executed, in letter and spirit, the mission given to them: "To maintain a secure and stable environment for the continued advancement of political reconciliation, help in economic development, conducting of humanitarian relief operations and assistance in the political rehabilitation process in the AOR." In fact they seem to have gone far beyond that mandate, adding their own personal human touch to the stated objective.

Baidoa, where the Indian brigade is headquartered, provides a good example of the army's efforts. Known till last year as "the city of death" for its alarming fatality rate, which went up to 400 a day, the small town had been at the epicenter of much of the civil war. Several skirmishes between rival clans and battles, fought between townspeople as well as retreating forces, have laid to waste what was once a thriving agricultural community. In addition, famine, disease and malnutrition had played havoc with human lives.

The town was first under the command of Australian forces, who started many projects. It was then taken over by the French who were seen to be too remote and colonial. Somalian villagers did not appreciate the common Western practice followed by the French doctors of wearing gloves while examining patients. "We find the Indians are much more human in this regard," said a village elder.

When the Indians moved in, they were seen as one more foreign army under the auspices of the U.N. In a short while, however, the Indians impressed local Somalis with their professionalism, which also had a human face. Somalis, who have centuries-old trade ties with India and are great fans of Indian films, have taken to their brothers from "Hindi" very well.

"Hindi good" (India is good) is a refrain often heard in the markets of this war-torn land where till recently UNOSOM was a much hated enemy.

"Everyone thought that once the U.S. and other forces left, Somalia would collapse. In fact, I think the situation has actually improved under Asian and African forces," said General Aboo, the Malaysian force commander in charge of the UNOSOM operations. "I think it is a question of a cultural synergy and similarity," said Colonel Deepak Merchant, the Chief of Staff of the Indian contingent.

"When a Somali village elder comes to my room, I stand up because that is how my culture teaches me to show respect to elders. I do not think he is wasting my time," he told India Abroad.

In contrast, said many Somalis, Western forces were apt to be more brusque and at a loss to grasp the nuances of their culture. This point was also reiterated by a senior army officer from another Asian country who felt that the Indians and others were closer to a traditional, conservative society like Somalia.

The Indians also repeatedly point out that the clan system, which is at the root of the civil war, is no different from the caste structure in India. "If we in India can get along with so many castes and religions, why cannot the Somalis, who are almost totally Sunni Muslim, do so, we say. And they always listen," said Col. Merchant.

Cultural sensitivity is at the heart of the Indian army's stupendous success in the peacekeeping mission which has drawn praise even from their foreign counterparts. "Our army has made it clear that we will send another contingent to Somalia only if we are guaranteed the escort cover of the Indians," said an Irish officer. A small Irish army logistical unit is stationed in Baidoa, mainly to transport food and other rations from distant Mogadishu every week and, on its long and risky journey, it is guarded by the Indian troops.

On one occasion in March, the Indians successfully foiled an ambush by around 50 Somali bandits, killing nine and taking several prisoner. The action received widespread coverage in Ireland and a laudatory mention in that country's parliament, which praised "the highest professional standards" of the Indian soldiers.

But though there is no let up in vigilance and all key vulnerable areas and points are guarded at all times. It is the humanitarian aspect which has endeared the Indians to the Somalis. A typical example of this effort is the Indian hospital in Baidoa. Known officially as 320 Field Ambulance, the hospital, a little more than a ramshackle, shelled building till the Indians moved in, was set up in

November to look after UNOSOM forces and expatriate civilians from the U.N. and NGOs.

Soon enough the hospital became popular with civilian Somalis who did not get much attention at the main civilian hospital in the town. Between November and the end of June, the hospital dealt with over 60,000 Somali civilians in the out-patient department in Baidoa alone. Many of the patients are women who were hesitant to approach male doctors and were pleased that the Indian contingent had a team of women medics.

"The war and the famine have played havoc with the health of women," said Lt. Col. Nagalaxmi Bhattacharya, a gynaecologist who has treated hundreds of Somali women." Firstly there is a shortage of men, so there is high rate of infertility. Then, due to lack of proper nutrition and sanitation, skin infections are rampant," she said.

An elderly Somali lady, Shahiya, whose nine-year problem was finally cured by Col. Bhattacharya's treatment, told this correspond firmly. "I will never let her leave this place."

Such sentiments are commonplace among grateful Somalis in many districts where the Indians operate. In the tiny pastoral enclave of Bur Hakaba, Indiana army soldiers conduct training for would-be veterinanians and tend to ailing camels. In Wajid, an Indian army managed well supplies unlimited clean drinking water to the villagers and in Kismayo on the coast, a fortnightly camp brings much-needed medical attention to pregnant women.

One of the highlights of the humanitarian work is the Bonkay Orphanage, adopted by the brigade in Baidoa. The army was approached by the orphanage's managing committee when the non-government organization sponsors decided to move out. "We tried to bring in some order by making it like a school, with house competitions, regular time tables and physical training for the over 600 children," said Capt. Charanjit Singh, an officer of the Education Corps in the army who has taken on the orphanage as a personal mission.

"It gives all of us extreme personal satisfaction to do this kind of work which we would never get an opportunity to do otherwise," he said. Hundreds of Somali children have lost their parents in the war. To them, an orphanage, which provides food and shelter and also some education which they are missing is welcome." If only I could also get some clothes," said Muhammed Ibrahim, a 13-year-old whose parents were killed two years ago.

But missionary work, however noble, has never been the main objective of an army which has more to do with weapons than running charitable institutions.

Col. Merchant denied that the army's could get diluted by such close involvement in non-traditional activities. "Our efficiency levels have always been kept high and we still do a lot of regular military work like patrolling providing cover and protection to convoys and even, when the occasion demands, fighting. But this experience has given us tremendous experience in relationship with civilians, which will help us even in India," he said.

In fact, the contingent has helped set up several civilian structures in its attempt to restore normalcy which will help Somalia get back to its feet. The Indian brigade is the only army in UNOSOM to carry its own legal officer, whose brief is to help reestablish courts and the police force in Baidoa, where civilian administration all but disappeared during the war.

The Indians also helped set up peace talks and elders councils, which are slowly asserting their authority in their territories across clan lines, not a very easy task in a country where clan loyalities are defended with guns.

However, though many parts of Somlia, especially those under the Indians, appear to be calm and bereft of largescale violence, it remains to be seen if this will continue once the UNOSOM forces, including the Indians, return to their own homelands.

Most observers agree that the key lies in Mogadishu, where the two important groups, led by General Mohammed Aideed and Ali Mahdi, are said to be engaged in a last-ditch battle even as efforts continue to bring everyone to the table.

Some feel that the normalcy, even in the Indian areas, is fragile and will collapse once the army leaves. There are already reports that a phased withdrawal of U.N. forces will begin after September and Indian troops could also begin to return home in batches. The Indians are trying hard to ensure that the structures being set up by them, administrative, economic and social, continue even after the army packs its bags. But eventually their success will be left to the Somalis. "Our task was clear and we tried to fulfill it to the best of our ability," said an Indian army officer.

And, there seems to be little doubt that they succeeded beyond all expectations.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until 5 p.m.

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BARLOW] at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

## AFRICAN CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACT

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4541) to authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4541

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "African Conflict Resolution Act".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is in the national interest of the United States to help build African capability in conflict resolution. A relatively small investment of assistance in promoting African conflict resolution—

(A) would reduce the enormous human suffering which is caused by wars in Africa;

(B) would help the United States avoid huge future expenditures necessitated by Somalia-like humanitarian disasters; and

(C) would reduce the need for United Nations intervention as African institutions develop the ability to resolve African conflicts.

(2) Africa, to a greater extent than any other continent, is afflicted by war. Africa has been marred by more than 20 major civil wars since 1960. Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Liberia, and Burundi are among those countries that have recently suffered serious armed conflict.

(3) In the last decade alone, between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 Africans have died because of war. There were 5,200,000 refugees and 13,100,000 displaced people in Africa in 1993. In Angola, relief organizations estimated that 1,000 people were dying each day at the end of 1993. In Rwanda, more than 200,000 people died in less than 5 weeks of fighting during 1994, while 300,000 people fled to other countries to escape war.

(4) Millions more Africans are currently at risk of war-related death. Looming or ongoing conflicts in Zaire, Angola, Sudan, Rwanda, and other countries threaten Africa's future.

(5) War has caused untold economic and social damage to the countries of Africa. Food production is impossible in conflict areas, and famine often results. Widespread conflict has condemned many of Africa's children to lives of misery and, in certain cases, has threatened the existence of traditional African cultures.

(6) Conflict and instability in Africa, particularly in large, potentially rich countries such as Angola, Sudan, and Zaire, deprive the global economy of resources and opportunities for trade and investment. Peace in these countries could make a significant contribution to global economic growth, while creating new opportunities for United States businesses.

(7) Many African armies are far too large, threatening political and economic stability while diverting scarce resources from development needs. Military expenditures in Africa average over twice the level in Latin America. Demobilization and other measures to reduce military expenditures are thus a critical need for many African countries.

(8) Conflict prevention, mediation, and demobilization are prerequisites to the success of development assistance programs. Nutrition and education programs, for example, cannot succeed in a nation at war. Billions of dollars of development assistance have been virtually wasted in war-ravaged countries such as Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan.

(9) Africans have a long tradition of informal mediation. This tradition should be built upon to create effective institutions through which Africans can resolve African conflicts.

(10) The Organization of African Unity, under the leadership of Secretary General Salim Salim, has established a conflict resolution mechanism and has been active in mediation and conflict resolution in several African countries. Various subregional organizations have also become active in conflict resolution efforts. These are encouraging developments.

(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—The Congress declares, therefore, that a key goal for United States foreign policy should be to help institutionalize conflict resolution capability in Africa.

**SEC. 3. IMPROVING THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict resolution capability of the Organization of African Unity, as follows:

(1) Funds may be provided to the Organization of African Unity for use in supporting its conflict resolution capability.

(2) Funds may be used for expenses of sending individuals with expertise in conflict resolution to work with the Organization of African Unity.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, not less than $1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

**SEC. 4. IMPROVING CONFLICT RESOLUTION CAPABILITIES OF MULTILATERAL SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to strengthen the conflict resolution capabilities of subregional organizations established by countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as follows:

(1) Funds may be provided to such an organization for use in supporting its conflict resolution capability.

(2) Funds may be used for the expenses of sending individuals with expertise in conflict resolution to work with such an organization.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 may be used to carry out subsection (a).

**SEC. 5. AFRICAN DEMOBILIZATION AND RETRAINING PROGRAM.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—In order to facilitate reductions in the size of the armed forces of countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the President is authorized to provide assistance for—

(1) the encampment and related activities for the purpose of demobilization of such forces; and

(2) the reintegration of demobilized military personnel into civilian society through activities such as retraining for civilian occupations, creation of income-generating opportunities, the reintegration into agricultural activities, and the transportation to the home areas of such personnel.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 should be used for the assistance described in subsection (a), if conditions permit.

**SEC. 6. TRAINING FOR AFRICANS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING.**

Chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"SEC. 546. CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PEACEKEEPING PROGRAM FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

"In addition to the other education and training activities carried out under this chapter, the President is authorized to establish a program to provide education and training in conflict resolution and peacekeeping for civilian and military personnel of countries in sub-Saharan Africa.".

**SEC. 7. BUILDING MEDIATION CAPABILITY IN AFRICA.**

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The President is authorized to provide assistance to nongovernmental organizations that are engaged in mediation and reconciliation efforts in Africa.

(b) FUNDING.—Of the foreign assistance funds that are allocated for sub-Saharan Africa, such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 should be used to carry out subsection (a).

**SEC. 8. PLAN FOR UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND DEMOBILIZATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of and building upon the provisions of sections 3 through 7, the President shall develop an integrated long-term plan to provide support for the enhancement of conflict resolution capabilities and demobilization activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—Such plan shall identify, among other things, the following:

(1) The type, purpose, amount, and duration of assistance that is planned to be provided to conflict resolution units in sub-Saharan Africa.

(2) The type and amount of assistance that is planned to be provided for the demobilization of military personnel of countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including—

(A) a list of which countries will receive such assistance and an explanation of why such countries were chosen for such assistance; and

(B) a list of other countries and international organizations that are providing assistance for such demobilization.

(3) The type and amount of assistance that is planned to be provided to nongovernmental organizations that are engaged in mediation and reconciliation efforts in sub-Saharan Africa.

(4) A description of proposed training programs for Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping, including a list of prospective participants and plans to expand such programs.

(5) The mechanisms to be used to coordinate interagency efforts to administer the plan.

(6) Efforts to seek the participation of other countries and international organizations to achieve the objectives of the plan.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a description of the plan developed under this section.

**SEC. 9. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the efforts and progress made in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

**SEC. 10. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.**

The President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees prior to providing assistance under section 3 or section 5.

**SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**

For purposes of this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4541.

The African Conflict Resolution Act, H.R. 4541, is a comprehensive program through which the United States can help address the tragedy of war in Africa. This bill has strong bipartisan support and has been endorsed by the administration.

A relatively small United States investment in African conflict resolution capability could help save lives and help the United States avoid huge future expenditures caused by war-related humanitarian disasters. The need for expensive and controversial U.N. intervention would also diminish if African institutions develop the ability to resolve African conflicts.

In the last decade, between 2 million and 4 million Africans died because of war. There were 5.2 million refugees and 13.1 million displaced people in Africa in 1993 alone. Many Americans now associate the country of Rwanda with the word genocide. In southern Sudan, entire tribes and cultures are at risk. And the problem is certainly not going away; looming or ongoing conflicts threaten millions more Africans.

War has also caused untold damage to economies and development programs. Much of African famine is war-related. Literally billions of dollars of economic assistance has produced minimal results in war-ravaged countries such as Liberia, Somalia, and Sudan. Finally, demobilization of African armies must be a top priority. Oversized African armed forces threaten political and economic stability while diverting scarce resources from development needs. I believe that we should view demobilization as a central element in, or even a prerequisite to, our development assistance programs.

This legislation would help build African capability in conflict resolution by authorizing assistance in 5 areas:

First, assistance to the Organization of African Unity. The bill authorizes assistance of $1.5 million per year over a 4-year period to the OAU's new conflict resolution unit. Consistent with the Foreign Affairs Committee's initiative of last year, the Administration has already made $1.5 million of fiscal year 1994 funds available. This 5-year program will provide critical training and infrastructure to the OAU.

Second, assistance to subregional organizations. The bill authorizes assistance to help build the conflict resolution capabilities of subregional organizations in Africa. ECOWAS, SADC, and IGADD have shown promise, and we believe the U.S. should consider helping institutionalize mediation capabilities within these organizations.

Third, African demobilization and retraining program. The bill authorizes a 2-year program of $25 million per year, if conditions in Africa permit this level of expenditure. I again emphasize that demobilization is a critical element of

the development challenge facing Africa.

Fourth, the fourth plank of this legislation pertains to training for Africans in conflict resolution and peacekeeping. The bill authorizes the President to establish a program to provide education and training in conflict resolution and peacekeeping for Africans.

Fifth, finally, the bill authorizes assistance to facilitate the work of nongovernmental organizations that are engaged in mediation efforts in Africa.

This legislation draws only on funds that are already allocated to Africa—no new funding is requested.

This legislation is very much in the U.S. national interest. It could help save a great many lives. It could help alleviate a weighty humanitarian and peacekeeping burden on the international community. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have been on the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs now for I think about 8 years. During that period of time, we have seen conflicts that have resulted in the death and misery and suffering of millions of people in Africa. We have seen conflicts in Angola, in Mozambique, in Zaire, in Namibia, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, and in Liberia. We all know about South Africa. All of these conflicts have resulted in a great deal of human misery.

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If this legislation will lead to heading off some of these types of conflicts in the future, then I think it is money well spent. So I commend the gentleman from Florida for his efforts and other members of the subcommittee who have worked very hard on this, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS], and others. I also commend Hank Cohen, former Assistant Secretary of State for Africa who has worked tirelessly on this project, for his role in the origin of this initiative, and although I had initial misgivings about this approach, mainly because of the sorry track record of the OAU, I have decided to support it because there is so much misery in Africa for so many countries that we must find ways to encourage Africans to find ways of resolving conflicts on that continent themselves before they erupt. This legislation opens the possibility of doing just that. There is no guarantee of success, but it is certainly worth a try.

This is an approach that should be monitored, however, very closely and very carefully and be evaluated in the future on a routine basis before we continue to support it. With Africa so beset by conflict and misery, it makes sense to try a small investment in an initiative that will bring about hopefully better results on that continent.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Americans have always responded with great generosity in responding to the all-too-frequent humanitarian crises in Africa. When we see human suffering, it is in our nature to respond with a helping hand—often in the form of relief dollars, and—in the case of Somalia and Rwanda—with the deployment of United States Armed Forces in a humanitarian mission.

But far better than reacting to crises, the international community should take every opportunity to help to prevent them in the first place.

This simple logic—which is borne out vividly by staggering loss of life in the Rwanda crisis—is the basis for H.R. 4541, the African Conflict Resolution Act. I commend Africa Subcommittee Chairman JOHNSTON and the ranking member, Mr. BURTON, for his initiative.

When we consider that the United States alone has allocated or spent $200 million in a few short months to respond to the man-made crisis in Rwanda, this legislation represents a fairly modest investment aimed not just at saving money but, vastly more important, saving lives.

Africa's key leaders have demonstrated their political will to take charge of their own affairs, and well-targeted seed money and training will help them do so more effectively.

This bill seeks, in part, to bolster the mediation role of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], which is under dynamic new leadership and has begun seeking negotiated solutions to regional conflicts with some promising results. This legislation says that the President should provide financial support for conflict resolution under the OAU and other subregional organizations, which are in the best position to find African solutions to African problems.

This bill also authorizes that existing U.S. aid funds can be used for demobilizing armed forces. This assistance addresses the cruel lesson that development dollars are sometimes virtually wasted in transitional environments if the issue of resettling and retraining demobilized armed groups is not addressed.

H.R. 4541 does not earmark U.S. funds or appropriate additional moneys for these worthy activities. Rather, it authorizes the President to make a relatively small investment of existing aid dollars in conflict prevention. In doing so, we seek to reduce the enormous human and material costs of unchecked violence and strife in Africa.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, before yielding further let me personally thank the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. BURTON] for all of his help on this bill. He is one of the unique Members of Congress who has a decade of perception of this continent and what has happened to it. I also want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for making this matter a bipartisan one and for bringing it to the House of Representatives and to this Nation and to the world such that we might be about the business of mediation as opposed to conflict.

I rise today to express my support for H.R. 4541. It is known as the Africa Conflict Resolution Act. This legislation of which I, along with all of the Members of the Africa Subcommittee are proud to be cosponsors of, is a comprehensive program to help build an indigenous capacity to resolve regional conflicts in Africa.

This legislation is in our own national interests, for if we can help these nations solve their own conflicts before they spin out of control, we will save American lives no doubt, and certainly save American dollars. We will save lives because we will no longer have to send American troops or participate in United Nations exercises designed to stabilize the region; and we will save dollars because we will not have to provide band aid-like food and medical services after wars or famine have massacred fertile countries and the young people who would help run them.

We can throw money at nations around the world in the hopes of helping them develop without ever seeing progress. Real change will only come when these countries have been taught how to solve their own problems. I believe this legislation is a giant step in that direction.

It has been said that it is harder to wage peace than to wage war. But just this day and over the developing events of the last 48 hours we have had an opportunity to see what conflict resolution can produce in the way of positive results. If in every instance we had a President Carter or a Colin Powell or Senator SAM NUNN to be able to travel to the countries as enunciated by Chairman JOHNSON and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUTON] in their conflicts as they have developed over the years in Africa, then no doubt we might achieve the same kind of results that these distinguished Americans were able, along with President Clinton, to achieve in Haiti. It is my great hope that this step in the right direction will assist in ameliorating the problems on the Continent of Africa. It

will not eliminate them, it will not even come close to causing them not to occur, but under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, doubtless we will find a way to assist in conflict resolution and I am sure we will find a way to cause these conflicts to be reduced on the Continent of Africa.

The times that I have traveled there, Mr. Speaker, as well as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE] the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] and countless other Members of this body in an effort to assist in the extraordinary work that has been done on behalf of Africa in trying to resolve conflicts on the African continent have to be forever commended, and I commend you for your leadership in allowing H.R. 4541, the Africa Conflict Resolution Act, to come to the floor so that we may in a bipartisan way show our concern in this regard.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to my great friend and colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER].

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this Member rises as a strong supporter and a cosponsor of H.R. 4541.

This Member would congratulate the chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON] and the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for their excellent effort in producing a genuinely bipartisan piece of legislation. Under the leadership of these distinguished gentlemen, the subcommittee has not shied away from the difficult and intractable issues that beset Africa. This Member would observe that our Nation's foreign policy toward Africa is improved because of this legislative effort.

H.R. 4541 seeks to address the particularly difficult problem of conflict resolution. With more than a score of smoldering conflicts, there are few regions in Africa that have not been touched by civil war and unrest. Even in nations that are trying to put years of warfare behind them, a deep legacy of animosity and distrust remain.

In the 102d Congress, this Member introduced the Horn of Africa Recovery Act, legislation that begins to articulate a policy for addressing the humanitarian needs in war-torn Africa. H.R. 4541 is consistent with this earlier effort, and it seeks to employ existing mechanisms such as the Organization of African Union [OAU] to address these problems. H.R. 4541 is an attempt to be proactive rather than reactive. In seeking to put an end to the cycle of death and misery, it uses existing funds from the Development Fund for Africa in a creative and positive manner.

Mr. Speaker, it is, however, necessary to offer a cautionary note. In attempting to address the issue of demobilization of the millions of combatants now present in sub-Saharan Africa, this legislative initiative ventures into largely uncharted territory. The fact of the matter is that we don't really know how to effectively demobilize warring parties. Previous international efforts to disarm ex-combatants in Cambodia, Nicaragua, Angola, and El Salvador have met with mixed success. We can take the time to train excombatants and these individuals still oftentimes will return to brigandage. The international community can do everything right, and things can still turn out wrong. This is not to say that support for demobilization efforts are not important, for its is important. However, demobilization is a very difficult and tricky undertaking. Nevertheless, despite the difficulties, this is a very worthy and valid effort.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4541 makes a meaningful contribution to the peace process in war-ravaged Africa. There is no claim that this legislation is a panacea, but it is an important useful first step. This Member urges adoption of H.R. 4541.

□ 1720

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], who in the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's has been intimately involved in peacekeeping in Africa, long before he came to Congress.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by complimenting the chairman, the gentleman from Florida, for the outstanding work that he has done in his stewardship and diligence with the Subcommittee on Africa, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for his support of 4541. Let me also compliment the full chair, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for their support for this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, with the genocide that went on in Rwanda and that continues in several conflicts in Nigeria, Rwanda, and Angola and the Sudan, nothing is more relevant to consider than how we can enable African people to take charge of resolving their own conflicts.

As we depart from the cold-war days when bilateral influence was exerted to counter the moves of the former Soviet Union, we should now look forward to a genuine multilateral approach that enables Africans to be the architects of their own destiny. I cannot stress too strongly the importance of providing significant resources to the Organization of African Unity in order to carry out this responsibility.

When we consider the damage done to Africa by pursuing the cold war, surely appropriate reparations are called for. It is not practical to sit back and expect African countries that can hardly meet their own payrolls for their own civil servants to be able to foot the entire bill to make the Organization of African Unity a strong and important organization. More funds are needed to assist the demobilization of large armies that were created by the United States of America in order to fight the cold war, armies that were built by United States funds in Angola to fight against communism, in Mozambique so-called to fight against the cold war, in Ethiopia and in Zaire, so let us not forget the reason why these large armies stand today.

I have been saddened by the large numbers of troops in many of the countries sitting and waiting for an opportunity to return home to their families, to their homes, to their farms, for employment.

Let us say that the African Conflict Resolution Act to authorize assistance to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa will go a long way towards righting many of the wrongs I have cited. The bill is well thought out and researched.

Several authorities have been consulted. The additional $28.5 million in funding this bill will come from other less-important projects.

And so, Mr. Speaker, in this post-cold-war era and with colonialism's recent ebb, the world will finally look to Africa with a view for what it can do for itself. I can firmly say that the United States, as the world's only superpower, has an obligation to play a useful role in bolstering this new move in Africa to support its indigenous institutions.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that over the past 12 years that I have been in Congress we have seen an end of the cold war, and one of the reasons that we saw an end to the cold war was that the Soviet Union, which once had a very great expansionist policy into areas like Africa, simply reached a point where their economy could no longer support their adventurism in places like Ethiopia and Angola and Mozambique and elsewhere. One of the things that led to our victory over the Soviet Union in the cold war was this country's willingness to support those countries in their fight against Communist tyranny and expansionism.

We are looking back, and see a problem created because left behind is a residue of military equipment that was used during that cold war. So I do agree with my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], that that is a problem that must be resolved.

But let us not forget that the reason we did it was to stop the advance of communism into many areas of Africa.

I would just like to say one other thing, and that is the reason I reluctantly support this resolution and now

wholeheartedly support this resolution is because it has cost us literally billions and billions of dollars to send American troops around the world to help countries in their fight for survival and freedom and human rights and democracy. We saw in Somalia the United States lose a great many American lives and spend billions of dollars of hard-earned Americans' tax dollars to try to solve the problem in Somalia, and yet we have withdrawn and the problems still exist. It has not been solved.

Now we see our troops today going into Haiti. It is going to cost us at least a half-billion dollars for the initial invasion or landing of our troops and to keep them there and to house them and to supply them, and probably over the long haul it will cost American taxpayers billions of dollars. So if we can take steps to resolve conflicts like we are talking about today without American taxpayers' dollars being spent to the tune of billions and billions, if we can resolve these conflicts without sending American troops over there at risk to their lives and to possible long-term injuries that will result from their being there in these countries, then I think it is money well spent.

So I support this legislation, and not just because we think the responsibility should rest with organizations like the Organization of African Unity, but because the United States cannot be the world's policeman. We cannot in a never-ending way use our resources, our manpower, our American blood to solve these countries' problems. Where it is in our national interest to do so, we should. When it is not in our national interest to do so, then it is my feeling we should try to help those countries and those organizations resolve the problems themselves without sending Americans' blood, America's young men, and America's tax dollars over there to do the job that they should be doing themselves.

□ 1730

So, Mr. Speaker, I do support this legislation and urge the house to adopt it unanimously.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support to the African Conflict Resolution Act (H.R. 4541) which promotes the development of an indigenous African capacity to resolve domestic and international conflicts. As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, I would like to pay tribute to Subcommittee Chairman HARRY JOHNSTON for the fine work he has done on this legislation.

Throughout the 1980's and the 1990's, the world has witnessed an endless stream of wars and humanitarian crises in Africa. Because little capability has existed within African institutions to mediate between parties to conflicts, no preemptive intervention occurred.

Civil war and humanitarian disasters have caused immeasurable damage throughout African countries. Only by bolstering indigenous African conflict resolution mechanisms will there be a real possibility to halt a dispute before it develops into a major crisis.

To accomplish this goal, the African Conflict Resolution Act authorizes U.S. assistance for various purposes. It builds the Organization of African Unity's subregional organizations, promotes the process of military demobilization in Africa, and provides training for Africans in conflict resolution.

I believe that this legislation represents a significant step forward and will play a positive role in preventing new African crises. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARLOW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4541, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

## PROVIDING FOR DEBATE TIME ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 290 UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration today of House Concurrent Resolution 290 under suspension of the rules debate shall be limited to 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

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

There was no objection.

## COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPECIAL DELEGATION TO HAITI, AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN HAITI

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290) commending the President and the special delegation to Haiti, and supporting the United States Armed Forces in Haiti.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows

H. CON. RES. 290

Whereas the special delegation sent to Haiti on September 17, 1994, has succeeded in convincing the de facto authorities in Haiti to agree to leave power;

Whereas on September 18, 1994, after an agreement was reached in Port-au-Prince that day, the President ordered the present deployment of men and women of the United States Armed Forces in and around Haiti;

Whereas the Congress and the people of the United States have great pride in the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and fully support them in all their efforts overseas, including those in Haiti: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Congress—

(1) commends the efforts of the President in sending former President Jimmy Carter, retired General Colin Powell, and Senator Sam Nunn to Haiti in an effort to avoid the loss of American lives;

(2) fully supports the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who are carrying out their mission in Haiti with professional excellence and dedicated patriotism;

(3) supports the efforts of the President, through the special delegation, to provide for the departure from power of the de facto authorities and the return of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti;

(4) affirms the commitment to national reconciliation and adherence to the rule of law in Haiti; and

(5) supports an orderly withdrawal of all United States Armed Forces as soon as possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the unanimous-consent request entered into earlier today, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT].

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution, and I rise in strong support of the courage and commitment that will finally make real the promise of democracy in Haiti.

In the past 24 hours we have witnessed a remarkable triumph of diplomacy in America's back yard. At a time when many thought that the United States had exhausted every avenue for peace and democracy in Haiti, at a time when many thought the brutal state-sanctioned terrorism of Haiti's military junta could only be stopped by fighting fire with fire, at a time when many believed that a painful military conflict was simply unstoppable and unavoidable, the President of the United States has proven them wrong. And of course President Clinton knew that when America's vital interests are at stake,

when the very principles of liberty and democracy are on the line right here in our own hemisphere, then the United States can never abdicate its leadership, even when that leadership requires force.

□ 1740

But President Clinton also knew that there is a kind of leadership that is tougher than force, a kind of commitment that is mightier than the mortar shell, and that is the commitment not just to peaceful ends, but to peaceful means to achieve them. It is easy to force a conflict. It is a lot harder to forge a real peace.

That is why the people of Haiti and the people of America owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to President Clinton. He was willing to push for a peaceful solution up to the 11th hour, to rid Haiti of its military dictators through reason, not aggression, and in so doing, he saved untold American and Haitian lives.

All Americans are grateful to the President, to General Powell, and to Senator NUNN, whose calm, deliberate toughness served us so well at the negotiating table. We are also thankful to President Jimmy Carter.

All three of these individuals brought to the peace negotiation tremendous skill, tremendous desire, and commitment, and I would say that we would not have this outcome today were it not for the dedication and the force, and really the combination of these three individuals. President Carter brought tremendous experience, tremendous commitment, to the process of peace. Senator NUNN has been one of the outstanding voices for defense and for defense efforts in our Congress and in our country. And Colin Powell served admirably in the last administration, and I believe was seen not only by citizens of the United States, but perhaps, most important in this case, by the military leaders in Haiti as someone who should be looked up to for his integrity, his character, and the vision that he has given to the military in the United States.

So thanks to their work around the clock over 3 days and thanks to yesterday's agreement, we can now expect a smooth and steady path to democracy in Haiti.

Today every American has reason to be proud, whether or not they supported the use of force in Haiti, for today America has stood up for the basic rights and liberties we fought so hard to achieve for ourselves more than 200 years ago.

By supporting this resolution, by supporting the achievement of these past days and weeks and the progress that is yet to be made in Haiti, by supporting the brave young troops that have been deployed to maintain order and stability in this time of transition, we send a powerful message to the nations of the world. And this message could not have been sent and this agreement could not have been achieved unless we had the best, the best trained, the best motivated, the most talented, and the most committed troops in the world. And unless this country and our taxpayers had not made the commitment that they have made, to keeping our armed services to be the best in the world, we could not have had this agreement. It was the readiness and capability of our Armed Forces that brought this agreement about.

So by supporting this resolution and by supporting this achievement, we send a powerful message to the nations of the world. When a government is built on fear and not on the faith of its people, when a government practices torture and oppression and smothers the voices and the votes of its fledgling democracy, when a government exports its people and its problems throughout our hemisphere, then there can be no compromise. The United States of America will not back down.

I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support this resolution, to support our troops, to support the leaders who made the agreement possible, and to support the commitment of this Nation to democracy and to the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the majority leader in sponsoring this resolution. It commends the President, former President Jimmy Carter, retired Gen. Colin Powell, and Senator SAM NUNN, and it expresses our full support for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who are carrying out their mission in Haiti with professional excellence and dedicated patriotism. It further supports an orderly withdrawal of all U.S. Armed Forces as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the early hours of this mission, and, thus far, things have gone well. We want our troops to know they have and will continue to have our support and the support of the American people. But, at the same time, we in the Congress must reaffirm our constitutional rights in national security and foreign policy matters.

Let us face it: The President's Haitian policy has been controversial, to say the least. We have never had any kind of a vote, much less a debate in this House, worthy of the term on this important policy question.

As I said, we are relieved that our troops did not have to deal with resistance in the initial landings. That is indeed a blessing. But this new American intervention in Haiti has just begun. There are many, many questions that remain to be answered about the agreement that was reached between the special delegation and the military rulers of Haiti, and about the ongoing mission and the duration of our military presence there.

So I just want our Members to know that I will do all I can to see to it that through our usual procedures and processes, the House plays its proper role in oversight and in factfinding, and I think it also imperative that the American people get the answers to the many questions they have raised to us. Of course, we want to continue during the course of that process to support our troops who are there to do their official duties.

Like it or not, American Armed Forces are in Haiti. We are glad that thus far the mission has proceeded without major incident. But we do have a long way to go. It is the job of the House to make certain that we carry out our constitutional duties in this area, with the dedication and the sense of mission that characterizes the men and women of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the time allocated to the minority side by managed by my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], our ranking member on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARLOW). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY].

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, like many Americans, I was deeply concerned Thursday night to hear from our President that he believed an invasion of Haiti would be necessary and greatly relieved on Sunday night to hear that our diplomatic efforts had succeeded.

Former President Carter, Senator NUNN, and General Powell deserve our deepest gratitude: They negotiated tirelessly and courageously to reach a reasonable compromise with Haiti's leaders. President Clinton exercised leadership, pursuing every avenue toward peace even as he prepared for war.

Now we know that no invasion will occur. No Americans will parachute in the dark into Haiti, or wade ashore to face armed opposition.

But make no mistake about it: The immediate crisis may be over, but great challenges still lie ahead. Haiti's leaders have given their word to many understandings. Now these promises must be carried out. All parties involved on all sides must make every effort to see these understandings kept. Every effort should continue to support and protect our Armed Forces.

We now must rely on cooperation and help from other nations to keep the situation peaceful. This must be a matter

of involvement, not only of military forces but reorganization of peace keepers.

Our troops are well-trained and know their charge. Our diplomats are ready for action. The spirit of the last 48 hours must continue.

The days, weeks, and months ahead are a time of history, with American lives still hanging in the balance. It will be some time before we can say whether this compromise resolved the crisis—or only prolonged it. Our every move, therefore, must be made with the kind of care, foresight, and deliberation shown by Senator NUNN, General Powell, and President Carter.

This resolution will be instrumental in helping us achieve that end.

□ 1750

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans are grateful to former President Carter, former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell, and Senator SAM NUNN for securing an agreement in which the ruling military regime in Haiti has promised to relinquish power. Let me say that while many in Congress have grave reservations about the President's policy in Haiti, we all give our United States troops in Haiti our full support as they respond to the call of duty.

Regrettably, the agreement leaves unanswered some important questions, including whether the senior military leaders will leave Haiti after they step aside. Nor is it clear that President Aristide will accept the provision for a general amnesty that is in the agreement.

Major questions regarding the extent of a continuing American military presence in Haiti also must be answered.

Even as the President has committed the United States to a long-term mission in Haiti, he has yet to explain to the Congress or the American people the nature and terms of that commitment or the role that United States forces will play as part of the proposed follow-on United Nations peacekeeping operation. Today's vote should not be misunderstood as congressional authorization for an initiative undertaken unilaterally by the President.

In 1915, President Wilson said he was sending the Marines into Haiti on a limited mission to restore democracy. Nineteen years later, the Marines departed without restoring democracy after an occupation in which thousands of Haitians lost their lives.

By undertaking this initiative, the President has embarked our Nation on a long-term engagement in the affairs of another sovereign State. It is more urgent now than ever that he come before the Congress to explain the terms and conditions of that engagement, as well as the estimated costs that the American people will have to bear for our military involvement and for our aid to Haiti.

Unless the President persuades the Congress and the American people that United States interests in Haiti justify the costs he wants us to pay and the risks he wants our Armed Forces to run, the Congress may have no alternative but to set a time limit on United States involvement in peacekeeping operations in Haiti.

Accordingly, while I emphasize the necessity of closely examining the extensiveness of our commitment in Haiti, accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS].

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our distinguished leader for bringing the resolution before the House and I urge its adoption.

We all join in congratulating President Clinton for what is a very significant political and diplomatic success, expressing our gratitude to President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN for their extraordinary service in reaching the agreement that they did with the Haitian leadership, our deep respect for the discipline and dedication which our military men and women have brought to the task that has enabled all of this to come about.

We have averted not just an armed invasion of Haiti but we have also averted a potentially very serious constitutional disagreement between the Executive and the Congress.

Just as we are endorsing reconciliation in Haiti, we need to proceed now cooperatively and with mutual respect to develop together between Congress and the President a sustainable policy in Haiti, one that involves this Congress in a substantive way. I may not be as sanguine as my leader is with regard to the way all of this evolves in the coming days in Haiti, but I do hope we will have a full debate soon and fulfill Congress' responsibilities under the law, especially with the War Powers Resolution.

That can wait a little while at least. Today we can all breathe a collective sigh of relief and again state our profound thanks to President Carter for his continued and brilliant service to the country.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I would like to add my thanks to President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN for their tireless efforts in bringing this crisis to a peaceful conclusion. However, if anybody was watching the news conference today at the White House, and they heard General Powell and they heard President Carter speaking, they got a much different picture than they got from President Clinton's speech to the Nation last week. And it really is kind of disconcerting.

Because Colin Powell indicated that General Cedras was a patriotic man. I believe he used the words "a man of honor" during his comments. And last week President Clinton depicted him as a bloodthirsty tyrant who was running all over the people of Haiti and was a horrible person.

And we were also told that Emile Jonassaint was not really acting as the leader of that country but the military junta was running the country and yet when it came time to sign the agreement they said they had to get into cars and go to the presidential palace and that while the general still had some misgivings, the President said, we are going to sign this agreement to make sure that there is not a lot of bloodshed. So he was in charge.

I do not know whether President Clinton was misinformed or just misleading the country. But the facts, the facts are that he did not have his facts straight. And I think that is very, very sad.

We have been very concerned for months now about the President's lack of knowledge and ability in the area of foreign policy. And here is another glaring example of where he did not know what he was doing. And we had 20,000 American young men's lives at risk. And he had miscalculated and did not have the answers. Obviously, because Carter and Powell said he did not today.

In addition to that, it is not going to cost just millions of dollars, it is going to cost Americans billions of dollars before this is over. So in the future, before the President starts making these decisions, he should come to the Congress, not just the United Nations, he went to the United Nations to get their approval. He got their approval. But he did not get the approval of the people of America who are represented by the Congress of the United States.

We all understand what is at stake here. So in the future, I would urge the White House to think about the representatives of the people so the people of the United States could be heard before we put American young men and women's lives at risk.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I thank the majority leader for bringing the resolution that I rise now to support. In brief response to my colleague from Indiana, lest he be reminded that it is already costing us a considerable amount of money to stabilize Haitians elsewhere than in Haiti.

I come from the State of Florida where we have suffered megashocks as a result of the influx of not only Haitian refugees but refugees from all over the world. Those megashocks have cost us immeasurably in our social services, our economic undertakings, our schools, our jails and our hospitals.

President Clinton and President Carter, Senator NUNN, and Colin Powell are to be deserving of all of our praise. But no more so than the men and women of the armed services who allowed for this to take place. We also should be reminded that Resolution 940 calls for a multilateral undertaking and it is not just American soldiers that are involved in stabilizing Haiti.

Let me say, finally, stabilizing Haiti for Haitians is better than stabilizing Haitians in safe havens. Hemispheric democracy is worth the sacrifice.

□ 1800

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], ranking member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, indeed I do commend the efforts of former President Jimmy Carter, retired Gen. Colin Powell, and Senator SAM NUNN, for their efforts to avoid the loss of American lives. I support the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who are going to be carrying out this mission in Haiti. I support the efforts of the delegation to remove the generals and hopefully restore democracy. I affirm a commitment to national reconciliation and adherence to the rule of law in Haiti, and I want our troops out of there as quickly as possible.

That being said, Mr. Speaker, I have some strong reservations about the wording of this resolution. I have some very serious questions about it. Does it, in fact, endorse this intervention? I do not. I did not endorse the sanctions when they were first put on. I did not endorse the sanctions when they were made tougher, when they punished and pulverized the economy of the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. I have not supported those sanctions, and I do not support the concept of invasion. I did not think it was in the national interest for American troops to go into Haiti and invade and, if necessary, engage in war against the Haitian people.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I do not support the concept of intervention. Most particularly, I do not support the idea of leaving those troops in Haiti without deadline or without any concept of when they are going to come out, because I do not know what they are going to be facing in the weeks and months to come.

Mr. Speaker, there is no national interest in putting our troops into Haiti. There is likewise no cause for leaving them in Haiti without a firm and concrete time and plan for departure.

I am very, very concerned about this resolution. Is it a Gulf of Tonkin resolution that gives the administration carte blanche opportunity to leave our troops in Haiti, for whatever purpose? Is "nation-building," the concept that failed so badly in Somalia, going to be employed in Haiti now?

I think we have a lot of questions to answer. Certainly we support our troops in every effort they made down there, but we also want our boys home. And do not want them brought back in body bags.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, though I was opposed to an invasion, I take this opportunity to agree with this concurrent resolution commending our majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], and the minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

As it turned out, this turned out well. We should give credit where credit is due. I think the dogged determination of the President of the United States speaks well for the results.

Former President Jimmy Carter, retired Gen. Colin Powell, and our colleague across the way, Senator SAM NUNN, did tireless duty in expressing the need for peace in Haiti.

However, Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is this could not have been done, this near miracle could not have come to pass, were it not for the fact that we had a strong military, capable of fulfilling the threat that was posed to the Haitian leaders. I hope every American, I hope every member of this body, as well as those in the administration, who has any question about the need for a strong military will look at this example.

These young men and these young women who were about to go in harm's way have high morale, had high morale, despite the fact that they have been cut back drastically in numbers, despite the fact that their modernization has been slowed down, and despite the fact that so much of their training dollars have been cut.

My admiration goes out to those young folks in uniform, because they made it possible. They were competent, they were ready, and they were anxious to fulfill their duty. I hope that in the days and years ahead, this body, backed by the American people, with the full understanding of the administration, will understand the need for national security, will understand the importance of a strong national defense that we have cut to the bone already.

Now is the time for us to regroup, express our appreciation for their efforts, they made it possible, and do our best to keep them from falling out of the bottom of the barrel financially. We must keep our military strong. This is a poignant lesson to all of us in this country.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, all of us are here tonight in support of the troops there, and with praise for the people who went and negotiated the agreement that kept us from having to invade.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about some of the wording in this language, some of the language in this particular resolution. I wonder if I might ask a question of the author of the resolution. It might allay some concerns that I have.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], is the resolution, as a matter of policy, meant to support the intervention?

Mr. GEPHARDT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALKER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I guess I would hesitate to try to embellish on the language that I think is fairly clear. The resolution says what the resolution says.

It commends the efforts of the President in sending Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell, and Senator NUNN. It supports the men and women, as I know the gentleman does, who are carrying out their mission in Haiti with excellence and patriotism. It supports the efforts of the President, through the delegation, to provide for the departure from power.

Mr. WALKER. If the gentleman will yield me to reclaim my time, it is right there that I think there is some concern. It says it supports the efforts of the President, through the special delegation. Then it goes on about the return of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti.

That could turn out to be a very long-term mission for the intervention if in fact we mean that, but as I understand it, it is only as it relates to the mattes that were in the agreement signed by President Carter and the provisionary president of Haiti, is that correct?

Mr. GEPHARDT. That is my understanding.

Mr. WALKER. Also, where we say we support an orderly withdrawal of all U.S. Armed Forces as soon as possible, do I gather that the House, in acting here, is suggesting by that language that we mean to get the troops out of there at an early date?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I think that is everyone's goal, is my understanding. I

know it is impossible today to be able to be specific about that, but I am sure we all hope, and I am sure the President and the administration hopes they can be out as soon as possible.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman. I just want to put on the record that a number of us were concerned about the invasion. Many of us are also concerned about the intervention. I think we ought to have a full policy discussion of the intervention itself at some later date. I thank the gentleman for answering my inquiry.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN], the distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GLICKMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I too had serious questions and concerns about the intervention, but as Shakespeare said, "All's well that ends well," and through either the incredible tenacity and spontaneity of the negotiating crew, perhaps a miracle from the heavens, whatever, this thing looks like it is going to be resolved in a much more constructive way than we worried about last year.

Certainly the dogged perseverance of our President played a major role in this, as well as former President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN's role. I agree with my colleague from Missouri, a strong military played a great role in this, as well as nontraditional conflict resolution, which former President Carter was so vividly involved with, and something this country needs to pursue much more aggressively.

I would say, however, that I do not believe this resolution authorizes any action. It is a commendatory resolution, and I do think that this Congress needs to authorize the continued role of the United States before that role might get away from us.

I know that Presidents, from the current one to previous ones, do not think it is convenient to involve the Congress too directly in its authorizing process, but given of the length and purpose of the mission and how it will change and evolve, it is perfectly appropriate that the people of this great country of ours, through their elected Representatives, the Congress of the United States, have a role in fashioning and paying for this kind of a mission.

While I commend our troops, I commend our President, and I think we are doing the right thing, I do believe that this resolution should not be taken as an authorizing resolution, which is something this Congress should do before we go home for our break.

□ 1810

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I share the tremendous sense of relief that I know all Americans feel today, as we watch the fruits, not of armed conflict but of negotiation in Haiti. The agreement reached in Haiti by former President Carter, former Chairman Powell and Senator NUNN demonstrates the power of informed negotiation—even in a situation where we have seen dangerous polarization of the extremes. I am gratified that this agreement—at long last—spells the end of the cruel and punishing international embargo that has systematically destroyed Haiti's infrastructure and devastated Haiti's poor. Lifting this embargo should help to raise the morale of a people that have suffered the burdens of economic isolation and have been torn apart by deadly internal division. As a result, the seeds of democracy should find more fertile ground to take root and flourish. But, Mr. Speaker, as I watch our troops set out on this mission of democracy-building, I remain terribly concerned that we are becoming embroiled in a long-term commitment that makes resolution of Haiti's internal problems a problem for America to solve. This will result in very high costs, not only in terms of risk to American lives, but also in terms of American resources. I urge the administration to follow through on the President's commitment to bring our troops home as soon as possible, keeping in mind that our soldiers cannot, for all of our best intentions, impose democracy in Haiti. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am troubled that it took until now for this House to have a formal after-the-fact debate on this subject. We watched in frustration all summer as a resolution regarding the potential U.S. invasion of Haiti languished in this House without action, even as the American people were strongly opposed to a hostile invasion of Haiti. But at this moment our troops need and deserve the full support of the American people as demonstrated through the support of this resolution.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCCLOSKEY].

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I think it is a perfectly worded and crafted resolution. An entire prayerful Nation is grateful and relieved that we are not in any sort of offensive warfare operation in Haiti. Troops are going in peacefully. Cedras and his associates are pledged to leave office and I think also very importantly, sanctions have been lifted and some sort of economic improvement and stabilization can occur very soon.

I am amazed that anyone but I could see it already on the talk shows very early last night that anyone as such should begrudge this success. No doubt there will be difficult times ahead and many perils but I think momentum is going our way and the way of the people of Haiti. I think Mr. Carter deserves a Nobel prize but I also think in its very complicated context we must remember, and I regret to say this because I am overjoyed for our President's success, there was minimal consultation with the Congress. Constitutionally and politically there should have been an authorizing vote with the President building support in plenty enough time to get it. I might say also that this once again showed that the credible threat of force of the internal scene works. Helicopters were coming in and Cedras capitulated.

I might say as another major challenge, we have lost the momentum in Bosnia. Look at the New York Times today to see how the innocent people there of all ethnic backgrounds continue to be shackled and slaughtered. We need serious leadership there by our President to lift the arms embargo and set Bosnia free. We have an interest in Haiti. There is even more at stake in Bosnia. Again congratulations to the President, Mr. Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I doubt that any one of our colleagues today will oppose this resolution which in fact recognizes our troops and the tireless efforts on the part of General Powell, former President Carter and SAM NUNN. I rise to support that as well. But make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker. This resolution and our vote today is not in fact endorsing the failed policies of President Clinton in relation to Haiti. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there are those that wonder how could we come to the brink of war. Well, perhaps it was Dante Caputo who is the U.N. special counsel to Haiti who summed it up best in a memo dated May 23, 1994 that he sent to the Secretary-General. I will quote from that memo today. It says the conclusion that Dante Caputo draws is the U.S. administration considers that an invasion of Haiti is its best option.

It goes on to say that the President of the United States' main advisers are of the opinion that not only is this the best option but it is politically desirable. The Americans see in this type of action a chance to show after strong media criticism of the President, the President's decisionmaking capability and the firmness of leadership in international political matters.

In fact, he even gives a date. Back in May of this year, Dante Caputo says we have to solve this problem by the November elections.

Mr. Speaker, this is all in black and white. He even goes on to say in his memo which I have put in the RECORD twice already that in fact the United States hampered a diplomatic solution and actually applied a brake.

Mr. Speaker, the President really had these 3 people come to his rescue to bail him out at a time when the American people were totally opposed to a military intervention. The President misled the American people last week when he said that the immigration was a major problem. After all, it was candidate Clinton on November 12, 1992 who said that he was going to reverse the policy of President Bush and allow the immigrants to come into our borders. Last Thursday he said in fact that that was the reason for going in there militarily. He said it is a multinational force. We all know it is not. It is the American troops again.

Mr. Speaker, I will rise in support of this resolution but make no mistake about it. This is certainly not a vote of confidence on behalf of this President and his failed foreign policy.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOGLIETTA].

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to applaud the extraordinary work of President Bill Clinton in his handling of the crisis in Haiti. This triumph which will pave the way for a peaceful transition to democracy on this troubled island can be added to the President's growing list of foreign policy victories in regions such as the Middle East and the former Soviet Union. I would like to commend the hard and great work of former President Carter, Gen. Colin Powell and Senator SAM NUNN in this mission.

I have traveled to Haiti several times over this past year. I have seen the scars from the violence, desperate poverty, and fear that plague the people of Haiti.

The work ahead will be the hard work. Haiti has a long history of political instability. It will be the work of the multinational forces to turn Haiti away from that legacy.

Let us not allow history to repeat itself.

The police and military forces in Haiti must be retrained and professionalized so they can become partners in the process of reconciliation—instead of instruments of repression. Furthermore, we must bring economic opportunity to the people of Haiti. Stable democracies can only prosper in a climate of economic progress.

Our soldiers, along with the multinational forces which will join them, have embarked on a noble cause. I offer my prayers for their success and safe return.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER], a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. America. You are now the proud parents of another little country filled with new dependents who are looking to you to pay for their food, shelter, clothing, and other essentials. This fiasco will cost us billions by the time it is over. It will have further stretched out exhausted and diminished military forces so we may well be unable to meet real challenges to our national security and vital interests, should such challenges arise.

The case that expending these billions is necessitated by our national interests has not been made. As a Member of Congress, I feel the insult of seeing our President seek the approval from the United Nations but not from the Congress of the United States for an American military operation. Yes, we are breathing a sigh of relief today that we have found in the initial phases to reduce the risk to our military personnel.

□ 1820

But this operation was not justified to begin with. This administration blockaded Haiti, starving its people, and when hungry Haitians took to their boats it was used as an excuse to use our military forces to install President Aristide in power, an unstable, anti-American Marxist.

This military action is justified on a crisis that this administration created itself. Let us pray that a minimum number of lives are lost by the time this misadventure is over.

Yes, congratulations to Jimmy Carter, SAM NUNN and Colin Powell. As far as this administration, this episode again underscores the incompetence of our Commander in Chief in the arena of foreign affairs. Next time he needs to come to Congress and talk to us about it rather than to the United Nations. Here the people rule.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI], chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I join my colleagues in commending President Carter, General Powell and Senator NUNN on their considerable achievement, but also the President, who had the vision and the skill to send them, Bill Clinton.

There is a palpable sense of relief in this Congress today that war has been averted. The fighting that so many feared for today has not occurred. But the best testament to the negotiators is not any words that we can offer but the simple fact that many young Americans and perhaps Haitians by the score who would have lost their lives today remain alive.

We leave for another day the debate about whether an investment in American lives and treasure is properly expended in Haiti. It is left for another day because in truth we all recognize that there are difficult days ahead. Fighting may have been averted, but it is probably not avoided. Expenditures may have been reduced, but they almost certainly are going to be made. And unresolved as well is a long awaited and much needed national debate about in this post-cold-war period when our vital interests arise, how we will define them, and when they will be met.

It is no secret that many of us in this institution do not believe that the crisis in Haiti involves those vital interests. Yet today, with American forces in the field, with the President having stated that our credibility is now at issue, we stand with our forces, but still waiting for that debate to take place.

Unresolved as well is the question about whether the American people will be heard and this Congress will be consulted when this President or any other President decides that those vital interests are at issue.

This country came perilously close to American fighting men and women being in combat against the better judgment of the American people and largely without the support of the American Congress. In a democratic nation, no man holding any office can hold the power to commit lives, the credibility of this country, the good name of our Nation, and untold billions without the support of our people or this Congress, no matter the cause. That is the law. It is not the advice of the statutes, it is the War Powers Act. It is our Constitution. We serve nothing if we go to Haiti to support their constitution but compromise our own in the process.

I commend the President of the United States and most particularly those who negotiated on his behalf, and of course those who represent us in the field.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER], a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the concurrent resolution as a means of expressing my full support for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces who are, in the words of the resolution, "carrying out their mission in Haiti with professional excellence and dedicated patriotisms." Also it is entirely appropriate to offer commendations to the special delegation sent to Haiti on September 17, 1994, which included former President Jimmy Carter, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell, and the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Georgia, Senator SAM NUNN.

It certainly is appropriate to express support for the orderly withdrawal of

all United States Armed Forces as soon as possible, but the fact of the matter is that they should not be in Haiti at all. Our armed intervention in Haiti is not demanded by the vital national interest of the United States; nor is there any legitimate justification which has been offered to support this ill-advised intervention in Haitian affairs. Our Nation is proud of its mission and responsibilities to support democracy, but not one drop of American blood should be spilled to reinstate President Aristide to his Presidency in Haiti. It is true that he was democratically elected, but he certainly is no democrat. It is vehemently argued by some that he did not practice retribution on his political adversaries and did not encourage violence by his supporters, but the facts to the contrary are unassailable. Many Haitians are understandably fearful about retribution from him and his followers upon his resumption of the Presidency. That circumstance, along with the fact that the outrageous American embargo of Haiti has resulted in the malnourishment of hundreds of thousands of Haitians, including pregnant women and children, and all without noticeable positive effect, those two factors plus many other factors certainly can lead one to expect that we will both have a difficult time of defending President Aristide's safety in Haiti and that our troops will increasingly become a target for violence.

Mr. Speaker, in short, this Member can be totally supportive of the members of our Armed Forces, as is the case, without supporting our intervention in Haiti. The intervention was unjustified before the invasion was launched on Sunday, and it remains unjustified. Given the opposition to military intervention in Haiti by the majority of Members of both parties in this Congress, and the overwhelming opposition to this intervention by the American people, President Clinton should have sought the approval of the Congress before launching this military action in Haiti. Instead the invasion was launched before the resolutions filed in the Congress could be voted upon this week.

Mr. Speaker, this House and this Congress should urge the quiet withdrawal of American forces from this ill-advised mission. The President's judgment on launching this intervention in Haiti was wrong and the Congress should do whatever is necessary to extract our personnel from Haiti before the casualties begin on this misguided mission.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, there is a sense on the floor that we may be diverted and save many American lives in this conflict, and to former President Carter and his team I give my heartfelt thanks and hope that they continue in negotiations.

I would also like to say that I was opposed and still am to the invasion of Haiti. It is not clear why we are there or what we are going to do in Haiti. Aristide has been characterized as a madman, but yet we are going to replace him.

I learned from a briefing today with that team, did Members know that General Cedras is staying in Haiti and can possibly run against Aristide in the December elections? He is not going anywhere, and that bothers me.

It also bothers me that a few months ago during Desert Storm that the majority leader in a partisanship vote here fought to keep sanctions during Desert Storm instead of invading.

I am concerned even more with the President's lack of process in not consulting with this Congress. If the President felt it was in his realm to go ahead and proceed, and in a speech he said there was a right to this, and he stripped down two aircraft carriers, loaded the troops in helicopters, months of preparation, but even if he felt there was a right in doing this, why did he fail to come to the Congress of the United States to bless it if it was right? That bothers me in that process.

I look at the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOGLIETTA], who said he supports the President's foreign policy. I will tell the gentleman the father of that ranger that was killed in Somalia along with the 22 troops and the 77 wounded that chastised the President when he gave him the Medal of Honor for his son did not agree with that.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for yielding me this time and I rise in strong support of this resolution. I want to commend President Clinton for his good policy. I think that what came out of this is something that shows that those people who would detract from the President and use partisanship at this point in time are really off base. I think everyone in this House ought to be supporting this resolution. I think everyone is relieved that we did not have to invade Haiti, and I think that foreign policy ought to be conducted in a bipartisan manner. Just the way I supported President Bush when he decided to send troops to the Persian Gulf, I think in this peacekeeping mission Members on both sides of the aisle ought to support our President.

□ 1830

I will say though that I think that if there is a need, and we find there is a need, for protracted American troops in Haiti, that the President ought to come to the Congress for continued authorization. But right now I think we need to give credit where credit is due, and I think the President, by forcefully stating the case and by acting the way he did, enabled peaceful resolution of this situation.

And, finally, the democratically elected government in Haiti can now get back into power.

We ought to commend the President, and we ought to unanimously support this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], another distinguished member of our Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution which strongly supports the men and women of the United States Armed Forces in and around Haiti. I also rise, Mr. Speaker, to say that I continue to have very deep reservations concerning the judgment of President Clinton in ordering United States troops into the extremely volatile and risky terrain of Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, simply put, my overriding concern is the safety and well-being of each and every American soldier. While I am both relieved and grateful no casualties have been reported, I remain concerned the occupation of Haiti poses significant and unnecessary risks to the lives of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the timing of the invasion is not beyond question. At some time in the near future, it is my heartfelt belief Congress would have gone on record either for or against, but I think the odds were both Democrats and Republicans would have said no to invasion. I think it is a fair question to ask whether or not the timetable was accelerated so the Congress would be precluded from its moral obligation to act and weigh in on this important policy.

Also, Mr. Speaker, memos by U.N. Special Envoy Dante Caputo also raise very serious questions concerning the timing of an invasion and the November elections. Mr. Caputo wrote May 23, 1994, to Secretary General Boutros-Ghali, the President of the United States' main advisers are of the opinion that not only does this option, the invasion option, constitute the lesser evil, but that it is politically desirable. Dante Caputo also said on May 19 Haiti represents, and I quote, "a test case for which the United States has to have found a solution before November."

Mr. Speaker, the lives of American troops should have absolutely nothing to do with politics or November elections. They are not to be used as pawns.

Finally, let us all hope and pray no harm comes to our troops, that democracy does ultimately come to Haiti, to that troubled country, but the difference is in the means. The time is long past for the indepth debate that we have all been clamoring for.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER].

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution commending former President Carter, Colin Powell, and Senator NUNN and our Armed Forces.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN].

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, several years ago I disagreed with President Bush's policy in the Persian Gulf, and I voted accordingly. Shortly after the invasion began, a resolution very similar to this one came to the floor. I voted for it enthusiastically, because what we were attempting to say then, as we are attempting to say now, is despite our political differences we want the men and women in uniform to known that this Congress stands behind them.

As I have listened to this debate this evening, I cannot believe my ears, Republican after Republican coming here to take a swing at President Clinton, to question the policy in Haiti. Ladies and gentlemen, there is plenty of time for debate on the policy in Haiti.

I thought the purpose of this resolution was to send a clear, unequivocal message of solidarity to the men and women in uniform, to let them know that we stand behind them, and yet I am not sure that message will come through as clearly as it should.

I will vote for this resolution. I have my misgivings and second thoughts, but I am going to hold that debate for another time and another place.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA].

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I rise today to support this resolution, and I certainly support our troops.

But this really is no occasion to celebrate, because, ladies and gentlemen, this is really what should have been done a year ago. This is no opportunity for the taxpayer to celebrate, because this is the result of a cut-and-run policy from a year ago, and today we are using American troops at a cost of nearly half a billion dollars, I am told, for this exercise, and then to add insult to injury, we are paying the United Nations for the peacekeeping operation that they should have had a year ago, and we should have supported.

What is even worse is 1 year ago when we told President Clinton that this policy of economic sanctions imposed on the country, the poorest of the poor, 53 cents a day average income, would not work, killing a thousand Haitian babies a month would not work, and now the taxpayers are going to pay another half a billion dollars to economically restore that, so that is not a day for the American taxpayer to celebrate.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the President.

I rise to commend President Clinton for his use of negotiations backed by might—military might.

I find this debate to be both interesting and ironic. Many Members have stated only begrudged support for our President.

These same Members, most of them, gave unconditional support for former Presidents Reagan and Bush when they ordered the invasions of Lebanon, Panama, and the Middle East, and yes, even Grenada—even that ludicrous and unnecessary intervention received their full support. But now they are reserved in their consideration of President Clinton's actions.

Perhaps these Members are not being partisan. It may be that for them a Democratic President must always be opposed.

Or perhaps their opposition has to do with matters of perception and policy.

It may well be that some Members of this Congress oppose tyranny only when it comes under a Communist regime.

It may be that some Members of Congress oppose tyrannical violence when it is directed at the wealthy and powerful, but never when the target is the poor and the hungry and the uneducated.

These Members were not incensed I noticed when Hussein gassed and murdered the Kurds—that minority group of oppressed citizens. It was when Hussein attacked the wealthy and powerful Kuwaitis that these Members of Congress demanded that America intervene with all our military capability.

In Haiti, it is the poor who are being oppressed—poor blacks. Such violence and aggression seems not to matter to some Members of Congress.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MCCURDY].

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. But like many members, I think we must make it clear just what we are resolving today.

With this resolution, we are not endorsing President Clinton's Haiti policy. We are not saying we would have approved of an invasion. We are not authorizing a long-term occupation of Haiti.

What we are doing is supporting the safety of our men and women in uniform.

We cannot have another Somalia. We cannot allow thugs and tin-pot dictators to believe they can intimidate the United States by killing a few of our soldiers. Because once they believe that, no American military person—in Haiti or elsewhere—will be safe.

I opposed an invasion of Haiti, and I am just as concerned about the dangers of a long-term occupation. I believe that U.S. troops must be withdrawn in a timely manner. Every day our troops remain in Haiti drains more precious readiness and morale from their ranks.

But now that our troops are on the firing line, we would endanger their safety and bring shame on ourselves if we fell into partisan bickering. The lives of our troops are more important than scoring partisan points in an election year. Let's stand by them now, and make sure we bring them out as quickly as possible.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY].

Mr. CANADY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise to speak in favor of the resolution.

I am relieved and grateful that American troops have not entered Haiti in the midst of hostilities. And I join with people throughout America in praying for the safety of our troops as they occupy Haiti.

President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN deserve a great deal of credit for helping to forestall the Clinton administration's planned invasion of Haiti and the loss of American life that would have most likely resulted.

However, I remain very concerned about the future role of American troops in Haiti. It is essential that we not allow our involvement in Haiti to turn into a quagmire. Our troops should be brought home expeditiously. And the purse of the American taxpayer should not remain open indefinitely.

I am also concerned about the precedent set by this expedition. We must remember that we cannot be the world's policeman. We cannot solve all the world's problems. And we cannot establish democracy in any land if the underlying conditions for democratic institutions are not present there.

Moreover, Congress must act to ensure that in the future, undertakings such as this do not occur without the direct involvement of the representatives of the American people in the Congress.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], another distinguished member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This Haitian policy that President Clinton has embarked on is most unwise, and President Clinton and his advisers and our entire country are going to live to regret it.

Do you know why? Because when you march off in a foreign venture like this, there are four ingredients, four questions, you have to ask yourself. No. 1, do you have a clear goal? The answer is no in this case. No. 2, do you have strategy for success? The answer is no. No. 3, do you have the American people endorsing this policy? The answer is no. No. 4, do you have a exit strategy? The answer is no. Four noes to four questions.

This policy is doomed to failure.

Now, President Clinton has made himself responsible for Haiti and Haiti's future. This is not a wise course of

action, and our Army, look at what you are doing to our Army. You are talking here about defending and speaking up for our Army. What position are you putting our Armed Forces in?

There is tremendous turmoil in Haiti. You have got a civil war. You have got Cedras' forces, Aristide's forces, 6 to 7 million people, and you are going to put 15,000 Americans in there to restore peace. This is an impossible goal for these people, and you are putting them there.

□ 1840

You know, when you embark on an adventure like this, there is always a great deal of enthusiasm. I find very tepid endorsement of this policy here, very weak soup here today.

What is going to happen when the going gets tough?

Do you remember when we had our troops in Somalia and after that disastrous weekend, everyone was howling? The Senate, the House, over to see the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense. What is going to happen when a disastrous weekend happens here? And it is going to happen. You cannot have 15,000 American troops in a country like that and not expect some disaster to happen. What are you going to do then?

You are going to scream then, you are going to come up with a tough resolution then. Well, why do you not come with a tough resolution now? You know what is going to happen. It is as clear as a bell what is going to happen with this policy.

Now is the time to speak up, not after the people have lost their lives, not after the American people—the American people know what is going to happen here. That is why they are not endorsing this policy. You go home to your districts and you tell them, talk to them about Haiti, and you will see what kind of endorsement you are going to get. I know it is 7 weeks to election. Like all of you, Democrats and Republicans, hey, you got to watch this resolution. This resolution basically says nothing.

I have basically in my entire congressional career never seen a weaker resolution. Have you? No one has.

This policy is doomed to failure because again you have to have a clear goal, have to have a strategy for success, you have to have the endorsement of the American people, and you have got to have a clear goal. None of these four criteria have been met, not one.

This policy is wishful thinking. When you deal in foreign affairs, you have got to be hard-headed; you cannot be going with a policy of wishful thinking.

Remember what happened in Somalia. Remember what happened in Lebanon.

You know what is going to happen here. Now is the time to speak up, not after disasters happen.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in extending our congratulations to the President and the heartfelt thanks of a grateful Nation to three great national leaders: President Jimmy Carter, Gen. Colin Powell, and Senator SAM NUNN of Georgia. I support this resolution. America stands behind our men and women in uniform who today take up another mission to protect the peace and defend democratic principles so critically important in this hemisphere especially. Former President Carter and General Powell and Senator NUNN's delegation have hopefully avoided the need for the bloodshed, that these valiant troops have all so willingly offered to shed if required for their country.

President Clinton deserves commendation by this Congress for his willingness to pursue peace while being ready to exercise force if so required. The agreement signed in Haiti accomplishes the important goal of restoring democratic rule in this troubled nation.

But let us make no mistake about it. No delegation, no matter how highly skilled, could have achieved this peaceful victory without the effective threat posed by our men and women in uniform. Without firing a shot, it was their capability and skill which led to an agreement that has as its objective the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, again, I join with my colleagues in thanking our citizens in uniform and the distinguished delegation led by President Carter, whose efforts clearly avoided bloodshead this day in Haiti. I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. MEEK].

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I support the resolution. I support the strong leadership demonstrated by President Clinton as a strong Commander-in-Chief in the fullest sense. He has moved forward with strength and conviction; masterfully using the Presidential tools of military force and diplomacy to achieve U.S. objectives in the most effective and least costly manner.

What has Congress done for Haiti? Look in your hands and see what you see: Nothing.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, as we meet this afternoon, thousands of United States troops are on the ground in Haiti on a mission of uncertain objectives and even less certain duration. No troops from any other nation is involved.

I support the resolution before the House as an expression of support for the efforts of the Carter-Powell-Nunn delegation in averting needless bloodshed and for our many fine young men and women now carrying out their job in Haiti with the usual professionalism and effectiveness.

However, I want to also take this opportunity to register my strong concern over the policy that placed our forces to Haiti in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has no significant national interest at stake in Haiti that justifies the commitment of military forces to that nation. Whether they go in by force or not, does not alter this fact.

Beyond that principal point, many, many questions remain as to how this administration intends to conduct this operation.

What is the precise role of the United States forces in establishing and maintaining a stable security environment in Haiti?

What will determine when this mission is accomplished thus allowing the bulk of American forces to return home?

How many United States troops will be asked to remain in Haiti to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping operation?

What will be the precise command and control arrangements for U.S. forces serving in the U.N. operation?

How much will all of this cost the defense budget and how will it be financed?

These are just a few of the many questions surrounding this operation that deserve immediate answers.

Mr. Speaker, today the administration committed this Nation to an intervention in Haiti that neither Congress nor the American people support. We have embarked upon a course full of risk and danger to American lives and prestige for objectives that I continue to question.

But, having taken this step, it is my hope that the administration will take every opportunity to wrap this operation up as quickly as possible and bring all of our troops home before they become embroiled in the morass of Haitian politics.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR].

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening solely in support of our Armed Forces in the field in Haiti. I rise not at all for the process conducted by the executive branch of this Government that has involved the United States yet again in another quagmire—a process that involved the United Nations, a process that involved the Organization of American States, a process that involved the Haitian military, a process that involved the former leader of Haiti, the current leaders of Haiti, and the future leader of Haiti, but did not involve the people of the United States through their elected representatives in this Congress.

Congress was never asked to approve the Governor's Island Agreement. We were never

asked to vote on the proposed military engagement. Having served in this Congress for over 10 years, I know well the habit of the executive branch, regardless of party, to overstep its authority in committing U.S. troops on foreign soil.

Thus, I rise in support of bringing our troops home as soon as possible and while they are in the field giving them the backing they need.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

I applaud the negotiating team for reaching an agreement to allow our troops to enter Haiti peacefully. The greater problems, as they always have been, will be how long we must keep our troops there, and to what degree will we take on the responsibility of ensuring a stable political system and economy.

There will be close to 15,000 United States troops in Haiti within 2 weeks. Answering a specific question, Secretary of Defense Perry said that our troops wouldn't be leaving until sometime after the December election. A multinational police force will take over when U.S. troops leave.

General Raoul Cedras and his comrades, including the acting President Emile Jonassaint, are not required to leave the country under the provisions of the agreement and are not prohibited from running for office in future elections. It is planned that Aristide will reassume the Presidency on or about October 15, when Cedras and Jonassaint relinquish power.

We have now reached an agreement to replace an elected tyrant with an unelected one. Taking on the responsibility and risking lives to reorganize the Haitian Government and economy is a mistake.

I support the resolution most for commending President Jimmy Carter, General Colin Powell and Senator SAM NUNN and for the fifth resolving clause that states we support an orderly withdrawal of all U.S. Armed Forces as soon as possible. If our troops are not out by the convening of the 104th Congress I will actively support a resolution for immediate withdrawal.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, let me just make a few observations here. First of all, with respect to the delegation that President Clinton sent to Haiti, I have been very pleased to hear from the Members of this Chamber their very strong support for that threesome.

I think it is important to recognize that together that team had great credibility. Each person brought his own strength to the team.

President Carter was highly praised by his conegotiators for his toughness and his sensitivity and his doggedness.

General Powell brought great credibility with the military leaders of Haiti and conveyed a sense of United States power and appealed to the sense of duty of the Haitian leaders.

Senator NUNN brought the perspective of a legislator and emphasized the importance of parliamentary elections in Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to point out with respect to the U.S. Forces, they too have been highly praised here, but I am not sure this Chamber sufficiently understands what we asked them to do.

We asked the U.S. Armed Forces, in effect, to prepare for two missions: One was a mission of forcible entry, and the other was a mission of entry by agreement. They did not know which one of those tasks they would be called upon to achieve until the very last few minutes.

So their performance has really been extraordinary, as they prepared for both tasks but only carried out, fortunately, one. It was a great day to see this landing achieved in peace and to see the spirit of cooperation that existed between the United States military leaders on the ground in Haiti today and the Haitian military leaders.

□ 1850

I wanted to say a word, too, about the agreement itself. It is an important one, and, in reaching it, we should observe that no money was offered to anyone, none was requested, and the question of escape was not even discussed during these negotiations.

It is terribly important for us to keep our eye on the central purpose of the agreement. It achieves our U.S. policy goals there. It removes the coup leaders from power, it assists in the return of the legitimate authorities to power in Haiti, it stems the tide of the refugees, and it creates an environment in which political reforms and economic reforms can take place in that impoverished nation.

Let me also observe there has been a number of people here comment about their concern about an extended role for the United States. It is important to recognize here that the U.S. Armed Forces have a very limited role. They are not to become involved in nation building. They are to withdraw as soon as possible, after they have created a secure environment in which democracy and economic reforms can take place.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me simply observe that even with this significant breakthrough today, all of us are going to have to be patient, and we are going to have to be determined in the coming days. The agreement that was struck this weekend is an imperfect agreement, as one of the negotiators described it. It is not a legal one. It is, by necessity, a broad agreement, and it lacks a lot of details. The implementation of this agreement will be a daunting and challenging task.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to approve this resolution.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the resolution before us, in strong support of our American troops, and in strong support of our President's recent actions to resolve this situation.

The current military regime in Haiti poses a threat not only to the United States but, I would submit, to the entire Western Hemisphere. The potential for the destabilizing nature of the military regime to spread to other Caribbean and Latin American countries, is, unfortunately, very real. While some of these nations may have strong democratic intentions or traditions, the relatively poor conditions in these countries—socially and economically—may make them more susceptible to a military takeover.

The result of such a spread of military or authoritarian regimes would be not only chaos in terms of the number of immigrants trying to enter this Nation illegally, but also in terms of economic growth and stability for the region as a whole. At a time when the world is in a position to move forward politically, socially, and economically toward a common goal of global economic security and a universal respect for human rights, it would be a disgrace if we could not take actions to promote these ideals in our own backyard.

I believe that President Clinton put it best in his address to the Nation last Thursday when he stated that the end of the cold war should not signal a return by the United States to isolationist policies.

It is our moral duty, as the world's remaining superpower, to defend the basic human rights of all people whenever possible.

It is this defense of basic human rights that our troops, under the guidance of the President, are currently protecting. Let me say they are doing a superb job, and that those of us still here in the United States, as well as all other citizens of the world, owe them a debt of gratitude.

Their military powers, as well as their willingness to enter into a conflict when called upon, make them the true defenders of democracy. It is clear that the global reputation of the American military was a significant factor in the so far peaceful resolution of this conflict.

Another element that deserves credit is the resolve of the President not to allow the Haitian military to undermine the reputation of the United States or democracy in the international arena. While I have, at times, been critical of this President's policy toward the Haitian dictators, and while I was not comfortable with a military invasion, I would like to credit the President for his persistence in the face of domestic and international criticism.

It was the resolve of the President that brought us to the point at which we currently find ourselves; with the Haitian military despots on their way out and democracy on the road to return.

I applaud the President, and his resolve, and the fact that as a result of his actions future would-be military dictators may think twice before attempting to overthrow a democracy, no matter how fledgling that government may be.

Mr. Speaker, like all Americans, I thank the President, his emissaries President Carter, Senator NUNN, and General Powell, and our

troops and wish them godspeed on their journey. I hope that they all return quickly and in good health. In the meantime, I thank them for their efforts on behalf of the American public, the Haitian people, and all people whose rights may have been threatened.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago all signs pointed to an American invasion of Haiti. At that time, it was my belief and the belief of many Americans that not all diplomatic means had been exhausted.

I commend the President for sending the delegation led by former President Carter. I am relieved and thankful that the delegation was successful. President Carter should be singled out for his tenacity on behalf of a peaceful resolution. However, we must still face the question of how, now that we are committed to the peaceful introduction of American troops into Haiti, we define our role to ensure that we advance our legitimate interest in the human rights and democratic aspirations of the Haitian people. American troops must have a clear mission, with sharply defined yet realistic rules of engagement. We must support our troops as they undertake this mission.

There continue to be many unanswered questions about the Haiti agreement that the American people have a right to know. Perhaps the most important of the unanswered questions is the fate of the three members of the junta. If we are to unfreeze their assets so that they have access to their wealth; if we are to allow them to be granted amnesty under Haitian law for their crimes; we are, in essence, rewarding them for standing up to our Government and the international community during their 3 years of tyranny.

The international community has been justly outraged over the brutality of the junta. The Haitian people who have been the victims of the junta's regime deserve justice. The United States, the strongest democracy in the world, has an interest in sending a strong message to those who flout human rights and democratic elections. How can we explain to the international community, the Haitian people, and the people of the United States that the junta, despite its long list of atrocities, will remain prosperous and free?

However pleased we all are to avoid the invasion, the resolution of this conflict should not serve as a model for future dealings with brutal dictators. President Clinton in his address Thursday characterized the Haiti regime as the "most violent in our hemisphere," and cited their atrocities, including the execution of children, as justification for the invasion of Haiti.

We must make it clear to those who brutalize their people that they will answer for their actions in an international court of law. The barbarous junta succeeded in being treated with respect and having their assets unfrozen while their atrocities go unpunished.

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in order to congratulate former President Carter, General Powell, Senator NUNN, and President Clinton in their efforts to find a peaceful end to the Haitian crisis. I also rise to support the efforts of our troops already on the ground in Haiti.

Let me be clear, I am very concerned about our military presence in Haiti. I do not want our troops involved in any offensive military activities in Haiti. Trying to restore order to a country that has had very little order throughout its history is not a wise idea for our troops.

I do not want to see our troops getting bogged down in a political problem that does not have a U.S. interest. Our troops should only defend U.S. interests which have been clearly defined. Unfortunately, I am not convinced of an overwhelming United States concern that requires United States military action in Haiti.

It is my hope that the United States will continue to seek peaceful resolutions to conflicts such as those in Haiti. Furthermore, as a world leader, I believe we should seek responsible resolutions to international conflicts whenever possible through our membership in the United Nations.

Should additional decisions be made, against my better judgment, requiring U.S. military offensive action, I will align myself with President Clinton and support our troops in Haiti. But, I will feel free to strongly voice my opposition to any offensive, invasion-like orders from the Commander in Chief.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I fully support the men and women in our United States Armed Forces, including those in and around Haiti. I do not, however, support military intervention in Haiti, since we have no substantial national interest at stake and since the history of our involvement in Haiti, in which United States Marines were stationed there for 19 years, offers little encouragement for any positive outcome.

Furthermore, I oppose any additional financial burden imposed upon American taxpayers to engage in nation building. These nation building efforts expose our troops to great physical danger and subject the taxpayers of this country to enormous potential liability. For these reasons, I must oppose the resolution.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the American service men and women who are moving into Haiti. Their bravery and commitment to peace and freedom deserves the utmost support from the American people and from Congress.

While I will vote for this resolution, I am concerned about President Clinton's underlying decision to send United States troops to Haiti. Haiti does not pose a national security threat to the United States which would justify the loss of American lives, either through an invasion or during a protracted occupation.

Haiti remains a very dangerous place, and even if Aristide is returned to power there is a great likelihood that violence will again erupt. We have no idea what kind of situation our troops will be facing in the weeks ahead.

The President does not have a clear plan or timetable for getting our troops out of Haiti, and I am concerned that our troops will be there for many months or years.

The President has not clearly spelled our what the mission of our troops is in Haiti. It now appears that the military has agreed to allow Aristide to return to power, but our troops have gone into Haiti anyway. Why? Apparently now the troops will be used for nation building. This is not the purpose of the military.

We have no idea how much the occupation will cost the American taxpayers, but we can expect it to be billions of dollars.

I strongly commend the American troops serving in Haiti and support them wholeheartedly. Because I am concerned about their safety, I strongly urge the President to bring them home very soon.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution. Like others here this evening, I support our troops in Haiti and know they will do a superb job. However I want to make it clear, support for this resolution is not an endorsement of the President's decision to involve us in nation building in Haiti.

Naturally, I am relieved that our forces are not landing in an overtly hostile situation. And for that we owe President Carter, General Powell and Senator NUNN a debt of thanks. However, I don't think we should congratulate Bill Clinton for temporarily extricating himself from a foreign policy disaster of his own making. There is still no demonstrated national security interest in a United States military presence in Haiti. And I am interested to learn the people who President Clinton branded human rights barbarians on Thursday night will be given honorable retirements.

As we breath a sigh of relief that there will be no immediate loss of American life, we should be vitally concerned about the long term implications of today's actions. Today for example, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am a member, received the first of what I am sure will be many notifications from the administration for the reprogramming of almost $100 million for use in Haiti.

The Haitian problem is not one of short term military occupation. President Clinton will install to power in Haiti a man who has not demonstrated any commitment to democracy and who has consistently blamed America for Haiti's problems.

What President Clinton proposes for Haiti is identical to his nation building disaster in Somalia. Nation building in Somalia cost some Iowans their lives and, ironically, the same day President Clinton was asking the Nation to support him in Haiti, the United States was closing its embassy in Somalia and considering a United Nations request for military support to withdraw its peacekeeping force from Somalia. Why? Because 40 American lives and a billion dollars later, Somalia clans are still fighting and there is not even a rudimentary government in place.

I certainly hope President Clinton has enough courage of his convictions to lay this long term commitment to nation building in Haiti before the House and Senate so we can fulfill our role as the people's representatives.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 290 and in praise of President Clinton and his administration for their eleventh hour effort to reach an agreement with Lt. Raúl Cedras and the military junta that rules in Haiti. Through careful planning and persistence, the administration managed to avert a military invasion of this impoverished Caribbean island-nation.

I also want to commend former President Carter, Gen. Colin Powell, and Senator NUNN from Georgia for going the extra mile to persuade the Haitian leaders to step down and avoid the loss of life. Yesterday's agreement

will finally bring about the long awaited return of democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his homeland. Despite the difficulties that will surely lie ahead, this agreement is a step in the right direction to open a definite path to democracy for Haiti. The agreement aims to foster peace, avoid violence and bloodshed, promote freedom and democracy, while forging a sustained and mutually beneficial relationship between the governments, people, and institutions of Haiti and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the challenge before us today is to formulate a strategy that will guarantee the return of democracy to the Haitian nation; a democracy that will stand up to any challenge. We can not forget that the men, women and children of Haiti deserve a chance for peace and democracy.

As for the United States military forces in Haiti, we must make certain that we are not facing a potential Somalia, that our soldiers will be in Haiti for a limited period of time and that the force will be genuinely international. The time has passed when a few pistol-waiving thugs can turn back a U.S. ship and thwart the will of the international community. Once more, I want to thank President Clinton for his unwavering personal commitment to the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Aristide.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in view of what occurred in Haiti yesterday it is high time for Members of the House and Senate to reflect upon their responses to and conduct during times when the Government of the United States is trying to influence heads of governments to meet the conditions laid down in an ultimatum.

President Bush went into Somalia for humane reasons and into Kuwait for economic reasons and invaded Panama to stop the flow of drugs. Some who supported President Bush for those reasons in each case were anxious to undermine President Clinton's ultimatum to a dictator just off our shore where all three reasons would apply. After an ultimatum was delivered by the United States and other nations, numerous Members escalated the rhetoric and encouraged the dictator to hold out and thus increased the likelihood that American troops would need to be used.

In this case, in addition to humane considerations, economic considerations to prevent a flood of refugees, and curbing drug movements, not compelling Haitian leaders to comply with the ultimatum could have had a salutary effect on the remnants of the Russian military, which would be encouraged, by lack of our resolve, to go back into Estonia or other Eastern States. This one may have a greater impact on Europe than the Caribbean.

I am one of those who spent 4 years in a condition of servitude because so many in Congress in the 1930's and early 1940's undermined and failed to support President Roosevelt and were so naive as to believe dictators would not continue their exploits upon a showing of division in the United States, and a show of weakness and resolve. Their actions in the 1920's and early 1940's instead sowed the seeds of conquest that drew us into a bigger war.

I think the War Powers Act is unconstitutional as a restriction on the President's rights to direct armed forces to the extent that he finds he has the funds appropriated by Congress to do so, but, in fact the War Powers Act is worse than nothing because it by statute gives to the President a right in advance to embark on any venture for 60 days. It is bad policy and it is time now for supporters to eat crow and promote repeal.

The undermining of President Clinton by some partisanship may have been exacerbated by the election being so close. There is every evidence of this when those who supported the Somalia and Persian Gulf excursions in Africa vocally take the exact opposite approach in this hemisphere. It is totally inconsistent for anyone to support the Somalia adventure in Africa and then so vocally undermine the President while an ultimatum is pending in this hemisphere.

It is also time for once and for all to quit believing embargoes and sanctions will influence dictators to step aside or to influence political decisions. These criticisms undermine and help make more sure the talks would fail and thus make more sure our soldiers will be engaged and at risk and that the dictator will not surrender power. It is time for Members to become more responsible and less partisan as soon as an ultimatum is delivered and while sensitive negotiations are underway.

It is high time for Members to become bipartisan and quit rushing out to undermine the President during sensitive negotiations. It is time for all Members to recognize that ruthless dictators will not respond favorably to spineless pleas for them to respond as normal people would.

I support this resolution.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this resolution because I am disgusted by the process which has brought us to a situation where thousands of American soldiers have assumed the role of Haiti's police force for an uncertain period of time. The President has painstakingly and methodically painted himself into a corner, and now risks the lives of U.S. troops, without congressional consent, in order to save face. A long-term engagement by the United States in Haiti is now inevitable and lives may be lost in a futile effort to establish democracy and peace where they have never existed. American troops will perform their duties admirably. The dedication and excellence of our troops are the only certainties in this operation. Sadly, I fear our troops are involved in a mistaken policy, a policy which is the product of miscalculation and bad advice. Several years from now, the United States will likely be the bad guy in Haiti, as we are in Somalia. After sacrificing American lives in another folly, anarchy and misery still prevail there.

President Aristide does not represent democracy in Haiti, nor does he represent the rule of law. His record speaks for itself. I am opposed to risking American lives and spending untold billions in a policy of intervention and state-building in a country with no strategic national interest to the United States. Unfortunately, this resolution represents my only opportunity to vote on President Clinton's misguided Haiti policy. I pray not a single American soldier loses life or limb in Haiti.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I support our troops. But I have some very serious problems supporting a resolution which commends, in any way, shape or form, this administration's policy in Haiti.

I didn't support sanctions against Haiti.

I didn't support toughening sanctions against Haiti.

I didn't support the President's threat to invade Haiti.

We do not have a national interest in being there. None at all.

Like everyone else, I am glad we did not end up invading Haiti with a forced landing. But that does not erase the fact that we did invade. Our troops are ashore there now. And there is absolutely no reason for them to be there.

It is very difficult for me to commend bad policy just because we moved it a step forward without bloodshed. It is still a bad policy.

I commend our troops. I commend the delegation for negotiating an alternative to a forced invasion. But I cannot commend the policy that has U.S. troops in a country where they do not belong.

Ms. ESHOO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to express my support for the men and women of America's military now in Haiti, to commend former President Jimmy Carter, Senator SAM NUNN, and retired Gen. Colin Powell for their diplomatic efforts to decrease the threat to American lives in Haiti, and to commend President Clinton for working to avoid bloodshed in Haiti in recent days.

I am much relieved that the immediate crisis in Haiti has been averted and that an invasion, which I opposed, has been avoided.

Because of the 11-hour agreement, I think we will all sleep better tonight.

I am concerned about the potential for a protracted occupation by the United States military in Haiti. The President should clearly define the objectives of our military in Haiti to both the Congress and the American people and bring our troops home as quickly as possible.

The reality, Mr. Speaker, is that the situation in Haiti remains volatile and risk, in my view, remains high for American troops.

A hostile invasion has turned into a peaceful deployment yet it remains to be seen if United States armed intervention means restoration of Haitian democracy. At this juncture, I have grave doubts that such intervention is in our national interest.

Mr. HUFFINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend the U.S. envoys, former President Jimmy Carter, General Colin Powell, and Senator SAM NUNN, for their service to our country, and I strongly support our Armed Forces currently serving in Haiti. I was unfortunately detained for medical reasons during the vote on House Concurrent Resolution 290 on September 19, 1994; however, had I been present I would have voted "aye."

Despite the tremendous reduction in funds for equipment and personnel in recent years, our troops are carrying out their mission. I believe they should be lauded for working under this Congress' draconian cuts. I certainly hope and I pray for the safe and swift return of all our men and women in uniform.

I implore President Clinton to keep in mind that our troops are soldiers, not nation-builders. They fight wars in order to protect our Nation and our national interest. Our job as the

people's representatives is to make certain our troops do not get bogged down in a political quagmire. Therefore, I urge that President Clinton keep to a firm timetable and bring the members of our Armed Forces home safely.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my discontent with President Clinton's policy on Haiti. I want to first state that I commend Gen. Colin Powell, former President Jimmy Carter, and Senator SAM NUNN for the compromise agreement they were able to secure with General Cedras of Haiti. This agreement avoided a hostile invasion of the Caribbean island, which would have certainly cost American lives.

Several reasons stand out in my mind why we should not be in Haiti. First of all, who is going to assume the cost of this mission? I know the United Nations approved this occupation, but I don't see our allies opening up their checkbooks for support. I'll tell you who is going to pay for this debacle, the American taxpayer is. The Department of Defense has already stated it does not have enough money to cover the $250 million initial cost of the operation. Estimates of the cost of the occupation are now being made as high as $3 billion. So once again the taxpayer is going to get stuck with the bill for an occupation that the majority of Americans oppose.

My second concern with the United States occupation of Haiti is that President Clinton blatantly ignored the will of the American people and the Congress. Instead he turned to the United Nations for validation, rather than the elected officials of his own country. In my opinion it is reprehensible that Clinton places the approval of the United Nations ahead of the American people.

You may recall that this is not the first time American troops have been in Haiti. From 1915 to 1934 U.S. forces occupied this Caribbean nation without achieving any durable political reform. In its history, Haiti has never had a sustainable democracy.

Finally, I am concerned about the lack of any plan to get United States troops out of Haiti. What is the plan? What is our mission? When can we expect our troops home? These are legitimate questions that the American people have a right to know. Is it going to take another disaster to bring our soldiers home? I agree with former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that there are four principles that should be adhered to before committing U.S. troops on foreign soil: the operation should have the support of the American people and the Congress; the mission should be specifically defined; the operation should be in the strategic interest of the United States; and finally, there should be a clear exit plan for our troops. Unfortunately, the Haiti occupation does not satisfy any of these four criteria.

A majority of the Congressional Black Caucus wanted the United States to invade Haiti and President Clinton caved in. So what's next? Cuba? This is the fundamental problem of allowing caucuses and special interests to have a disproportionate influence on U.S. foreign policy. The administration's foreign policy has been a series of failures, I hope we can avoid another one in Haiti.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, this Congress overwhelmingly approved legislation commending President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN for achieving an agreement averting a United States invasion of Haiti. I join all Americans in my appreciation for their effort. However, I voted against this legislation because of my sincere concerns that it initiated an occupation of a violent nation. Contradictory statements by the various parties to this accord have only increased my concerns. I could not in good conscience support this legislation which endorses an agreement that results in Americans being placed in harm's way.

The risk facing American forces in Haiti remains real and to date no compelling reason has been given for American intervention. Clearly we have no national security interest in Haiti and introduction of U.N. forces will violate a fundamental tenet of American security, the Monroe Doctrine. For these reasons, we will work vigilantly to achieve a quick withdrawal of all our forces from Haiti. American lives must never be placed at risk unless our national security is at stake.

We must never forget that politics stop at our borders and we must always be united in support for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines serving in Haiti. They are taking great risk and deserve our full and unqualified support. Let us remember them in our prayers and honor them in our actions. God bless our defenders and God bless America.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 290.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 353, nays 45, answered "present" 2, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

YEAS—353

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Bacchus (FL)
Bachus (AL)
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Barca
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blackwell
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burton
Byrne
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Cunningham
Danner
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Dreier
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Fish
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (TN)
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Grandy
Green
Greenwood
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings
Hayes
Hefley
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hobson
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hughes
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hutto
Hyde
Inslee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Margolies-Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Myers
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Quinn
Rahall
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Ridge
Roemer
Rogers
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Swett
Swift
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walsh
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zimmer

NAYS—45

Allard
Archer
Armey
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Boehner
Bonilla
Bunning
Coble
Crane
Crapo
Doolittle
Dornan
Duncan
Fields (TX)
Grams
Gunderson
Herger

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoekstra | McMillan | Sensenbrenner |
| Inglis | Packard | Skeen |
| Istook | Petri | Smith (OR) |
| Johnson, Sam | Quillen | Spence |
| Klug | Ramstad | Stump |
| Lewis (KY) | Roberts | Taylor (NC) |
| Livingston | Rohrabacher | Vucanovich |
| Lucas | Roth | Walker |
| McCandless | Roukema | Zeliff |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

| | |
|---|---|
| Buyer | Hoke |

NOT VOTING—35

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Applegate | Kyl | Rose |
| Bishop | Laughlin | Rush |
| Clyburn | Lewis (FL) | Sharp |
| Darden | Machtley | Slattery |
| DeLay | Meehan | Sundquist |
| Flake | Murphy | Synar |
| Ford (MI) | Murtha | Tucker |
| Gallo | Oxley | Washington |
| Gutierrez | Pryce (OH) | Waters |
| Hochbrueckner | Rangel | Whitten |
| Huffington | Reynolds | Yates |
| Inhofe | Ros-Lehtinen | |

□ 1914

Mr. ZELIFF changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. COX and Mr. ROYCE changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HOKE changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution 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. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, due to my being unavoidably detained on Monday, September 19, I was unable to record my vote on one bill. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to submit for the RECORD how I would have voted had I been present:

Roll Call No. 424—aye.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the afternoon of Monday, September 19, 1994, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber and therefore missed rollcall vote No. 424, a vote to commend President Clinton and the special delegation to Haiti, and to support the United States Armed Forces in Haiti. I want the RECORD to show that if I had had the opportunity to be in this Chamber when this important vote was cast, I would have certainly voted "aye."

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation just considered and passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENT TO OFFER MOTIONS TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4539, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1995

(Mr. ISTOOK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule XXVIII, I am announcing to the House that tomorrow I intend to offer a motion to instruct conferees on the bill H.R. 4539, the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations bill.

My motion would instruct House conferees to support the decision this House made on June 15 when it adopted my amendments to eliminate two unnecessary and redundant Government commissions: the Administrative Conference of the United States and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The motion states:

Mr. ISTOOK moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill H.R. 4539 be instructed to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments numbered 46 and 47 (relating to the Administrative Conference of the United States and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations).

Second, Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule XXVIII, I am announcing to the House that tomorrow I intend to offer a motion to instruct conferees on the bill H.R. 4539, the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations bill.

My motion will instruct conferees to insist on the House funding level for the GSA's new construction Federal Building Fund. The text of the motion states:

Mr. ISTOOK moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill H.R. 4539 be instructed to insist upon the provisions contained in the House bill relating to the aggregate amount of funds provided for construction under "General Services Administration—Federal Buildings Fund," as provided on line 11, page 49, (including funds for sites and expenses and associated design and construction services).

Mr. Speaker, I will provide these in writing.

## WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2638 AND H.R. 2866

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a prime sponsor of H.R. 2638 and H.R. 2866.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

□ 1920

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KREIDLER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, June 10, 1994, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## THE DISREGARD OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE INVASION OF HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, this morning American forces landed without resistance in Haiti.

This country owes a collective thank you to former President Jimmy Carter, Gen. Colin Powell, and our colleague from the other body, Senator SAM NUNN. Their diplomatic work has helped to avert what would have been a very misguided invasion of Haiti. President Clinton deserves credit for selecting such a distinguished group of Americans. I am sure that we all join with the President in his appreciation to the men and women of our armed forces who were poised to invade and have now intervened into Haiti. As the President stated, "A significant measure of credit goes to the United States military forces for their preparation and their readiness."

This situation should remind each of us of the importance of maintaining the strength of our Nation's armed forces. Had President Clinton's planned invasion not been averted, our forces would be in the process of invading Haiti at this time. This invasion would have come without the authority or support of Congress and the American people.

In Resolution 940, the United Nations may have authorized its member states to take whatever means necessary to remove the military rulers from power in Haiti, but such a resolution does not make the President of the United States automatically the yes-man chief of the praetorian guard for United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Despite the seemingly successful agreement reached with the military leadership of Haiti, President Clinton must remember that he is not the commander in chief of a United Nations army. He is the constitutional Commander in Chief of the United States Army. The United Nations Charter does not give an American President the power or authority to wage war above and beyond the authority granted in the fundamental charter of our Nation, the Constitution of the United States of America. In that sacred document, that authority to wage war rests with Congress.

In failing to seek the support of Congress, President Clinton should not now forget that events in Haiti will be watched with even closer scrutiny. Having intervened in a domestic conflict in Haiti, the United States must now hold the soon-to-be-restored government of President Aristide to the high standard of compliance with international norms of human rights and popular democratic principles which was found wanting by the present military government. A superpower such as the United States of America should not be on the ground in Haiti. The United Nations resolution should be implemented by the smaller Caribbean and Latin American nations as well as by those Haitians in exile. As soon as possible the latter forces should replace the American forces now on the ground in Haiti.

Three objectives must be met: Maintain order and prevent armed opposition; ensure the safe return of parliamentary power and a democratically elected President; but basically draw down the size of the American presence in favor of the Haitian, Caribbean, and Latin American forces.

Since American forces were at the lead of invasion plans, it is only right that American commanders would have control over our own soldiers. However, now that the mission in Haiti has changed to what amounts to be police functions, it is not necessary to maintain an extensive American presence in Haiti. Haiti has never represented a vital security interest to the United States. With an overwhelming American force assuring a secure situation, we can soon allow policing activities to be taken over by our Caribbean and Latin American allies and/or by the Haitians themselves who have a much higher stake in stability than do the Americans.

Now that Lieutenant General Cedras and his cohorts appear to be on the way out without a fight, we hope, we must turn our attention to returning the thousands of Haitians that have fled for the United States. I would hope that they would return to their homes and families and help rebuild the economy of their native land and to help make democracy work.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the relevant sections of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States as they pertain to noninterventeion in the domestic affairs of other nations, as follows:

Article 2(7) of the U.N. Charter states:

(7) Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Article 18 of the OAS Charter states:

Art. 18. No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the State or against its political, economic, and cultural elements.

## NIGHTMARE OF THE HAITIAN PEOPLE ALMOST OVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the long nightmare of the Haitian people is almost over. We have taken some very definitive steps. The military criminals who hijacked a nation of 7 million people and held them hostage for 3 years will now have to step down. There is no question about an enforcement of an agreement when American Forces are there to enforce the agreement.

But this is very much a repeat of what happened this time almost a year ago. Almost a year ago we were in the process of implementing the Governors Island Agreement which contained many of the same features as the agreement reached by President Carter and his negotiating team. We must understand that agreement with General Cedras as a signatory and the United Nations as a signatory and the United States as a signatory, that agreement was violated, rejected by General Cedras, the same General Cedras that we are negotiating with now.

The President must be congratulated for establishing a different set of circumstances this time. The President must be congratulated for his courage and his perseverance. The position that he has taken is not a popular one. I congratulate the President and I thank the President. I think that the President was in much the same position as Abraham Lincoln when he decided to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. Public opinion at that time certainly was against the freeing of the slaves. Public opinion and the Congress and the members of Lincoln's Cabinet all voted against the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. But Abraham Lincoln went ahead and he signed the Emancipation Proclamation to free the slaves.

□ 1930

Had he not done that, America would have gone on with the burden of slavery around its neck for a long, long time.

What President Clinton has done is comparable as we go into the New World order. As we go into the New World order it is very important that we establish certain principles of democracy and the willingness of the nations of the world to maintain those democracies.

Haiti is in our interest because we have always declared it so. Since the Monroe Doctrine, we have declared that everything that happens in this hemisphere is very much in the interest of America. But Haiti is a special case. The Haitian generals were trained in this country, the Haitian Army was equipped by this country, the Haitian generals, some of them were on the payroll of the CIA until a little more than a year ago. So we have been very much involved in the affairs of Haiti for a long, long time. It is time now for us to insinuate the positive. What has happened now is very positive.

Let us go on, let us return the Haitian people to a state of normalcy by moving swiftly to return President Aristide to office. Aristide already has a Cabinet. He appointed that Cabinet at the time of the Governors Island Agreement. They are there. Aristide already has a government in place. Let us move on so that government can begin to operate.

There is no need for American Forces to remain in Haiti for a long time. Haiti is no Somalia. Haiti has a government. Two-thirds of the people voted for the President of Haiti, two-thirds of the people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide. If two-thirds elected him, then they are going to welcome him back and fall in line and very much support the reestablishment of a Government of Haiti.

Let us go forward, and let us understand the generals who are negotiating now are negotiating because they were confronted with overwhelming force. They are not the angels that some people are describing them as. They do not have a sense of honor that has been described by others. The generals are responding to the inevitable. They understood that the President meant business, that there would be an enforcement of the Governors Island Agreement.

We must move on and understand that this is the setting, the tone for the New World order. Nations who are great superpowers shall be measured by how they deal with the least nations among us, not by how we pursue our obvious national interests.

It is easy to go to war in the Persian Gulf to keep the prices of oil low. It is more difficult to explain the importance of going to war or threatening war in this hemisphere in order to guarantee democracy and in order to eliminate the refugee problem. Nobody talks about the refugees. There are 14,000 still at Guantanamo. The refugee problem, more importantly, was costing us $2 million a day at Guantanamo, and the situation was going to go on indefinitely. The cost of this invasion or the cost of any additional aid to Haiti will be very small compared to the indefinite situation of expenditures to take care of refugees who no longer will have to leave their nation because

they will have established a democratic government that will not persecute their own people.

I think it is very important that we support, as we have in the resolution that was just passed, we support the efforts of our troops, we support the effort of the President, and we most of all establish a whole new pattern of conduct for the New World order.

## WHY I VOTED "NO" ON COMMENDING CLINTON FOR HAITI POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KREIDLER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take a brief 5 minutes to explain my "no" vote, along with about four dozen other Republicans on this rather bland resolution that we just passed on Haiti.

The concurrent resolution starts out in its prolog, "commending the President and the special delegation to Haiti, and supporting the United States Armed Forces in Haiti." Most of my colleagues in the Republican Party and a lot of good conservative Democrats focused on only the line that states "supporting the United States Armed Forces in Haiti," and I commend them for that.

But I have recently, since the terrible firefight from hell in Somalia, the worst fighting since Vietnam in the streets of Mogadishu, visited Fort Benning twice, then to Fort Campbell, Fort Bragg, with the Air Force at about four different bases, flew into Mogadishu, met with umpteen generals, had dinner a couple of weeks ago after shooting at a firing range at Benning with the young super-trained Rangers down there. I met with all of their commanding officers, had dinner with them, and my relations, Mr. Speaker, are so good with these men and women who wear uniforms in this country, including all police and sheriffs' agencies, that I do not have to worry about them thinking that BOB DORNAN is not supporting them.

I went up on the roof of this Capitol on Thanksgiving and flew with two of my grandsons 194 flags for the 164 wounded and the 30 that were killed in the line of duty in Mogadishu. And then I realized that in the case of the married people those flags would go to the young widows. And Herb and Lois Shugart on the phone together with me, the parents up in Carlisle, PA, the father who refused to shake Clinton's hand in the White House on May 23 at the posthumous ceremony awarding his son, Randy Shugart, with the Medal of Honor, along with Gary Gordon who won that medal the hard way with their lives, giving up their very lives to try to save Michael Durant and his three crewmen. They saved Michael Durant, chief warrant officer, helicopter pilot, but the other three members of that crew and Randy and Gary were the guys we saw being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu and their bodies defiled.

So I went up on July 4, on the Nation's birthday, and I flew another 30 flags for the parents, and when the parents were divorced I flew a separate flag for each, for all of the parents of some of those 30 men killed in action so that they would have a flag that flew over their Capitol. And then I took time to handwrite on each one of the those certificates at proclamations with the flags, breaking apart the word "Thanksgiving" and saying giving thanks for giving everything for their country, and to the wounded thanks for giving their pain. So I am okay with the military.

But here is what I am not okay with: some boot-licking female reporter who said about Clinton, "Well, isn't this sort of his Bay of Pigs?" Let me go back to 1962, and let us take John F. Kennedy, Navy lieutenant, back pain all of his life for his PT boat being hit by a Japanese destroyer. If he wanted to negotiate with Castro to stop great loss of life in Cuba, would he have put a delegation like this together? Maybe. Who would he have picked? Back to the most prior Democrat President, Harry Truman, and then a soldier's soldier like Colin Powell. That would have been Omar Bradley, and the mentor of SAM NUNN was then sitting in the Senate as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Richard Russell. He was there for 18 years as chairman, and I think he had 2 years, 1951, 1952, took over in 1955, so he would have been there in like eighth or ninth year.

Imagine Kennedy with Harry Truman in Havana, Cuba, sitting in front of Castro, eyeball to eyeball negotiations, at one side Omar Bradley, a five-star former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, on the other side sitting chairman of the Armed Services Committee in the Senate, and he begins an invasion. Unbelievable. Is anyone in this country analyzing the idiocy of the last few days? Imagine what Castro would have done.

First of all he would have stood up, like General Raoul Cedras and said, "Are you tricking me, are you keeping me from my forces in the field to defend my country from an invasion by a superpower?" That is exactly what Cedras said. And Jimmy Carter told us today that he told him, "General, absolutely not, I swear to you," and he was believed.

Castro would not have believed that, because he is a real first degree killer. he killed a student body opponent in his college years, murdered him in cold blood in a movie theater. There is a real killer. He would have arrested the former U.S. President and the five-star general and the senior Senator and made them hostages. Then what would that have done to Kennedy's invasion of Cuba, which he never would have started with three senior Americans sitting under the guns of the forces you have negotiating with over the crisis.

I cannot commend the President for this charade, Mr. Speaker. The planes took off at 6:50, only a few of them, and I heard the general say on television today that the targets or specific military objectives were not given to them. This must be a phony show. What else do you expect from a triple draft dodger? I am surprised he did not turn up at Oxford over the weekend. This is not a good foreign policy. This is bad politics. Let's just hope our brave troops return home soon safe and sound.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TUCKER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for September 19.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for September 19, on account of personal business.

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes each day, on September 21, 22, and 23.

Mr. HORN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. DORNAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, on September 20 and 21.

Mr. EHLERS, for 5 minutes, on September 20, 21, 22, and 23.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROTH) and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. COX in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EHLERS) and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. SPENCE.

Mr. PORTMAN.

Mr. BUNNING.
Mr. LIGHTFOOT.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HASTINGS) and to include extraneous material.)
Mr. MANN.
Mr. FAZIO.
Mr. LEVIN.
Mr. COLEMAN.
Mr. LIPINSKI.
Mr. LANTOS.
Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
Mr. REED.
Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
Mr. HOYER.
Mr. UNDERWOOD in two instances.
Mr. CLEMENT.
Mr. MURTHA.
Mr. HINCHEY.
Mr. PICKLE.
Mr. STENHOLM.
Mr. STARK.
Mr. PARKER.
Ms. CANTWELL.
Mr. FINGERHUT.
Ms. LAMBERT.
Mr. POMEROY.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 20, 1994, at 10:30 a.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3849. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available appropriations in budget authority for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to Public Law 99-177, section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) (H. Doc. No. 103-310); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3850. A letter from the Director, Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense, transmitting summaries outlining test projects recommended for fiscal year 1995 funding as part of the Foreign Comparative Testing Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2350a(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3851. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Secretary's determination and justification to exercise the authority granted him under section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizing the use in fiscal year 1993 and 1994 funds for assistance to support an interim police and emergency economic reconstruction assistance for Haiti, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2261(a)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3852. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Secretary's determination and justification to exercise the authority granted him under section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizing the use of fiscal year 1994 funds for assistance to support police monitors and international criminal investigative training assistance program for Haiti, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2261(a)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3853. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the objectives and character of the planned deployment of U.S. Armed Forces into Haiti, pursuant to Public Law 103-139, section 8147(c) (H. Doc. No. 103-309); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

## 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. CLAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 3694. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit the garnishment of an annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees' Retirement System, if necessary to satisfy a judgment against an annuitant for physically abusing a child; with amendments (Rept. 103-721). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CLAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 4361. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that an employee of the Federal Government may use sick leave to attend to the medical needs of a family member; to modify the voluntary leave transfer program with respect to employees who are members of the same family; and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 103-722). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAMILTON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 4541. A bill to authorize assistance to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa; with an amendment (Rept. 103-723). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAMILTON: Committee of Foreign Affairs. H.R. 5030. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to make certain corrections relating to international narcotics control activities, and for other purposes. (Rept. 103-724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4476. A bill to provide for the development of a plan and a management review of the National Park System and to reform the process by which areas are considered for addition to the National Park System, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-725). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAMILTON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 4950. A bill to extend the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 103-726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GONZALEZ: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 4926. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to identify foreign countries which may be denying national treatment to U.S. banking organizations and to assess whether any such denial may be having a significant adverse effect on such organizations, and to require Federal banking agencies to take such assessments into account in considering applications by foreign banks under the International Banking Act of 1978 and the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; with amendments (Rept. 103-727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## 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. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 5047. A bill to provide for the establishment of a commission to recommend a standardized honor code for the three military service academies, the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and officer candidate schools; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 5048. A bill to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect property through improved State and local fire safety education; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BATEMAN (for himself, Mr. BAKER of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. DELAY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. FISH, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BYRNE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. LAFALCE):

H.R. 5049. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of George Washington's boyhood home; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FAZIO (for himself, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 5050. A bill to restore Federal recognition to the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H.R. 5051. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to prohibit insured depository institutions from imposing any fees with respect to certain deposits of rolled coins by individuals who are not more than 16 years of age; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. LAMBERT:

H.R. 5052. A bill to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POMEROY:

H.R. 5053. A bill to expand eligibility for the Wetlands Reserve Program to lands covered by expiring agreements under the Water Bank Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

H.R. 5054. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to conform the retirement coverage of Members and congressional employees to that of employees of the executive branch; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STENHOLM (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 5055. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and animal quarantine laws to provide for improved public health and food safety through the reduction of pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STENHOLM (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 5056. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow licensed veterinarians to order the extra-label use of drugs in animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 5057. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to clarify the obligation of the Federal Government to take title to and possession of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel and establish an interim spent nuclear fuel storage facility, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself and Mr. MICHEL):

H. Con. Res. 290 Concurrent resolution commending the President and the special delegation to Haiti, and supporting the U.S. Armed Forces in Haiti; Rules suspended, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. Res. 531. Resolution to express the sense of the House regarding the appropriate portrayal of men and women of the Armed Forces in the upcoming National Air and Space Museum's exhibit on the *Enola Gay;* to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Ms. CANTWELL:

H.R. 5058. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in coastwise trade in Alaska for a limited period for the vessel *Atlantis III;* to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GOSS:

H.R. 5059. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade for the vessel *Finesse;* to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 65: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H.R. 127: Mr. HAMILTON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

H.R. 163: Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 303: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H.R. 507: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 702: Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 799: Mr. SAWYER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 1276: Mr. CANADY and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 1671: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWDER, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1928: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 2227: Mr. COLEMAN.

H.R. 2375: Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 2717: Mr. KING.

H.R. 3023: Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LAUGHLIN, MR. COX, Ms. LONG, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HOAGLAND, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 3125: Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 3324: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 3526: Mr. FARR, MR. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 3694: Mr. NADLER and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3706: Mr. BACCHUS of Florida and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 3750: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 3943: Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 3949: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 3951: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 3978: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 3990: Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 4000: Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 4086: Mr. MINETA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. COYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BARLOW, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. YATES, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SABO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 4281: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 4361: Mr. MORAN and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 4474: Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. ORTON, Mr. LAROCCO, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 4507: Mr. SANGMEISTER and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 4557: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. MICHEL.

H.R. 4610: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WISE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 4699: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 4767: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 4789: Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 4803: Mr. KLEIN and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 4828: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KLEIN, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 4912: Mr. WHEAT, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. MFUME, Ms. NORTON, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. REGULA, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 4944: Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 4956: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 4980: Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. SANGMEISTER.

H.R. 5017: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 5037: Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H.R. 5042: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.J. Res. 44: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. BLUTE.

H.J. Res. 332: Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. RAVENEL, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.J. Res. 356: Mr. MANTON.

H.J. Res. 387: Mr. VENTO and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.J. Res. 389: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KASICH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WATT, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WILSON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. YATES, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.J. Res. 398: Mr. HUTTO, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DELAY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FROST, Mr. LEACH, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HOYER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EMERSON, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.J. Res. 401: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FROST, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. VENTO.

H. Con. Res. 35: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. STOKES, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. STENHOLM.

H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. NADLER.

H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. HANSEN and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H. Con. Res. 166: Mr. LEWIS of Florida and Mr. LEHMAN.

H. Con. Res. 188: Mr. LEHMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H. Con. Res. 227: Mr. COX.

H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. OLVER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SWETT, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H. Con. Res. 256: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H. Con. Res. 269: Mr. RIDGE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr.

BILIRAKIS, Mr. DREIER, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. KING, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. KASICH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H. Con. Res. 276: Mr. CARR, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H. Res. 148: Ms. CANTWELL.

H. Res. 432: Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. WILSON.

H. Res. 519: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HAYES, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H. Res. 530: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COX, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ISTOOK, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. UPTON, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 2638: Ms. MOLINARI.