

Speaker, become a pawn of the Serbs in their peace negotiations.

I suspect that Milosevic and his gang think they can use David Rohde as a bargaining chip in order to have us reduce our demands that the Serbs remove war criminals Karakzic and Mladic from their commands as part of any peace agreement. They are wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I am today urging the Clinton administration to demand that David Rohde and other noncombatant personnel, including all U.N. military and civilian personnel, be immediately released.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBERALS VOICE BOGUS CLAIM

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

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, liberals here in Congress and in the White House love to claim that Republicans are raising taxes on the poor because of our efforts to reform the earned income tax credit. This claim is bogus and is an outright scare tactic.

EITC was set up in the 1970's to help working, poor families. It was designed to be a tax refund program. Since then, EITC has turned into a welfare program. In fact, only one-quarter of the \$21 billion spent on EITC actually go to tax refunds. The other three-fourths go to welfare grants. The program has expanded far beyond its original intent.

In the last 10 years, spending on the program has increased 1,220 percent. This is unsustainable growth.

Mr. Speaker, the American people need to know that we are not raising taxes on poor people. Every family covered by EITC will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit and it is an outright fabrication to suggest that reforming EITC is a tax increase.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION AND AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE DIF- FERENT PRIORITIES

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

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's top concern these days seems to be raising the debt ceiling; in other words, increasing the Government's credit limit, which will be paid by our grandchildren.

For 11 months now, the Republican Congress has been writing a budget which will be balanced in 7 years. Throughout the whole process, the President has been missing the whole point. He needs to build consensus and accept the agenda of the American people.

Now the President wants us to raise the debt limit when he has not even stated he will sign the balanced budget amendment over a 7-year period, nor has he said he will sign legislation to save Medicare or reform welfare. He

wants to increase the debt ceiling and he is fighting nearly every Republican proposal to cut spending and reduce the size of Government.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's priorities are not the same as the American people. The American people want to clean up this fiscal mess, not increase the Government's credit limit without balancing the budget.

YITZHAK RABIN DEDICATED TO LASTING PEACE

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

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of one of the giants of the 20th century, a true hero, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Prime Minister Rabin, who was tragically taken from us over the weekend, could best be described as one of the Founding Fathers of the State of Israel, and a man dedicated to lasting peace in the Middle East.

As a soldier, he led troops during Israel's War of Independence in 1948. As chief of staff of the Israel Defense Forces, he led Israel to a victory over Arab forces in 1967. As Defense Minister, he strengthened Israel's armies to defend against external threats, and as Prime Minister, he pursued peace with Israel's enemies. Above all else, he was a true patriot, whose commitment to the people of Israel and a secure future for all of its generations to come was unequivocal.

For those of us here in America, he was a friend, a comfortable friend, who we came to know during his time as Israeli Ambassador to the United States.

This past August, my wife, Barbara and I, had the good fortune of spending some time with the Prime Minister and his lovely wife, Leah. During that visit as I toured Israel, it was clear that Prime Minister Rabin was undergoing tremendous pressure from external forces as well as internal forces, as he so valiantly pursued the process of peace. This and so much more shall serve as an enduring legacy of hope and optimism that characterized the rich and full life of Prime Minister Rabin. Our prayers are with the Prime Minister's family and with all Israelis during the most difficult time.

PRIME MINISTER'S LEGACY TO MOVE FORWARD FOR PEACE

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

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the congressional delegation that attended Mr. Rabin's funeral, let me share with you some of my observations from returning from Jerusalem.

Mr. Rabin was truly a unique individual who pursued peace, and his loss will be deeply felt in the peace process,

make no mistake about that. We have lost a unique individual who was committed to bringing about peace.

As President Clinton remarked and as King Hussein of Jordan remarked, the legacy of Mr. Rabin must be to move forward in the peace process. The best way to honor Mr. Rabin's memory is for all of us to rededicate ourselves to peace in the Middle East.

My observations of what is happening in Israel today is that the Israelis are more united, more committed to peace than ever before, and I think that is a fitting tribute to Mr. Rabin's work.

YITZHAK RABIN'S ASSASSINATION

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 4, the world suffered a great loss. Prime Minister Rabin's leadership and commitment to peace in the Middle East will be missed.

His untimely death is nothing less than tragic, not only to his family and the people of Israel, but to everyone who yearns for the end of bloodshed in the Middle East.

The United States has always stood beside Israel. Now more than ever, we must reaffirm our commitment to the parties involved in the peace process to ensure that Yitzhak Rabin's vision becomes a reality.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts and prayers go out to the people of Israel and Prime Minister Peres.

The challenges of the future are large, but not insurmountable. Mr. Rabin has shown us that courage and perseverance can win the day. Let us learn from his example.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). 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 after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

REAPPOINTMENT OF HOMER AL- FRED NEAL TO THE SMITHSON- IAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 69) providing for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 69

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Homer Alfred Neal of Michigan on December 6, 1995, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent for a term of six years, effective December 7, 1995.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 69 which provides for the reappointment of Homer Alfred Neal to the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents.

□ 1430

The Smithsonian is governed by a 17-member board composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President of the United States, three Members of the House of Representatives, three Members of the Senate, and nine citizen members.

Homer Neal will complete his first 6-year term as a citizen regent on December 6. His extensive knowledge about science and his expertise as vice president for research and professor of physics at the University of Michigan have provided a significant contribution to the Smithsonian as a regent. Mr. Neal is being renominated for an additional 6-year term.

Mr. Speaker, regents oversee America's preeminent cultural institution. The Smithsonian's museums preserve, study, and present our cultural and scientific heritage through the vast collections that they hold in trust for the Nation. The Smithsonian is also a leading research center for the arts, history, and science, with facilities, as we know, here in the District of Columbia along the Mall but also in eight other States and in the Republic of Panama. We are most familiar with the Smithsonian based upon its exhibitions, 16 museums, galleries, and of course the National Zoo. They receive 29 million visitors every year, and every one of those visitors visit for free.

The Smithsonian is in essence the Nation's attic. They preserve unique records of art, history, plant and animal life. The total number of objects is estimated at more than 140 million. Some 120 million of those objects are specimens in the National Museum of Natural History, and there are more than 16 million postage stamps and related objects at the National Postal Museum.

The Smithsonian is a unique American institution. The Board of Regents are an important functioning aspect of the Smithsonian.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California the distinguished chairman of the Committee on House Oversight for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank him also and also the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO], the ranking member, who cannot be here today, for moving these regent nominations so quickly through their committee and onto the House floor. The actions we take today will allow the Board of Regents to have a full complement as the Smithsonian begins to celebrate its 150th anniversary this January.

The Board of Regents is indeed, as the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] has pointed out, the governing body for the Smithsonian Institution. Its 17 members include the Vice President, Chief Justice, three Senators, three Members of the House, and nine citizen regents. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, and I are honored to be two of those regents.

A replacement will soon be named for Norm Mineta, who resigned on October 10. The nine citizen regents are appointed by joint resolution of Congress for 6-year terms.

The caliber of the people who are willing to serve in these positions reflects well upon the Smithsonian Institution, and each of the appointments will ensure that the Smithsonian continues its 150 years of success. Each of the joint resolutions that we will consider today, as the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will explain in detail, will appoint nationally respected individuals who are leaders in their respective fields. Each are distinguished Americans. I am honored to serve with them all.

Mr. Speaker, I will not elaborate on the individual nominees since the resolutions will do that. But I would be remiss if I did not add that I will be introducing a bill later this week to allow for a commemorative coin to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian. The proceeds from the coin will help to pay for sending Smithsonian exhibits across the country over the next 2 years to celebrate the 150th anniversary and to display the Smithsonian's treasures for many communities across America. For the first time we will help the Nation's coin collectors by devoting 15 percent of the proceeds for the numismatic collection at the Museum of American History.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the chairman and the ranking member for their speedy consideration of the bill. I urge

the adoption and the appointment of the citizen regents.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and that sounds like we have at least one more object to add to the Smithsonian's collection coming soon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support House Joint Resolution 69.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from California in support of the four joint resolutions before us today. They were all passed out of committee unanimously and will serve to continue the excellent stewardship that has been the tradition of the Smithsonian Institution.

The four resolutions before us are complementary and will bring a diverse group of skills and experience to the board. Together, the nominees bring backgrounds in the sciences, arts, business, and the Federal Government.

The Smithsonian Institution is the crown jewel among our Nation's fine museums and research facilities. Every day, hundreds of Americans, and indeed, visitors from around the world, visit the Smithsonian museums and marvel at their wonders. Whether it is school children seeing the remarkable pictures from the Hubble telescope at the Air and Space Museum and starting on their journey into the marvels of science or a grandmother seeing Dorothy's red shoes that she first saw years ago on the magical silver screen, the Smithsonian is like no other place.

The first resolution, House Joint Resolution 69, reappoints Homer A. Neal, vice president for research at the University of Michigan. House Joint Resolution 110 appoints Howard Baker, former Senator and Chief of Staff to President Reagan. House Joint Resolution 111 appoints Anne Harnoncourt, the director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and House Joint Resolution 112 appoints Louis Gerstner, chairman of the board and CEO of IBM Corp.

The Smithsonian is governed by a 17-member board and all of these nominations are noncontroversial and worthy of this House's full support. I urge my colleagues to support each of these measures and am pleased to join my friend from California in recommending these distinguished nominees to the House.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 69.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

APPOINTMENT OF HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TO SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) providing for the appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 110

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Jeannine Smith Clark of the District of Columbia on August 25, 1995, is filled by the appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr. of the District of Columbia. The appointment is for a term of six years and shall take effect on the date on which this joint resolution becomes law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] each will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 110, which provides for the appointment of Howard Baker, Jr., to the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Citizen Regents.

I do not have to tell anyone that Howard Baker has had a long and distinguished career in public office. He served in the U.S. Senate from 1967 to 1985. He was President Ronald Reagan's Chief of Staff from February 1987 to July 1988.

Mr. Speaker, rather than go into a more detailed background, it is my privilege to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HILLEARY], who represents the once and current home of Howard Baker.

(Mr. HILLEARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLEARY. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to rise in support of House Joint Resolution 110 which provides for the appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is a pleasure and honor to be able to call Senator Baker my friend. He is a true patriot who has had a long, dedicated career in public service.

I believe one of the earliest offices he held was that of student body president

at the University of Tennessee in 1949. After receiving his law degree from UT, he began a career as an attorney and businessman in Huntsville and Knoxville, TN, where he soon developed an outstanding reputation in these communities and throughout the State.

In 1966 Senator Baker was first elected to the U.S. Senate. He was the first Republican since Reconstruction to be elected to the Senate from Tennessee. Later he was reelected twice more by the people of Tennessee, in 1972 and 1978.

While he is known to us in Tennessee as being instrumental in building it into a two-party State, the country knows him better for his dedication to setting partisanship aside for the good of our country.

As vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee in 1973, he shouldered the difficult and unpleasant task of investigating a Republican White House. The leadership he provided on that committee propelled him into the national spotlight. His goal was the truth, wherever it might have led.

Senator Baker then served as Senate Republican leader, first in the minority from 1977 through 1980, and then later in the majority from 1981 until he retired in 1984.

Senator Baker brought people together. When important legislation got bogged down in the Senate, he used his personal talent for bringing opposing factions together at the bargaining table to reach compromise suitable to all sides.

In 1988 President Reagan asked Howard Baker to take over as his White House Chief of Staff, and always being the willing patriot, he readily accepted. His presence as the head of the White House staff gave it instant credibility and integrity. He completed his task given to him by President Reagan, and again retired from public service.

He may no longer hold any public office, but his knowledge and understanding of both Tennessee and Washington continues to have tremendous influence. It is with great pride that I pay this tribute to my most famous and most distinguished constituent, Howard H. Baker, Jr. He is a great man who has dedicated his life to public service and we all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Senator Baker is interested in serving on the Smithsonian Board of Regents, and this country could not have a better person to serve there. It is with great pleasure that I urge all of my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 110 to appoint Howard H. Baker, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I think all of us know that Howard Baker is also an avid photographer and I look forward to being able to view future pictures of the Smithsonian from the inside out. I urge Members to support House Joint Resolution 110.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise once again in behalf of this resolution. On our side of the aisle, we know Howard Baker to be a partisan Republican, but he was much more and is much more than that. He was appropriately, as a leader in his party, partisan when partisanship was called for. But he was, as the gentleman from Tennessee has said, an American first, not only a great leader in his own right but the son-in-law of a great Republican leader as well, Everett Dirksen.

Howard Baker is the kind of politician that America needs. In a time when we tend to yell and scream at one another, in a time when we tend to try to embarrass one another and show one another up, Howard Baker is an example of the best of public service.

Howard Baker revered the U.S. Senate, and in his career brought luster to that institution as well as to his own name, because Howard Baker understood that Americans expected us and expect us still to work together, recognizing our differences but recognizing that consensus in the final analysis is the way we make progress.

Therefore, as a member of the other party, if you will, but a friend of Howard Baker, and not only that, an admirer of Howard Baker, and an admirer of that for which he stood as a public servant, I gladly, on behalf of my party as well as on behalf of the Democratic side of the aisle and the committee, rise in support of this resolution.

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

Mr. THOMAS. 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 California [Mr. THOMAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 110.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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APPOINTMENT OF ANNE D'HARNONCOURT TO THE SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 111) providing for the appointment of Anne D'Harnoncourt as a citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 111

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with