

stands among the giants of Oregon politics. Very few others have rivaled his dedication and service. Senator HATFIELD served in World War II, as a college professor, as a State representative, as a State senator, as Oregon secretary of state, Oregon's Governor for 8 years and finally as a U.S. Senator for the past 30 years.

What's more, MARK HATFIELD's service to the Nation has been equally impressive and few here in Congress have matched the Senator's character and integrity. No matter how unpopular his stand, Senator HATFIELD's allegiance has always been to his principles first and foremost. He has gained respect on both sides of the isle for his thoughtful leadership and pragmatic philosophy. For MARK, his career has been about bringing people together and doing what is right instead of what's popular.

For a building that will exemplify integrity and service to Oregon and the United States, I can think of no better individual to name it after than Senator MARK O. HATFIELD.

Again, I'm very pleased that the House is adopting this measure today.

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank chairman SHUSTER and chairman GILCREST for bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor. This legislation is important, it is important to Americans, to those of us in the Congress, and most of all, to my fellow Oregonians. It is important because it honors a man who has served the State of Oregon as well as his country for all of his adult life. I am proud to support Senate bill 1636, a bill that will designate the Mark O. Hatfield Courthouse in Portland.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that the difference between a statesman and a politician is that a politician thinks of the next election while the statesman thinks of the next generation. Senator HATFIELD has been a true statesman of Oregon in every sense of the word. Generations of Oregonians, including my own children, will benefit from the hard work and dedication to Oregon by Senator HATFIELD.

As we designate this courthouse to Senator HATFIELD, generations of Oregonians will be reminded of the long and distinguished career of Senator HATFIELD. From his days as a State senator, to his days as Oregon's youngest Governor, and finally to his career in the U.S. Senate, the courthouse will serve to remind all Oregonians of a man they can be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to have the opportunity to serve with Senator HATFIELD in the 104th Congress. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee I have had ample opportunity to watch Senator HATFIELD bring both sides of the aisle together in order to do what is right for America. Although I have not always agreed with the positions of Senator HATFIELD, I know that they have always been well thought out and what he believed best for Oregonians. Let me finish by wishing Senator HATFIELD and his wife Antoinette all the best in his retirement. And on behalf of the people of Oregon, offer him a well deserved thank you for all of his years of service.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1636.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. 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 in the RECORD on the bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

AVIATION DISASTER FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3923, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3923, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 4, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]
YEAS—401

Abercrombie
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Arney
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blute
Boehkert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton

Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chapman
Chenoweth
Christensen
Christy
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Creameans
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks

Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Gallegly
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gilchrist
Gillmor

Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Greene (UT)
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchev
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney

Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Quillen
Lazio
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth

Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torres
Torrice
Townsend
Trafilant
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Vislosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—4

Cooley
Hancock

Scarborough
Stump

NOT VOTING—28

Ackerman
Bliley
Brown (CA)
Bryant (TX)
Collins (IL)

Collins (MI)
Cubin
Durbine
Fazio
Fields (TX)

Furse
Ganske
Gibbons
Hastings (FL)
Hayes

Heineman
Herger
Jefferson
Johnston
Livingston

Matsui
Peterson (FL)
Pryce
Skelton
Solomon

Torkildsen
Watts (OK)
White

□ 1230

Mr. COBURN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 522 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 522

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3675) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER). The gentlewoman from Utah [Ms. GREENE] is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 522 provides for consideration of the conference report for H.R. 3675, the fiscal year 1997 Transportation appropriation bill. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report. The waiver covers provisions relating to legislation and unauthorized items on a general appropriations bill.

Waivers under the rule are in accordance with previous tradition on appropriations conference reports, and the rule was reported out of committee on a voice vote with no controversy or opposition.

On the bill itself, I would like to commend the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman WOLF, and Ranking Member COLEMAN for putting together an excellent bill that funds this nation's most critical transportation needs.

As my colleagues know, transportation plays a crucial role toward promoting our current and future economic growth and prosperity. This bill plays an important role in improving America's transportation infrastructure, thereby helping to secure our role in the global marketplace and, at the

same time, improving our quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize that this rule was unanimously reported out of committee without any controversy and that it is in keeping with tradition on conference reports for appropriations bill. I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my Democratic and my Republican colleagues in supporting the rule for this Transportation appropriations conference report this morning.

I would like to commend Chairman Wolf and Ranking Member COLEMAN for all of their hard work in getting this bill to the floor today. This Transportation bill addresses some of the very real transportation issues facing our country today.

It allocates \$4.9 billion to the Federal Aviation Administration to help make airline travel in the United States even safer than it already is. Thanks to this bill, American airports will be able to hire 500 new air traffic controllers and 367 new safety inspectors.

In light of the recent tragedy in New York and the increasing danger of both international and domestic terrorism, I can not think of anyone who would object to our doing everything we can to make flying safer.

This bill also allocates \$35 million for boat safety and \$2.3 billion for the operation of the Coast Guard. As a Massachusetts Representative, I can tell you that these funds will mean a great deal to the safety of our Nation's boaters, vacationers, and maritime workers.

The conferees also allocated \$115 million for the Northeast corridor improvement project. The Northeast corridor is the most traveled passenger rail route in the country stretching from Boston to Washington. It carries 100 million passengers each year.

Although I still believe this country has a very long way to go in terms of improving its passenger rail system, these funds will certainly help.

So, Mr. Speaker, this bill will improve our air travel, our water travel, and our rail travel.

It is a strong package of investments in our infrastructure and as such it will prove to be a strong economic catalyst.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule and to support this bill.

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

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule, not because the rule protects a good bill, but because there is a provision in this bill that does not belong in there. It is

a provision that is certainly a poster child of why the line-item veto is long overdue.

Section 351 of this legislation turns Congress into a domestic relations court, and a domestic relations court involving one very famous case in the District of Columbia involving Dr. Elizabeth Morgan and her former husband, Dr. Eric Foretich.

By protecting section 351 against the point of order, the Committee on Rules has, in effect, legislated the outcome of a child custody case when the Congress does not have any of the facts, and that is outrageous and it should not be allowed to stand without someone standing up here to object to it.

Let us look at the facts. Drs. Foretich and Morgan were involved in a very messy divorce case. That is not unusual. There are a lot of messy divorce cases that come up in the courts around our country. The divorce was granted.

Dr. Morgan was given custody of her daughter. Dr. Foretich was given visitation rights. Dr. Morgan objected to the visitation rights and went to court, alleging that Dr. Foretich was involved in child molestation. The court did not sustain Dr. Morgan's assertions and continued Dr. Foretich's right to visit. Dr. Morgan then hid the child and prevented visitation, and was jailed for civil contempt.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] who has put the present provision in the bill, came to Congress, the 101st Congress, and asked us to pass a private bill for the relief of Dr. Morgan, to let her out of jail. When he testified before the subcommittee in the earlier bill, he said, "The legislation written with input from academic and legal communities took great care to protect the ability of the court to enforce its rulings. While the jury trial provision in my legislation protects the individual from indefinite incarceration, the court can pursue additional remedies. Individuals cannot simply wait out the year-long period and expect to walk away from their obligation to obey the court."

Under Public Law 101-97, Dr. Elizabeth Morgan technically could still be charged with criminal contempt of court and brought before a jury. The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WOLF, said that some years ago. The legislation which he has introduced in this appropriation bill, without consideration by a subcommittee in either House, without a vote in either House, negates that provision.

Second, this is a direct assault on the independence of the judiciary, and is bad public policy. Dr. Morgan has access to a judicial body. If she thinks the judicial body has erred, she can either appeal, or if she thinks that the judge is biased, there are provisions in the D.C. civil procedure court to get a new judge. Instead, she has come to Congress to legislate the outcome.

Finally, Dr. Morgan and her daughter are in New Zealand. The New Zealand