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No. 118

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 9, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable PAUL E. GILLMOR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray using the words of the 138th Psalm.

"I give my thanks, O Lord, with my whole heart; before the gods I sing thy praise; I bow down toward thy holy temple and give thanks to thy name for thy steadfast love and thy faithfulness; On the day I called, thou didst answer me, my strength of soul thou didst increase."

We pray, O gracious God, that You would give strength of soul to every person for You have blessed us and nurtured us along life's way. May Your good Spirit that is new every morning and with us all the day through remind us each day to do justice, love mercy, and ever walk humbly with You. In Your name, we pray. 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 New York (Mr. SOLOMON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SOLOMON 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 930. An act to require Federal employees to use Federal travel charge cards for all payments of expenses of official Government travel, to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish requirements for prepayment audits of Federal agency transportation expenses, to authorize reimbursement of Federal agency employees for taxes incurred on travel or transportation reimbursements, and to authorize test programs for the payment of Federal employee travel expenses and relocation expenses.

H.R. 4104. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4276. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4104) "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BYRD, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4276) "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GREGG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. BYRD, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that pursuant to provisions of Public Law 103-227, the Chair announces the following appointment made by the Democratic Leader during the August recess: Barbara Kairson, of New York, as the Representative of Labor to the National Skill Standards Board, effective August 13, 1998.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 102-586, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Democratic Leader, announces the appointment of Robert H. Maxwell, of Mississippi, to serve a one-year term on the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H7433

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Wednesday, September 2, 1998 at 2:14 p.m.:

That the Senate Agreed to Conference Report H.R. 629

That the Senate Agreed to Conference Report H.R. 4059

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

PERMISSION FOR THE SPEAKER
TO ENTERTAIN SUNDRY MOTIONS
TO SUSPEND THE RULES
ON TODAY

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding clause 1 of rule XXVII, it shall be in order at any time today for the Speaker to entertain the following motions to suspend the rules and to pass bills and resolutions:

H.R. 3109, Thomas Cole National Historic Site Act; S. 1683, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area; S. 1883, Conveyance of the Marion National Fish Hatchery to the State of Alabama; H.R. 4090, Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act; H.R. 678, Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act; H.R. 1560, Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act; H.R. 2225, Designating the Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse; H.R. 3295, Designating the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building; H. Res. 459, Commemorating 50 Years of Relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea; H. Res. 421, Expressing a Sense of the House of Representatives Deploring the Tragic and Senseless Murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi; H. Con. Res. 277, Concerning the New Tribes Mission Hostage Crisis; H. Con. Res. 292, Calling for an End to the Recent Conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia; H.R. 3810, Designating the James T. Leonard, Sr., Post Office Building; H.R. 2623, Designating the Ray J. Favre Post Office Building; H.R. 3167, Designating the Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr., Post Office Building; H.R. 3939, Designating the Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building; and H.R. 3999, Designating the David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building.

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

There was no objection.

THE AIR FORCE'S VERY BEST
HONORED

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, the United States Air Force lost

12 brave airmen who specialized in combat search and rescue and special operations missions. These airmen were representatives of the very best of the United States Air Force. They were highly skilled and they were regularly deployed to remote corners of the globe, supporting America's national military strategy.

Their unit, the 66th Helicopter Rescue Squadron, based in my district at Nellis Air Force Base, is only one of 2 such units in the United States Air Force. One can find the 66th and their sophisticated H-60 "Pave Hawk" helicopters, wherever the action is: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey; you name it, they are there.

These men are part of a proud tradition of military professionals who dedicated their lives to the defense of our country. They paid the ultimate price for our freedom. Each and every American owes them a debt of gratitude for protecting the freedoms we all enjoy.

Tomorrow, in a memorial service at Nellis, their families and peers will honor these heroes. Our thoughts and our prayers are with the families today and tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, these men lived up to the 66th Helicopter Rescue Squadron's motto, "These things we do so that others may live."

PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Social Security is a guarantee. No senior has ever gone without a benefits check, even in times of economic recession. That is because the full faith and credit of the United States stands behind the Social Security promise.

Social Security is there for everyone. Wall Street is a gamble. Unlike Social Security, Wall Street cannot guarantee anything because the stock market is premised on a bet that there will be someone willing to pay a lot more for something than someone else will. The recent fall in the stock market should be a reminder: As with all gambles, there is a downside. What goes up must come down.

Turning Social Security over to Wall Street will mean that senior retirees will have to check the Dow Jones before they check their mailboxes to see if they are going to have any money left for shelter, food and medicine. There is no reason to sell out Social Security to Wall Street.

Privatization schemes trade away Social Security's guarantee for a Wall Street gamble. Americans do not need a gamble. Americans need to hear Congress reaffirm its commitment to its citizens. Protect Social Security.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
TERRORISM ACT

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, while Congress was in recess over the last few weeks, the news was filled with reports on the bombing of the U.S. embassies in East Africa and subsequent retaliation strikes in Sudan and Afghanistan. Experts in the field of counterterrorism are warning about a coming long and difficult struggle between the U.S. and the forces of terrorism.

While much valuable work is being done by the intelligence community to combat terrorism, we need to take a close look at national terrorism policy. Today I will introduce, with other Members, the National Commission on Terrorism Act which will serve an important role in making sure we do everything possible to prevent future terrorist attacks.

This legislation would create a commission consisting of 15 distinguished experts in the field of terrorism including 3 Congressmen and 3 Senators. Five members appointed by the President, 5 by the Speaker, and 5 by the Senate majority leader in consultation with the minority. Over the course of 6 months, the Commission will be charged with developing a clear and effective strategy for protecting the American people.

Mr. Speaker, with the threat of terrorism on the rise and new threats of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons looming on the horizon, I believe it is the right time for a comprehensive assessment of our Nation's terrorism policy.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the bill and hopefully we will pass it before we go home.

JANET RENO SHOULD LEAD OR
GET OUT OF THE WAY

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this Monica matter is serious, but it pales in comparison to the reports that the White House was bribed with Chinese money.

Unbelievable. I do not know if it is true, but I know one thing. Janet Reno has turned her back on both the American people and the Constitution.

Let us tell it like it is. Janet Reno should either lead or get out of the way. I say to my colleagues, Monica is a fly on her face. This Chinese money business is a dragon eating her assets.

I say, Janet Reno has 2 decisions to make. One is to appoint an independent counsel to scrutinize and investigate this madness, or number 2, Janet Reno should resign. I urge my colleagues to think about it.

I yield back the balance of any national security we may have left.

**DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM
ACT**

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, in a recent survey of its members, the Association of American Educators found that 82 percent of the teachers surveyed supported consolidating Federal education programs, sending those funds in a formula grant to the States, just what the Dollars to the Classroom Act does.

I would like to share with my colleagues some comments from teachers who support this approach:

"The Federal Government should quit dictating to local communities what should be taught to children, mainly because the Federal Government is totally out of touch with reality." Kansas City, Missouri.

"It is time we realize that no one program can meet the needs of every region." Oklahoma City.

"I am all in favor of localizing control of school budgets. Local educators are professionals with the training and experience to make the best decisions for their schools." Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"When layers of bureaucracy can be eliminated for the benefit of the school and students, then we should all be pleased. However, this calls for added input from the parents and communities involved." Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, those are the thoughts of teachers around the Nation. Colleagues, it is time to send dollars to the classroom.

**INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC SERVICE
PARAMOUNT CONCERN**

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, integrity in public service is always of paramount concern. I believed that last year when I addressed on this floor misconduct by Speaker GINGRICH, and I believe it this year when I address misconduct by President Clinton.

In short, I believe this Congress should take 3 steps and take them immediately. Number 1, it should make clear that all of the Starr report will be public. There is no reason this should be limited to some inner circle here in the Congress and drift out through leaks week after week after week. It should be posted on the Internet and made available to every American citizen.

Number 2, this Congress should commit to stay right here until the job is complete. We do not need another year ruined by this whole episode. We need to be back attending to some of the real concerns that affect the American people, and the only way to do that in 1999 is to complete the job now.

Number 3, we ought to go ahead and indicate we are prepared to take an ap-

propriate sanction, but we want the evidence first. It is not punishment first and sentence later; it is after a thorough and deliberate consideration of the evidence before us.

In short, we should get it now, we should get it all, and we should get it right.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to make personal references to the President.

TIME TO ACT IS NOW ON CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

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

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, the liberals tell us that we should trust our national security to a piece of paper: the ABM treaty. It is a treaty with a country that no longer exists.

The liberals are convinced that America will be safe with this piece of paper, but what will they say when a missile attack occurs when a rogue Nation or a group of dangerous terrorists threaten our Nation with a missile attack? Then what will they say? Will they continue to point to this piece of paper and say, but we have a treaty.

Mr. Speaker, Iran does not care that we signed a treaty. Saddam Hussein does not care that we signed a treaty. Osama bin Laden and all of his many sympathizers across the globe certainly do not care.

I ask the other side again, just what will you do when we discover to our peril that a piece of paper will not protect America from a ballistic missile attack?

Men of prudence, on the other hand, look to the construction of a national missile defense system to protect America from a ballistic missile attack. It is time to act now.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

**THOMAS COLE NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE ACT**

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

(H.R. 3109) to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3109

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Thomas Cole National Historic Site Act".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 4. Establishment of Thomas Cole National Historic Site.

Sec. 5. Retention of ownership and management of historic site by Greene County Historical Society.

Sec. 6. Administration of historic site.

Sec. 7. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "historic site" means the Thomas Cole National Historic Site established by section 4 of this Act.

(2) The term "Hudson River artists" means artists who were associated with the Hudson River school of landscape painting.

(3) The term "plan" means the general management plan developed pursuant to section 6(d).

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) The term "Society" means the Greene County Historical Society of Greene County, New York, which owns the Thomas Cole home, studio, and other property comprising the historic site.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Hudson River school of landscape painting was inspired by Thomas Cole and was characterized by a group of 19th century landscape artists who recorded and celebrated the landscape and wilderness of America, particularly in the Hudson River Valley region in the State of New York.

(2) Thomas Cole is recognized as America's most prominent landscape and allegorical painter of the mid-19th century.

(3) Located in Greene County, New York, the Thomas Cole House, also known as Thomas Cole's Cedar Grove, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

(4) Within a 15 mile radius of the Thomas Cole House, an area that forms a key part of the rich cultural and natural heritage of the Hudson River Valley region, significant landscapes and scenes painted by Thomas Cole and other Hudson River artists, such as Frederic Church, survive intact.

(5) The State of New York has established the Hudson River Valley Greenway to promote the preservation, public use, and enjoyment of the natural and cultural resources of the Hudson River Valley region.

(6) Establishment of the Thomas Cole National Historic Site will provide opportunities for the illustration and interpretation of cultural themes of the heritage of the United States and unique opportunities for education, public use, and enjoyment.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to preserve and interpret the home and studio of Thomas Cole for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the people of the United States;

(2) to help maintain the integrity of the setting in the Hudson River Valley region that inspired artistic expression;

(3) to coordinate the interpretive, preservation, and recreational efforts of Federal, State, and other entities in the Hudson Valley region in order to enhance opportunities for education, public use, and enjoyment; and

(4) to broaden understanding of the Hudson River Valley region and its role in American history and culture.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS COLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York.

(b) **DESCRIPTION.**—The historic site shall consist of the home and studio of Thomas Cole, comprising approximately 3.4 acres, located at 218 Spring Street, in the village of Catskill, New York, as generally depicted on the boundary map numbered TCH/80002, and dated March 1992.

SEC. 5. RETENTION OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC SITE BY GREENE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Greene County Historical Society of Greene County, New York, shall continue to own, manage, and operate the historic site.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **APPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LAWS.**—The historic site shall be administered by the Society in a manner consistent with this Act and all laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.; commonly known as the National Park Service Organic Act), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.; commonly known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act).

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE TO SOCIETY.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Society to preserve the Thomas Cole House and other structures in the historic site and to assist with education programs and research and interpretation of the Thomas Cole House and associated landscapes.

(2) **OTHER ASSISTANCE.**—To further the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of New York, the Society, the Thomas Cole Foundation, and other public and private entities to facilitate public understanding and enjoyment of the lives and works of the Hudson River artists through the provision of assistance to develop, present, and fund art exhibits, resident artist programs, and other appropriate activities related to the preservation, interpretation, and use of the historic site.

(c) **ARTIFACTS AND PROPERTY.**—

(1) **PERSONAL PROPERTY GENERALLY.**—The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the historic site.

(2) **WORKS OF ART.**—The Secretary may acquire works of art associated with Thomas Cole and other Hudson River artists for the purpose of display at the historic site.

(d) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Within two complete fiscal years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a general management plan for the historic site with the cooperation of the Society. Upon the completion of the plan, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. The plan shall include recommendations for regional wayside exhibits, to be car-

ried out through cooperative agreements with the State of New York and other public and private entities. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.; commonly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act).

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

□ 1215

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3109 is a bill introduced by my long-time friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON). Unfortunately for many of us here in the House, the gentleman from New York has decided to bring his distinguished and energetic representation in the House to a close this year. I truly regret his departure, but wish him well in the years to come. He will surely be missed here in Congress.

As for H.R. 3109, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) deserves credit for a bill that establishes, as an affiliated area of the National Park Service, the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York. Thomas Cole is recognized as America's most prominent landscape artist who inspired the Hudson River School of landscape painting.

The Thomas Cole house where Cole lived while painting his masterpieces is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. The actual site will still be owned, managed, and operated by the Greene County Historical Society, who will enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service relating to the preservation, interpretation, and use of this historic site.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill which creates an affiliated area of the Park Service and protects an important historical site so that the public could admire the life of, and the beautiful landscapes created by, Thomas Cole. I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3109, as amended.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3109. This measure, introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), establishes the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York.

Thomas Cole was the founder of the American artistic movement known as the Hudson River school. His beautiful paintings are available for Americans who come to the mall to see some of

the fine work of our American painters, and indeed, they are scattered in museums across this country.

Students and followers of the Hudson River school included such artists as Frederick Church, Alfred Bierstadt, and Thomas Moran. This school of painting, with its focus on natural landscapes, is closely associated with the conservation movement in this country. The Thomas Cole property, known as Cedar Grove, located in upper New York State, has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

The National Park Service has completed a suitability and feasibility study of the property. The National Park Service testimony in our Committee on Resources on H.R. 3109 recommended affiliated status for the site with the current owner, the Greene County Historical Society, continuing to manage the site.

This bill, as reported by our Committee on Resources, reflects the affiliated status recommended by the National Park Service, and as reported, H.R. 3109 is noncontroversial, and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, Mr. Speaker. I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) for his remarks, also.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to come before the House today to speak for this bill, which I introduced, establishing the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York as an affiliated area of the National Park Service. As a representative of the Catskill Mountains as well as the Adirondack Mountains, I have been a strong supporter of a measure that would protect the Thomas Cole house since I came here 20 years ago.

As has been said, Thomas Cole was one of this country's preeminent landscape painters of the early 19th century. His work inspired several generations of artists, including Frederick Church—whose work I have brought with me today—and Thomas Moran, to chronicle the growth of a young United States and help to generate interest in our country's natural beauty.

I would invite all Members to come here and take a look at this later on. It is a reproduction of one of the most magnificent paintings that I have ever seen. It was viewed by Frederick Church from the east side of the Hudson River, just above West Point, where our military academy is, looking west over the Hudson River and into the Catskill Mountains. It is the sunset, and it looks exactly like a tattered American flag. It is truly magnificent, and I would invite all to come and take a look at it, as well as at the postcards

that illustrate some of the most magnificent painting we have ever seen of the Hudson River Valley.

With the broad landscape paintings that I have just talked about, Thomas Cole's students and followers dominated the visual arts in this country as have no painters before or since. Today their paintings provide insight and reflect the growth of a uniquely American spirit.

In passing this bill today, we will preserve this school of art, the residence that Thomas Cole worked from in creating many of his paintings, as well as the very landscapes which these artists painted, especially the beautiful Hudson River.

Again, I just want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. DON YOUNG), and certainly the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. JIM HANSEN), and all of their staffs on both sides of the aisle for bringing this bill out here in a timely manner. I really appreciate it, and so do the people that enjoy one of the most scenic beauties in the entire world, and that is the Hudson River Valley of New York.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3109, 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 was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York as an affiliated area of the National Park System."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. 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 material on H.R. 3109, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

MARION NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY AND CLAUDE HARRIS NATIONAL AQUACULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1883) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Marion National Fish Hatchery and the Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center to the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1883

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 "Marion National Fish Hatchery and Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF MARION NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY AND CLAUDE HARRIS NATIONAL AQUACULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER TO THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State of Alabama without reimbursement, and subject to the condition described in paragraph (2), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the properties described in subsection (b) for use by the Game and Fish Division of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources of the State of Alabama (referred to in this section as the "Game and Fish Division") as part of the fish culture program of the State of Alabama.

(2) LEASE OF CLAUDE HARRIS NATIONAL AQUACULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the Game and Fish Division shall offer to lease the property described in subsection (b)(1)(B) to the Alabama Agriculture Experiment Station—

(A) at no cost to the Station or the Game and Fish Division; and

(B) for the period requested by the Station and provided by Alabama law.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.—The properties referred to in subsection (a)(1) consist of—

(1)(A) the portion of the Marion National Fish Hatchery leased to the Game and Fish Division, located 7 miles northeast of Marion, Alabama, on State Highway 175, as described in Amendment No. 2 to the Cooperative Agreement dated June 6, 1974, between the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Game and Fish Division, consisting of approximately 300 acres; and

(B) the Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center, located 7 miles northeast of Marion, Alabama, on State Highway 175, as described in a document of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service entitled "EXHIBIT A" and dated March 19, 1996, consisting of approximately 298 acres;

(2) all improvements and related personal property under the control of the Secretary of the Interior that are located on the properties described in paragraph (1), including buildings, structures, and equipment; and

(3) all easements, leases, and water and timber rights relating to the properties described in paragraph (1).

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—If any property conveyed to the State of Alabama under this section is used for any purpose other than the use authorized under subsection (a), all right, title, and interest in and to all property conveyed under this section shall revert to the United States.

(2) CONDITION OF PROPERTY ON REVERSION.—In the case of a reversion of property under paragraph (1), the State of Alabama shall ensure that all property reverting to the United States under this subsection is in substantially the same condition as, or in better condition than, at the time of conveyance under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

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

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 1883, a bill introduced by our colleagues from Alabama, Senators SHELBY and SESSIONS, to transfer the Marion National Fish Hatchery and the Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center to the State of Alabama.

This legislation, which would convey about 600 acres of Federal land, is virtually identical to a measure that the House of Representatives unanimously adopted in 1996.

The Alabama Fish and Game Division has effectively operated the Marion Fish Hatchery for over 24 years. During that time it has produced thousands of bluegills, channel fish, channel catfish, large-mouthed bass, striped bass, sunfish, and hybrid striped bass fingerlings. These fish are used to stock over 500,000 acres of public waters in the State of Alabama, and they are available to over 530,000 licensed sport anglers.

Furthermore, over \$2 million has been spent on improvements and renovations to the Marion Fish Hatchery since the State assumed operation of the facility in 1974. By obtaining title to the hatchery, the State will be able to make additional necessary modifications for the future.

The Claude Harris National Aquacultural Research Center, which is adjacent to the hatchery, was established in 1959 to conduct much of the primary research on the channel catfish. Within the past 2 years the State has assumed, under a memorandum of agreement with the Department of the Interior, the operation of the research center, and its mission will be to continue to improve the efficiency of warm water aquaculture.

Under the terms of this legislation, the State of Alabama has agreed to use these two facilities exclusively for their fish culture program. S. 1883 is supported by the Clinton administration, Governor Fab James, and the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote for this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. This is the Senate companion to a House bill introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD). It was considered in our Committee on Resources, and employs the standard legislative formula that we have used to transfer hatcheries in the past. In fact, it is almost identical to a bill that was passed

by the House in the last Congress, but it did not become law. It is without controversy, and I urge Members to support it.

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

Mr. SAXTON. 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 New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1883.

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. SAXTON. 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 material on S. 1883, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1683) to transfer administrative jurisdiction over part of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the Wenatchee National Forest.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1683

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

SECTION 1. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS, LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The boundary of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, established by section 202 of Public Law 90-544 (16 U.S.C. 90a-1), is hereby adjusted to exclude a parcel of land and waters consisting of approximately 88 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington", numbered NP-CAS-7002A, originally dated October 1967, and revised July 13, 1994.

(2) WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST.—The boundary of the Wenatchee National Forest is hereby adjusted to include the parcel of land and waters described in paragraph (1).

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the superintendent of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over Fed-

eral land and waters in the parcel covered by the boundary adjustments in subsection (a) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the transferred land and waters shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System.

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest, as adjusted by subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest as of January 1, 1965.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH).

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

(Mrs. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, S. 1683, introduced by Senator GORTON, was amended by the Senate and is now identical to House Resolution 3520, which was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DOC HASTINGS). I would like to commend the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for his excellent work to complete this commonsense legislation.

The House passed H.R. 3520 on June 9 by voice vote under suspension of the rules, but because the Senate subsequently passed the Gorton bill, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) has now asked us to approve Senate bill 1683 to expedite its enactment into law.

This legislation will provide relief to a private landowner whose property is within the boundaries of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, which is managed by the National Park Service and the Wenatchee National Forest. It will transfer lands from the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area to the Wenatchee National Forest to consolidate management of the Federal lands under one agency, and alleviate the natural confusion caused by working with dual jurisdictions.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes and fulfill a long-standing commitment made by the National Park Service to this private landowner, Mr. George Wall. I strongly support this measure. I applaud the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for his hard work to ensure the passage of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. It deals with one of the most beautiful areas in our country. My daughter Cathy has a large photo of this lake hanging in her room in our house in Texas as a memory of pleasant time spent at a church camp on the banks of this lake.

This particular piece of legislation is noncontroversial. It was considered in our Committee on Resources. It addresses, as the gentlewoman indicated, the boundaries of the lake. Currently a private landowner is subject to dual jurisdiction by the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service. This will resolve that. I appreciate our colleague, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) for bringing this to the attention of the House.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by offering my thanks to the Chairman, Mrs. CHENOWETH, for her assistance with this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support S. 1683, which adjusts the boundaries of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the Wenatchee National Forest. This is a non-controversial measure that is supported by both the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Furthermore, S. 1683 is identical to my bill, H.R. 3520, that passed the House unanimously in June.

Mr. Speaker, this boundary adjustment legislation will consolidate the property of Mr. George Wall within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. Because of a drafting error in the original legislation creating the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area in 1968, a portion of Mr. Wall's property was included in the Area despite assurances that his property would remain entirely within the Wenatchee National Forest. This error has resulted in needless confusion among these agencies and Mr. Wall regarding land use policy in the area.

In a May 1995 letter to Senator SLADE GORTON the Park Service wrote that this boundary adjustment would "contribute to enhancement of public service as well as more efficient administration of federal lands." Not only will this legislation ease an administrative burden on the agencies involved, it will also honor a 30 year old commitment made to Mr. Wall by the federal government.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Wall is now in poor health and his family has asked that we complete our consideration of this legislation as quickly as possible. Because this bill is identical to the legislation which passed the House by a voice vote on June 9, 1998, I ask my colleagues to support S. 1683 and avoid further delays in enacting this non-controversial measure.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. 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 gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1683.

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

Mrs. CHENOWETH. 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 S.1683, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1230

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER MEDAL OF VALOR ACT OF 1998

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R.4090) to provide for a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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 "Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF MEDAL.

The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a Medal of Valor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a public safety officer who is cited by the Attorney General, on the advice of the Medal of Valor Review Board, for extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty.

SEC. 3. BOARD.

(a) BOARD.—There is established a permanent Medal of Valor Review Board (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall—

(1) be composed of 11 members appointed in accordance with subsection (b); and
(2) conduct its business in accordance with this Act.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Board shall be appointed as follows:

(A) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(B) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(C) 2 shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(D) 2 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(E) 3 shall be appointed by the President, one of whom shall have substantial experience in firefighting, one of whom shall have substantial experience in law enforcement, and one of whom shall have substantial experience in emergency services.

(2) PERSONS ELIGIBLE.—The members of the Board shall be individuals who have knowledge or expertise, whether by experience or training, in the field of public safety.

(3) TERM.—The term of a Board member is 4 years.

(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not affect the powers of the Board and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) OPERATION OF THE BOARD.—

(A) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman and not less than twice each year. The initial meeting of the Board shall be conducted not later than 30 days after the appointment of the last member of the Board.

(B) QUORUM; VOTING; RULES.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to conduct business, but the Board may establish a lesser quorum for conducting hearings scheduled by the Board. The Board may establish by majority vote any other rules for the conduct of the Board's business, if such rules

are not inconsistent with this Act or other applicable law.

(c) DUTIES.—The Board shall select candidates as recipients of the Medal of Valor from among those applications received by the National Medal Office. Not more often than once each year, the Board shall present to the Attorney General the name or names of those it recommends as Medal of Valor recipients. In a given year, the Board is not required to choose any names, but is limited to a maximum number of 6 recipients. The Board shall set an annual timetable for fulfilling its duties under this Act.

(d) HEARINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Board considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(2) WITNESS EXPENSES.—Witnesses requested to appear before the Board may be paid the same fees as are paid to witnesses under section 1821 of title 28, United States Code. The per diem and mileage allowances for witnesses shall be paid from funds appropriated to the Board.

(e) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Board may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Board considers necessary to carry out its duties. Upon the request of the Board, the head of such department or agency may furnish such information to the Board.

(f) INFORMATION TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.—The Board shall not disclose any information which may compromise an ongoing law enforcement investigation or is otherwise required by law to be kept confidential.

SEC. 4. BOARD PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed 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 member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Board.

(2) All members of the Board who serve as officers or employees of the United States, a State, or a local government, shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for those services.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of service for the Board.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER.—The term "Public Safety Officer" has the same meaning given that term in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 7. OFFICE.

There is established within the Department of Justice a national medal office. The office shall staff the Medal of Valor Review Board and establish criteria and procedures for the submission of recommendations of nominees for the Medal of Valor.

SEC. 8. CONFORMING REPEAL.

Section 15 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is repealed.

SEC. 9. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.

The Attorney General shall consult with the Institute of Heraldry within the Department of Defense regarding the design and artistry of the Medal of Valor. The Attorney General shall also consider suggestions received by the Department of Justice regarding the design of the medal, including those made by persons not employed by the Department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last month we honored two men whose sacrifices right here in the Capitol were both shocking and supreme. Our two heroic Capitol Hill police officers, Detective John Gibson and Officer Jacob Chestnut, could never have imagined that tragic Friday morning that a violent gunman would take away their lives and destroy their families' dreams.

The terrible truth is that each and every day a police officer dons that familiar blue uniform could be that officer's last day. In our hearts we all know this, and yet we allow ourselves to be lulled into complacency and to forget. But the spouses and children of a police officer can never forget. They must live with the daily fear of the sudden and painful disintegration of their family.

When those greatest fears are realized and an officer is slain, we rightly honor him or her for that final sacrifice. Every year, we set aside one week to celebrate the lives and work of police officers slain, and we forever pay tribute to their memories by adding their name to the memorial wall.

But is that enough? I believe that we can and should do more. In the military, we recognize many acts of heroism and valor with special medals and ribbons. As we are all aware, the Nation's highest combat medal, the Medal of Honor, is given to a member of the military who has demonstrated "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty."

The American public knows of this prestigious honor and of the many others bestowed by the military, for example the Purple Heart and the Silver Star. Yet we do not offer a similarly high honor to public safety officers.

Mr. Speaker, today I bring before the House H.R. 4090, the "Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act." It is long past due for the Federal Government to

pay tribute to acts of extraordinary valor committed by public safety officers. They gave their utmost and now so should their government in honoring them.

H.R. 4090 will establish a medal given by the President in the name of the Congress to a public safety officer who is cited by the Attorney General for extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty. The legislation creates a Medal of Valor review board composed of 11 members appointed by Congress and the President who will serve 4-year terms. The members of the board shall be persons with knowledge or expertise in the field of public safety. The board will be staffed by a new office within the Department of Justice called the National Medal Office. The board would be charged with reviewing the applications which the office receives each year, to select which names to present to the Attorney General as nominees for the Medal of Valor. They may conduct hearings and take testimony as necessary.

In a given year, the board may choose not to select any names, but it is limited to no more than six per year. This way the medal is truly for extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty. I believe that limiting the number of medals given each year will help retain the high honor which I envision the award to represent.

Mr. Speaker, White House supports passage of this long overdue legislation. And also I would like to thank the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Troopers Coalition, the National Law Enforcement Alliance of America, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association for their support.

Mr. Speaker, we all look forward to that momentous day when not one new name is added to the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Wall. While we continue to nurture that hope, we will let this medal represent our gratitude and respect to heroic law enforcement officers all across this Nation. I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 4090.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased on behalf of the minority to give my strong support to this legislation. The gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON), who is one of the sponsors, very eloquently outlined what the bill does.

We have been the beneficiaries in recent years in particular of the excellent work done by law enforcement people. There is no greater responsibility for government than the protection of its citizens. Until fairly recently, there were serious gaps in our ability to provide that protection in many parts of this country. We still are not where we should be. But across this country there has been significant improvements in this government and

State and local government's ability to protect its citizens against those who would prey on them. And, obviously, one of those entities most responsible for this are law enforcement officers.

We have ended a sterile debate, I hope, as to whether we needed more law enforcement officers or better procedures. Obviously, the answer is both. And to a great extent we have had both. I do want to note that providing well-trained, well-equipped law enforcement officers in adequate numbers is a function of government. It is supported by taxes. It is one of those things which, if we are going to do it well we will have to have a government that has the resources to provide it, because this is not something that we can do in our own individual capacities.

As part of that effort, it is entirely appropriate that we single out for a medal of this sort individual officers who from time to time show extraordinary valor. We should be very clear, there are no nonvalorous people in law enforcement. One does not strap on a weapon and put themselves out front as a target for the criminal element; one does not insert themselves as a shield between law-abiding citizens and their property and those who would viciously take advantage of it if they are not a person of valor.

We saw that in the murder of those two brave officers here in the Capitol that my colleague alluded to. The first one noted, Officer Chestnut, was at his post and he was unfortunately the target. Because we say to law enforcement officials, "Arm yourself and put yourself out there," and sadly we have no alternative to this, the vicious will get the first shot. So we do not mean to suggest by this that we are singling out those who are brave and not others. There is an inherent bravery in anyone who undertakes that job of being a law enforcement officer. And that is why it is appropriate that we talk here about extraordinary demonstrations of bravery.

So as a way of honoring all those in law enforcement who literally put their lives at risk every single day to protect the rest of us, as we were so tragically reminded here, and to recognize as a mark of the gratitude of a generous society those extraordinary efforts, this is an entirely reasonable piece of legislation and I support it.

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

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for his excellent words in support of this legislation, and I wholeheartedly agree with his comments.

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 Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4090, 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.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 678) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison, to redesign the half dollar circulating coin for 1997 to commemorate Thomas Edison, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 678

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 "Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Thomas Alva Edison, one of America's greatest inventors, was born on February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio.

(2) The inexhaustible energy and genius of Thomas A. Edison produced more than 1,300 inventions in his lifetime, including the incandescent light bulb and the phonograph.

(3) In 1928, Thomas A. Edison received the Congressional gold medal "for development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century".

(4) 2004 will mark the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb by Thomas A. Edison in 1879, the 1st practical incandescent electric lamp.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATION.—In commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb by Thomas A. Edison, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 5. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the light bulb and the many inventions made by Thomas A. Edison throughout his prolific life.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin; and

(B) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(3) **OBVERSE OF COIN.**—The obverse of each coin minted under this Act shall bear the likeness of Thomas A. Edison.

(b) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 6. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2004.

(c) **TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.**—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 2004.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION.**—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, the first \$5,000,000 of the surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid by the Secretary as follows:

(1) **MUSEUM OF ARTS AND HISTORY.**—Up to 1/8 to the Museum of Arts and History, in the city of Port Huron, Michigan, for the endowment and construction of a special museum on the life of Thomas A. Edison in Port Huron.

(2) **EDISON BIRTHPLACE ASSOCIATION.**—Up to 1/8 to the Edison Birthplace Association, Incorporated, in Milan, Ohio, to assist in the efforts of the association to raise an endowment as a permanent source of support for the repair and maintenance of the Thomas A. Edison birthplace, a national historic landmark.

(3) **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**—Up to 1/8 to the National Park Service, for use in protecting, restoring, and cataloging historic documents and objects at the "invention factory" of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange, New Jersey.

(4) **EDISON PLAZA MUSEUM.**—Up to 1/8 to the Edison Plaza Museum in Beaumont, Texas, for expanding educational programs on Thomas A. Edison and for the repair and maintenance of the museum.

(5) **EDISON WINTER HOME AND MUSEUM.**—Up to 1/8 to the Edison Winter Home and Museum in Fort Myers, Florida, for historic preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the historic home and chemical laboratory of Thomas A. Edison.

(6) **EDISON INSTITUTE.**—Up to 1/8 to the Edison Institute, otherwise known as "Greenfield Village", in Dearborn, Michigan, for use in maintaining and expanding displays and educational programs associated with Thomas A. Edison.

(7) **EDISON MEMORIAL TOWER.**—Up to 1/8 to the Edison Memorial Tower in Edison, New Jersey, for the preservation, restoration, and expansion of the tower and museum.

(8) **HALL OF ELECTRICAL HISTORY.**—Up to 1/8 to the Schenectady Museum Association in Schenectady, New York, for the historic preservation of materials of Thomas A. Edison and for the development of educational programs associated with Thomas A. Edison.

(c) **AUDITS.**—Each organization that receives any payment from the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Delaware (Mr. **CASTLE**) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. **VENTO**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. **CASTLE**).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 678, the Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin Act of 1998. This bill commemorates the life work of the man Life Magazine selected as the single most important individual of this millennium. An American citizen whose more than 1,300 inventions have shaped our daily life and will underpin the technology of the next 1,000 years. Mr. Speaker, I have the issue of Life Magazine that so designated him.

This bill conforms in all respects to the coin reform legislation that we have passed in this Congress and the last.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. **GILLMOR**), along with his colleagues, have persevered and obtained the necessary cosponsors.

This commemorative coin has already been approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. It also meets other strictures of those reforms including mintage limits and retention of surcharge payments until all the government's costs are recovered from the program.

Mr. Speaker, the manager's amendment simply updates earlier legislative language that envisioned a 1997 anniversary and now instead commemorates the 125th anniversary of the invention of the electric light bulb which will take place in 2004.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the immediate adoption of H.R. 678, as amended.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. The Committee on Banking and Financial Services is asked to authorize commemorative coins to support popular public causes. The sale of commemorative coins have helped finance the Olympics, repair Mount Rushmore and refurbish the Botanical Gardens.

In today's bill, we are asked to help preserve the historic legacy of Thomas Edison, one of our Nation's most brilliant and intriguing inventors. Born in Ohio, Edison was the youngest of seven children. Primarily schooled at home, Edison in his lifetime would eventually be credited with more than 1,300 inventions. The incandescent light bulb, the phonograph, and the motion picture camera are just a few of his well-known inventions, and often manufactured in firms founded and managed by the colorful and talented Edison.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas Edison's work has already been recognized by Congress through the award of a Congressional Gold Medal. The purpose of this

measure is to preserve the Edison legacy for generations of future Americans. Surcharges on the sale of the commemorative coins will be used to support museums and maintain historic sites in six different States. Each will highlight the spirit and genius of Thomas Edison.

Those who support this bill hope all Americans, young and old alike, will be inspired by the accomplishments of Thomas Edison and will continue the American fascination with the spirit of invention.

Mr. Speaker, I note that part of the dollars here go to the Park Service for help with the archives and other type of work, the indexing and preservation of many of the documents and papers that are important to our cultural history. I think that is especially noteworthy.

I note that many of the other sites are in need of funding and this permits us to provide an opportunity for those supportive of the Edison legacy to actually buy the coins, purchase them in some cases. Some of the dollars then would be voluntarily provided in this way, rather than going through direct tax dollars. Of course, some will be purchased by coin collectors. There will be half a million coins as I understand, the coins put out for this purpose. So I hope that the sale is vigorous and the dollars used in this attain the objectives of the sponsor.

I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. **GILLMOR**) for his persistence in this, along with the other sponsors in Ohio and Michigan, the sites that host the work of this American genius, an American icon, Thomas Edison.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 678, the Thomas Alva Commemorative Coin Act.

In every Congress, the Banking Committee is asked to authorize commemorative coins to support popular public causes. The sale of commemorative coins have helped finance the Olympics, repair Mount Rushmore and refurbish the Botanical Gardens.

In today's bill, we are asked to help preserve the historic legacy of Tom Edison, one of our nation's most brilliant and intriguing inventors. Born in Ohio in 1847, Edison was the youngest of seven children. Primarily schooled at home, Tom Edison in his lifetime would eventually be credited with more than 1300 inventions. The incandescent light bulb, the phonograph and the moving picture camera are just a few of his well know inventions, often manufactured in firms founded and managed by the colorful and talented Edison.

Tom Edison's work has already been recognized by the Congress through the award of a Congressional Gold Medal. The purpose of H.R. 678 is to preserve the Edison legacy for generations of future Americans. Surcharges on the sale of the commemorative coins will be used to support museums and maintain historical sites in six different states. Each will highlight the spirit and genius of Thomas Edison. Those who support this bill sincerely hope all Americans, young and old alike, will be inspired by the accomplishments of Thomas Edison and will continue the American fascination with the spirit of invention.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I intend to support H.R. 678 and I urge my colleague to join with me to honor the life and work of Thomas Edison.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR).

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, when I introduced this bill on February 11, 1997, that was Thomas Edison's 150th birthday, and I had no idea what a monumental task getting a coin bill to the floor is.

□ 1245

Obtaining 290 cosponsors is no small task. I particularly want to thank some of those original cosponsors, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), and others for their exceptional efforts in making this bill possible.

The coin to be issued is to honor the world's greatest inventor, Thomas Edison. The effort it took to get it minted reminds me of one of his most famous sayings, "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 perspiration."

To reawaken America to the history of this national hero, this bill commemorates the 125th anniversary of the light bulb. The Treasury is authorized to issue a \$1 commemorative coin in 2004 bearing Edison's likeness. The surcharges from the sale of the coins will be used to help fund eight different Edison locations across the country dedicated to preserving Edison's legacy. The bill has no net cost to the Federal Government.

Edison was born in my district, and, last year, the Edison Birthplace Museum in Milan, Ohio, was so strapped for funds that it had to ask local officials for help with the electric bill. Other Edison sites across the country are faced with similar financial difficulties.

Edison was the most prolific inventor in American history with more than 1,300 patents. In addition to the light bulb, those inventions include the stock ticker, the electronic vote recorder, the phonograph, and many others.

This coin bill will be a suitable memorial to Thomas Edison and will provide needed help to many historical sites across America, and I urge its passage.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO), for his kindness in yielding to me at this particular time.

I strongly support this legislation which I am the original author. As pointed out, Thomas Edison invented more than 1,300 wondrous devices. It changed the way we not only viewed the world, but how we lived. He truly represents an extraordinary creative spirit of the kind which made this Nation great. It is not only fitting that we honor him, but we do so here with a commemorative coin.

The revenue from the sales of this coin will be used to continue his legacy by funding a number of important programs such as the Edison Institute at Greenfield Village.

I want to express my thanks to my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO); also the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR), the minority whip, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), and the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) for their fine work in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield whatever time he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Delaware for yielding to me, and I will not take much time.

I certainly thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) for bringing this very important piece of legislation to the floor. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) was good enough to include as one of the eight sites across the country dedicated to preserving the legacy of Thomas Edison the Hall of Electrical History in Schenectady, New York.

The Schenectady Hall of Electrical History, established in 1979 by the GE Elfun Society, is charged with the task of salvaging and preserving and sharing the wealth of historic information associated with the Edison era and the early years of this country's electrical age.

This museum in upstate New York provides public access, especially to young students, to artifacts, displays, and other educational exhibits directly connected to the discoveries and inventions of Edison. Their collection includes some 30,000 artifacts of which some 45 to 50 are Edison artifacts.

I commend the gentleman from Ohio for bringing this legislation to the floor. I might also say we want to expedite it over in the other body. I will be contacting Senator D'AMATO to see if we cannot go through a procedure of holding it at the desk so it does not have to go through a committee over there.

Let us pass it. I salute the gentleman.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my

friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the Democratic whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding to me, and I thank my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, for his support, and I thank the Speaker for his leadership on this.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) has been most helpful, as has been the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), and others, and my dear friend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

Most of us have heard Thomas Edison's old adage, "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration," but we sometimes forget that those words are more than just a clever quip. At their core, they really capture the American entrepreneurial spirit: the freedom to pursue your own ideas, to satisfy your curiosity, to create something of value, to work as hard as you can to turn your dreams into reality.

Today we have the opportunity to recognize this spirit through a special silver dollar commemorating Thomas Edison and the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb.

Thomas Edison did not just invent the light bulb, the phonograph, the motion picture. Yes, all of these inventions are important. In their modern form, they still affect our lives today, long after his death.

But more than that, more than being an inventor, Thomas Edison is an inspiration, an inspiration to every person who has ever had a good idea and showed the determination to make it a reality, no matter how many tries that it takes.

It took Edison hundreds of tries to get the light bulb to work, literally hundreds. The problem was finding the right filament. He tried platinum. He even tried horsehair. He tried rare fibers from the South American jungles. Do you know what the solution turned out to be? A special type of burnt cardboard. Who would have guessed?

Edison's spirit of ingenuity, of creativity, of sheer determination is what we recognize with the minting of this coin.

Seventy years ago, this House honored Edison with the Congressional Gold Medal. Today, through the Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin Act, we can honor his great invention and lasting legacy.

I have a special, personal interest in honoring Edison because he grew up in my district, in Port Huron, Michigan. He got his start there. He was raised there from the age of, I believe, 6 to 16. He sold newspapers and candy on a train between Port Huron and Detroit, conducting experiments in baggage cars between the different stations that they pulled into.

Port Huron is proud of its most famous citizen, as are other communities where he later lived and worked.

I would like to take a moment to thank the people at the Port Huron

Museum of Arts and History, who have been very active in Edison scholarship and in exploring and preserving his legacy.

Let me also add that minting this commemorative silver dollar will not cost taxpayers one dime, and that the revenue generated from the sales will help fund eight important Edison-related historic sites around the country, including Ohio, Texas, New Jersey, New York, and Michigan.

These sites include both museums and laboratories, just the type of educational venues in which to inspire children to become inventors and entrepreneurs themselves.

So please join me and my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR), in this endeavor to honor the world's greatest inventor, Thomas Alva Edison. This project would not have been possible without the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR), and I am grateful for all that he has done to make it happen.

Please join us in supporting this project. Through this commemorative coin, we celebrate Edison's contributions to the world and promote the ideals he embodied, creativity, hard work, determination, and an abiding faith in our ability to create a better future.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the sponsor of this measure and my friend and colleague.

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to have within my Congressional District one of the most important national historical sites in the Nation, the complex of laboratories in West Orange, New Jersey, where Thomas Edison produced the inventions that changed the world: the light bulb, the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the alkaline battery, among others. In fact, he obtained over 1,000 patents in his lifetime. The prolific American genius left behind 400,000 artifacts and more than 5 million pages of notes, drawings, letters, and memos.

Let me note that another prominent African-American inventor, Lewis Latimer, contributed to the development of electric lighting and was a member of the Edison Pioneers who supported Thomas Edison's work. Also, in a photo, a rare photo, there is a picture of about 30 visitors to the Edison grounds, one of them being Frederick Douglass, an outstanding African-American in the history of this country. So the Edison movement had many people involved.

Unfortunately, about 5 years ago, the magnificent Thomas Edison National Historic Site was added to the list of "America's Most Endangered Historic Places." A lack of funding had led to serious deterioration in the physical condition of the site, threatening the

priceless treasures of history that are stored at the very place where Thomas Edison worked on his monumental inventions.

I am grateful that the following year my colleagues in Congress approved my request for over \$1 million to help repair and preserve the Edison labs in West Orange. But estimates to complete the rest of the work are up to as much as \$60 million.

Earlier this summer, the First Lady, Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton, visited the site and announced a contribution by GE Corporation to help with the restoration. But it is essential that we find other avenues for raising funds to save this remarkable piece of history.

The bill we are considering today will authorize the minting of 500,000 \$1 commemorative coins to mark the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb.

The proceeds from the coin sales will be distributed equally to the eight sites around the country involved in the preservation of THOMAS Edison's legacy.

Let me commend my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR), for his tireless work on this legislation. It has been a pleasure working with him, as well as with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), on this project which is so important to all of us who have Edison sites in our districts and who have the responsibility of preserving these sites for future generations.

I urge my colleagues to approve this legislation so that we may preserve the legacy of a man who forever changed our Nation and the world.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage support for this. We are going to ask for the yeas and nays on this particular piece of legislation. We have had a number of speakers. I would point out that eight different sites that somehow Thomas Edison touched on will share in the proceeds of this.

I will also say that sometimes we do these coin bills, where there are 290 sponsors, and I am worried they will not do particularly well, and the institutions that may benefit from it will not necessarily benefit as much as they might have perceived that they would. But I am convinced that this one will.

Again, we thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) for his perseverance. As he has already indicated, it is not easy to get 290 cosponsors for anything in this body. I think Thomas Edison has been able to bring people together today.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act. Although it was last year that marked the sesquicentennial of Edison's birth, it is never too late to commemorate the vast creativity, scientific discovery, and technological achievement of this great American inventor and industrialist.

Edison has impacted all of our lives with the invention of the photograph and over a thousand other patented devices, not to mention the prototype for the modern industrial research laboratory. As Members of Congress, Edison's very first patented invention may have been the most influential. Many of you may not know that the first patent that Edison ever received was for an electric vote recorder, which he invented in 1869 at the ripe old age of 22.

I am proud to represent the town of Edison, New Jersey, home of Edison's Menlo Park lab where Edison spent the peak of his creative life—including the invention of the phonograph in 1877. The Edison Tower now commemorates the site of the Menlo Park lab, where Edison created some of the most revolutionary inventions in history. The tower also stands as a key symbol of local pride for the community and the people of Edison Township.

Unfortunately, the Edison Tower has been forced to close due to structural deterioration. With the passage of the Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act, the Edison Tower and six other Edison-related historic sites across the country would benefit from much needed funding. Proceeds from the sale of an Edison commemorative coin would be used in combination with state and local contributions to restore the Edison Tower and ensure that the adjacent Tower Museum remains open to the public.

I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman GILLMOR, for his leadership on this issue and for introducing this important legislation. And I urge all of my colleagues to vote to commemorate the unrivaled accomplishments of a great inventor and a great American, Thomas Alva Edison.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, first, I would like to commend Chairman CASTLE and Representative GILLMOR for their leadership—we simply would not be here today without them.

As we all know, Thomas Edison's inventions have revolutionized our every day lives. Today we have the opportunity to recognize one of the most important of these inventions, the light bulb, with a commemorative coin.

The 500,000 coins that would be minted under this legislation would bear Edison's likeness and could be used as legal tender, serving to remind all American citizens of the valuable contributions that Edison made to modern society.

Further, the proceeds from the sale of these coins would provide much needed financial support to a number of historical institutions that preserve the history of Thomas Edison.

My home district of southwest Florida is the site of the Thomas Edison winter home and museum. This remarkable exhibit includes tropical gardens and thousands of fascinating items from his long and illustrious career. However, this national treasure is in dire need of some long overdue repairs. The proceeds from this coin could help defray the costs of restoring the Edison home and other important Edison landmarks throughout our nation.

This bill is an opportunity to help preserve a valuable piece of American history at no cost to the American taxpayers. I urge its adoption.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House

suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 678, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CASTLE. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 678.

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

There was no objection.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1560) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1560

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 "Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The expedition commanded by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, which came to be called "The Corps of Discovery", was one of the most remarkable and productive scientific and military exploring expeditions in all American history.

(2) President Thomas Jefferson gave Lewis and Clark the mission to "explore the Missouri River & such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river may offer the most direct and practical water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce".

(3) The Expedition, in response to President Jefferson's directive, greatly advanced our geographical knowledge of the continent and prepared the way for the extension of the American fur trade with American Indian tribes throughout the land.

(4) President Jefferson directed the explorers to take note of and carefully record the natural resources of the newly acquired territory known as Louisiana, as well as diligently report on the native inhabitants of the land.

(5) The Expedition departed St. Louis, Missouri, on May 14, 1804.

(6) The Expedition held its first meeting with American Indians at Council Bluff near present-day Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, in August 1804, spent its first winter at Fort Mandan, North Dakota, crossed the Rocky Mountains by the mouth of the Columbia River in mid-November of that year, and wintered at Fort Clatsop, near the present-day city of Astoria, Oregon.

(7) The Expedition returned to St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1806, after a 28-month journey covering 8,000 miles during which it traversed 11 future States: Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

(8) Accounts from the journals of Lewis and Clark and the detailed maps that were prepared by the Expedition enhance knowledge of the western continent and routes for commerce.

(9) The Expedition significantly enhanced amicable relationships between the United States and the autonomous American Indian nations, and the friendship and respect fostered between American Indian tribes and the Expedition represents the best of diplomacy and relationships between divergent nations and cultures.

(10) The Lewis and Clark Expedition has been called the most perfect expedition of its kind in the history of the world and paved the way for the United States to become a great world power.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—In commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue—

(1) not more than 200,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper; and

(2) not more than 200,000 half dollar coins, each of which shall—

(A) weigh 12.50 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this title shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this title shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under this title only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 5. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this title shall be emblematic of the expedition of Lewis and Clark.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this title there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the years "1804-1806"; and

(C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(3) OBVERSE OF COIN.—The obverse of each coin minted under this title shall bear the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

(4) GENERAL DESIGN.—In designing this coin, the Secretary shall also consider incorporating appropriate elements from the Jefferson Peace and Friendship Medal which Lewis and Clark presented to the Chiefs of the various Indian tribes they encountered and shall consider recognizing Native American culture.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this title shall be selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and shall be reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 6. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this title shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this title.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this title beginning on January 1, 2003.

(d) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this title after December 31, 2003.

SEC. 7. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this title shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in subsection (d) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this title at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this title before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) SURCHARGES.—All sales of coins minted under this title shall include a surcharge of—

(1) \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin; and

(2) \$7 per coin for the half dollar coin.

SEC. 8. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out this title.

(b) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this title from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

SEC. 9. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, the proceeds from the surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be promptly paid by the Secretary as follows:

(1) NATIONAL LEWIS AND CLARK BICENTENNIAL COUNCIL.— $\frac{2}{3}$ to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, for activities associated with commemorating the bicentennial of the Expedition.

(2) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.— $\frac{1}{3}$ to the National Park Service for activities associated with commemorating the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

(b) AUDITS.—Each organization that receives any payment from the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 10. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

(a) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this title will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

(b) PAYMENT FOR COINS.—A coin shall not be issued under this title unless the Secretary has received—

(1) full payment for the coin;

(2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or

(3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Commemorative Coin Act of 1998. This bill directs the minting of coins to commemorate the bicentennial of the incredible expedition conducted by the Corps of Discovery.

The Corps was commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson and led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. This expedition confirmed the extent of the Louisiana Purchase and pushed our national boundary from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. It was an heroic and exhausting adventure. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) has invested considerable energy of his own in obtaining the requisite cosponsors.

□ 1300

This bill also conforms in all respects to current coin reform legislation. It has already been approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. It also meets other strictures of those reforms, including mintage limits and retention of surcharge payments until all of the government's costs are recovered from the program.

The amendment makes explicit the minting of the coin in the year 2003, the first year of the bicentennial celebration. I urge the adoption of H.R. 1560.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this measure, which has been spearheaded by our friend and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), and to be a cosponsor on this measure. I know they worked hard in achieving the sponsorship and crafting the policy path this measure sets.

The idea, of course, is recognized, and of import the 200-year bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, an expedition that, indeed, made graphic the immense importance of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States, led by then, President Thomas Jefferson.

This was an important journey of over 8,000 miles and, of course, the map-making and the documentation of these areas through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, obviously provided us with the knowledge, and an appreciation for the vastness of this purchase as well as the tremendous resources and the native population within these areas and the different

topographies that would for many years be trodden by Americans on the journey of Western expansion.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Coin Act, of course, celebrates this discovery and the exploits of these two individuals. Part of the dollars will go to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and part to the National Park Service as they prepare for the celebration. So we will be able to celebrate based on the enthusiasm of those that are interested in Lewis and Clark and their accomplishments, as well as, of course, coin collectors resources that will fund this Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebration.

The expedition commanded by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark was one of the most remarkable and productive scientific and military expeditions in American history.

At the direction of President Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led a band of some 40 soldiers and civilians up the Missouri River, across the Rocky Mountains, and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. From 1804 to 1806, Lewis and Clark covered 8,000 miles and crossed 11 future states, including Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Thanks to the pioneering spirit of Lewis and Clark, new maps were made of a vast territory, scores of previously unknown species of plants and animals were collected and studied, and with this new glimpse of previously uncharted territory, Americans were first inspired to push the American frontier to the Pacific Ocean.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act celebrates this historic, geographical and scientific exploration of the United States. Proceeds from the sale of these commemorative coins will benefit the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service as they prepare for the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. This commemorative coin will be produced and sold at no cost to the American taxpayer.

This will be timely insofar as the 200-year anniversary, and I commend my colleagues that have brought this bill forward and ask Members to support it.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield whatever time he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), who has worked so very, very hard on this legislation obtaining the necessary cosponsors and is truly an expert on it.

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the chairman of the subcommittee, for yielding me this time. I rise today to request the passage of H.R. 1560, the legislation introduced by this Member which authorizes the U.S. Department of the Treasury to mint 200,000 one-dollar coins and 200,000 half-dollar coins to commemorate the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The coins will be of legal tender. In addition, this measure will raise

money to defer costs of the bicentennial celebrations.

I would like to thank my distinguished colleagues, especially the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) for their effort on H.R. 1560, respectively, as chairperson and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. VENTO), who has just spoken.

President Thomas Jefferson, eager to explore newly acquired land from the Louisiana Purchase, chose Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to begin the expedition, which came to be called The Corps of Discovery. President Jefferson gave the following directive to Lewis and Clark to, "explore the Missouri River and such principal streams of it, as by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce."

Lewis and Clark departed St. Louis on May 14, 1804 and returned to St. Louis 28 months later on September 23, 1806. Their journey of undaunted courage, recently chronicled in a very popular novel by Steven Ambrose, covered 8,000 miles of the land which now constitutes the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, or some parts of them.

This expedition was one of the most remarkable and productive military and scientific exploring expeditions in all of American history. This expedition advanced our geographic knowledge of the continent and its beautiful natural resources. In addition, the expedition greatly enhanced amicable relationships and nurtured a mutual friendship and respects at that time between the United States and the various American Indian nations. Furthermore, Sacajawea, the young Native American woman who was a guide and interpreter for the expedition, has been singled out for acknowledgment and admiration.

I might say I am particularly looking forward to the bicentennial celebration because it is in my district in Nebraska where Lewis and Clark first met and consulted with the Indian tribes at what was called Council Bluffs, a site which is located near the location later chosen for the historic Fort Atkinson. I would hope we have celebrations on that site in 2004 which would perhaps emphasize the Native Americans' vital role in the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

In order for a commemorative coin bill to be considered by the House of Representatives, of course, it is necessary to acquire at least the requisite 290 cosponsors, or greater, for the legislation, and we met that with over 300.

I would say that this Member's gathering of those cosponsors was a labor of love and admiration for the Lewis and Clark expedition, and I wish to particularly recognize the contribution of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), for his assistance in gaining those cosponsorships.

Furthermore, the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, Senator DORGAN, has simultaneously introduced a companion bill on this topic in the Senate, S. 2005.

Under H.R. 1560, these coins will include the likenesses of Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark, and will incorporate appropriate elements recognizing Native American culture. In its 1997 report, the congressionally authorized Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee recommended commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition with the coin. This Lewis and Clark commemorative coin legislation assures that the coin can go into circulation in the year 2003. Moreover, the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, which supports this commemorative coin, is an outgrowth of the Lewis and Clark Trails Foundation, Inc., which was created in 1969 to continue the work of the 1964 congressionally established Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

House Resolution 1560 provides that the net proceeds from the surcharge included in the price of the coin shall be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, two-thirds, and the National Park Service for Lewis and Clark commemorative activities, one-third. This contribution to the Park Service could save taxpayers \$1.13 million on currently planned events. The legislation also includes language requiring the Department of the Treasury to take actions necessary to ensure that the minting and issuing of the coin results in no net cost to the U.S. Government.

In closing, this Member believes that the courage and resilience of Lewis and Clark and their party, with the assistance of Native Americans along the expedition on both sides of the Continental Divide, left an indelible and lasting mark on the landscape of the United States as we know it today. Lewis and Clark, in 1804, began an expedition into the unknown wilderness of the West. They returned in 1806 with a wealth of knowledge and experience which has been invaluable in the development of the United States both as a country and a people.

I anticipate great fanfare and attendance during that 3-to-4-year period. We have already had huge numbers of foreign visitors asking how they can take part of that water trail, and I think this is going to be a remarkable celebration of a truly remarkable event. Therefore, this Member would encourage his colleagues to vote on H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Commemorative Coin bill, and unless I have a signal otherwise, I would like to have a recorded vote for them to do that.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his continuing and abiding interest in this subject. I think it is of great importance to the people of the United States of America. What Lewis and Clark did is extraordinary, particularly at the time in which they did it, and I think we should all recognize that. This piece of legislation, I think, goes a long way towards doing that.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act. I'd like to thank my friend and colleague Rep. BEREUTER for his leadership on this historically significant legislation. H.R. 1560 calls for the minting of dollar and half dollar coins honoring the astounding accomplishments of "The Corps of Discovery." The proceeds from the sale of the coins will be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service to defer the costs of bicentennial events and celebrations.

Passage of this Act is in keeping with our ongoing commitment to this important expedition which opened the American West, making it possible for me and my constituents to call Portland, Oregon home. In 1803, Congress appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars to fund a small expedition whose mission it was to explore the uncharted west and to find the quickest water route to the Pacific Ocean. Thomas Jefferson entrusted his Secretary and good friend Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to embark on America's most historic journey. On May 14, 1804 Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and their "Corps of Discovery" departed Wood River, IL on a journey to explore the uncharted wilderness west of the Mississippi River. Over the next four years, they would travel thousands of miles, encountering lands, rivers and cultures that no Americans ever had before.

Although they did not return from their journey with a direct water passageway across the continent, what they did bring was an invaluable wealth of knowledge. From Illinois to my home state of Oregon, and back to St. Louis, the Expedition covered 8,000 miles exploring what would become 11 future states. Their extensive journals and detailed maps depicted a rich landscape for those who until then could only imagine what lay beyond the Mississippi. Their expedition also exposed them to never before seen species of plants and animals. As well, Lewis and Clark succeeded in building and fostering friendships with the American Indian tribes they encountered during the Expedition.

From 2003 to 2006, through the efforts of the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, the National Park Service, State and local entities and several other interested groups, Americans will have various opportunities to join in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Passage of H.R. 1560 is an important first step to ensuring that citizens all across this country have an opportunity to pay their respects to the history-shaping achievements of Lewis and Clark and "The Corps of Discovery".

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1560.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1560, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act, and I want to personally thank Congressman Bereuter, the sponsor of the legislation, for his work on this issue.

Nearly two hundred years after the Corps of Discovery, Americans of all ages have begun a national pilgrimage to follow the steps of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The journey today stands as one of the most remarkable and productive scientific and military exploring expeditions in all of American History. H.R. 1560 recognizes this extraordinary journey and the discipline, sacrifice and strength shown by Lewis and Clark by authorizing the Treasury to mint one-dollar and half-dollar coins to commemorate the bicentennial of the expedition.

The bill will not only serve to highlight this historic expedition and the roles of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Thomas Jefferson and the many Native Americans who aided in the journey, but it will also provide a source of financial support for commemorative activities. After the cost of minting is covered, the proceeds from the sale of the coin will be distributed to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service which will allow both entities to continue their work in planning and organizing bicentennial events.

As we continue preparing for the bicentennial of this historic expedition, it is important that Congress play an active role in supporting and promoting its commemoration. I urge my colleagues to recognize the importance of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the nation and the efforts of the bicentennial council and the National Park Service to highlight its bicentennial by passing this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1560, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CASTLE. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1560, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

LLOYD D. GEORGE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R.

2225) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed on Las Vegas Boulevard between Bridger Avenue and Clark Avenue in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2225

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed on Las Vegas Boulevard between Bridger Avenue and Clark Avenue in Las Vegas, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

House Resolution 2225 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse to be built in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Judge Lloyd D. George was born in Montpelier, Idaho, and later moved to Las Vegas, Nevada. He earned his bachelor's degree from Brigham Young University in 1955, and that same year entered the United States Air Force. He participated as a fighter pilot in the Strategic Air Command, concluding his military service in 1958, holding the rank of captain. He then returned to school, where he earned his J.D. in 1961 from the University of California at Berkeley.

Judge George was admitted to the Nevada Bar in 1961 and began practicing in Las Vegas. In 1974, he was appointed by the 9th Circuit to preside over the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada for a term of 14 years. In 1980, he became a Member of the 9th Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panels.

In 1994, President Ronald Reagan appointed Judge George to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, where he was elevated in 1992 to Chief Judge of the Nevada District.

During his tenure on the bench, Chief Judge George held a variety of distinguished memberships. He was a board member on the Federal Judicial Center, a member of National Bankruptcy Conference, the chair of the Judicial Advisory for Bankruptcy Rules, the chair of the Judicial Committee on Ad-

ministration of Bankruptcy System, a Fellow at the American College of Bankruptcy, and a member of the Judicial Committee on International Judicial Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

I support this bill and I want to commend both the gentlemen from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and (Mr. GIBBONS) for their hard work in bringing forth this meritorious designation. I have worked with the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) specifically on many other occasions, and I commend him and his other colleague, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), for their efforts.

Judge George, in addition to all the plaudits made by our distinguished chairman, has served on various judicial committees in the 9th Circuit.

□ 1315

In addition to all those official duties, very active in civic and professional associations in Nevada that distinguishes him from many other jurists, Judge George was the recipient of the Jurist of the Year Award and the Brigham Young Alumni Distinguished Service Award.

Judge George is the former president of the Clark County Association for retarded children, showing the diversity of the community activity which has established him as a strong community support. He has also served on the Advisory Committee for the Marriott School of Management. Taking the time with the people to advise in such a capacity, I think, underscores the type of involvement this jurist has given to his community and to the Nation.

Through his long and distinguished career, Judge George has been a mentor and an advisor to many young lawyers. That is a rarity. It is absolutely fitting and proper to honor Judge George with this designation, and I am proud to support the efforts of the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and the other gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

H.R. 2225 is a bill to designate the federal building and U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Las Vegas, Nevada as the Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Lloyd George was appointed as a United States District Judge by President Reagan in 1984. Prior to that appointment he served on the United States Bankruptcy Bench for over 10 years.

He is a graduate of Brigham Young University and received his law degree from the University of California in 1961.

Judge George has served on various judicial committees in the 9th circuit.

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) as well as my colleague and friend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for their eloquent remarks on this bill.

And on behalf of the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and myself and the great State of Nevada, I would encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2225 in naming the Federal building and United States courthouse in Las Vegas as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

It is an honor for me, Mr. Speaker, to come before this body to speak about a man who has given so much not just to the people of the State of Nevada but to the citizens and people of this great country. The naming of this building and this courthouse after Judge George will forever remind the people of Nevada, as well as all Americans, of a truly special man who has dedicated his public service and his personal professional career to the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out that Judge George served in the service of this country as more than a public service in the judiciary, but also as a man of integrity in military leadership as he was a member of our United States Air Force.

I encourage all Members and colleagues to support H.R. 2225 as a fitting way to recognize the honorable and distinguished career of Chief Judge George. Las Vegas, the State of Nevada, and the people of the United States will be very honored to have his name on our new Federal building and courthouse.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill as a true and fitting recognition of the great and honorable service of Judge Lloyd D. George.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2225 is a bill which will designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Las Vegas, Nevada in honor of Chief Judge Lloyd D. George.

Judge George and his family have lived in Nevada for over 6 decades. He is an active civic leader, devoted father of four children and 11 grandchildren. Judge George has received numerous awards and honors such as the Jurist of the Year award, the Liberty Bell award for public service, Distinguished Alumni Service award from his alma mater Brigham Young University, and Professional recognition from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Judge George served the citizens of Nevada in the United States Bankruptcy Courts for 10 years prior to his appointment by President Reagan as a United States Judge in May 1984.

It is fitting and proper to designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Las Vegas in honor of Judge George in recognition of his significant civic and professional contributions.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2225, a bill that will

designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse being constructed in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse." This is an issue of great importance to me as well as all the citizens of Nevada.

On November 17, 1997, ground was broken for the future Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Las Vegas waited a long time for that day, and it was a great milestone for our community.

When the Las Vegas Courthouse is completed in the year 2000, there will be another dedication ceremony for the building and the distinguished Nevadan whose name will appear on the Courthouse. I would like to take the opportunity to recognize a thoroughly decent, wise gentleman whom I admire greatly: Chief Judge George.

Chief Judge George served on the United States Bankruptcy Bench for ten years before his appointment by President Reagan as United States District Judge in 1984. He has served on three and been the chairman of two United States Judicial Conference Committees. Judge George currently serves as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States and at the request of Chief Justice Rehnquist he serves as a member of the Judicial Conference. He is also a member of the Judicial Council of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and has chaired the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference of the Ninth Circuit. Additionally, he frequently lectures in the U.S. and abroad on various legal topics and has published a number of articles in legal periodicals.

Interestingly enough, Judge George went to high school and grade school just across the street from where the new courthouse will be located. That reminds me that while Nevada is a state which welcomes new residents by the thousands each year, there is something to be said for the Native Nevadan who loves this beautiful State so much that he would never think of calling anywhere else home. Successful people like Judge George could have easily left Nevada many years ago to pursue lucrative careers elsewhere. But Judge George chose to give something back to his hometown and his fellow Nevadans.

I hope that future generations of Nevadans will follow Judge George's example and remain in Nevada. Growing up in Nevada gave me a special understanding of this unique quality of life in Nevada, and I am grateful for such an opportunity.

Naming the Las Vegas Courthouse in honor of Judge George is an appropriate way to express the appreciation we have for his years of public service to his community, the State of Nevada, and the United States. Due to his level of commitment, all of these societies are better places.

The beautiful building that will soon stand in Las Vegas will be an enduring testament to Judge George's hard work, humility, wisdom, and service to others. It will also stand as a monument to the ideas we share about the Constitutional limits of our federal government and the rights which are reserved to the States and people.

Mr. Speaker, thank you again for your support, and I look forward to the passage of H.R. 2225 so it can be sent to the White House for the President's signature. It is probably the most fitting recognition we can give him.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge an aye vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2225.

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.

RONALD V. DELLUMS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3295) to designate the Federal building located at 1301 Clay Street in Oakland, California, as the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3295

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 1301 Clay Street in Oakland, California, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

Mr. Speaker, again, H.R. 3295 designates the Federal building located in Oakland, California, as "Ronald Dellums Federal Building."

Congressman Dellums was born in Oakland, California, on November 24, 1935. After 2 years of service in the U.S. Marine Corps, Congressman Dellums received an honorable discharge. He then followed educational pursuit and received his AA from Oakland City College in 1958, his BA from San Francisco State University in 1960, and his MSW from the University of California at Berkeley in 1962.

In his public role, Congressman Dellums served on the Berkeley City Council from 1967 to 1970, when he was then elected to the United States House of Representatives to represent northern Alameda County.

Congressman Dellums' first major effort after arriving in Washington was toward finding a resolution to the war in Indochina. This experience prepared

him to be a strong advocate for arms reductions throughout his entire career.

In addition, Congressman Dellums championed issues involving civil rights, equal rights for women, human rights, and environment.

At the time of his retirement, Congressman Dellums was the ranking member on the House Committee on National Security. During his tenure, he also held chairmanship of the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Throughout his 27-year career, Congressman Dellums served on a variety of other committees and caucuses, as well, including the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Congressional Black Caucus.

This is a fitting tribute to our esteemed colleague, and his compassion for causes will be deeply missed in this body.

I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), a distinguished leader on the Democrat side.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and urge the House to pass it. I am proud to have authored this legislation to name the Federal building in Oakland, California, after Ronald V. Dellums, the man who represented the people of Oakland and Berkeley in Congress for 2½ decades.

The people who will go in and out of this building with Ron's name on it can take pride in knowing that Ron cared about them, he fought for them, and he left a mark in Congress and this country in their names.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader, for scheduling the bill on the floor today. And I also would like to thank the subcommittee chairman and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), for their support in the full committee and to thank the full committee chairman and ranking member the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their support of this legislation.

I also want to acknowledge the support of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for his coauthorship of this bill. And I would like to thank Senator BARBARA BOXER for passing this legislation in the Senate in June.

Ron Dellums was truly a unique Member of Congress. His passion was

his fuel, and his passion did not blind him. He was clear, incisive, instructional, and inspirational. He was a tireless champion.

I know I speak for most of my colleagues when I say that rarely a day passes that I do not remark on how I miss his presence in this body. Ron Dellums was always known to be the best-dressed Member of Congress. He was known as one of the Congress' great orators, colorfully and articulately dancing in the well of the House to draw support for his positions. And he is known as one of the greatest advocates for peace, justice, and human rights.

Ron Dellums has been our modern-day drum major for peace. He saved us from many weapons systems that we did not need, could not afford, and probably could not control. As a titan in the movement for human rights, he brought the titans of apartheid to their knees and dragged a reluctant American Government along the way. He fought for the civil rights of all Americans. And more than any other Member of Congress, he helped to clearly illustrate how an overfed military budget was literally starving our children, our schools, and our communities.

And Congressman Ron Dellums served the people of America and fought for human rights around the world. He did not bid for the monied special interests that prey on Congress to answer their every narrow need. And he is always there to help his friends.

When it came time to downsize the military establishments in the Bay Area and across the United States, Ron fought to ensure the base closure process was fair and expeditious. He also made sure that in fact it was about economic conversion and the communities that were affected by base closing.

Perhaps in naming this Federal building in Oakland will serve as an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the challenges that Ron Dellums championed. Maybe if we learn to carry the convictions of a more just society with us and to work every day as he did, just maybe we will be able to make America an even better place and a world just a bit safer.

With passage of this bill today, I look forward to the President's signature in naming the Federal building in Oakland after Ronald V. Dellums, Congressman, brother, and champion to us all.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) for yielding the time.

People might be surprised when this, one of the most conservative Members of the Republican Party, stands to pay tribute to one of the most liberal Members who ever served in this body, Ron Dellums.

I represent the Adirondack Mountains, about as far east as we can get.

And Ron Dellums, of course, represented the other end of the country, out in California. And yet, this conservative Member respects Ron Dellums perhaps as much, if not more, than almost any other Member. And there is a reason for that: Because Ron Dellums is truly a great American.

Yes, he served in the Marine Corps, like I did many years ago. But when he came to this body, he did not speak often, but when he did, he spoke with sincerity. He spoke from his heart, and we knew that he was not playing to a crowd, that he really was debating the issues that he believed in.

When he became the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, as it used to be called, many of us on our side of the aisle thought that he might not do a good job. But do my colleagues know something? He did one of the finest jobs that any Democrat from the other side of the aisle ever did as chairman of that committee. He was fair to all of us.

And that is why he and I never had a cross word, except for early in both of our careers, almost 20 years ago. And I can recall it was late at night, maybe 1:00 in the morning. We were in a furious debate on the floor and we got mad at each other. And after the debate was over, Ron Dellums came over to me and he said, "Solomon, why don't we step outside and settle this." And I looked up at him, I say "up at him" because he was 5 inches taller and 80 pounds heavier, and I said, "Your guns or mine?" And he said, "What do you mean?" I said, "Well, Ron, you are so much bigger and in so much better shape and you are younger, we have to handicap this." So I said, "Your guns or mine?" And he broke out in a smile and he said, "Solomon, you are okay."

And you know what? We never had a cross word after that time because we both respected each other. And that is why I stand here today in support of naming this building after a great American, a great Congressman named Ronald Dellums.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for yielding, and I commend him and the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and particularly the author of this resolution the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), his cosponsor the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), and our great Senator, Senator BOXER, for their authorship of this.

How wonderful this is for us in the Congress of the United States to be naming a Federal building for someone who just a few short months ago we called "colleague." And indeed it was an honor for every one of us who had ever had the privilege of calling him "colleague" to serve with Ron Dellums.

As has been mentioned by my colleagues, he served here with great dignity. He brought a brilliant intellect,

great integrity, tremendous passion and energy to all of the issues that he cared about.

I think it is particularly appropriate that this conversation is taking place on a day when we are also honoring Thomas Edison, Lewis and Clark, fitting that Ron Dellums' name should be listed among the great pioneers of our country, because a pioneer he was indeed and is indeed.

Although he does not serve in Congress, he is still a leader for social and economic and environmental justice in our country and indeed throughout the world.

And as we all take great pride in the role America played in ending apartheid in South Africa, we must remember that it was not easy and it took great and tremendous leadership at the start and was met with resistance from the start. But Ron Dellums was there from the start. He fought that fight. And I cannot help but think that it has to be his proudest boast that he helped end apartheid in South Africa.

As a Bay Area Member, as a Member from California, I want to say what great pride his constituents take in Ron's service in Congress. Actually Ron has a Bay Area-wide constituency, actually a national constituency, because of his eloquent leadership and passionate leadership and the great intellect that he has brought to issues.

And so, I want to join my colleagues in support of this resolution. As the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) mentioned, for generations to come, young people will go to that Federal building and the name "Ron Dellums" in history will be synonymous with honor, integrity, concern about issues, social and economic justice in our country and throughout the world.

Thank you very much to those who led the way on this, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) especially, for giving us the privilege in this House. In honoring Ron Dellums, we bring honor to this House of Representatives.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for bringing this legislation to the floor. I want to thank the gentleman from California as well as the gentlewoman from California for their remarks, and for the opportunity to allow me to say a few words concerning this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in the years I have known and been a Member of this body, Ron Dellums' name stands out as a giant, in my opinion. There have been

a lot of misunderstandings among our colleagues about this gentleman, especially over the positions that he has taken on questions of national security and our defense posture.

If there was ever someone that I have always respected for what he has advocated so strongly over the years, Ron Dellums was not against our defense, but he was against corruption and the idea that you can buy a little bolt or a little nut that is worth only about 50 cents in a hardware store and is sold among the defense industry for \$150. That is the kind of thing that Ron Dellums stood for.

I do not think there has ever been a Member that I have known who, when he stands up and makes his statement or gives a speech in this body, he speaks with such great passion and such a tremendous amount of understanding and knowledge on whatever issue he takes up. I have never known a gentleman that could speak with great eloquence without even the use of notes or anything such as Ron Dellums.

I think it is most fitting that our colleagues have brought forth this legislation to name a Federal Building after this gentleman, and I sincerely hope that my colleagues will support this piece of legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I was reminded when the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) talked about people going in and out of this building, people go to the Federal buildings very often seeking help, compassion and understanding. Very often their arguments are not recognized with dignity. Hopefully people will understand that this building and the people who work in it, it is named for a man who gave dignity to people's arguments and concerns, even when he so strongly disagreed with them.

Ron Dellums used to say that he arrived in Congress as an Afro-top bell-bottom militant from Berkley, and he rose to become chairman of the Committee on National Security. One of the amazing things was after he became chairman of the Committee on National Security, where there were serious disagreements about military policy, national policies, the future, procurements and all this, the people who disagreed with him so much on the issues commented how fairly they had been treated by him in those hearings and how fairly they had been treated in front of the Committee on Rules, because he believed that people should be able to and that this body could only function if people were allowed to bring amendments to the floor and have a free and fair and open debate on those issues.

So when we name this building for Ron Dellums, we do so in the spirit of what should be the best about the Congress of the United States, what should

be the best about public service, and what should be the best about public servants looking at their constituents and recognizing their dignity and recognizing their needs and understanding the need to be heard on their arguments, even when you disagree with them.

So, again, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for bringing this legislation to the floor, because I think here truly we do honor the best of the Federal Government when we seek to name this building after Congressman Ron Dellums.

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

Mr. Speaker, he was a liberal, he was a Democrat, but he was a great American. I have heard him called so many things on the floor. I look back at the history of Ron Dellums, and what a great Member we had in our midst. What an orator. It is so fitting to see the gentleman from New York (Chairman SOLOMON), one of our great Members, discuss here some of the little anecdotes of Ron's great involvement in our Congress.

Just in passing, I don't want to embarrass her, but Susan Brita of our staff at the Committee on Transportation, the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development, said she can remember the day when Ron Dellums brought the mayor in from Oakland, and he was lobbying to get free land to have this courthouse built, this very same courthouse, that will appropriately be named in his honor.

I have had a few run-in's with Ron. I disagreed with him on troops on the border and I disagreed with him on some other issues, but I will tell you what: He was always straight up, looked you right in the eye and told you what he felt, right to your face, and you had to appreciate that.

But I want to go step further here today. Nelson Mandela and his great efforts in South Africa can never be overshadowed, but there is one real big one here today that has to be laid on the platter of service of Ron Dellums: Ron Dellums had as much to do with ending apartheid in South Africa and developing self-determination in that nation as any other American. He deserves absolutely this great and fitting tribute.

So if Ron is out there watching, and he should be, I want him to change his position on the border and securing our national security. His powerful voice could help our country end that plight. But I want to raise my voice today and say Ron Dellums, you deserve this. And to see one of his former colleagues, the fine Senator from Illinois here, Mr. DURBIN, it is so great to see him. I am sure if he could take the mike, I would like to yield to you, Senator, and I am sure you would like to say this.

So, on behalf of the fine Senator who took his time to come over, Ron Del-

lums, you deserve this. You are an absolutely great American. You stood in the well and you stood on this side for things that were not popular years ago, but they are not only popular today, they are the law today, and that is the tribute, when you put that name on that courthouse.

H.R. 3295, is a bill to honor Ron Dellums by naming the federal building in Oakland, CA the "Ron V. Dellums Federal Building."

As you know, Ron represented the 9th district of California for 26 years and during that period distinguished himself in many, many ways.

He fought tirelessly for vigorous examination of the state of our military establishment including its purposes, its budget, and other issues involving racial and sexual discrimination.

He was a dynamic advocate for arms reduction and peaceful resolution of international conflict. Ron's interests extended to healthcare, civil rights, Congressional authority, and alternative budgets.

He was a great friend, a mentor, always a gentleman, and leader. His kindness and humor are missed by all.

I support this bill and urge my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 3295.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3295 is a bill to designate the federal building in Oakland, CA, in honor of our colleague, Ron Dellums.

For over a quarter century Ron represented the 9th district of California. Elected to Congress against the backdrop of the Vietnam War, Congressman Dellums worked to end that conflict and remained a steadfast advocate for peaceful solutions to conflict.

Ron became a leader for such diverse issues as rational military policy, comprehensive and progressive healthcare, and social justice for all.

He was an early and out spoken critic of the racist apartheid policies of South Africa. He was a determined advocate of Congressional authority to declare war. He led the fight against racial and sexual harassment in the military forces. He was sponsor of the alternative agendas for the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ron was always a gentleman, a consensus builder, a mentor, and great friend to all members. His humor and judgment are sorely missed.

With great enthusiasm I support H.R. 3295, a bill to honor Ron Dellums by designating the federal building in Oakland, CA, as the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3295, which designates a federal building in Oakland, California as the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building." The naming of this building after my predecessor, Ronald V. Dellums, is an honor that many of his constituents, his colleagues, and his supporters from across this nation have awaited; it is a mark of recognition, a symbol of their appreciation, our appreciation, for the role that he played, the leadership that he gave, the work that he did, and the spiritual uplift that he gave to the critical issues of our times.

Ron, as constituents, colleagues, friends and family call him, from the time of his first office as a member of the Berkeley City Council, became the focus and the leader of a ever-growing group of people who were hungry for leadership on the critical issues of the

late 1960s and the 1970s. These people activists who were upset, angry about the Vietnam War, angry about injustices to Blacks and people of color, and yearning to be part of a larger America that would be moral and ethical domestically and internationally. Like his elder contemporary Martin Luther King, Jr., Ron Dellums, joined the activists for civil rights and activists for peace. For over two decades, this coalition provided some of the greatest political energies and social and political achievements that we have known.

This coalition propelled him to the House of Representatives where, as a result of his distinguished work in the Armed Services Committee, now the National Security Committee, he was elected to be the Chair and later the Ranking Member of that committee. He was valued and loved because of the role that he took on that committee and on the floor of Congress. He spoke the fears and doubts about an involvement in the war in Southeast Asia; he addressed, passionately, the need for social and economic justice domestically and abroad. He helped to forge the annual Alternative Budget which was a product of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus. This budget was of tremendous importance to his district and to national constituents because it provided a necessary voice to many of their deepest moral considerations.

The people who worked with Ron, who supported Ron, who became the people who love Ron, I know will value this designation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this bill, which designates the Federal Building located on Clay Street in Oakland, California, the "Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building."

With the announcement of his sudden retirement from the Congress last month, Representative Ronald V. Dellums, the esteemed former chairman of the House National Security Committee (previously called the House Armed Services Committee), began to write the final chapter of a brilliant legacy of public service spanning well over three decades, that simply cannot go without recognition.

After a distinguished tour of service in the United States Marine Corps, Congressman Dellums began to prepare himself to pursue a career of helping others. Congressman Dellums was the first member of his family to attend college, and completed his studies with a Masters Degree in Social Work from the University of California. The Congressman's chosen field was that of psychiatric social work before he realized his true calling was in the area of public interest.

While serving as a well-respected community activist in the Bay Area, Congressman Dellums was persuaded by friends that he could be an even greater good to the local community by serving on the Berkeley City Council. The Congressman consented to these requests, and was elected to the Berkeley City Council in 1966. After four years on the City Council, in 1970, Congressman Dellums challenged the incumbent of the Ninth Congressional District of California, and won. From this point on, I guess one could say that the "rest was history".

Dellums, upon his arrival in Washington in 1971, emerged as one of the most controversial figures on Capitol Hill. Always willing to be a balanced and independent voice in times of

crisis, Congressman Dellums soon rose to national prominence as one of the most intelligent and articulate members of this Congress. Congressman Dellums was widely recognized as the kind of man that did not just give lip service to his announced legislative priorities, but actually worked tirelessly to meet these objectives in order to better serve his constituency and the nation at large. There is only one word that can accurately describe a man like this, integrity.

Mr. Dellums, first as Chairman of the Acquisitions Subcommittee and then as the Full Committee Chairman, showed the kind of exemplary dignity befitting of the Chairman's gavel. Even though Congressman Dellums was always an advocate of lower military spending, he never used the power of the Chair as a means of impeding any opposing views held by his colleagues. Dellums used only his intellect and his vote as a way of expressing his views on pending legislation, and I am sure that this is how the Framers of the Constitution envisioned a Congressional Representative would conduct his or herself.

I honestly cannot think of a higher compliment to give to a lawmaker than to say that they consistently stood upon their convictions in the face of opposition with honor and dignity. Ronald V. Dellums, without exception, remained this kind of man of convictions, during his nearly thirty years of service in the United States Congress, and this must be applauded. Like Robert Frost said, Congressman Dellums took "the road less traveled by, and that has made all of the difference".

In conclusion, I believe that designating a federal building in honor of Congressman Dellums is the absolute least we could do. It is but a small part in his legacy, one which will leave an imprint of his dedication to public service in the minds of all of the federal employees in this building, while that imprint remains firmly in the hearts of the Members of this elected body.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3295.

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. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3295.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING 50 YEARS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the reso-

lution (H. Res. 459) commemorating 50 years of relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 459

Whereas the Republic of Korea was established 50 years ago on August 15, 1948;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have long had a close relationship based on mutual respect, shared security goals, and common interests and values;

Whereas the United States relies on the Republic of Korea as a partner and treaty ally in fostering regional stability, enhancing prosperity, and promoting peace and democracy;

Whereas the American military personnel who are, and have been, stationed on the Korean Peninsula have been key in deterring armed aggression for more than 4 decades;

Whereas American troops on the battlefields of Korea and Vietnam;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has embraced economic reform and free market principles in response to current economic circumstances;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is an important trading partner of the United States, the recipient of significant direct American investment, and a prominent investor in the United States;

Whereas the large Korean-American community has made significant contributions to American society and culture;

Whereas the people of the Republic of Korea have demonstrated their strong commitment to democratic principles and practices through free and fair elections; and

Whereas the state visit of President Kim Dae-jung to the United States offered the people of the United States and the people of South Korea an opportunity to renew their commitment to international cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Republic of Korea on the 50th anniversary of its founding;

(2) commends the people of the Republic of Korea on the peaceful democratic transition that has taken place during the most recent Presidential elections;

(3) supports the government of President Kim Dae-jung as it takes appropriate measures to address the problems in the Korean economy;

(4) confirms that the question of peace, security, and reunification on the Korean Peninsula is, first and foremost, a matter for the Korean people to decide and that the Four-Party Peace Talks complement direct North-South dialog; and

(5) looks forward to a broadening and deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Korea in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and the people of the Republic of Korea.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 459.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been able to introduce this resolution commemorating 50 years of relations between our Nation and the Republic of Korea. It is only fitting that the House makes note of this special relationship that the United States and the Republic of Korea have shared since 1948, nearly half a century.

The United States has important strategic, economic and political interests at stake in Northeast Asia, and maintaining stability remains an overriding U.S. security concern in that region. South Korean soldiers have stood shoulder-to-shoulder with American troops on the battlefields of Korea and Vietnam in order to protect and advance these mutual interests.

Today, South Korea remains an important partner and ally in guarding the peace and maintaining stability in Northeast Asia. To support these objectives, 37,000 American servicemen and women are stationed in South Korea protecting freedom and democracy, which is threatened on a daily basis by the communist government and armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States is pleased with the flourishing of democracy in South Korea. The Republic of Korea serves as an example to others in the region and encourages progress and the furthering of democratic principles and practices, respect for human rights and the enhancement of the rule of law.

Our Nation is blessed with a large Korean-American community, which has made immeasurable contributions to our American society and culture. Congress looks forward to broadening and deepening of our friendship, our cooperation and solidarity with the Republic of Korea in the years ahead, for the mutual benefit of the peoples of our Nation and the Republic of Korea.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely resolution commemorating the distinctive ties between the peoples and governments of our two great nations.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for his authorship of this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution commends 50 years of relations between the

United States and the Republic of Korea. The resolution also congratulates the Republic of Korea on its 50th anniversary of its founding. The resolution also supports the new president, Kim Dae-Jung, and the government, and deals with the Republic of Korea's economic problems. The resolution also confirms that the questions of peace, security and reunification of the Korean peninsula are matters for the Korean people to decide, and that the four party talks compliment direct North-South dialogue.

Mr. Speaker, the principle author, as I said earlier, the gentleman from New York, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), myself, and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) are co-sponsors of this piece of legislation. The resolution was drafted to welcome president Kim Dae-Jung upon his visit to Washington in June. The resolution was passed by the Asia Pacific subcommittee on May 13th of this year. Technical amendments were made in the full committee markup which was held July 21st of this year.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has no objection to this resolution. As a co-sponsor of this resolution, I commend the gentleman from New York for bringing it to our attention.

I expect this resolution will be widely supported because there is great admiration in this body for the people and the government of South Korea. The American people and South Korean people have stood shoulder-to-shoulder during some of the most difficult periods of the past half century. I have no doubt that they will continue to stand shoulder-to-shoulder during the next half century.

This resolution reaffirms our commitment to and to keep our affection for the people of South Korea. This resolution deserves our support, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this important resolution.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield four minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON).

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, on a hot summer day almost 50 years ago the forces of freedom and democracy rallied to stop a vicious invasion of the Republic of Korea by the communist forces of North Korea and the People's Republic of China. Let us never forget, yes, and the People's Republic of China. On the Korean peninsula, the free world met that challenge of stopping and eventually sending the evil forces of godless communism to the trash heap of history. In that time of testing, America and the Republic of Korea became the very best of allies. The bonds forged between our

two countries have anchored our strategic relationship with Asia. In partnership with the hard-working, freedom-loving people of the Republic of Korea, both our countries have prospered and both our countries have grown to be an alliance role model for the entire free world.

Today, with the Korean people facing a time of economic trouble, I recently had the honor of visiting with the leaders of the Republic of Korea and our military installations up near the DMZ at Camp Casey and other areas. Without question, the Korean people have the vision and they have the courage to face their current economic problems with a little help from us.

□ 1345

Korea will set a shining example for the rest of Asia in working through a difficult economic downturn. The people of Korea have the will, they have the vision, to turn their economic problems around. I am personally extremely bullish on the Republic of Korea in the long run.

When the history of this time is written, the courage and the leadership the Republic of Korea showed during the fifties, by throwing back communist invaders, will be repeated by their leadership in bringing back the rest of Asia from financial hardship. But never forget that America and Korea have a real and dangerous enemy in North Korea today. It is still there, threatening at this very minute. And there are others who share their atheistic Communist philosophy.

We must both remain strong and vigilant to ensure that the North is not foolish enough to attempt another invasion.

Our vigilance and our deterrence come at a price, however. America's young men and women in uniform are called upon even in times of relative peace to make the supreme sacrifice.

This summer, just a month or two ago, two American soldiers died while serving in Korea, swept away in the devastating floods there. This was a sobering reminder of the commitment made by America to serve this theater, to protect the peace and to stand by this strong ally of ours. That is a testament to our faith in Korea. And I would call on my fellow Members to give additional resources to the United States Army to immediately help repair the flood damage, over \$300 million worth of damage, but more importantly to increase their combat readiness to maintain the deterrence possible only through a position of strength and power.

In closing, let me on behalf of a grateful nation, say to President Kim Dae-Jung and the Korean people: "America thanks you for standing with us shoulder to shoulder in defending our two countries against those that would take away our most cherished possession, and that is our freedom and our democracy." I thank the gentleman for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the distinguished chairman of our Rules Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), who has been a long-standing champion of Korea, for his eloquent remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 459 commemorating 50 years of relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea and commemorating the Korean people for their steadfast commitment to democracy.

As you know, I was born in Korea while it was under occupation by the Japanese military in the late 1930s. I was a little boy in Seoul when the Republic of Korea gained its independence in 1948 and, like many, I witnessed communist invasion from the North in 1950 and the allies' successful liberation of Seoul for good in 1951.

To me personally, the United States has been Korea's strongest and most dependable ally over the last 50 years. From my earliest encounter with the U.S. during the war, I knew I wanted to be an American. Many others like me also came to America and added a special cultural and emotional tie between America and Korea.

Today, the Korean-American community is thriving and serves as a bridge between the U.S. and Korea. I am very proud of that.

The timing of this expression of support by the U.S. Congress for the Republic of Korea could not be better. The people of South Korea are struggling with an extraordinary economic crisis that has affected every segment of society, but they are doing so honorably and with a sense of purpose.

Much of the credit can be attributed to newly elected President Kim Dae-Jung, whose grasp of problems and understanding of what must be done gives me hope for the future of Korea. Implementation of needed reforms will be a painful process, but in the end, one that will result in a much stronger and more competitive Korea, a Korea whose citizens will be more prosperous and more secure in the knowledge that the economic system is a sound one.

However, sadly, the people of South Korea must also contend with an increasingly belligerent North Korea. The recent test firing of the Taepo Dong I missile over Japanese air space ushers in a new era of insecurity in an already unstable region. This overly hostile act has raised tensions considerably among our allies in the Far East. The Taepo Dong I missile was estimated to have a warhead capability of 3,000 pounds and could carry conventional weapons, or weapons of mass destruction.

As the economic meltdown in North Korea continues and the mass starvation being reported accelerates, the always unpredictable regime of Kim

Jong-il will become more desperate and more dangerous.

House Resolution 459 sends a strong signal to the government of North and South Korea, as well as to the 37,000 American troops stationed along the border, that the United States is unwavering in its support of South Korea.

House Resolution 459 is an important symbol recognizing the long and special relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea. This resolution serves as a valuable reminder of our genuine relationship and friendship, and I call on my colleagues to wholeheartedly support this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) for their eloquent statements. I would be remiss if I did not recognize the fact that many of our colleagues are Korean veterans or veterans of the Korean War, and probably more than anyone in this body would have a greater sense of sensitivity and understanding and appreciation of the sacrifices that our veterans made during the Korean War.

I remember a Chinese proverbial statement saying that there are many acquaintances, but very few friends. Mr. Speaker, I want to exemplify that statement with the fact that during the Vietnam War, as much as I can recall, our Korean friends were the only ones that committed forces sufficient enough to help us fight the Vietnam War. And I think this is truly a real tribute to the people and to the leaders of Korea where there are many acquaintances, but there are very few friends, and when the chips are down, Mr. Speaker, we really know who our real friends are. I want to pay this special tribute, not only to President Kim Dae-Jung, but also to the good people of Korea and to say again that the resolution really, really deserves their attention.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and I thank the gentleman from New York for his sponsorship of this resolution. Again, I hope that my colleagues will vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in strong support of H. Res. 459, a resolution commemorating 50 years of relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea. H. Res. 459 was introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations [Mr. GILMAN] on June 5th, and referred to the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. The people of Korea have no better friend in the U.S. Congress than the gentleman from New York, and this Member commends the gentleman for his efforts to craft a strong bipartisan statement of support for U.S.-Korea relations. This Member is pleased to join his chairman in cosponsoring this important resolution.

Over the past fifty years America has maintained a strong, multifaceted relationship with

South Korea that includes a range of security, economic, and political issues. Throughout the Cold War, we have remained close allies and firm friends. The 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty is not only important to the security of South Korea but to the peace and stability of north-east Asia as well.

Despite the recent financial instability, South Korea's economy experienced remarkable growth since the end of the Korean War. Today the United States is South Korea's largest trading partner and largest export market. In turn, South Korea is America's seventh largest trading partner, fifth largest export market, and fourth largest market for U.S. agricultural products.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee with oversight responsibility over the Korean Peninsula, this Member has marveled at the determination of the Korean people to address and speedily resolve the economic difficulties that have caused their financial crisis. The Republic of Korea has made significant strides in reforming, restructuring and opening its economy and breaking the old monopolies that have choked the economy. Also, newly-elected President Kim Dae Jung has committed his administration to making further structural reforms designed to resolve the country's economic and financial problems and restore international confidence in South Korea's economy.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 459 sends a strong message of the importance our bilateral relationship and our commitment to strengthening this partnership as we enter the 21st century. This Member urges adoption of H. Res. 459.

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

Mr. GILMAN. 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 New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 459, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SENSE OF THE HOUSE DEPLORING TRAGIC AND SENSELESS MURDER OF BISHOP JUAN JOSE GERARDI

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 421) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives deploring the tragic and senseless murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi, calling on the Government of Guatemala to expeditiously bring those responsible for the crime to justice, and calling on the people of Guatemala to reaffirm their commitment to continue to implement the peace accords without interruption.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 421

Whereas on December 29, 1996, the Government of Guatemala and the representatives

of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca signed a historic peace accord ending 36 years of armed confrontation;

Whereas the peace accords, which included as the primary goals lasting peace, national reconciliation, and political stability for all Guatemalans, are being successfully implemented;

Whereas the peace accords included the creation of individual commissions to implement a wide range of reforms to the political, social, and judicial systems of Guatemala, including an enhanced respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Whereas, despite the fact that crime and violence remain prevalent in Guatemala, the human rights situation has improved over the last several years, allowing for the creation of special investigative commissions on human rights abuses, the prosecution of those involved in past human rights-related crimes, and the ability of human rights groups to operate with freedom;

Whereas, in recognition that the human rights situation in Guatemala had improved significantly, the United Nations Human Rights Commission voted to remove Guatemala from its list of countries under observation for abuses;

Whereas on Sunday, April 26, 1998, Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi was brutally and senselessly murdered just 48 hours after presenting a landmark report detailing significant human rights atrocities associated with the 36-year civil war in Guatemala;

Whereas Bishop Gerardi, while considered a common man, dedicated to his ministry, was also considered one of Guatemala's most progressive clergymen, an outspoken human rights advocate, and was the author of the recent report "Guatemala: Never Again", the first comprehensive examination of human rights violations committed during the decades of political violence which engulfed that nation;

Whereas the slaying of Bishop Gerardi casts a pall over the effectiveness of the peace accords and raises questions regarding the national commitment to human rights and freedom of expression; and

Whereas the expeditious and successful resolution of the tragic death of Bishop Gerardi is critical for the continuation of support for the peace accords: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the Government of Guatemala, including the national police and the military, should commit themselves to take all steps necessary to resolve the heinous murder of Guatemalan Roman Catholic Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi;

(2) in order to deter continued human rights abuses, resolve other human rights cases, and improve the citizens' sense of personal security, the Government of Guatemala should continue its efforts to establish effective civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions;

(3) the Government and people of Guatemala should make a renewed commitment to successfully implement the peace accords, especially those accords concerning human rights; and

(4) the United States Government should provide all necessary support to the investigation of the murder of Bishop Gerardi and to continue to support the full implementation of the peace accords.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 421.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 421. I agreed to cosponsor this resolution, having been shocked by the news of the senseless murder of his eminence, Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi.

A great deal of progress has been made in Guatemala since the signing of the Peace Accords. It is a terrible tragedy for Guatemala to suffer the loss of one of its most steadfast champions of human rights. This brutal act occurred just as the process of examining the painful legacy of past abuses by security forces and guerrillas was beginning in earnest.

Just days before he was murdered, Bishop Gerardi issued the Catholic Church's report on human rights abuses during Guatemala's 3 decade-long guerrilla conflict.

This past Sunday, The Washington Post ran a prominent story on Bishop Gerardi and on the critically important church report he oversaw, entitled, "Guatemala: Never Again." The Post article chronicles Bishop Gerardi's extraordinary leadership in defending the church and the indigenous peoples of Guatemala who were, to quote the Post story, "Caught in the middle, recruited by both sides, and frequently the victims of harsh, irregular warfare."

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution and especially its call on the government of Guatemala, including the national police and the military, to take all steps necessary to resolve the killing of Bishop Gerardi.

This is an historic opportunity for President Alvaro Arzu to lead his people in breaking with impunity. Reformist elements in the Guatemalan Army who are working to create a professional military, as well as their former guerrilla adversaries in the National Guatemalan Revolutionary Union, the URNG, should seize this opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to resolving this crime.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to fully support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this time for the RECORD the article from the Washington Post which I referred to earlier in my comments.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 6, 1998]

A LOOK AT . . . A MURDER IN GUATEMALA:
THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF BISHOP GERARDI
(By Terri Shaw)

GUATEMALA CITY.—On April 24, Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi stood in front of the altar

of the capital's Spanish colonial style Metropolitan Cathedral to present to his nation the results of a report detailing three decades of horrific civil strife in Guatemala, with information about more than 400 massacres, thousands of murders, rapes and cases of torture. It concluded that 79 percent of the abuses were committed by government forces and 9 percent by the leftist guerrillas opposing them. Entitled "Guatemala: Never Again," the report was based on thousands of interviews conducted with survivors, witnesses and even perpetrators of the abuses.

Gerardi's message accompanying the report was hardly comforting to a nation where many prefer to forget the ordeal of the conflict that ended only two years ago. "Facing our personal and collective reality is not an option that can be accepted or rejected," he declared, knowing that the report would not be well received by supporters of the military, or by the many Guatemalans who have remained aloof from the conflict. "It is a requirement for every human being, for every society that hopes to become human and be free."

Two days later, the bishop was dead. His body was found in the garage of his parish house, his head bashed in with a heavy object. He was 75 years old.

Four months later, the country is still absorbed by Gerardi's death and the details of the murder investigation, which to date has yielded no clear culprit. Opinion is divided over whether the murder was an assassination or a common crime. Competing theories say that Gerardi was killed by members of the armed forces—the initial suspicion of many—or by a priest who lived with him and who has been detained for questioning but not formally charged. While the media here follow the case closely and Guatemalans discuss it avidly, the content of the church's report has largely been overshadowed.

One morning last month, a steady trickle of buyers picked up copies of the four-volume report, priced at \$40, at the headquarters of the Office of Human Rights of the Archdiocese of Guatemala next door to the cathedral. But while every Guatemalan I encountered during a recent visit had something to say about the investigation of the murder, only one—a retired banker—said he had actually read the report.

Perhaps no one would have been more disappointed than Gerardi himself. Persuading Guatemalans to face the painful truths about the war was his personal mission. Born in Guatemala City to a couple of Italian descent, Gerardi became a traditional churchman who did not speak out on political issues until the late 1970s when violence between leftist guerrillas and government forces intensified in the mountainous province of El Quiche where he worked. Most residents of the spectacularly beautiful region are Indians who live on tiny subsistence farms and still practice their traditional cultures.

As various leftist rebel groups battled Guatemala's military-dominated governments, these Indians were caught in the middle—recruited by both sides and frequently the victims of harsh irregular warfare.

Gerardi began to take a more open political stand when the army and paramilitary groups allied with it targeted church workers, accusing them of supporting the guerrillas. In 1976, the Rev. William Woods, an American Maryknoll missionary who was working with a peasant cooperative, was killed. A church biography of Gerardi called this the "beginning of systematic persecution against the church in El Quiche." In the early '80s, according to Tom Quigley, a policy adviser to the U.S. Catholic Conference, "Quichie was the Wild West," and scores of priests and lay leaders were killed.

Gerardi tried to persuade military and government officials to moderate the army's brutal methods, but he was unsuccessful. In 1980, he took the unusual step of withdrawing all Catholic religious workers from the province after he himself was shot at.

Gerardi went to Rome for a conference and told Pope John Paul II about the attacks on Indian communities and the church. The pope issued a letter shortly thereafter condemning the violence and Gerardi flew back to Guatemala City, but was turned away at the airport. He went into exile in Costa Rica.

"It is not convenient for me to go back now," he told June Erlick, a reporter for National Catholic Reporter, at the archdiocese in the Costa Rica capital, San Jose, where he was living. "In two days, in four days, in two weeks, I would be dead. And if I weren't, someone close to me would be."

Two years in exile did not radicalize Gerardi, however. He spurned invitations to join groups backing the guerrillas and refused to support about a dozen priests living in Nicaragua who formed what they called a "Guatemala church in exile." In 1982, when it was safer to work in Guatemala, he returned. In 1984 he was named auxiliary bishop, and in 1988 he joined a National Reconciliation Commission that encouraged meetings involving representatives of the guerrillas, the government and other groups, laying the groundwork for the peace accords that finally brought an end to the 36-year war in 1996.

In 1990, he formed the Human Rights Office of the archdiocese and in 1995 began the historic memory project. This effort, which was financed in part by European foundations, involved training 600 lay people who lived where the fighting took place to conduct interviews with witnesses, survivors and, in some cases, perpetrators of abuses. About two-thirds of the interviews were conducted in the languages spoken by the Indians who make up a majority of the Guatemalan population and who are a disproportionate number of the victims of abuses chronicled in the report.

The project—generally called REHMI, its Spanish acronym—was conceived in part as a supplement to the work of a Historic Clarification Commission formed by the peace accords. The commission's mandate was to investigate human rights abuses committed during the conflict, but not to name those responsible. The church's report, on the other hand, does name names and does assign responsibility to the leaders of the guerrilla organizations and of the army and paramilitary groups allied with it.

The REHMI report also demanded that both the army and the guerrillas publicly acknowledge responsibility for abuses and apologize. So far representatives of both groups have admitted only to "errors."

Gerardi's mission remains to be completed. Edgar Gutierrez, who directed the REHMI project, points out that the negotiations that ended the war were conducted by the leaders of the government and the guerrillas, not the people themselves. "The population, in general, remained divided," he said. "Since there is no reconciliation within the population affected by the armed conflict, the church now will work to bring about the reconstitution of the social fabric."

The REHMI report ends with recommendations of ways to help Guatemalans come to terms with their past and live together peacefully. These include concrete measures that could be taken by the government, such as financial restitution and humanitarian aid for survivors, attention to human rights cases in the courts and investigation of the cases of people who disappeared. The report also asks the guerrillas to "clarify the deaths and disappearances it was responsible

for" and "recognize the murders of civilian noncombatants." And it recommends symbolic measures such as commemorative ceremonies and monuments to the victims.

It is a daunting agenda for a traumatized country of 11.6 million where it is easier to forget than forgive—but one that Gerardi did not flinch from promoting. He closed his last speech in the cathedral with a biblical quote that he said was brought to mind by the "memory of these painful facts":

And the Lord said to Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not; Am I my brother's keeper?

And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for his leadership and management of this bill before the body.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation was introduced and authored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), and it has the bipartisan support of all of the members of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere as cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution calls for the government of Guatemala to denounce the murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi and to commit to take all necessary steps to resolve the murder. Bishop Gerardi, an auxiliary bishop of Guatemala City, was the author of the Guatemalan Church's narrative on the Civil War, released 2 days before he was murdered outside his home in Guatemala City. It was by far the highest profile murder in Guatemala since the signing of the Peace Accords in December 1996.

Mr. Speaker, "tragic" and "senseless" are appropriate words to define the murder of Bishop Gerardi. There are very few people who worked as hard as he did to bring to Guatemala a new sense of respect for human rights. It is now 5 months since this brutal incident took place, but it is timely that we focus our attention on this murder today.

The investigation of the murder is bogged down and we have heard very little public expressions of frustration from the people in Guatemala in following the investigation. We are right to express our ongoing interest in this case, and our commitment to seeing a successful investigation and prosecution. The United States has already provided substantial assistance to Guatemala and has pledged further support for the implementation of Guatemala's Peace Accords.

□ 1400

I believe that we pledged \$260 million in assistance over 4 years now, and that support is contingent on all parties remaining committed to the letter

and spirit of the accords. Guatemala's response to Bishop Gerardi's killing is an indicator of the willingness to implement those accords.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we can expect much more progress, and that we ought to continue to follow this case closely as an indicator of the government's commitment to human rights and its commitment to the spirit of the peace accords.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution deserves our support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting yes on this important resolution.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), who is the original sponsor of this measure.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 421 is a bipartisan effort introduced with the strong support and leadership of the chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BEN GILMAN), and the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, the gentleman from California (Mr. ELTON GALLEGLY).

It expresses the sense of the House of Representatives deploring the tragic and senseless murder of Bishop Juan Gerardi, to call on the government of Guatemala to expeditiously bring those responsible for the crime to justice, and to call on the people of Guatemala to reaffirm their commitment to continue to implement the peace accords without interruption to bring attention.

In some ways it is appropriate that we are considering this resolution today. It was on this day in 1776 that our Second Continental Congress authorized the use of the name "the United States" for our young Nation. Historians tell us no other subject more appropriately demonstrates one of the important steps taken by our Founding Fathers in our Nation's move towards independence and freedom.

Just as we have achieved that goal, Bishop Gerardi's report, which was a monumental, historic report entitled "Guatemala: Never Again," was and is an important step in Guatemalans' efforts at achieving their peace and their freedom.

As we may recall, late in the evening on Sunday, April 26 of this year, Bishop Gerardi was brutally bludgeoned to death in his garage as he returned from his usual Sunday night dinner with his sister and her family.

Specifically, the skull of Bishop Gerardi was crushed by a wedge of concrete. The autopsy revealed that the Bishop had been bashed in the head repeatedly, and in the face, at least 17 times. Mr. Speaker, the Bishop's face was bashed so badly that another priest living in the church's compound could only recognize his body by a ring on one of the fingers.

This attack occurred just 2 days after Bishop Gerardi, one of Guatemala's, and indeed, our world's, foremost

human rights activists, released a report providing the most extensive account of human rights atrocities committed during the 36-year civil war that plagued the country until the peace accords were signed in December of 1996.

One aspect of that agreement called for the conflict to be investigated to determine the truth for historical purposes. This effort was led by the Bishop. This report indicated that while both the Guatemalan military and the guerillas committed war crimes, the military was responsible for most of the deaths, almost 80 percent of the 150,000 unarmed civilians killed during the civil war, and for the disappearance of at least 50,000 more. Additionally, the document also detailed how at least 1.5 million people were victimized, to varying degrees.

Almost immediately after word of this attack became public, Guatemalan President Arzu formed a commission to investigate the Bishop's death. At the same time, our FBI sent several people to Guatemala to assist the government with their investigation. Since those agents' return, the FBI has sent other agents to the country to assist in the investigation as needed.

Because the investigation is still ongoing, we would do more harm than good by commenting on any of the various paths the investigation has taken so far. Rather, what we must do is to continue to provide the Guatemalan government and the people the necessary support to help solve this murder, to bring to justice those responsible for committing it, and to continue implementation of the peace accords.

The question in this resolution for human rights activists throughout the world that must be answered is not who murdered Bishop Gerardi, but rather, who ordered Bishop Gerardi murdered.

In one of his last public speeches, he closed with a biblical quote brought to mind by the memory of the painful facts of his report. He said, "And the Lord said to Cain, where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I know not. Am I my brother's keeper? And he said, what hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood cryeth unto me from the ground."

Mr. Speaker, the voice of Bishop Gerardi's blood cries to the people of Guatemala and to the world from the ground to determine and to call for justice to be brought. We must not and should not let this murder destroy the peace so many people have worked so hard to bring about.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, is unfortunately detained

today, but I will be submitting a statement on his behalf under leave previously obtained.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, in December, 1996, the Government of Guatemala and representatives of the UNRG signed a historic peace agreement ending some 36 years of armed confrontation.

Since that historic day, peace and the implementation of the peace accords, especially with respect to political stability, national reconciliation, the observance of human rights and freedom of expression, have made significant gains in Guatemala. In fact, in recognition of the progress being made on human rights, the United Nations Human Rights Commission recently removed Guatemala from its list of countries under observation for abuses.

Unfortunately, the progress toward reconciliation in Guatemala was rudely shattered on April 26 when Roman Catholic Bishop Juan Gerardi, a leading human rights crusader and author of a recently released report detailing the human rights abuses committed during the years of conflict, was brutally and senselessly murdered outside his residence in Guatemala City.

The murder shocked the people of Guatemala and called into question national attitudes about human rights on the part of some in that country.

House Resolution 421, introduced by our Colleague, KEVIN BRADY of Texas, expresses our outrage over this murder and calls on the Government of Guatemala to do everything in its power to resolve this crime and bring those responsible to swift justice.

To that end, I want to commend President Arzu for acting quickly to establish a high level Commission to help in the investigation, and the efforts made to date to resolve the murder. However, progress has been slow and the effort continues to need the strong support and cooperation of the police and military.

Equally important, however, is that this bill calls on the government and people of Guatemala not to give up on the peace and reconciliation process and to make a renewed commitment to carry out the provisions of the peace accords despite this tragic and unfortunate set back.

On May 13, the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee marked up this resolution and unanimously adopted it.

I urge passage of this resolution.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 421, deploring the murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi, and I thank the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BRADY, for having introduced this resolution.

I join with all of the people of Guatemala in mourning and deploring the brutal murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi, the head of the Catholic Church's human rights office. Many of us who have followed developments in Guatemala since the signing of the historic peace agreement in 1996 are deeply concerned about the negative impact which the slaying of Bishop Gerardi will have on the process of peace and reconciliation in Guatemala.

This would be especially unfortunate because the Guatemalan government has shown great determination to implement the broad-ranging commitments laid out in the peace accords since the signing of the accords. There have been many positive evaluations from the U.N. Mission in Guatemala and other inter-

national and Guatemalan organizations of the political will that the Arzu government has demonstrated and of important advances in the peace process.

The murder of Bishop Gerardi took place less than two days after he had presented the Catholic Church's landmark report, "Never Again," on the human rights violations committed during the civil war. The report documented the killings, disappearances, and massacres of the more than 30-year war, assigning blame for more than 80 percent of them on the security forces. Given Guatemalan history and the timing of the murder, there is widespread presumption in Guatemala of official involvement in the murder. This belief, and shortcomings in the investigation of the crime, has cast a pall over the peace process and chilled the climate of respect for human rights.

It is a measure of great progress in democratic government and respect for human rights that few believe that the murder of the Bishop was carried out by institutions of the State. Nonetheless, there is concern that the government has not sufficiently investigated the role which former and current military officials may have had in the crime; two suspects, a retired military officer and a current officer, were named several weeks ago by Church sources as having been involved, but they have still not been questioned. In addition, petitions to exhume the body of Bishop Gerardi to evaluate conflicting autopsy reports have not been acted on by the courts, even though every passing day makes it more likely that an autopsy would not clarify outstanding questions. The crime scene was not properly secured to assure the reliability of forensic evidence collected.

It is critical to the success of the peace process, and to the faith of the Guatemala people in the institutions of democratic government, that this case be fully investigated and that all clues be followed, regardless of where the evidence leads. The investigation must be complete, credible, and transparent, and the Guatemalan people must have faith that it will be carried out in such a manner.

In addition, there can be no better way for the government and the people of Guatemala to honor the life and work of Bishop Gerardi than to maintain a clear and strong commitment to fully implement the peace accords.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 421, and I commend the Gentleman from Texas, Congressman BRADY, as well as the cosponsors of this important resolution for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, before us today is legislation which highlights one of the most tragic losses in the fight for human rights world-wide. The violent death of Guatemala's outstanding spiritual leader and human rights defender, Monsignor Juan Jose Gerardi, the Bishop who served as General Director of the Guatemalan Archbishop's Human Rights Office, is not only a tragic loss for Guatemala, but also for the process of reconciliation in civil-worn torn Guatemala and its search for truth.

I previously had an opportunity to express to Bishop Gerardi's coworkers and the Guatemalan people the condolences of the U.S. Congress and the American people for the tragic loss of Bishop Gerardi, and would like to take this opportunity to do so again.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Gerardi was murdered on April 26th, 1998—only two days after he publicly presented the report "Guatemala:

Never Again." This report represents an outstanding and extremely difficult effort to establish the death toll of 36 years of civil war, which is estimated to be at least 150,000, in addition to some 50,000 estimated disappearances. This crucial report—which clearly placed the blame for the majority of human rights abuses during the civil war upon the Guatemalan army—was prepared by the inter-diocesan project, Recovery of Historical Memory (REMHI), which the Bishop coordinated. Needless to say, there is complete documentation for only a small number of cases, and the efforts by the Archbishop's Human Rights Office will continue. Let us never forget that these staggering estimates reflect the suffering and pains of hundreds of thousands of individuals, families, and loved ones, which no statistics can ever do justice.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to take this opportunity to thank my good friends and distinguished colleagues, Congresswomen NANCY PELOSI of California and CONNIE MORELLA of Maryland, as well as Congressman GEORGE MILLER of California for leading a recent delegation in conjunction with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights, which went to Guatemala to examine the impact of the murder of Bishop Gerardi on the future of the peace process and to check the status of the investigation launched by the Guatemalan authorities. Our resolution today clearly shows to all parties involved how seriously we in the United States Congress and in the U.S. government take these brutal efforts to silence this human rights activist. The guilty parties must be brought to justice.

While the world mourns the tragic loss of Bishop Gerardi, the efforts to implement the peace process must continue. Only by establishing the basic democratic principle of accountability will the Peace Accords be successful. Otherwise, the removal of Guatemala from the U.N. Human Rights Commission list of Countries under observation for human rights abuses could prove to be premature.

In order to assist the people in Guatemala to achieve the goals expressed in the peace accords, I have introduced H.R. 2635, the Human Rights Information Act, which provides Truth Commissions, such as the one in Guatemala, with the necessary information to document and prosecute human rights abuses which occurred in their country. The bipartisan Human Rights Information Act is currently cosponsored by 92 of our distinguished colleagues in the House. I commend the outstanding human rights leadership of my friend and colleague, Congressman STEVEN HORN, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology, for holding a hearing on this bill. I hope it will be possible to mark up this bill as soon as possible, before we run out of time in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 421.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof),

the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONCERNING THE NEW TRIBES MISSION HOSTAGE CRISIS

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 277) concerning the New Tribes Mission hostage crisis.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 277

Whereas Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff of the Sanford, Florida, based New Tribes Mission were abducted on January 31, 1993, from the Kuna Indian village of Pucuro in the Darien Province of Panama;

Whereas the wives and children of these American citizens, Tania Rich (daughters—Tamra and Jessica), Nancy Mankins (son—Chad, daughter—Sarah), and Patti Tenenoff (son—Richard Lee III, daughters—Dora and Connie), have lived the past 5 years without knowledge of the safety of these 3 men;

Whereas Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff presently are believed to be the longest held United States hostages;

Whereas this kidnapping represents a gross violation of the 3 missionaries' human rights and is not an isolated incident in Colombia where, since 1980, 83 innocent Americans have been held hostage by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN);

Whereas the FARC and the ELN guerrilla groups in Colombia have both been designated terrorist organizations by the Department of State;

Whereas Colombia is engaged in a high-level conflict with these guerrilla insurgency groups, a number of whom are protectors of the deadly drug trade;

Whereas the FARC has recently threatened officials of the United States Government and kidnapped additional United States citizens in Colombia;

Whereas the region of Colombia where the 3 American missionaries are believed to be held is controlled not by the Colombian Government, but rather by the FARC;

Whereas on December 9, 1997, the President of Colombia stated on an internationally televised episode of Larry King Live that the FARC "in some ways have admitted indirectly that they have the missionaries";

Whereas Human Rights Watch has stated that "The FARC has an obligation to unconditionally free the 3 missionaries, with all necessary guarantees" and Amnesty International has declared their "request that the FARC respect international humanitarian norms, guarantee the life and physical safety of the missionaries and unconditionally free them and all other hostages";

Whereas congressional inquiries regarding the 3 missionaries have been made to United States Government entities, including, the White House, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas congressional inquiries regarding the 3 missionaries have been made to Amnesty International, Pax Christi, His Holiness the Pope John Paul II, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, which has provided assurances that their Colombian delegation "is still actively working in favor of the missing members of the New Tribes Mission";

Whereas 58 Members of Congress and Senators signed letters to 8 different heads of

state, including Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, and Portugal, in attendance at the Iberian-American Conference in Venezuela in November of 1997, requesting any and all assistance in order to bring about a favorable outcome to this unfortunate event;

Whereas no official confirmation of life or death has been made by any United States Government entity, nongovernmental organization, foreign government, or religious institution;

Whereas the distinction between a "terrorist activity" and a "criminal activity" perpetrated on an American citizen traveling abroad should not be a limiting factor in terms of United States governmental investigation; and

Whereas every consideration to safety and prudence regarding action by the United States Government, foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, international institutions, and other groups in this matter should be of the highest priority: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) the President of the United States and his emissaries should raise the kidnapping of Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff of the New Tribes Mission and other American victims in Colombia to all relevant foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and religious institutions at every opportunity until a favorable outcome is achieved;

(2) the international community should encourage any and all groups believed to have information on this case to come forward to help the families of the kidnapped missionaries;

(3) all appropriate information obtained by the United States Government, foreign governments, international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and religious institutions should be turned over in a timely basis to the New Tribes Mission crisis response team;

(4) a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President, the Secretary of State, the National Security Advisor, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of Central Intelligence, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, the President of the United Mexican States, the President of the Republic of Panama, the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Venezuela, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Portugal, and His Holiness Pope John Paul II; and

(5) a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the New Tribes Mission, Amnesty International, Pax Christi, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. 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 House Concurrent Resolution 277.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 277 concerning the New Tribes Mission hostage crisis. I want to commend our colleagues on the committee: the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), for introducing this concurrent resolution highlighting the plight of the New Tribes missionaries in Columbia; and I understand that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) contributed to the drafting of this resolution, and have been actively engaged on behalf of the families of these victims of terrorist kidnappings. This resolution received the unanimous support of our committee, and was referred to the suspension calendar.

Since 1980, Mr. Speaker, 83 innocent Americans have been held hostage in Columbia. Twelve of these Americans are known to have been murdered. In February, 1997, American geologist Frank Pescatore was brutally killed by the narcoterrorist group that calls itself the National Liberation Army, the ELM.

In 1995, the Florida-based New Tribes Mission lost two other missionaries, Steve Welsh and Timothy Van Dyke, who were murdered by another narcoterrorist group that calls itself the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, the FARC. These kidnappings and the suffering of the victims and their families have been virtually unnoticed and have been underreported in the media. Moreover, in Columbia, kidnappers act with substantial impunity. Ninety-seven percent of crimes in Columbia are never brought to justice.

In March, our Committee on International Relations held a hearing in which we heard testimony from three Americans whose lives were callously and inexorably altered by kidnapping at the hands of Columbia narcoterrorists. The testimony of Mrs. Tania Rich and the other kidnapped missionaries' wives was particularly moving.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time for the missionaries' captives to come forward with any information they may have on their fate and their well-being. Accordingly, I invite all of our colleagues to join in approving this resolution today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again I thank the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for his management of this legislation now before us. I want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) for his authorship of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution calls for the President and his representatives

to raise the kidnapping of these three missionaries and all other American victims of kidnapping in Columbia with relevant governments, NGOs, and religious institutions at every opportunity.

The resolution also calls on the international community to encourage all groups with information on this case to come forward. Also, the resolution states that all appropriate information on the case of these three missionaries be provided to the New Tribes Mission crisis response team.

Mr. Speaker, it seems that kidnapping is literally an industry now in Columbia, where thousands of people are taken and held for ransom every year. No case, however, is as cynical and senseless as the case of Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff. These three men were on mission in southern Panama when they were kidnapped in January of 1993. If Columbia insurgents are as serious about peace as they say they are, then the least we can expect from them is an accounting of where these three men are and what has happened to them.

Mr. Speaker, the drafters of this resolution have been very active in raising the profile of this very regrettable case, and they ought to be commended for their efforts, especially the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

This resolution deserves our support, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting yes on this legislation.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I am compelled to rise today to urge the House to support House Resolution 277, because it means that Columbian guerillas are still holding David Mankins, Mark Rich, and Rick Tenenoff as hostages.

As we know, in January of 1993 the Columbian guerillas crossed the border into Panama and kidnapped David, Richard, and Mark from an Indian village where they were doing humanitarian work. These three American missionaries have now been held for over 5 years by the guerillas. I believe that is the longest held Americans ever, as hostages. Credible reports suggest that they are still alive.

Last year a number of Latin American ambassadors pledged to assist in resolving this hostage situation. In addition, the governments of other countries in Central and South America learned of the case and pledged their support in working to secure the release of Mr. Mankins, Mr. Rich, and Mr. Tenenoff.

The commitments of assistance from a number of these governments has been very encouraging. In July of last year, Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck committed to doing ev-

erything possible to secure the release of these three Americans. Unfortunately, despite all these pledges of assistance from other countries, the Americans remain as hostages.

Mr. Speaker, American citizens' lives are at stake, and now have been for over 5 years. We must continue our efforts on behalf of these men. I urge President Clinton, Secretary Albright, the State Department, and all other appropriate American officials to work to bring an immediate end to this tragic hostage situation. I urge the House to support House Resolution 277 to pledge our assistance in bringing David Mankins, Mark Rich, and Rick Tenenoff, home to their families.

I also again offer my continued to support, assistance and prayers to Mrs. Mankins, Mrs. Rich, and Mrs. Tenenoff and their families as they seek the release of their husbands and fathers. I call on all of my colleagues to stand firmly against terrorism of any kind.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) for his eloquent remarks in support of this resolution.

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 1993, armed Colombian guerrillas from the FARC organization crossed the border between Columbia and Panama and kidnapped three American missionaries of the New Tribes Mission. These innocent American citizens were then taken back into Columbia and held for millions of dollars of ransom.

Since that day almost 6 years ago, the fate of Rick Tenenoff, David Mankins, and Mark Rich remains unknown. Their families wait anxiously every day for some news of their loved ones. I want to applaud the FARC for their recent release of U.S. businessman, Donald Lee Cary who they held captive for more than five months, but I want to express my disappointment with the FARC for their silence on the issue of the New Tribes missionaries. The FARC guerrillas have chosen not to provide any information on the whereabouts of these missionaries. They won't even say whether they are still alive or not.

I want to commend our colleague, ROY BLUNT for introducing H. Con. Res. 277 asking the Colombian guerrillas to release these American citizens or to provide some information as to their fate. For the families, this is the least that can be done.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and I call on the FARC to release whatever information they have about these citizens.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 1993, armed guerillas entered in Kuna village of Pucaro in Southern Panama and stormed the homes of Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Teneoff. The men were missionaries for new Tribes Mission who lived in the village with their families. The guerillas tied up the men in their homes and ordered their wives to prepare packages of clothing. Then they all—the gun-toting guerillas and the three American missionaries—disappeared into the night. The three men have not been heard from again—that was over 5½ years ago.

The three men are believed to be the longest held American hostages in our history.

It is believed the men are being held by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or FARC—an organization designated by the State Department as a terrorist group. It is believed the men were taken to Northern Colombia into an area controlled by the FARC. We know little else. We don't know whether the men are dead or alive. We don't know the exact location of whether they are being held. Very little information has become available.

For over 5 years, the families of these men have longed for the return of their loved ones—Mark has two daughters, David has a son and a daughter, and Rick has two daughters. These children have all spent the last years of their young lives without their fathers. Their mothers—Tania Rich, Nancy Mankins, and Patti Teneoff—have been without their husbands. They have spent each day praying for some shred of information that may give them a ray of hope.

They have lobbied the State Department and FB to do more. They have written to President Clinton. They have met with Latin American leaders who may have influence with the FARC. They have presented their pleas to Congress. They are speaking out and doing what they can. But we must help.

I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 277 which condemns the kidnapping of the New Tribes Missionaries and urges the United States government to do everything possible to press for their release. It sends the message that U.S. Congress cares about this case and is committed to working for the release of these men. Resolving these cases is never easy, but there be must be more the U.S. government can and should do.

We must try everything possible to help return these men to their families. The kidnapping of American citizens is not acceptable and must be punished. Indecisive or unenthusiastic intervention on behalf of the American government puts American citizens everywhere at risk.

My heart goes out to the Rich, Mankins, and Teneoff families. We are with you and will do what we can to help you.

I urge you to vote in favor of H. Con. Res. 277.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this resolution and encourage my colleagues and the United States Government to highlight the plight of three missionaries from my district in Sanford, Florida, who are being held captive by a narco-terrorist group in Colombia. The Congress must ask every federal government agency to bring greater attention to the plight of these men and their families.

New Tribes Mission, founded in 1945, places missionaries around the world. With approximately 3,500 missionaries working in isolated areas worldwide, no one can dispute the courageous work and positive influences these dedicated individuals bring to so many. Their work, however, is sometimes marked by danger.

On January 31, 1993, three New Tribes Missionaries: David Mankins, Mark Rich, and Rick Tennenoff were taken from their families in their village in Pucuro, Panama by armed guerrillas, who crossed the nearby border back into Colombia. This was over five years ago! Still, these three husbands and fathers, believed to be the longest held U.S. hostages, have not been reunited with their loved ones.

They were not wealthy, well placed or international figures. They were there with limited resources on a mission of faith.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked closely with many of our colleagues in efforts to seek their release. We have made numerous inquiries with various U.S. government entities, including the White House, the State Department, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the intelligence community. We have also solicited support from human rights organizations such as Amnesty International, Pax Christi, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

We were joined by fifty-seven Members of Congress and U.S. Senators, in contacting foreign leaders and participants in the 1997 Iberian-American Conference on Human Rights urging their support in raising this issue with Colombia and with all relevant governments and organizations. While this effort was met with wide support, these men still have not been returned.

These three missionaries are not people of sizable wealth or corporate executives. They are families of modest means who certainly cannot afford large ransoms. Colombian guerrillas, largely funded by the drug trade, have nothing to gain from holding these men. The United States must not forget these American lives. These lives are of equal value to any American, even those of substantial wealth and power. This resolution emphasizes Congress's commitment to the cause of freeing these men.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we must face the prospect of what this sad story holds for the children of these fine Americans. David Mankins has not seen his children, Sarah and Chad, get married. Rick Tennenoff's son has told his mother he would go and stay with the guerrillas just be with his father. And Jessica, Mark Rich's youngest daughter said, "I would give away all my toys, even Cubby [her teddybear], if it would bring Daddy back."—Heartbreaking. Let us not forget these men and their families. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 277, and hope that this effort further encourages those in power to act now & use every possible resource to free these American hostages, these devoted missionaries, these longed for husbands and fathers.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following statement for the RECORD regarding H. Con. Res. 277, the New Tribes Mission Resolution:

I invite all of my colleagues to join me today in approving legislation that I introduced, H. Con. Res. 277, the New Tribes Mission Resolution.

On January 31, 1993 three Americans, Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tennenoff were abducted from the Kuna Indian village of Pucuro in the Darien Province of Panama, and were taken to Colombia by the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC). These men, missionaries from the New Tribes Mission headquartered in Sanford, Florida, are now believed to be the longest held American hostages in Colombia.

After five years of uncertainty about the fate of these men, their families and other members of the New Tribes Mission deserve closure. Congress must take action to urge the missionaries' captors to come forward and release any information they may have on the fate and well being of these hostages.

My resolution expresses the sense of Congress that any individual or group with knowledge of the whereabouts of the New Tribes Mission missionaries be encouraged to come forward. It also seeks to bring international attention to the abduction and to pressure the Colombian government to release any information they may have about the fate of these men.

Accordingly, I welcome the support of all of my colleagues in approving this bipartisan and humanitarian legislation.

Mr. GILMAN. 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 New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 277.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1415

CALLING FOR AN END TO RECENT CONFLICT BETWEEN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 292) calling for an end to the recent conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 292

Whereas the 1991 ouster of the Mengistu dictatorship led to relative peace and stability in Eritrea and Ethiopia;

Whereas in 1993 Eritrea became independent after an internationally supervised referendum and the Government of Ethiopia accepted the result of the referendum;

Whereas the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have worked closely on a wide range of issues over the past several years;

Whereas the Government of Eritrea and Ethiopia enjoy warm relations with the United States;

Whereas on May 6, 1998, a military confrontation erupted between Eritrea and Ethiopia, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of innocent civilians and the displacement of tens of thousands of people;

Whereas the peoples of Eritrea and Ethiopia have suffered for decades due to war and manmade famines and do not deserve once again to suffer due to armed conflict;

Whereas the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia could destabilize the entire sub-region and lead to a massive humanitarian crisis;

Whereas the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have both stated that they are committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Rwanda, as well as countries in the region, have put forth proposals for resolving the conflict: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) calls on both Eritrea and Ethiopia immediately to bring an end to the violence between the two countries;

(2) commends the executive branch of the United States Government for brokering a

moratorium on air raids between Eritrea and Ethiopia;

(3) commends the recent efforts of the United States facilitation team to resolve the crisis, and encourages continued United States engagement toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and

(4) calls on President Isaias Afewerki and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi to end the conflict peacefully before it escalates into a full-scale war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 292.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), a member of our Committee on International Relations, for introducing this important resolution.

The conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea is a tragic one. Although there is no fighting at this time, hundreds of lives have already been lost and there is expectation that the fighting will resume soon.

These two nations, which are closely linked by language, by culture, and by history, are two of Africa's most promising nations, which makes the current conflict all the more terrible.

Mr. Speaker, with this resolution, we stand with the innocent victims of this senseless conflict and with those who are working for peace between these two nations.

Again, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for introducing this resolution, along with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), another member of our committee. They traveled to both of these nations recently and have provided valuable expertise, leadership, and insight to our committee on this issue. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for their joint sponsorship of this legis-

lation. It is a fact that it does have the bipartisan support of the committee as well.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us calls on both Eritrea and Ethiopia immediately to bring an end to the violence between the two countries. The legislation also commends the United States executive branch for brokering a moratorium on air raids between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The resolution commends the recent efforts of the U.S. facilitation team to resolve the crisis and encourages continued U.S. engagement towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The legislation also calls for President Afewerki and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi to end the conflict peacefully before it escalates into a full-scale war.

Mr. Speaker, the sides are deeply committed to their positions. This is in significant part a personality duel between the two leaders. The resolution will have little impact on that, Mr. Speaker. Nevertheless, the Congress should urge both sides to renounce the further use of force and the United States should continue to actively promote a political settlement.

The resolution puts the Congress on record in support of these goals. This resolution deserves our support, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this legislation.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), a member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for his kindness and courtesy to me, and for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer support for this resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 292. I recognize my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) who has been in many ways my tutor in matters of great importance to my heart, and particularly in this difficult area of the Horn of Africa.

What can we do in this resolution, Mr. Speaker? We can do very little. I recognize that. But at the most basic level we can say that we notice and we care that things that happen in what would be considered by most Americans a remote part of the world, the Horn of Africa, does touch all of us in the United States as lovers of freedom.

We have nothing but praise for the way the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia fought for their freedom from a tyranny of many years, from artifacts of the Cold War, and, eventually, in the case of Eritrea itself, in receiving independence from Ethiopia. And at the time there was such optimism because this was a peaceful transition, which is regrettably rare in the world and regrettably rare in Africa.

The first thing we can do is say we observe, we know what is happening, and we do care.

Second, this resolution which I drafted with the help of my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), and I wish to say the help as well of the administration, does not choose sides. This resolution does not say that we have decided which side is right. And it is important that we do not enter into that judgment.

Nevertheless, I do wish to call attention to the fact that the Assistant Secretary of State, Susan Rice, has been a substantial player in bringing about what cease-fire exists right now; that she deserves a great degree of credit; that I here give her that credit on the floor. I know I will be joined by my colleagues in so doing. And that in the achievement of a cease-fire, we have at least some progress.

Mr. Speaker, the next step is for the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia, of course. But it seems to me, and I believe many members of our committee, that the delineation of the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia should be given to an international organization, whether it is the Organization of African Unity or the United Nations Secretariat or the World Court. That even while there is no actual settlement of the conflict, the beginning of the delineation between the two countries can proceed—from which, both countries say, all of the conflict follows.

So the second main point I would say is whereas we are observing and we do care about this, we are not choosing sides, but the delineation of the border ought to proceed while the bullets are not flying. And then whoever is determined to own what property at the end of that delineation will be the result of a neutral, a third-party process.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, a personal note. I have traveled to Africa with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), my good friend and colleague, my tutor, as I call him, and have made Africa my focus. And it is of great personal sadness to me that this war broke out. I address these words more to my friends in Eritrea and Ethiopia than to our colleagues here today, Mr. Speaker, when I say it is difficult to draw the attention of the United States to the tremendous amount of good that we can do with a small investment of caring, a small investment of our resources in this part of the world, and whatever success the gentleman from New Jersey has had for the years that he has been here doing this before I came back to Congress and began to work with him, whatever success we have had, is cast into jeopardy. Cast into jeopardy by the illustration of war between these two countries—because the easiest thing is to say no. The easiest thing is to find a reason not to be concerned, to turn one's back, to vote for foreign aid to countries that will help one politically instead of for a little bit of assistance that can save some lives or make a

child see who would otherwise go blind, and vindicate the trust that the people of Eritrea and Ethiopia have given to their democratic leadership.

So, I conclude by making that observation. Mr. Speaker, to those watching in the governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia, know the harm that this war has done to those of us in this country who would seek to help the progress of people who have done so much on their own to the commendation of all of those who have observed it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for allowing me to present the argument in favor of H. Con. Res. 292 and for his courtesy to me on the committee on this and everything else.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, just to say to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) that I thank him for his eloquent words in support of this resolution, and for introducing the resolution to the House.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) to speak on behalf of this piece of legislation.

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), I say thank you for that gracious commitment for all the time that I may consume. Unfortunately, I am not in the Senate, so therefore I will keep my comments brief. Although we are not supposed to address the other House, I apologize.

Mr. Speaker, let me first of all say that I rise in strong support of the resolution, H. Con. Res. 292, to end the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia. I would like to commend both the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), ranking member on the Committee on International Relations, for bringing this resolution swiftly to the floor.

Let me take a moment to express my real admiration and appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), who became active on the Subcommittee on Africa at the beginning of the last term and who has added so much to the committee from the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I think that there has not been a time in the history of the committee that a new member has taken the initiative and has really made such a difference, and I really express my appreciation to the gentleman from the leadership position who has enabled many of these projects to move forward. I really feel that the committee is very, very privileged to have him as a member.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman ROYCE) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for their input on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, it is very timely. As we have heard from my colleagues, although a cessation of hostilities is presently the mood on the ground, the situation is still at best tenuous. I am very concerned about the situation for the entire East Africa region.

Eritrea became an independent State in 1993 following an internationally monitored referendum, which incidentally was supposed to take place in 1962, but because of political maneuvers, the vote was never taken. But we were glad that the international monitors in 1993 allowed the Eritreans to vote and overwhelmingly they voted for independence from Ethiopia.

Since that time, though, the President has been forced to deal with the Eritrean Islamic Jihad, the EIJ, a small Sudan-based insurgent group that has mounted terrorist attacks in northern and west Eritrea. Increased EIJ activities, coupled with the build-up of Sudanese forces on the western border, has led the government to increase security and deploy the Army to the west.

The Lords Resistance Army, LRA problem in northern Uganda; the 2.6 million people in southern Sudan who are in imminent danger of starvation, many who have been suffering from slavery that is still practiced in that country of Sudan; the bombing and the terrorist threats in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, has shown that very much is at stake and allies have to stay together at this time.

With that said, I think it is imperative that we resolve the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea. I am anxious to see a resolve to the present impasse. I believe that the facts surrounding May 6 are at best sketchy and we still do not know exactly what happened. But as the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) said, we are not here to say who is at fault, who is to blame. That is behind us. We need to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I know that respect for one's sovereignty and maintaining territorial integrity are very serious foreign objectives; however, this is not a simple border dispute and it represents a bigger issue for more serious underlying problems, I believe.

In a world where border disputes are not that common but rarely result in full escalation of hostilities resulting in war, I could not understand why a full escalation of war occurred, especially between these two friends and neighbors, persons who fought together.

I cannot condone the killing of innocent men, women, and children, whether it is in Asmara Addis, Mekele or Badme. I am friends, as is the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), with both Prime Minister Meles and President Isaias, who we have spoken to, as well as their ambassadors here in this country on numerous occasions. And we have both urged them to halt all air strikes, pull back their ground forces, and create a lasting solution for peace and stability in the region.

I cannot condone the minor Ethiopian migration in other parts of the border, nor can I condone the takeover of Badme by the Eritreans and the supposedly binding nature of the Italian colonial boundaries.

□ 1430

Let me say that I am becoming increasingly concerned about the expulsion of both countries. A simultaneous full demarcation in the Yigra triangle in northwestern Ethiopia is in order.

I am pleased by the swift, quick, and decisive action in the region taken by the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. Susan Rice, who during her short tenure as assistant secretary, has made tremendous inroads in Africa.

I would like to conclude by saying that both countries fought against the Ethiopian Marxist regime of Mengistu dictatorship and have common interests of containing regional actors. All of this ended in 1991, and since that time an exemplary relationship of friendship and cooperation had been forged between their peoples and governments of these two countries. It would be a shame if this stalemate continued.

The Eritreans and the Ethiopians are brothers and sisters, and it is sad and most embarrassing for this to have happened. Lives have been lost and damage has been done, but we must move forward. The U.S. should continue to work on and actively promote a political settlement.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do want to commend and respond to the statements made earlier by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), not only for his eloquence, but certainly for his keen interest on the very, very important international relationships that our country has with the various nations of Africa.

In the years that I have spent as a member of the Committee on International Relations, my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) has always been my stalwart and senior member who understands more than most members on the committee of the important issues affecting not only the nations of Africa but certainly our relations with them.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for taking an active interest in this important piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House

suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 292, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES T. LEONARD, SR. POST
OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3810) to designate the United States Post Office located at 202 Center Street in Garwood, New Jersey, as the "James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3810

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 located at 202 Center Street in Garwood, New Jersey, shall be known and designated as the "James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3810 was introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS). The legislation was introduced on May 7, 1998, and is cosponsored by the entire House delegation from the State of New Jersey pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 3810 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 202 Center Street in Garwood, New Jersey as the James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill to name the United States Post Office in Garwood, New Jersey, after James T. Leonard, Sr.

James Leonard was one of those special individuals who devoted his life to serving his community. Whether it was founding the local rescue squad, volunteering with the fire department, or serving as a special police officer, he was always there to lend a hand to people in need.

To his friends and neighbors in this small Union County community in which he lived, Judge Leonard was affectionately known as "Mr. Garwood."

During his 6 decades of service to his community, James served as mayor, councilman, recorder, magistrate, and finally judge of the Garwood Municipal Court. By the time he retired in 1989, Judge Leonard had earned the distinction of being the last municipal court judge in New Jersey who was not a lawyer. He was also one of the longest serving municipal court judges.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3810 so that we could pay tribute to a great American who gave so much to the community he loved. Naming the Garwood Post Office after James T. Leonard, Sr. is a fitting honor to a man who will always be remembered as "Mr. Garwood."

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to, first of all, join with my colleague from Texas in urging the House to favorably consider H.R. 3810. This is one of the many of the naming bills that we will consider today, but it is singularly important to the sponsor of this bill and has been cosponsored by the entire New Jersey delegation. I would like to rise in favorable support of this bill and ask for its consideration before the House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in its resolution number 98191, dated April 14, 1998, the mayor and the council of the Borough of Garwood, Union County, New Jersey formally requested that the Garwood Post Office be named in honor of Mr. James T. Leonard. I also urge all Members to support this legislation.

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 Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 3810.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3810, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

RAY J. FAVRE POST OFFICE
BUILDING

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

(H.R. 2623) to designate the United States Post Office located at 16250 Highway 603 in Kiln, Mississippi, as the "Ray J. Favre Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2623

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 located at 16250 Highway 603 in Kiln, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Ray J. Favre Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2623 was introduced on October 7, 1997, by our distinguished colleague from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR). The legislation enjoys the cosponsorship of the entire House delegation from the State of his Mississippi pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 2623 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 16250 Highway 603 in Kiln, Mississippi as the "Ray J. Favre Post Office."

Mr. Favre was appointed postmaster of Kiln in 1940 and served in that position until his retirement in 1976. He was known for his prompt, courteous, and efficient service to all who use the postal facility. On many occasions, he went beyond the call of duty to provide aid and assistance, particularly to the people who were indigent.

The Hancock County Board of Supervisors honored Mr. Favre on his retirement by proclaiming August 29, 1976, as "Ray Favre Day" in Hancock County. The Veterans of Foreign Wars also held ceremonies at their post honoring him upon his retirement. He was a member of several civic associations in Kiln until his death in April of 1996.

The Hancock County Board of Supervisors unanimously requested that the Kiln Post Office be named in Mr. Favre's honor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this legislation and to honor Mr. Favre as a dedicated postal employee for his consistent work during his daily employment and for his exemplary work in the community.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me also rise in support of H.R. 2623. The House would have to take note that the only reason that

this bill is before us, and one of the greatest pleasures that I have had as ranking member of this Subcommittee on Postal Service, is that I have the opportunity to work so closely with my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) who introduced and sponsored this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield whatever time he would need to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) for him to articulate to the House his reasons for offering this legislation.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

I would like to tell my fellow members that this could well be the tale of two Favres. A few years ago, after the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Green Bay Packers in the NFL championship game on a Sunday, the following Friday, I visited a fish fry at St. Paul's Catholic School in Pass Christian, Mississippi.

The purpose of the fish fry was to raise money for the elementary school, and it was done in a competition, where the group that raised the most money got to name the king and queen of St. Paul's carnival parade in Pass Christian.

One of the contestants was a lovely lady by the name of Bonita Favre. She has the distinction of being the mother of three wonderful children, one of whom is Bret Favre.

During the week that transpired between the Packers loss to the Cowboys and this Friday night, Bret was named Most Valuable Player of the NFL. So when I go to the fish fry on Friday night at Pass Christian, you would fully expect the recently appointed Most Valuable Player of the NFL to show up in a limousine, probably a Hollywood starlet on each arm, probably enough jewelry around his neck to retire the national debt.

Let us just say that I was very pleasantly surprised as I walked into the school cafeteria and looked over in the corner to see a young man who had just been named the most valuable of the NFL in a T-shirt, wearing a pair of brown khaki pants and some tennis shoes.

He is over in the corner, not talking to reporters, but playing rock, paper, and scissors with two local teenagers. I was thinking to myself I have seen all the people that have a lot of fame and idolization, and sometimes it does good things for them, and sometimes it ruins them. The first thought of mine is he is obviously handling this very well.

Bret probably could have very easily written a check for his mom to win this contest, but they decided to do it the way everyone else does, with fish fries where the local fisherman donate the fish and the shrimp and the oysters. The local men get together, clean them, and prepare them. Everyone goes through the line at \$5 a pop.

I just thought it was absolutely remarkable that this young man, the son of two public schoolteachers in rural Mississippi, had done so well in such a short amount of time and handled it so well.

Based on that, I wrote the Hancock County Board of Supervisors and said there is going to be a new post office in Kiln, Mississippi, the community nearest to where Bret is from. He is actually from a smaller community called Fenton. Maybe we should name it in honor of him.

The board, in their wisdom, came back and really gave me a lesson in life. They said, think about it. This young man has had his photograph on the cover of almost every magazine and newspaper in the world. He has already been the Most Valuable Player. He will undoubtedly in his lifetime, and he since has won a couple of Super Bowls, won a Super Bowl and appeared in another. He gets plenty of idolization. Let us do something in honoring a good person.

If you have had the great privilege of seeing the movie "Saving Private Ryan," you know one of the most moving scenes at the end is when Private Ryan, the character who plays Private Ryan is crying at the grave site of one of the people, Captain John Miller, who saves his life. He turns to his wife and says, Am I a good man? Tell me I am a good man.

The person that the Hancock County Board of Supervisors chose to honor with this post office was a good man. It marks the fourth good man that I have had the privilege of helping to, working with my colleagues, to name a building after.

The first was my immediate predecessor, Congressman Larkin Smith, former sheriff and congressman, very well respected, someone else who worked himself up from his bootstraps and died tragically in a plane crash.

Another was an incredibly brave young Mississippian from Eastabuchie, Mississippi, by the name of Roy Wheat who threw himself on a land mine during the Vietnam War to save the lives of three other Marines, who was later awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A third was probably the most lovable man any city in Mississippi produced, by the name of Johnny Longo, who served for better than 30 years as an elected official in his hometown of Waverly, Mississippi.

Being a good man is more than receiving a Medal of Honor. It is more than being a Congressman. It is more than being a lifetime elected official. Being a good man is the greatest compliment that any of us can hope to obtain when it is all said and done about us.

□ 1445

Mr. Favre spent his life serving his hometown of Kiln, Mississippi. For 36 years he was their postmaster. He married a local girl in 1945, was the loving

father of Rae Ann Normand, Nancy V. Smith and Edward R. Favre. He was very active in his church. But more than anything else, he served the people he loved for 36 years.

About 4 years ago a heck of a lot of people were elected to Congress because they said they hated their country; they hated the people who worked for their country. I thought that was wrong then. I still think that is wrong. Mr. Favre loved his country and he loved serving his country. He did not need the limelight, he just wanted to do a good job.

So I stand before my colleagues today, number one, to thank the Hancock County Board of Supervisors for honoring a good man, and I ask my fellow Members of Congress to do the same. And let us see to it that this great public servant, who served that community so well for so long, is honored in an appropriate manner.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Once again we have heard from the gentleman from Mississippi about people who have served our country not only as good husbands and fathers but also as postal employees, and I too give thanks for Mr. Favre, for his 36 years of service to the people of Mississippi and the people of the United States.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2623.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2623, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

JEROME ANTHONY AMBRO, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3167) to designate the United States Post Office located at 297 Larkfield Road in East Northport, New York, as the "Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3167

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 located at 297 Larkfield Road in East Northport, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3167 was introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN). The legislation was introduced on February 5, 1998 and is cosponsored by the entire House delegation from the State of New York pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 3167 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 297 Larkfield Road in East Northport, New York, as the "Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building".

Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr., a lifelong New Yorker, was born in Brooklyn. He graduated from New York University and served in the United States Army military police. Mr. Ambro served four terms as Huntington Town Supervisor and as a member of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors. He was elected to Congress in 1974 and served three terms representing the 3rd District of New York. Mr. Ambro was elected leader of the 1982 freshman Members who were elected after Watergate. He served as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment and was known for his tireless work for senior citizens, strengthening Social Security, and his role in passing the clean air and clean water legislation. Mr. Ambro died at age 64 in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 3167.

Our effort here, Mr. Speaker, is to name a post office in honor of a former colleague, and this was offered by the gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. ACKERMAN). It is in honor of a gentleman whose record of service in this House speaks for itself, I think all would agree, in terms of his fight on behalf of senior citizens and the protection of Social Security and in terms of his efforts in passing the Clean Air Act, his acknowledged leadership by his colleagues when he was elected head of the freshman class, some 82 Members.

The other point that I would make is that he served even before his election here to Congress. He was a member of the armed forces and, in part, during his service there, was a military police officer. My older brother served as a military police officer, so I have a certain affection for those who serve in that role or have served in that role. And I also think it is important to note his recognized contributions in his local community.

So I would join with my colleague from Texas and ask that we favorably support this bill unanimously out of the House and that we do our part, which is to acknowledge his service and his dedication to public service, through the naming of this post office in his hometown.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3167, a bill to designate the United States Post Office located in East Northport, New York, as the "Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building." This legislation is a fitting tribute to a great man and selfless public servant.

I am proud to be the sponsor of this legislation. The fact that all 31 members of the New York Delegation cosponsored the bill demonstrates the respect we all have for Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. In addition, both Senators from New York have sponsored similar legislation in the other body. It doesn't stop there. The Huntington Town Board—the local government representing the community where the post office is located—unanimously approved a resolution urging Congress to pass this legislation.

The reason this bill has such widespread support, from the grassroots to the Capitol, is that Jerry, as his friends called him, served his constituents, colleagues and country well. Unfortunately, our nation sustained a major loss when Jerry passed away in 1993 from diabetes complications.

Jerry was a lifelong New Yorker, and he never forgot his roots. Following his service in the United States Army, Jerry served his constituents admirably for four terms as the Huntington Town Supervisor. In that role, he worked diligently to improve environmental protection and senior citizen services on Long Island.

Following his local success, Jerry was elected to three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives where he served as Chairman of the Science Subcommittee on Natural Resources and the Environment. He played a leading role in passing clean air and clean water legislation that improved our country's quality of life. Jerry also was a tireless advocate for senior citizens, fighting for the strengthening of Social Security.

Jerry Ambro's distinguished public service in local government and the House of Representatives deserves to be honored. The East Northport Post Office will be a legacy to Jerry's tireless efforts to improve the lives of New Yorkers.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member of the Postal Service Subcommittee for their cooperation in moving this legislation, and I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this important bill.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. 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 Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3167.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3167, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

EDGAR C. CAMPBELL, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3939) to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 658 63rd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3939

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

SECTION 1. EDGAR C. CAMPBELL, SR., POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 658 63rd Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3939 was introduced by our distinguished colleague and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH). The legislation was introduced on May 21, 1998, and enjoys the cosponsorship of the entire House delegation from Pennsylvania pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 3939 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 658 63rd Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, be known as the

"Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building".

Mr. Campbell senior was elected to five terms of city-wide office, including Councilman-at-Large and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this legislation, which is to honor Mr. Edgar C. Campbell, Sr.

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, obviously in support of H.R. 3939, a bill that I have authored and does indeed have the full support of the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

On many occasions we do this to honor the people that we are naming the buildings after, and in so many respects Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., honored us by his willingness to work and dedicate his life to public service. I knew him well personally. He taught me some of the more painful lessons of local politics, beating me in some of my earlier efforts at public office.

He was known as the "Dean of Black Politics" in Philadelphia, but also had a hand in most all of the politics of our local city in Philadelphia. He was someone who served both on the city council and as clerk of the court. He served as what we call the ward leader, that is, the local political leader of the 4th Ward executive committee, which is the ward I was raised in and came of age in politically.

Edgar C. Campbell, Sr.'s legacy continues through the great work of his daughter, who is now the ward leader there and head of a group of ward leaders, and also the leader of our local party, the leader of one of the head offices of our local Democratic party organization.

So I just want to have the House understand the tremendous contributions of this person, who was a gentleman, but also had a way to make sure that everyone understood that he had a sense about politics and he understood how to make it work to the benefit of the people who were his neighbors, who entrusted him with the responsibility of serving in public office.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I did not know that Mr. Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., was a mentor of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), but I must state that he must have been a gentleman who taught well, because he has always not only been a gentleman but fought vigorously for all those things he believes in.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for us to name this post office in his honor, and it is great that the gentleman has brought this forth, and we appreciate that.

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 Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3939.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3939, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

DAVID P. RICHARDSON, JR., POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3999) to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 5209 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3999

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

SECTION 1. DAVID P. RICHARDSON, JR., POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 5209 Greene Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3999 was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Postal Service. The legislation was introduced on June 5, 1998, and enjoys the cosponsorship of the entire House delegation from the State of Pennsylvania pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 3999 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 5209 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building".

Mr. Richardson served 11 terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representa-

tives. He was involved in many community and professional organizations, including the Urban League of Philadelphia, the National Association of State Legislators, and the Greater Germantown Youth Corporation. He was the recipient of numerous honors and awards for his civic involvement.

□ 1500

Mr. Richardson died in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 3999, which would name a postal facility in the Germantown section of Philadelphia after a former colleague who I served in the State House with, David P. Richardson. He served for some 11 terms as a state legislator from Philadelphia. I served in the State House for 3 terms and then as a state senator in which our districts were contiguous to each other and also briefly as a Member of Congress while he was still alive.

David P. Richardson was a state legislator. But he was more than that. He was elected by his colleagues as the president of the National Association of Black State Legislators in our Nation. He was the president of that association but also served on the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Legislators.

He was at home in Harrisburg, in our state capital, the chairman, or as we would say, the "powerful chairman," of the health and welfare committee for so many years that none could remember a previous chairman.

David P. Richardson served his constituents well. He was a former product of the public schools of Philadelphia, Germantown High School. He is someone who is well-respected for all of his work. His legacy will be with us for a great time to come. And this post office in the heart of his State House district will remind his constituents that David P. Richardson and his work should not ever be forgotten.

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

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

May the spirit of what we have done here today and us working together live and enrich these communities of these post offices of which we have dedicated not only to the people of these communities but also for the spirit in which these gentlemen lived their lives.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Gillmor). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3999.

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. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3999.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the Chair will now put the question of each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 678, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1560, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 459, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 678, 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 Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 678, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 417]

YEAS—397

Abercrombie	Armey	Ballenger
Aderholt	Bachus	Barr
Allen	Baesler	Barrett (NE)
Andrews	Baker	Barrett (WI)
Archer	Baldacci	Bartlett

Barton	Filner	Livingston
Bass	Foley	LoBiondo
Bateman	Forbes	Lofgren
Becerra	Fossella	Lowey
Bentsen	Fowler	Lucas
Bereuter	Fox	Luther
Berry	Frank (MA)	Maloney (CT)
Bilbray	Franks (NJ)	Maloney (NY)
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	Manton
Bishop	Frost	Manzullo
Blagojevich	Galleghy	Markey
Billey	Ganske	Martinez
Blunt	Gejdenson	Mascara
Boehlert	Gekas	Matsui
Boehner	Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)
Bonilla	Gibbons	McCarthy (NY)
Bonior	Gilchrest	McCollum
Bono	Gillmor	McCrary
Boswell	Gilman	McDade
Boucher	Goode	McDermott
Boyd	Goodlatte	McGovern
Brady (PA)	Goodling	McHale
Brady (TX)	Gordon	McHugh
Brown (CA)	Goss	McInnis
Brown (OH)	Graham	McIntosh
Bryant	Granger	McIntyre
Bunning	Green	McKeon
Burr	Greenwood	McKinney
Burton	Gutierrez	McNulty
Callahan	Gutknecht	Meehan
Calvert	Hall (OH)	Meek (FL)
Camp	Hall (TX)	Meeks (NY)
Campbell	Hamilton	Menendez
Canady	Hansen	Metcalfe
Cannon	Harman	Mica
Capps	Hastert	Millender-
Cardin	Hastings (FL)	McDonald
Carson	Hastings (WA)	Miller (CA)
Castle	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Hefley	Minge
Chambliss	Hefner	Mink
Chenoweth	Herger	Mollohan
Christensen	Hill	Moran (KS)
Clay	Hilleary	Morella
Clayton	Hilliard	Murtha
Clement	Hinchee	Myrick
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Nadler
Coble	Hobson	Neal
Coburn	Holden	Nethercutt
Collins	Horn	Neumann
Combest	Hostettler	Ney
Condit	Houghton	Northup
Conyers	Hoyer	Norwood
Cook	Hulshof	Nussle
Cooksey	Hunter	Oberstar
Costello	Hutchinson	Obey
Cox	Hyde	Olver
Coyne	Inglis	Ortiz
Cramer	Istook	Owens
Crane	Jackson (IL)	Oxley
Crapo	Jackson-Lee	Packard
Cubin	(TX)	Pallone
Cummings	Jefferson	Pappas
Cunningham	Jenkins	Parker
Danner	Johnson (CT)	Pascrell
Davis (FL)	Johnson (WI)	Pastor
Davis (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Paxon
Deal	Johnson, Sam	Payne
DeFazio	Jones	Pease
DeGette	Kanjorski	Pelosi
Delahunt	Kasich	Peterson (MN)
DeLauro	Kelly	Peterson (PA)
DeLay	Kennedy (RI)	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Kildee	Pickering
Dickey	Kilpatrick	Pickett
Dicks	Kim	Pitts
Dingell	Kind (WI)	Pombo
Doggett	King (NY)	Pomeroy
Dooley	Kingston	Porter
Doolittle	Klecza	Portman
Doyle	Klink	Price (NC)
Dreier	Klug	Quinn
Duncan	Knollenberg	Radanovich
Dunn	Kucinich	Rahall
Edwards	LaFalce	Ramstad
Ehlers	LaHood	Rangel
Emerson	Lantos	Redmond
Engel	Largent	Regula
English	Latham	Reyes
Ensign	LaTourrette	Riley
Eshoo	Lazio	Rivers
Etheridge	Leach	Rodriguez
Evans	Lee	Roemer
Everett	Levin	Rogan
Ewing	Lewis (CA)	Rogers
Farr	Lewis (GA)	Rohrabacher
Fattah	Lewis (KY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Fawell	Linder	Rothman
Fazio	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard

Royce	Smith (OR)	Tierney
Ryun	Smith (TX)	Torres
Sabo	Snowbarger	Trafficant
Salmon	Snyder	Turner
Sanchez	Solomon	Upton
Sanders	Souder	Velazquez
Sandlin	Spence	Vento
Sanford	Spratt	Visclosky
Sawyer	Stabenow	Walsh
Saxton	Stark	Wamp
Scarborough	Stearns	Waters
Schaffer, Bob	Stenholm	Watkins
Scott	Stokes	Watt (NC)
Sensenbrenner	Strickland	Watts (OK)
Serrano	Stump	Waxman
Sessions	Stupak	Weldon (FL)
Shadegg	Sununu	Weldon (PA)
Shaw	Talent	Weller
Shays	Tanner	Weygand
Sherman	Tauscher	White
Shimkus	Tauzin	Whitfield
Shuster	Taylor (MS)	Wicker
Sisisky	Taylor (NC)	Wilson
Skaggs	Thomas	Wise
Skeen	Thompson	Wolf
Skelton	Thornberry	Woolsey
Slaughter	Thune	Wynn
Smith (MI)	Thurman	Yates
Smith (NJ)	Tiahrt	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul
NOT VOTING—36

Ackerman	Furse	Poshard
Barcia	Gonzalez	Pryce (OH)
Berman	Hoekstra	Riggs
Blumenauer	Hoolley	Roukema
Borski	John	Rush
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Schaefer, Dan
Buyer	Kennedy (MA)	Schumer
Davis (VA)	Kennelly	Smith, Adam
Deutsch	Kolbe	Smith, Linda
Dixon	Lampson	Towns
Ehrlich	Moakley	Wexler
Ford	Moran (VA)	Young (AK)

□ 1722

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Thomas Alva Edison and the 125th anniversary of Edison's invention of the light bulb, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device will be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further consideration.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1560, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the

bill, H.R. 1560, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 2, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]

YEAS—398

Abercrombie	DeLay	Jackson-Lee
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	(TX)
Allen	Dickey	Jefferson
Andrews	Dicks	Jenkins
Archer	Dingell	Johnson (CT)
Armey	Doggett	Johnson (WI)
Bachus	Dooley	Johnson, E. B.
Baesler	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Baker	Doyle	Jones
Baldacci	Dreier	Kanjorski
Balenger	Duncan	Kaptur
Barr	Dunn	Kasich
Barrett (NE)	Edwards	Kelly
Barrett (WI)	Ehlers	Kennedy (RI)
Bartlett	Emerson	Kildee
Barton	Engel	Kilpatrick
Bass	English	Kim
Bateman	Ensign	Kind (WI)
Becerra	Eshoo	King (NY)
Bentsen	Etheridge	Kingston
Bereuter	Evans	Klezka
Berman	Everett	Klink
Berry	Ewing	Klug
Bilbray	Farr	Knollenberg
Bilirakis	Fattah	Kucinich
Bishop	Fawell	LaFalce
Blagojevich	Fazio	LaHood
Bliley	Filner	Lantos
Blunt	Foley	Largent
Boehlert	Forbes	Latham
Bonilla	Fossella	LaTourette
Bonior	Fowler	Lazio
Bono	Fox	Leach
Boswell	Frank (MA)	Lee
Boucher	Franks (NJ)	Levin
Boyd	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (GA)
Brady (PA)	Frost	Lewis (KY)
Brady (TX)	Galleghy	Linder
Brown (CA)	Ganske	Lipinski
Brown (OH)	Livingston	LoBiondo
Bryant	Gejdenson	Gekas
Bunning	Gephardt	Lofgren
Burr	Gibbons	Lowey
Burton	Gilchrist	Lucas
Callahan	Gillmor	Luther
Calvert	Gilman	Maloney (CT)
Camp	Goode	Maloney (NY)
Campbell	Goodlatte	Manton
Canady	Goodling	Manzullo
Cannon	Gordon	Markey
Capps	Goss	Martinez
Cardin	Graham	Mascara
Carson	Granger	Matsui
Castle	Green	McCarthy (MO)
Chabot	Greenwood	McCarthy (NY)
Chambliss	Gutierrez	McCollum
Chenoweth	Gutknecht	McCrary
Christensen	Hall (OH)	McDade
Clay	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Clayton	Clement	McGovern
Clement	Clyburn	McHale
Coble	Coble	McHugh
Coburn	Coburn	McInnis
Collins	Collins	McIntosh
Combest	Condit	McIntyre
Condit	Conyers	McKeon
Conyers	Cook	McKinney
Cook	Cooksey	McNulty
Cooksey	Costello	Meehan
Costello	Cox	Meeks (NY)
Cox	Coyne	Menendez
Cramer	Crane	Metcalf
Crane	Crapo	Mica
Crapo	Cubin	Millender-
Cubin	Cummings	McDonald
Cunningham	Danner	Miller (CA)
Danner	Davis (FL)	Miller (FL)
Davis (FL)	Davis (IL)	Minge
Davis (IL)	Davis (VA)	Mink
Davis (VA)	Deal	Mollohan
Deal	DeFazio	Moran (KS)
DeGette	DeGette	Moran (VA)
Delahunt	Delahunt	Morella
DeLauro	DeLauro	Murtha
	Dickey	Myrick
		Nadler
		Neal
		Nethercutt

Neumann	Rohrabacher	Strickland
Ney	Ros-Lehtinen	Stump
Northup	Rothman	Stupak
Norwood	Roybal-Allard	Sununu
Nussle	Royce	Talent
Oberstar	Ryun	Tanner
Obey	Sabo	Tauscher
Olver	Salmon	Tauzin
Ortiz	Sanchez	Taylor (MS)
Owens	Sanders	Taylor (NC)
Oxley	Sandlin	Thomas
Packard	Sanford	Thompson
Pallone	Sawyer	Thornberry
Pappas	Saxton	Thune
Parker	Scarborough	Thurman
Pascrell	Schaffer, Bob	Tiahrt
Pastor	Scott	Tierney
Paxon	Sensenbrenner	Torres
Payne	Serrano	Trafiacant
Pease	Sessions	Turner
Pelosi	Shadegg	Upton
Peterson (MN)	Shaw	Velazquez
Peterson (PA)	Shays	Vento
Petri	Sherman	Visclosky
Pickering	Shimkus	Walsh
Pickett	Shuster	Wamp
Pombo	Sisisky	Waters
Pomeroy	Skaggs	Watkins
Porter	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Portman	Skelton	Watts (OK)
Price (NC)	Slaughter	Waxman
Quinn	Smith (MI)	Weldon (FL)
Radanovich	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (PA)
Rahall	Smith (OR)	Weller
Ramstad	Smith (TX)	Weygand
Rangel	Snowbarger	White
Redmond	Snyder	Whitfield
Regula	Solomon	Wicker
Reyes	Souder	Wilson
Riley	Spence	Wise
Rivers	Spratt	Wolf
Rodriguez	Stabenow	Woolsey
Roemer	Stark	Wynn
Rogan	Stearns	Yates
Rogers	Stenholm	Young (FL)
	Stokes	

NAYS—2

Boehner

Paul
NOT VOTING—34

Ackerman	Hoekstra	Riggs
Barcia	Hooley	Roukema
Blumenauer	John	Rush
Borski	Kennedy (MA)	Schaefer, Dan
Brown (FL)	Kennelly	Schumer
Buyer	Kolbe	Smith, Adam
Deutsch	Lampson	Smith, Linda
Dixon	Lewis (CA)	Towns
Ehrlich	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Ford	Moakley	Young (AK)
Furse	Poshard	
Gonzalez	Pryce (OH)	

□ 1732

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.

COMMEMORATING 50 YEARS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 459, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 459, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 419]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie	Dicks	Jones
Aderholt	Dingell	Kanjorski
Allen	Dixon	Kaptur
Andrews	Doggett	Kasich
Archer	Dooley	Kelly
Armey	Doolittle	Kildee
Bachus	Doyle	Kilpatrick
Baesler	Dreier	Kim
Baker	Duncan	Kind (WI)
Baldacci	Dunn	King (NY)
Balenger	Edwards	Kingston
Barr	Ehlers	Klezka
Barrett (NE)	Emerson	Klink
Barrett (WI)	Engel	Klug
Bartlett	English	Knollenberg
Barton	Ensign	Kucinich
Bass	Eshoo	LaFalce
Bateman	Etheridge	LaHood
Becerra	Evans	Lantos
Bentsen	Everett	Largent
Bereuter	Ewing	Latham
Berman	Farr	LaTourette
Berry	Fattah	Lazio
Bilbray	Fawell	Leach
Bilirakis	Fazio	Lee
Bishop	Filner	Levin
Blagojevich	Bligejevich	Foley
Bliley	Bliley	Forbes
Blunt	Blumenauer	Fossella
Boehlert	Blunt	Fowler
Bonilla	Boehert	Fox
Bonior	Boehner	Frank (MA)
Bono	Bonilla	Franks (NJ)
Boswell	Bonior	Franks (NJ)
Boucher	Bono	Frelinghuysen
Boyd	Boswell	Frost
Brady (PA)	Boucher	Gallegly
Brady (TX)	Boyd	Ganske
Brown (CA)	Brady (PA)	Gejdenson
Brown (OH)	Brady (TX)	Gekas
Bryant	Brown (CA)	Gephardt
Bunning	Brown (OH)	Gibbons
Burton	Bryant	Gilchrist
Callahan	Bunning	Gillmor
Calvert	Burton	Gilman
Camp	Callahan	Goode
Campbell	Calvert	Goodlatte
Canady	Camp	Goodling
Cannon	Campbell	Gordon
Capps	Canady	Goss
Cardin	Cannon	Granger
Carson	Capps	Green
Castle	Cardin	Greenwood
Chabot	Carson	Gutierrez
Chambliss	Castle	Gutknecht
Chenoweth	Chabot	Hall (OH)
Christensen	Chambliss	Hall (TX)
Clay	Chenoweth	Hansen
Clayton	Christensen	Harman
Clement	Clay	Hastert
Clyburn	Clayton	Hastings (FL)
Coble	Clement	Hastings (WA)
Coburn	Clyburn	Hayworth
Collins	Coble	Hefley
Combest	Coburn	Hefner
Condit	Collins	Herger
Conyers	Combest	Hill
Cook	Condit	Hilleary
Cooksey	Conyers	Hilliard
Costello	Cook	Hinchev
Cox	Cooksey	Hinojosa
Coyne	Costello	Hobson
Cramer	Cox	Holden
Crane	Coyne	Horn
Crane	Cramer	Horn
Crapo	Crane	Hostettler
Cubin	Crapo	Houghton
Cummings	Cubin	Hoyer
Cunningham	Cummings	Hulshof
Danner	Cunningham	Hunter
Davis (FL)	Danner	Hutchinson
Davis (IL)	Davis (FL)	Hyde
Davis (VA)	Davis (IL)	Inglis
Deal	Davis (VA)	Istook
DeFazio	Deal	Jackson (IL)
DeGette	DeFazio	Jackson-Lee
Delahunt	DeGette	(TX)
DeLauro	Delahunt	Jefferson
	DeLauro	Jenkins
	Dickey	Johnson (CT)
		Johnson (WI)
		Johnson, E. B.
		Johnson, Sam

Packard	Sabo	Stupak
Pallone	Salmon	Sununu
Pappas	Sanchez	Talcent
Parker	Sanders	Tanner
Pascarella	Sandlin	Tauscher
Pastor	Sanford	Tauzin
Paul	Sawyer	Taylor (MS)
Paxon	Saxton	Taylor (NC)
Payne	Scarborough	Thomas
Pease	Schaffer, Bob	Thompson
Pelosi	Scott	Thornberry
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Thune
Peterson (PA)	Serrano	Thurman
Petri	Sessions	Tiahrt
Pickering	Shadegg	Tierney
Pickett	Shaw	Torres
Pitts	Shays	Trafficant
Pombo	Sherman	Turner
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Upton
Porter	Shuster	Velazquez
Portman	Sisisky	Vento
Price (NC)	Skaggs	Visclosky
Quinn	Skeen	Walsh
Radanovich	Skelton	Wamp
Rahall	Slaughter	Waters
Ramstad	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Redmond	Smith (OR)	Watts (OK)
Regula	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Reyes	Snowbarger	Weldon (FL)
Riley	Snyder	Weldon (PA)
Rivers	Solomon	Weller
Rodriguez	Souder	Weygand
Roemer	Spence	White
Rogan	Spratt	Whitfield
Rogers	Stabenow	Wicker
Rohrabacher	Stark	Wilson
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wise
Rothman	Stenholm	Woolsey
Roybal-Allard	Stokes	Wynn
Royce	Strickland	Yates
Ryun	Stump	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—34

Ackerman	Hoekstra	Roukema
Barcia	Hoolley	Rush
Borski	John	Schaefer, Dan
Brown (FL)	Kennedy (MA)	Schumer
Burr	Kennedy (RI)	Smith, Adam
Buyer	Kennelly	Smith, Linda
Deutsch	Kolbe	Towns
Ehrlich	Lampson	Wexler
Ford	Moakley	Wolf
Furse	Poshah	Young (AK)
Gonzalez	Pryce (OH)	
Graham	Riggs	

□ 1741

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, 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. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the chamber today for rollcall votes 417, 418 and 419. Had I been present, I would like the RECORD to reflect that I would have voted "aye" on each of these votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following rollcall votes:

Rollcall No. 417—H.R. 678, Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act;

Rollcall No. 418—H.R. 1560, Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act; and

Rollcall No. 419—H. Res. 459, Commemorating 50 Years of Relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Nos. 417, 418, and 419.

COMMUNICATION FROM INDEPENDENT COUNSEL KENNETH W. STARR

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from Kenneth W. Starr, Independent Counsel:

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL,
Washington, DC, September 9, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,
Democratic Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND REPRESENTATIVE GEPHARDT: Today this Office has delivered to the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable Wilson Livingood, 36 sealed boxes containing two complete copies of a Referral to the House of Representatives. This Referral is filed in conformity with the requirements of Title 28, United States Code, Section 595(c), which provides that "[a]n independent counsel shall advise the House of Representatives of any substantial and credible information which such independent counsel receives . . . that may constitute grounds for an impeachment."

This Referral contains confidential material and material protected from disclosure by Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Disclosure of this material to the House of Representatives has been authorized by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Division for the Purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels. A copy of that order is attached. The contents of the Referral may not be publicly disclosed unless and until authorized by the House of Representatives. Many of the supporting materials contain information of a personal nature that I respectfully urge the House to treat as confidential.

I respectfully request that the Sergeant at Arms maintain this Referral in a sealed and secure condition and deliver this sealed Referral to the House of Representatives at a time and place to be determined by the House consistent with its own Rules. Until such time as the Sergeant at Arms is directed to deliver this Referral, I consider it a record of the Office of the Independent Counsel, and executive department of the Executive Branch. I respectfully request that the Referral remain sealed until its formal receipt by the House. Jefferson's Manual, §706(c) (citing Speaker O'Neill's ruling of July 31, 1980, CONG. REC. at 20765).

Respectfully yours,

KENNETH W. STARR,
Independent Counsel.

□ 1745

The SPEAKER. The accompanying court order will appear at this point in the Congressional RECORD.

The text of the court order is as follows:

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPOINTING INDEPENDENT COUNSELS

Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended

In Re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association, Division No. 94-1.

Before: Sentelle, Presiding Judge, and Butzner and Fay, Senior Circuit Judges.

ORDER

Upon consideration of the "Ex Parte Motion for Approval of Disclosure of Matters Occurring Before a Grand Jury" filed by Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr on

July 2, 1998, the Court finds that it is appropriate for the Independent Counsel to convey the materials described in that motion to the House of Representatives. Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that the motion be granted. The Court hereby authorizes the Independent Counsel to deliver to the House of Representatives materials that the Independent Counsel determines constitute information of the type described in 28 U.S.C. §595(c). This authorization constitutes an order for purposes of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e)(3)(C)(i) permitting disclosure of all grand jury material that the independent counsel deems necessary to comply with the requirements of §595(c). This order may be disclosed as required in connection with the Independent Counsel's compliance with his statutory mandate.

PER CURIAM
FOR THE COURT:
Mark J. Langer,
Clerk

BY
MARILYN R. SARGENT,
Chief Deputy Clerk.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I note that the Rules of the House say that any document in any committee is available to any Member of this House upon proper presentation by that Member to this committee. Will that rule prevail with regard to the documents referred to?

The SPEAKER. The documents currently do not belong to any committee and are in possession of the House under armed guard. The House will consider a rule to deal with the documents. At that time, the gentleman may have an ample opportunity, to debate it.

The majority is working very closely with the minority leader and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and with the Members on both sides of the Committee on Rules to develop a rule which may come to the Committee on Rules. This hopefully will be a clearly bipartisan rule with a broad base of support which will handle a complex group of documents in a way that will both meet the public interest and the needs of the Members.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. As I note that the Rules of the House require that any document in the possession of any committee or in the possession of the House is available to any Member of this House upon demand; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. Only with respect to committee files. Documents initially in the possession of the whole House can be handled in a different manner. And until the Committee on Rules and the House has determined where these documents will go and in what manner they will be handled, they will be maintained under armed guard in a room that the Sergeant at Arms is responsible for.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, again, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. The documents are in the custody of the Speaker, are they not?

The SPEAKER. At the direction of the Chair, the documents are in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms on behalf of the House. No Member of the House, neither the Speaker nor the minority leader nor any other Member nor any staff member, has access to these documents.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, how would a Member of the House who seeks to see these documents go about seeing them?

The SPEAKER. The most efficient way could be for the gentleman from Mississippi to meet with either the minority leader or the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and explain how he wishes them to be handled, so that as the rule is written tonight or tomorrow morning it is written in a manner that fits the gentleman's interest. That is the way for an individual Member to be effective on this topic. On the Republican side, Members could meet with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) or the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a further parliamentary inquiry. If it is the understanding of a Member that the people that the Speaker has mentioned would not be in favor of releasing the report, what recourse then would a Member, or hopefully a majority of Members, have in seeking these documents?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not speculate on relations inside the gentleman's party. The gentleman will have to discern that for himself. The Chair will not speculate on how that might work out. The gentleman would also, as a Member, have a right to vote against a proposed rule.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, is that the sole recourse?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will not speculate, but the gentleman may want to sit down with the Parliamentarian and determine what other recourse he might have.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the honorable gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) that there are ongoing meetings right this minute between the staffs of the Committee on the Judiciary on both sides of the aisle and the Committee on Rules on both sides of the aisle to make a determination of how to expedite this matter. And I would suggest to any and all Members that they go to their respective party leaders, because

that input is being put in right now and sometime this evening we will come to some kind of bipartisan decision and bring that rule to the floor tomorrow.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2863, MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REFORM ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-698) on the resolution (H. Res. 521) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2863) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to clarify restrictions under that Act on baiting, to facilitate acquisition of migratory bird habitat, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2538, GUADALUPE-HIDALGO TREATY LAND CLAIMS ACT OF 1998

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-699) on the resolution (H. Res. 522) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2538) to establish a Presidential commission to determine the validity of certain land claims arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of 1848 involving the descendants of persons who were Mexican citizens at the time of the Treaty, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 503(b)(3) of Public Law 103-227, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the National Skills Standard Board for a 4-year term:

Mr. William E. Weisgerber, Iona, Michigan.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616) as amended by section 2(d) of Public Law 102-586, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

Mr. Gordon A. Martin, Roxbury, Massachusetts to a 2-year term.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. STUPAK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MINGE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RONALD V. DELLUMS FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3295 which designates a Federal building in Oakland, California, as the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building. The naming of this building after my distinguished predecessor, Ronald V. Dellums, is truly an honor that many of his constituents his colleagues and his supporters from across the Nation have awaited as a mark of recognition and as a symbol of our appreciation for the role that he played, the leadership that he gave, the work that he did, and the spiritual uplift that he gave to the critical issues of our time.

Ron, as constituents, colleagues, family, and friends call him, we have

called him that from the time actually of his membership on the Berkeley City Council in 1967, Ron became the focus and the leader of an ever growing group of people who were hungry for leadership on the critical issues of the late 1960s and the 1970s. These were people, activists who were upset about the Vietnam war, angry about injustices against blacks, people of color, women, and all those yearning to be a part of the larger America that would be moral and ethical in our domestic and foreign policy.

Ron V. Dellums, like his elder contemporary, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ignited the activists for civil rights and activists for peace. For over two decades, this coalition provided some of the greatest political energies and social and political achievements that we have ever known.

This coalition propelled Ron to the House of Representatives where as a result of his distinguished work in the Armed Services Committee, now the Committee on National Security, he was elected to the chair and later the ranking member of that committee. He was valued and loved because of the role that he played on that committee and on the floor of Congress.

He spoke to the fears and the doubts regarding the war in Southeast Asia. He addressed passionately the need for social and economic justice at home and abroad. He also helped to forge the annual Alternative Budget, which was a product of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Progressive Caucus. This budget was of tremendous importance to his district and his national constituents because it provided a necessary voice for many of our deepest moral considerations.

The people who worked with Ron, who supported Ron, who became the people also who loved Ron, value this designation of the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building. I want to thank my colleagues for honoring Ronald V. Dellums by designating this building in his name.

LABOR DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrated Labor Day, and I believe that it is important to acknowledge the working men and women of America, for it is on their good and hard work, their tenacity and determination, their appreciation for excellence and equality that this Nation was built.

So if I might, Mr. Speaker, let me pay tribute to all of America's workers, men and women, single parents, senior citizens, young people who go to work every day and make this country a better place.

All over the Nation we celebrate Labor Day in many different ways. Families gather together. And I

thought it was important to bring to the attention of this body maybe something that is not particularly associated with Labor Day, people working, but to emphasize how we can improve this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I live in Houston, Texas, near the coast, so many celebrate Labor Day by going to their beloved Gulf waters. This past weekend a family from Beaumont went to those waters to celebrate Labor Day. The family of four enjoying an outing out together happened to be African-American. Those family members joined on what was claimed to be a flimsy raft and went out into the rough waters seeking to have a good time.

□ 1800

I think there is nothing wrong with a family having a good time. Tragically, the raft overturned. But I would like to pay tribute to Holly Shaffer, a white woman in Galveston. I say that for a reason. For quoting from the Houston Chronicle, here are Holly Shaffer's words,

"Shaffer said she was sitting in her pick up truck watching two families go in and out of the surf when one group began struggling. She said other help might have arrived sooner, but a man she asked to call for help on his cellular telephone refused to do so. The man remarked they are black, they are probably drunk, she said. He got out of his car and stood there for 5 minutes, she added. I was seeing red by then. Holly then had to run across the street to a restaurant to seek help. Then she ran back across the street to get whatever she had out of her car and ran down the rugged rocks to be able to save one of the people who had overturned."

I say that because it is important for us to uplift the goodness of America, and Holly Shaffer emphasizes that. How tragic it is that, in 1998, on a day when we celebrate working Americans of all hues and colors and ethnic backgrounds, this quote in Texas signifies the cancer that still plagues America.

That is why I think it is important to note and say thank you to two very fine scholars, William Bowen of Princeton University and Derek Bok of Harvard University who today have presented a report that should end and silence forever those who want to kill affirmative action and civil rights in America.

The study says affirmative action created black middle class. There is no doubt, with absolute documentation, finite research to indicate that those African-Americans who were able to be race-based admitted into institutions of higher learning, elitist institutions like Yale and Harvard and Princeton in the 1970s and 1980s clearly carved out the path of black middle class in America.

In fact, the article goes on to say that, more than their counterparts, and a Hispanic study will follow, those individuals became civic leaders. They became doctors and lawyers. They became active and contributors in their community.

The shape of the report draws upon data about students who entered col-

lege in 1976 and 1989. It emphasizes in particular that race neutral admissions policy would be disastrous for American society, reducing black percentages to top schools to less than 2 percent.

As an illustration of what that would mean, they constructed a rough profile of 700 black students admitted in 1976 under race conscious policies. Of the 700, 225 doctorates, 70 are now medical doctors, 60 are lawyers, 125 are business executives, and more than 300 are civic leaders. Their average annual salary are \$71,000, as reported from the New York Times, as I am reading from the Houston Chronicle, Wednesday, September 9, 1998.

Mr. Speaker, I think this puts to rest, I hope, as we begin the debate in the years to come and the future months as we listen to the courts, looking at cases in Michigan and elsewhere around this Nation, we cannot snuff out the opportunities for African-Americans, women, and other minorities because someone believes that we have enough.

Because we hear comments like they are drunk and probably black when people are losing their lives in the rough waters off the Gulf of Mexico, I think it is clear that we have a cancer in this community that we need to address.

This Congress must come on the side or come down on the side of affirmative action. We must support those who believe in equal opportunity.

The documentation by William Bowen and Derek Bok are clear deciding factors that suggest, without affirmative action in the 1960s and 1970s and 1980s, the affirmative action would not have created the black middle class that now serves and contributes to America. I hope we can stand for once on the side of equality and opportunity and carve out the cancer of racism for once and for all as we move into the 21st Century.

A WORLDWIDE FINANCIAL CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, we are now experiencing a worldwide financial crisis. It may yet prove to be the worst in all of history.

There have been a lot of wringing of hands as to the cause, but the source of the problem is not a mystery. It is a currency induced crisis.

Although tax, spending, regulatory policies and special interest cronyism compounds the problems, all nations of the world operate with a fiat monetary system. We have been operating with one for 27 years. It has allowed the financial bubble to develop.

Easy credit and artificially low interest rates starts a chain reaction that, by its very nature, guarantees a future

correction. Depending on the particulars of fiscal and monetary policy and political perceptions, the boom part of the cycle lasts for unpredictable lengths of time.

The later bad consequences of inflating a currency are certain, no matter how beneficial the earlier ones seem. The dollar has played a major roll in the worldwide financial bubble since the dollar is the reserve currency of the world. It is readily accepted and used to further inflate most other world currencies.

Noted free market economists Ludwig Von Mises astutely observed in 1940:

No political party and no government has ever tried to make a conscious deflationary effort. The unpopularity of deflation is evidenced by the fact that inflationists constantly talk of the evils of deflation in order to give their demands for inflation and credit expansion the appearance of justification.

Since we hear no talk of sound money and we can be assured no government will deliberately deflate, we should remain vigilant against the politically popular policy of inflation, the deliberate debasement of the currency.

Beneficiaries of easy credit demand the policy of currency inflation continue. Creating money and credit out of thin air gives the illusion of the perfect counterfeit, appearing legal and helpful to many. The power to inflate a currency guarantees a lender of last resort for risky borrowing, domestic and international. It accommodates deficit spending, permitting spending on extravagant welfare programs and unwarranted international militarism, something for everyone.

The welfare poor like it. The welfare rich like it. The foreign welfare recipients like it. It seems everyone likes it until the artificial nature of the financial bubble becomes apparent as it is now.

Fiat money and its low interest rates cause mal-investment, over capacity, rising prices in one industry or another, excessive debt and over speculation worldwide. We have had all of this. The current system has generated a nearly \$30 trillion derivatives market. This is a modern day phenomenon, having allowed a greater speculative binge than anything known in financial history. But the current prices signals an end of an era and it does not bode well for anyone.

The near anarchy in Russia, the food riots in Indonesia, and the growing recession in Japan are signs of conditions spreading across the globe. Unfortunately, there is no sign that correct policy will soon be instituted, anywhere.

Capitalism erroneously is being blamed. No mention is made that no country today is truly capitalist in following a sound monetary policy.

A lot of lip service is given to free trade but, with only casual observation, one realizes that which is being promoted as free trade is internationalism and managed trade through orga-

nizations and programs such as NAFTA, the World Trade Organization, the IMF, the World Bank, foreign aid, subsidized exports, and a U.N. directed foreign policy. Economic sanctions by those professing free trade are commonplace and growing.

Today's protectionists rely on these programs in an effort to outwit their competitors along with demanding currency devaluations in a futile effort to enhance exports.

Markets inevitably devalue currencies that have been inflated by the monetary authorities. The degree depends on the amount of previous monetary inflation and political perceptions but, on the short run, countries frequently accelerate the devaluation in a competitive fashion in an effort to gain a competitive edge against their trading partners. This is why China, despite the denials, will likely accept the policy of official devaluation.

But our concerns here in the Congress should be for the dollar. We should not be so arrogant as to dictate policies to others since we have no authority to do so, whether it be Japan, Indonesia, Mexico, or Russia. We should resist this no matter how tempting it might seem. And we certainly should not use dollars to prop up other currencies or economies whether it be Mexico or anyone else.

Bailouts compound the problems and encourages others to mismanage their economies while expecting a bailout for themselves from Uncle Sam. But most importantly, it undermines the value of the dollar.

Since returning to Congress in January of 1997, I have repeatedly warned that our monetary policy is seriously flawed and will eventually lead to a dollar crisis. This, in spite of the fact that the dollar has been riding high in American bonds, and up until recently our stock markets have been a haven for the ravaged world financial markets.

Foreign Central Banks for years have been willing holders of our dollars, helping to finance our profligate ways, diminishing price inflation here at home, by buying up more dollars than our own central bank. But conditions are changing. In spite of many reasons for capital to flow into dollars assets in the last few years, foreign central banks have dumped \$85 billion of their U.S. bond holdings. Considering our large negative trade balance, it is not a surprise to see this happening. And as this dumping of U.S. dollars accelerates, more pressure will be put on the dollar.

What can we expect from our illustrious central planners, the Federal Reserve? Just as difficult as it is for an addict to gradually cut back on drugs, economic planners refuse to accept the cutting back of credit creation the markets have become addicted to. Long life may be dependent on sound medical advice and drug abstinence, but feeling good on the short run drives the addict.

Likewise, an economy feels good by perpetuating for as long as possible the easy credit that brought us the good times in the first place while the long life of the currency, the economy, and the political system causes little concern. Because there is little interest for the long term in Russia and East Asia, chaos and political strife has prevailed. This we cannot afford in the United States.

Today, essentially all politicians, economists, and investors are strongly urging the Fed to do what they do best, inflate the currency, arguing that a liquidity crisis must be avoided at all costs. All that is required, they say, are low interest rates. But this can only be achieved by creating new money even faster, and M3 is already growing at a 9 percent annualized rate. This is inflation and the source of the problem. It appears the Fed is ready to accommodate.

Central planning, Soviet style, is a known failure. But we have not yet given up on our type of central planning through a powerful and secretive central bank that dictates interest rates and amounts of credit available to the system. Fine tuning and economic management has been left to the Fed. It is at its pinnacle of power under, ironically, a once gold standard, free market proponent, Alan Greenspan who leads it.

Let there be no doubt about it. The good times came with the generous credit creation and low interest rates. And Greenspan will yield to the politicians' pressure to continue the process. Turning off the money spigot and allowing the markets to work will never be seriously considered.

But eventually, the markets will rule. Credit creation may lower rates for a time, but when confidence is undermined, an inflation premium will emerge and rates will rise regardless. Lack of demand for loans in Indonesia and elsewhere in East Asia has not lowered rates. In a country with a collapsing currency, rates can and will rise especially if inflating the money supply is the tool of choice in an effort to stimulate the economy.

Inflating the money supply presents a great danger to the future of the dollar and the economy and our political system.

□ 1815

The worldwide financial bubble is like nothing ever witnessed before and it is collapsing. The Y2K problem will compound our problems, not to mention the instability of the U.S. presidency.

It is time to consider the fundamentals underlying our financial and economic system. The welfare state is unsustainable as are our worldwide commitments to bail out everyone and to intervene in every fight, even those that have been ongoing for hundreds if not thousands of years.

A limited government, designed to protect liberty and provide for a national defense is one that could be easily managed with minimal taxes, but it

would also require that we follow the advice of the founders who explicitly admonished us not to "emit bills of credit," that is paper money, and to use only silver and gold as legal tender.

We need to lay plans for our future because we are rapidly approaching a time of crisis and chaos. We surely do not want to leave the solution to FEMA and presidential executive orders.

Let me quote from a famous economist who was writing in 1966 about the Great Depression:

The Fed succeeded, but it nearly destroyed the economies of the world in the process. The excess credit which the Fed pumped into the economy spilled over into the stock market, triggering a fantastic speculative boom. Belatedly, Federal Reserve officials attempted to sop up the excess reserves and finally succeeded in braking the boom.

But it was too late; by 1929 the speculative imbalances had become so overwhelming that the attempt precipitated a sharp retrenching and a consequent demoralizing of business confidence. As a result, the American economy collapsed.

Great Britain fared even worse, and rather than absorb the full consequences of her previous folly, she abandoned the gold standard completely in 1931, tearing asunder what remained of the fabric of confidence and inducing a worldwide series of bank failures. The world economies plunged into the Great Depression of the 1930s.

With a logic reminiscent of a generation earlier, statisticians argued the gold standard was largely to blame for the credit debacle which led to the Great Depression. If the gold standard had not existed, they argued, Britain's abandonment of gold payments in 1931 would not have caused the failure of banks all over the world. The irony was that since 1913, we had not been on a gold standard, but on what may be termed a mixed gold standard; yet it is gold that took the blame.

Further quoting from this economist from 1966:

But the opposition to the gold standard in any form, from a growing number of welfare state advocates, was prompted by a much subtler insight: the realization that the gold standard is incompatible with chronic deficit spending, the hallmark of the welfare state. Stripped of its academic jargon, the welfare state is nothing more than a mechanism by which governments confiscate the wealth of the productive members of a society to support a wide variety of welfare schemes. A substantial part of the confiscation is effected by taxation. But the welfare statisticians were quick to recognize that if they wished to retain political power, the amount of taxation had to be limited and they had to resort to programs of massive deficit spending, i.e., they had to borrow money, by issuing government bonds, to finance welfare expenditures on a large scale.

Under a gold standard, the amount of credit that an economy can support is determined by the economy's tangible assets, since every credit instrument is ultimately a claim on some tangible asset. But government bonds are not backed by tangible wealth, only by the government's promise to pay out of future tax revenues, and cannot be easily absorbed by the financial markets. A large volume of new government bonds can be sold to the public only at progressively higher interest rates. Thus, government deficit spending under a gold standard is severely limited.

The abandonment of the gold standard made it possible for the welfare statisticians to use the banking system as a means to an unlimited expansion of credit. They have created paper reserves in the form of govern-

ment bonds which, through a complex series of steps, the banks accept in place of tangible assets and treat them as if they were an actual deposit as the equivalent of what was formerly a deposit of gold. The holder of a government bond or of a bank deposit created by paper reserves believes that he has a valid claim on a real asset. But the fact is there are no more claims outstanding than real assets.

In the absence of the gold standard, there is no way to protect savings from confiscation through inflation. There is no safe store of value. If there were, the government would have to make its holding illegal, as was done in the case for gold. If everyone decided, for example, to convert all his bank assets to silver or copper or any other good, and thereafter declined to accept checks for payment for goods, bank deposits would lose their purchasing power and government-created bank credit would be worthless as a claim on goods.

The financial policy of the welfare state requires that there be no way for the owners of wealth to protect themselves.

This is the shabby secret of the welfare statisticians' tirades against gold. Deficit spending is simply a scheme for the hidden confiscation of wealth. Gold stands in the way of this insidious process. It stands as a protector of property rights. If one grasps this, one has no difficulty in understanding the statisticians' antagonism toward the gold standard.

The economist who wrote this in 1966 was Alan Greenspan. He was right then. He is wrong now. Deliberate debasement of a currency cannot assure perpetual wealth, only hardship, the type of hardship we are now witnessing in East Asia and spreading around the world, moving now into Central and South America. And we here in the United States follow the same policy, and we are vulnerable no matter how beneficial and how it appears that we are doing today.

Congress has an explicit constitutional responsibility in the area of money and finance, and we must assume this responsibility. Secretive plans by a central bank to manipulate money and credit with the pretense of helping us is unacceptable, and before the trust in the dollar is lost we should work diligently to restore soundness to our monetary system. Without trust, the current system cannot last, and there is every reason to believe that the disintegration of trust throughout the world can and will spread to this country.

It is an obligation on our part, Members of Congress, to look into this matter, study it and at least be prepared for the problems that we will have to confront. We cannot continue with the system that we have. That is what the markets are telling us today. The worldwide financial crisis is not a figment of anybody's imagination, it is real, and we are reading about it every day and it threatens the life savings of every single American.

The value of the currency is crucial to protecting the assets of all retirees. This issue, I believe, is one of the most serious issues that we as Members of Congress have the responsibility of looking into and confronting and doing something about it. But as long as we accept the notion that the central planner of this country, the Federal Reserve, remains totally secret, with-

out true supervision by the Congress, we are derelict in our duty.

It is up to us to do something. And as the crisis worsens, I believe it will become more apparent that our responsibility to look into this is quite evident.

MEDICAL RED-LINING: ECONOMIC CREDENTIALS FOR PHYSICIANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). The gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) is recognized for the remaining time of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, Robert Weinmann is a medical doctor, president of the Union of American Physicians and Dentists, an independent labor union based in Oakland, California. He is a resident of San Jose.

Dr. Weinmann was kind enough to lend his support for a bill that I drafted that was heard in the Committee on the Judiciary just about a month and a half ago, and in his testimony he put forward the argument in favor of my bill which would create an antitrust exemption for health care professionals to present a united front when they are met with a united front on the other side by an HMO or some other intermediary.

Dr. Weinmann requested that I read his op-ed on this subject personally, and I am pleased to do so, and it is from the San Francisco Examiner of Friday, January 12, 1996. Its title is: Medical red-lining: "Economic credentials" for physicians.

Credentialing for physicians, a dimension that could be disastrous to patients, it is called "economic credentialing." The term refers to the use of economic or financial criteria to decide whether or not a doctor should have the medical staff membership or privileges without which he cannot practice at his local hospital.

Physicians document their medical education and training when they apply for hospital medical staff membership for the privilege of practicing and performing surgery in a hospital. Credentialing committees in hospitals make sure that physicians do not practice in specialties in which they have no training. This scrutiny of medical credentials ensures that patients get properly trained doctors.

Whereas medical credentials determine the expertise of physicians to evaluate their knowledge and judgment and to grant them the privilege of practicing in a particular hospital, "economic credentials" do not measure physicians' expertise, knowledge or judgment. Nonetheless, "economic credentials" are becoming more important than medical credentials in determining medical staff membership or privileges.

How do "economic credentials" work? Data retrieval is key. Let us assume one doctor has 100 patients for whom his diagnostic tests and treatment costs \$2,000. Let us assume another doctor has 100 patients and that this doctor's prescribed diagnostic

tests and treatment cost \$3,000. We can say that the cost ratio of the first doctor is 20-to-1, whereas the cost ratio of the second doctor is 30-to-1.

In certain managed care plans, such as health maintenance organizations, HMOs, with prepaid premiums, the doctor with the 20-to-1 cost ratio has preferable "economic credentials" in comparison with the doctor whose ratio is 30-to-1. If the managed care plan is going to make a profit, it will do better with the first doctor than with the second. So the plan gives the boot to the second doctor and welcomes the first one.

Essential to this program is knowing how much doctors actually cost the program in terms of expenses meted out for patients' medical care. These expenses used to be called medical care. Now they are characterized as losses, or expenses that rob corporate owners or shareholders of profit.

Keeping track of this data and using it to grant doctors membership in HMOs, independent practice associations, or hospitals is the backbone of economic credentialing. Unfortunately, this backbone is spineless and without soul. It doesn't care a whit about patients as people, but only about patients as progenitors of cost and expenses. Companies want to minimize these costs to enhance profits.

The danger is that physicians' "economic credentials" will become more vital to managed care companies than their medical credentials. Court decisions have not shot down economic credentialing.

In Florida, a doctor was denied membership on a hospital staff because he was already a heart surgery director at another hospital. In other words, his services were declined not because he could not measure up medically, but because he was viewed as an economic competitor.

In Los Angeles, a doctor was terminated from a health care plan based solely on a business and financial management analysis. The company told the doctor that, "This decision in no way is a reflection on your performance." An inquiry has been launched to discover if medical red-lining occurred.

In San Jose, a group of doctors in a managed care organization were issued an edict telling them that coronary stents, a type of heart surgery, no longer would be authorized. To ensure that the doctors took the edict to heart, so to speak, they were hammered with the following declaration, "If any charges are incurred for such (coronary stents), the cost resulting from such will be deducted from your income."

Patients need to know that before they join any managed care plan they must make sure the plan manages to take care of them before it takes care of its owners.

□ 1830

This advice will not be easy to follow. In some plans, doctors operate under "gag" or

"no-cause" clauses, legally imposed conditions, whereby participating doctors agree not to discuss with patients the plan's financial incentives for doctors.

Additionally, a doctor's criticism of a plan's refusal to provide diagnostic testing or recommended treatment may be treated as corporate disloyalty and grounds for dismissal.

In the meantime, it behooves patients and doctors alike to learn how the health insurance industry works. Otherwise, we risk being red-lined out of whatever health care coverage we believe we may still have.

This ends the editorial by Dr. Robert Weinmann in the San Francisco Examiner of Friday, January 12, 1996.

2000 CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to clarify the status of planning for the 2000 Census.

Some of my colleagues tried to give the impression that the Census Bureau is pursuing an illegal course of action by planning for a scientific census that will count all Americans. Nothing could be further from the truth.

There are three issues here: Number one, what have the courts said? Secondly, what were the terms of the agreement between the administration and Congress passed by the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill last November? And thirdly, what is the appropriate course of action for the future?

Last month, the District Court for the District of Columbia issued a ruling in the case of the U.S. House of Representatives v. the Department of Commerce. That court ruled that the use of sampling in the census violates the provisions of Title 13 of the United States Code.

If this were the first ruling on this issue, this might be news, but it is not. The fact of the matter is, three district courts have ruled on this issue since 1980 and all three have come to the opposite conclusion.

Let me read to my colleagues a few of the other courts' decisions so that we can make up our own mind about the guidance from the courts.

In 1980, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan said, "The words 'actual enumeration' in Article 1, section 2, clause 3 do not prohibit an accurate statistical adjustment of the decennial census to obtain a more accurate count."

That court went on to address Title 13 and said, "There is nothing contained in Title 13, United States Code, section 195, as amended, which would suggest that the Congress was interested in terminating the Census Bureau's practice, manifested in the 1970 census, of adjusting the census returns to account for people who were not enumerated. All that section 195 does is prohibit the use of figures derived solely by statistical techniques."

In that same year, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania said, "The court holds that the Census Act permits the Bureau to make statistical adjustments to the headcount in determining the population for apportionment."

In 1993, these concepts were restated by the District Court for the Eastern District of New York, which said, "It is no longer novel or in any sense new law to declare that statistical adjustment of the decennial census is both legal and constitutional."

Three separate district courts have ruled that the use of modern statistical methods to correct the census is both legal and constitutional. One district court has said that it is illegal and did not address the constitutional issue.

When agreement was reached last November to pursue the legality and constitutionality of the census plans in the courts, all agreed that the ultimate answer must come from the Supreme Court. This division among the district courts, even though it is 3 to 1, simply reinforces the wisdom of that decision.

If we were to draw a conclusion from the district courts, the smart money would be on the side of the Census Bureau. But that is not what we agreed to, and it is irresponsible to now chastise the Census Bureau for continuing down the path laid out last November.

Where do we go from here? The answer is obvious. We stay the course. That is not what the Republican majority is doing. Instead, they want to hold the funding for the second half of the 1999 census hostage because they fear that the Supreme Court will rule in favor of the Census Bureau.

The Republican majority's fight against the census has always been an issue of political survival, not one of getting the most accurate count. We need a scientific census, one that will count all Americans. We need to support the professional Census Bureau plan.

MANAGED CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to use all the time this evening, but I did want to spend some time this evening to talk about managed care reform.

Today, after having spent the last month in their districts, Members of the House returned from Congress' annual August recess. And the month of August always provides Members with an extended opportunity to hear what is on their constituents' minds. And I just wanted to assure my colleagues that the number one issue on people's minds, at least in my district, continues to be managed care reform.

I think over the last 4 weeks I held about 20 town meetings or forums in

various municipalities in my district, and it was the issue people were most concerned about before we left in August and it continues to be the one that I hear most about at town hall meetings and the open houses that I have had in my district offices. And I think it will be the major issue that people worry about in terms of legislative action in this Congress and that we need to address the issue before this Congress adjourns sometime in October.

One of the things that a lot of people ask me is exactly what type of reform we have in mind. And I talk specifically about the Patients' Bill of Rights, which is the legislation that myself and other Democrats put forth before the House before the August break.

The Patients' Bill of Rights, the Democratic Patients' Bill of Rights, basically provides a number of patient protections, if you will, for Americans that are in a managed care organization, or HMO.

And just to give an example of some of the patient protections that we do provide in the Democratic bill, most important is the return of medical decision-making to patients and health care professionals, not insurance company bureaucrats.

Most of the people who have attended my town meetings or come to my district office complain to me about the fact that a decision about what kind of procedure or operation they might have or whether they are able to stay in the hospital after a particular operation or particular care that they need that that decision is increasingly made by the insurance company and not by the doctor.

The doctor may say to them, "Well, I really think you should be staying in the hospital a few more days," or the doctor may recommend a particular medical procedure or operation and the insurance company decides that they will not pay for it because they do not deem that operation medically necessary.

Well, it should not be the insurance company that makes that decision. It should be the physician in consultation with the patient. And that is what the Democrats are trying to do with our Patients' Bill of Rights, bring that decision about what is medically necessary back to the physician and the patient, to the health care professionals, not the insurance company bureaucrats.

The other major patient protection that we provide in our Democratic bill relates to access to specialists, including access to pediatric specialists for children. Many people have complained to me that if they need a specialist, sometimes a specialist is not available within the managed care network or that they do not feel that the person that they are referred to within the managed care HMO network really has the expertise that is necessary with regard to the care that they need.

And what we say in our Democratic bill is that they have to be guaranteed

access to a specialist. If in fact these specialists within the HMO network are not adequate, for example, if the HMO decides that they can see a pediatrician but not a pediatrician that has a specific type of expertise, then they have the right under the Democratic bill to go outside the network and the insurance company would have to pay for that specialist that is necessary even though it is not a doctor that operates within the HMO.

The other major issue that I hear constantly from constituents, probably even more so than any other, is coverage for emergency room care. Many insurance policies now that come under managed care, or HMOs, would say that in a given circumstance they might have to go to an emergency room, to a hospital, that is further away from where they are located, or if they do go to the emergency room, they may decide afterwards that it really was not an emergency, and therefore, they are not going to cover the care and they have to pay for it out of their own pocket.

Well, what the Democratic bill says is that if the average person, it is a standard we call a "prudent layperson" standard, if the average person, the average citizen, would feel that at a particular time they need to go to an emergency room because they have a particular type of pain or they have suffered a particular kind of injury, then they have the ability to go to the closest emergency room and the insurance company has to pay the bill.

It really is common sense. Most of these patient protections, Mr. Speaker, are nothing more than common-sense proposals that I think most Americans would feel that we already have. But we do not; we do not have these guarantees, and we need to make these patient protections, these guarantees, we need to make them the law of the land.

The other issue that comes up and another patient protection in the Democratic bill is the right to talk freely with doctors and nurses about every medical option. What we have found is that many of the HMOs now will simply tell the doctor that they cannot talk to the patient about a particular medical option, say, a particular procedure or operation, if they do not cover it. It is called a "gag rule." They basically implement a gag rule and limit what the doctor or the nurse can say.

That is not right. We live in a country where we value freedom of speech, and certainly we would expect that our physician would be able to tell us freely whether we need a particular procedure and what kinds of procedures or care are available.

The Democratic bill basically guarantees that there would be no gag rule and that the physician or the nurse would have the right to talk freely with the patient about medical options that might be necessary.

Also, in our Democratic bill we have an appeals process and real legal ac-

countability for insurance company decisions.

Now, let me talk a little bit about that. What I find is a lot of people will come to my office or they will testify at some of the hearings that we have had in Congress, and they will say that if the insurance company or the HMO denied them care and said that they could not have a particular procedure or said that they had to leave the hospital, and they tried to appeal it, they either filed a grievance or they called up the insurance company and said they did not agree with their decision and would like to have it reviewed, that right now, for most people, that is not really an option because the review, if there is one, is done internally by the HMO, by the insurance company, and they simply review their own decision and decide that they are wrong and that is the way that it is going to be.

Well, what we do in the Democratic bill is, we say that there will be an external review procedure, that it will not be the insurance company that they go to if they have a grievance or they want to appeal the denial of care. They get to go to an outside board that they do not appoint and they cannot influence that will decide whether or not that decision was accurate; and if it was not, they have the power to overturn the insurance company and guarantee that the care is provided or that the care is reimbursed for and paid for.

In addition to that, for many people now, if they are in what we call an ERISA plan, which is a plan where their company that is helping pay for the insurance is self-insured and, therefore, it comes under the Federal Government's review, that they may not have a right to sue the HMO or the managed care organization for damages that are inflicted because they denied them care. They cannot go to court and recover for the damages that occurred because they were denied a particular type of care.

Well, that is not right. People should be free, in my opinion, to be able to go to court and sue the HMO, sue the managed care organization, if they have been denied care and they suffered damages. And that is what we also say in the Democratic bill, that they will have that right.

Again, we are not talking about anything that anyone should be surprised about. It only makes sense that if someone injures them that they should be able to go to court and recover for their injuries.

And finally, there are a number of patient protections, but I wanted to talk about one more that I consider particularly important, and that is an end to financial incentives for doctors and nurses to limit the care that they can provide.

What we find now is that many insurance companies, many HMOs, many managed care organizations basically, give a financial incentive to the doctor

if they limit the care that is provided, so that, in a sense, they have an incentive because they are getting paid more, for example, if they do not do as much and if they can show over a period of time that they have not prescribed or recommended certain procedures that may be costly.

□ 1845

Well, again, that is just the opposite of the type of incentive that we should have. People should feel free, if their doctor thinks that they need care, that the doctor will recommend that the care be provided and not have a financial incentive not to provide it. Again, our Democratic bill makes it clear that that type of financial incentive to limit care is not allowed and is essentially made illegal.

Now, I wanted to talk about what happened here in the House before the break, before the August break. The House, of course, hastily considered a Republican managed care bill and the Democrat's Patients' Bill of Rights, which I have talked about this evening, was essentially defeated by about 5 votes, very narrowly, and I believe that the Republican leadership was anxious to get something passed so that the Republicans would have something to point to when voters raised the issue of managed care reform at town meetings and other opportunities back in our districts.

So what I want to stress tonight is that the Republican alternative to this Democratic Patients' Bill of Rights that I talked about this evening really is not going to do the trick. It is not going to be effective in providing patients with adequate protections.

I just wanted to spend a little time, if I could, talking about why this Republican plan that was passed in the House, and was basically passed and the Democratic plan was defeated, why this Republican plan will not work effectively to protect patients' rights and to reform HMOs and managed care. I do not do this in an effort to suggest that I am not open to alternatives that would come from the other side and come from the Republican leadership but I am concerned that if the Republican bill is the one that ultimately were to pass the Senate and go to the President's desk that it really would not do anything to improve the situation for health care for those in HMOs and, in fact, might make it a lot worse in terms of the kind of protections that people have.

I talked a little bit about access to specialists under the Democratic proposal. The Republican bill does not ensure access to specialty care. For example, if a child with cancer needed to see a pediatric oncologist, there is no requirement that he or she would have access to that specialist. If the HMO said, okay, we will provide a pediatrician for children but we are not going to provide any specialists for children beyond the basic pediatrician, then you would not have the ability under the

Republican plan to see a pediatric specialist or certainly to have the insurance company pay for it.

Protection of doctor/patient relationship, I talked about how one of the most important things that people bring up to me is the need to have the decision about what is medically necessary and what care is provided, that that decision be made by the doctor and the patient and not by the insurance company. Well, under the Republican bill, basically the insurance companies decide what is medically necessary. The health plan can define medical necessity any way it wants and if there is a review of a decision to deny care, then the review only goes back to what the plan originally provided in terms of what is medically necessary.

So, for example, if you want a particular type of operation and the HMO decides that they are not going to pay for it, well, they decide what is medically necessary, and if you go out and try to appeal that, the court or the appeal board would have to say, well, that decision about what is medically necessary is made by the insurance company. We cannot review it.

So, again, this is a major flaw. If the decision about what is medically necessary is decided by the insurance company essentially the patient has effectively no protection.

The other thing that I have not discussed tonight but I want to discuss, and I think is very important, is the whole idea of choice of doctors. Now, we know that the basic idea with an HMO or a managed care plan is that the plan is limited to a network of doctors that sign up and that you are allowed to choose from, but what we say in the Democratic plan is that we will do initially, when a patient decides what kind of health insurance to sign up for, that they must have the option of being able to sign up for an HMO that allows point of service; that allows them to go outside the plan and see another doctor even if it means they have to pay a little more. So that what we are saying is that you will have a choice in the beginning when you decide what kind of health insurance to buy, you will have a choice, other than a closed panel HMO.

Right now, many employers only provide what we call a closed panel HMO. In other words, you can take the HMO and they have their network of doctors and if you do not want to see one of those doctors, that is it. Those are the only choices you have. What we are saying in the Democratic bill is that initially you should be able to decide to have the point of service option so that you can go outside the network at your own option if you want to pay a little more for a physician that is not a part of the network.

Now, again, contrasting that Democratic proposal with the Republicans, what the Republicans put forward, they have a point of service option, if you will, but it is so full of loopholes as to make it essentially meaningless.

There are exemptions for Health-Marts. There are exemptions if the employer does not want to contract with the plan to do it; exemptions if premiums increase 1 percent. Basically, they are saying if the cost of premiums go up or if the employer doesn't want to have an option where you can go outside the network, then you do not get this point of service option where you can choose your doctor. So essentially they have not provided for a point of service where you can choose your doctor.

Again, talking to many of my constituents during the August break, this was a very important point, that they wanted to have that option if they wanted to go outside of the network and choose a doctor, even if it meant that they had to pay a little more.

The other thing that I wanted to mention is, again, with regard to specialists, there are a few things that the Democratic bill does that the Republican bill does not do. First of all, we allow women to choose their obstetrician or the gynecologist as a primary care doctor. That is not allowed under the Republican plan. Again, this is important, because if your OBGYN is your primary care doctor then that person can make referrals to other specialists. If they are not, then you are dependent upon the general practitioner essentially to make those kinds of referrals.

Let me also talk about emergency care again and how the bills differ, how the Republican and the Democratic plan differ. In the Democratic plan, we specifically say that severe pain is a basis for going to the emergency room. Like, for example, if you have severe chest pains and the average person would think well, that is a good enough reason to be able to go to the emergency room that is closest to me, well, the Republican bill does not include that so that essentially, again, it is up to the insurance company to decide whether or not there was justification for you to go to the emergency room. To me, that is very important.

I do not want to have to second-guess, when I have severe chest pains, whether or not it is strong enough for me to have to go to the emergency room. I would think that the average person would think if they have severe chest pains that they go to the emergency room and they get care and it is going to be covered. That is the way it should be. Unfortunately, that is not the way it is under the plan that the Republican leadership brought forward here a few weeks ago before we had the August break.

Now, I just wanted to talk about a few other things that the Republican bill does that I think ultimately cause the situation even to be worse in terms of patient protections and health care. The Democratic bill is pure in the sense that it seeks to address the issue of managed care reform and HMO reform directly without adding a lot of other things. When we talk about

health care in the House of Representatives amongst our colleagues, Democratic and Republican, we know that there are a lot of issues that need to be addressed. For example, one of the biggest concerns I have is the fact that so many people are uninsured and have no insurance. The number keeps growing.

Others want to address the issue of malpractice reform, because they think that physicians in many cases are too liable for malpractice and that we need to address that issue. Others feel that there needs to be ways to expand and experiment with other kinds of health insurance that many people do not have right now. Well, all that makes sense and certainly are things that we should look into, but what the Republican bill has done, and I think it is purposeful, is to throw a lot of these things that are unrelated to managed care reform into their legislation, which will make it very difficult for the legislation to move forward.

Now, again, we only have about a month here from today until we are scheduled to adjourn. It is going to be very difficult in that month to get anything passed. So if you overlay legislation dealing with managed care reform with all these other concerns, you are pretty much guaranteeing that we are not going to address the issue.

Well, what the Republican leadership has done is they put in their legislation medical malpractice reform. They have also said that if companies right now that are self-insured and come under the Federal law, under the ERISA, if a group of companies want to get together and start their own self-insurance pool, that they also will be exempt from State laws and come under Federal law and be under ERISA and also, therefore, there would not be the ability to sue.

Well, throwing that in, throwing in, again, an expansion of self-insurance and bringing it under ERISA is another sort of poison pill that takes away from the real issue at hand, which is managed care reform.

So we have the medical malpractice reform, we have the expansion of ERISA, and a third thing that we also have is expansion of medical savings accounts. Medical savings accounts were started on an experimental basis last year when we passed the Balanced Budget Act and it is a very controversial way of basically allowing people to take money, for example, in the case of Medicare, if you had a medical savings account under Medicare, if you decide to have a very high deductible and pay out-of-pocket for most of your every day health care expenses, then the Federal Government would give you money in a savings account from Medicare, from Medicare funds, rather than pay for your health insurance for most of the normal daily occurrences that might result in your need to have health care. So you basically get an account coming from the Federal Treasury for you to save money as opposed to getting your health insurance paid

for. You have to pay out-of-pocket from that account.

Well, it is an idea that some people think needs to be looked into and we do have it on an experimental basis, but what the Republicans have done in their bill is to allow this to be expanded to cover a lot more people in the context of the managed care reform that I have been talking about this evening.

Well, once again, that is a poison pill. That is a controversial issue, along with the medical malpractice reform and the expansion of ERISA, that needs to be debated, needs to be discussed a lot more by the House of Representatives and by the Senate. If we throw that into managed care reform, we are basically going to kill managed care reform and not allow it to come to the floor and really be passed and considered in the month or so that we have left here before we adjourn.

So what I am asking tonight, and I will be saying it many more times over the next month while we are in session, is that we put partisanship aside, we put all of these other issues aside that really do not relate to managed care reform, and we try to get to the heart of the matter. Americans from all walks of life, no matter how poor, no matter how rich, no matter how young, no matter how old, that I have talked to in my district and even from other parts of the country feel that this issue of HMO reform needs to be addressed and needs to be addressed now. We need to address it before we adjourn. We should get together and pass something, pass the Patients' Bill of Rights with the patient protections that I outlined or at least something very similar to it.

□ 1900

I am just hopeful that on this first day when we are back, and, of course, there are a lot of other things on our mind here in Congress, that we pay attention to this and try to get HMO reform approved before we adjourn sometime in October.

IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL HEALTH CARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in a way, I am going to talk about health care, but I am going to talk about personal health care. The reason is that I am a prostate cancer survivor. Three weeks ago I had prostate cancer and it was removed out of my body. I would like to go through the process and describe how many men and women, both with breast cancer and prostate cancer, can have a good diagnosis.

That diagnosis is based on early detection. Many HMOs do not offer a PSA, which is an indicator for an anti-

gen produced by prostate cancer. TRICARE for veterans does not necessarily offer a PSA.

Let me tell you why that is important. First of all, about a month ago Dr. Eisold here in the Capitol, who is the attending physician, gave me my annual physical. I have had an annual physical for the last 30 years. Every year for 20 years in the military they demanded it as a pilot, and then, after that, I know the importance of an annual physical.

This time they wanted to do a prostate check. I am over 50 years of age, and it should be checked every year. Well, they did the regular prostate check, and they found nothing. There was no cancer, there were no lumps, there were no lesions, and there was no metastasized area.

Then the doctor looked at a blood test, which was painless, and in that blood test, a PSA, which, again, is a check for an antibody that prostate cancer produces, and I had a slight elevation in the level; not real high, but just a slight elevation.

Now, normally you would do the physical check and that would be it. You would think you were cancer-free. So the doctor ordered a sonogram, which takes a look at the internal aspects of the prostate itself, and in that they found no tumors as well, no cancer. So then they did an MRI through the whole pelvic region and found no tumors, no cancer.

Another reason I am alive today is that the doctor, besides having a good health care system, besides having a doctor that was thorough, that not only just gave you a blood test, but he read the results and was insistent upon going through and analyzing all the different aspects of the diagnosis, said "Duke, we want to perform a prostate biopsy."

Now, I would rather fly over Hanoi again than get a shot, so you can imagine, Mr. Speaker, the dismay the night before. I imagined a needle this long that they were going to take and stick in my prostate and take out these core cells.

When I got out to Bethesda, the doctor and the clinician prepared me, and they said, "Duke, this is not going to be real painful." And I said, "Yeah, right." It is like sitting in a dentist's office, and you are just waiting for that drill to hit a nerve. What it is is they take six core cells each time out of your prostate, and there is a little needle with a mechanism that fires and takes out a core cell.

The first one he said it is going to sound like a cap gun goes off. So you are sitting there waiting for this immense pain to happen, and you hear the snap and you flinch, but there was no pain, not even a prick. At that point you are sitting there waiting; okay, I have got 5 to go, I know the next one is going to hurt. Well, they did each and every one of those core samples, and there was no pain.

The point I want to make is that for the men, Mr. Speaker, if you are asked

to get a biopsy and you think it is going to be painful, and I almost myself said "Hey, you have given me a regular check for prostate, you have given me a sonogram, you have given me an MRI, I don't want to go get a biopsy," because of the fear.

Thank God that the doctor insisted, and I went and got it, because in two of the core cells of the six in the right lobe they found cancer cells. There is a Gleason number, and what Gleason is, it is a number between two and ten, but a Gleason rate of two to ten gives the amount or the characteristic or the aggressiveness of the cancer. A Gleason ten is the highest. For example, a Gleason of eight to ten, I have read, and you become an automatic expert on this and you read as much as you can, you have about five years until the cancer metastasizes, which means it spreads into the bladder area or into other areas, into the lymph nodes and so on.

Originally the doctor told me, Duke, you can probably go to eight to ten years, because my Gleason rate was so low, and not have a problem, or at least have the symptoms, because the symptom is when you actually get a tumor and the tumor presses on the urethrae in the GI tract, and it presses and you have urinary problems. By that time, the tumor has spread and there is a big problem. By that time, it can metastasize, go to other areas, and the prognosis is not good. But the doctor, because of the low Gleason rate, because they only found cells, they found no tumors whatsoever, said, "Duke, I am going to go through the cycle with you and I am going to give every option there is."

Next comes, I think, Mr. Speaker, probably the most important phase of cancer. My family flew back here and were very supportive. We made the decisions together. I told my wife, I said, "Honey, it was like the time when I was shot down in Vietnam just south of Hanoi, and coming down in a parachute thinking I was going to be a prisoner or die, hanging in a parachute, the thought, it is always the other guy that gets shot down; it is not you. It does not happen to Duke Cunningham." But it did. And when a doctor looks you in the face and says, "Duke, I have got bad news; you've got cancer," the first reaction I had was no, it is impossible. That does not happen to Duke Cunningham. It is about all those other people that you read about that have cancer, or have diabetes, or have that, but it cannot happen to me.

The doctor looked and said "Duke, you do have cancer. The good news is we think we have it early and that the prognosis should be very good."

He went through the different steps. Radiation is one of those. With radiation they actually can focus the radiation almost pinpoint now because of the increased techniques that they have, but, still, the radiation treatment that you can have can cause side

effects just as bad as if you have a radical prostatectomy, which is taking out the prostate through surgery. With that, one is incontinence, in which you cannot control your urinary tract, and the second is impotence. And with the radiation they said there was a high percentage, and I say high, about 15 to 20 percent, that the cancer would come back.

By having the cancer removed, especially at an early age, they said "We can go in, and instead of making an incision across the stomach, we can do one called," I can't remember the name of it right now, I will think of it in a minute. But it is down in the lower area instead of across the stomach. "By that way, we can go in and remove the prostate. We will not have to cut a bunch of nerves, we won't have to cut blood vessels, and most of your functions, all of your functions, can be normal after this, if we do it early and we do it right."

So rather than sit with myself and make a decision that there is a 20 percent chance that the cancer may return, my election and my family's election was we did not want me to sit there for the next eight to ten years and think maybe I have a time bomb inside of me and this could come back. Plus if you have radiation surgery, it is more difficult to do actual surgery because of the tissue damage on the internal organs. At the same time, we made the decision to go ahead and have the surgery.

Now, there are alternative methods, Mr. Speaker, and this the reason I am encouraging both men and women to have their yearly checks. Because of the research that we have, if you catch it early, either with breast cancer or prostate cancer, the success rate can be very, very high, up to 95 percent.

The doctor also told me that women quite often will do the self-examination or breast check. They will have a doctor check it, they do the mammograms, blood tests and throughout, but in the self-check, that they will quite often find a lump and not do anything about it because they are afraid to see the doctor to find out what the results are, the fear. By the time that they go to the doctor because there are other problems, complications, then the prognosis is not good, and it will be a mastectomy or even death. And the doctor said, "Duke, what you can do is get out the word for early checks and have men and women do the self-checks and get the word early."

But some of the research, they even have cryogenics, where they can take the prostate and insert a tube that basically freezes the prostate. It looks rewarding. All the numbers are not out on that.

They also for quite a few years have been able to implant nuclear rods within the prostate itself. Now, that did not sound too neat, but it is not that big, I guess. But before, they did not have guidance control, so that many of the surrounding areas were damaged in the

prostate by inserting the nuclear. Now with the sonogram, they can precisely pick the area of where they want to go in and place the rods to kill the cancer cells. Still, there is a percentage, you have got to get 100 percent of the cells, and they cannot, of course, guarantee that, and there are figures and numbers that you can check to see what the different things are.

Another point is that the Speaker of the House has said that we want to invest money in NIH for medical research. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like to give a few figures here. This is a chart that shows prostate cancer issues, and they need your support. This is from the surgeons. The message is that prostate cancer is the leading cancer diagnosed and second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in American men. The second-leading cause of deaths of American men is prostate cancer.

Per diagnosed case, research for prostate cancer is one of the least funded priorities. I would like to submit this chart, Mr. Speaker, because on this chart you can see way down here in the bottom, \$450 million, where breast cancer is funded at \$2.3 billion, and AIDS is funded at \$23 billion. Now, what are the mortality rates in this? If you look, AIDS accounts for 44,000 deaths in the United States, 44,000 deaths in the United States per year. Breast cancer is 43,900, almost 44,000. Prostate cancer, 42,000 men will die of cancer every single year in the United States. Over 250,000 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer, yet the proportion of funding is so low that cancer research is not carried out in a degree in prostate cancer, but yet it is second only to AIDS and breast cancer. That is a disaster, and we need to change that.

PROSTATE CANCER ISSUES NEED YOUR SUPPORT

DID YOU KNOW

Prostate cancer is the leading cancer diagnosed and the second leading cause of cancer related deaths in American men.

Per diagnosed case, research for prostate cancer is one of the least funded priorities at the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Medicare does not reimburse for all FDA approved prostate cancer treatments, such as oral hormonal therapies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO?

The American Foundation for Urologic Disease is dedicated to increasing awareness and research funding for the urologic diseases and disorders through various state and national advocacy efforts. You can help ensure that prostate cancer issues get the attention they deserve in Congress by contacting your state and national legislators by: Meeting with them in their local offices; inviting them to address your local support group and other organizations; writing and calling their local and national offices.

THE MESSAGE

Prostate cancer is the leading cancer threat to American men. Estimates show that in 1997, 210,000 men will be diagnosed with it and 41,800 men will die from it. Federal research allocations for prostate cancer must appropriately reflect the incidence and mortality of the disease.

GOOD NEWS

Through increased advocacy efforts, \$45 million was allocated to prostate cancer research through the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1996 and 1997. This money will fund 1998 and 1999 prostate cancer research projects, as approved by the DOD.

1997 INCIDENCE

Prostate Cancer—210,000.
Breast Cancer—180,200.
AIDS—66,000.

1997 MORTALITY

Prostate Cancer—41,800.
Breast Cancer—43,900.
AIDS—44,000.

1997 NIH RESEARCH ALLOCATIONS

AIDS—\$23 billion.
Breast Cancer—\$2.3 billion.
Prostate Cancer—\$450 million.

Mortality—Cost per incidence

AIDS—\$34,090.
Breast Cancer—\$9,328.
Prostate Cancer—\$2,263.

CONTACT CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

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The Honorable Newt Gingrich, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515, telephone: 202-225-4501, fax: 202-225-4656.

The Honorable Bob Livingston, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515, telephone: 202-225-3015, fax: 202-225-0739.

BY THE NUMBERS—PROSTATE CANCER IN AMERICA

209,000—The number of American men who were diagnosed with prostate cancer in 1997.
41,800—The number of American men who died of prostate cancer in 1997.

20%—The percentage of all non-skin cancer cases that are of the prostate.

3.6%—The percentage of all federal cancer research funding dedicated to prostate cancer research.

\$250 million—The amount of promising prostate cancer research that was not conducted in 1997 due to lack of funding.

The Speaker has talked about putting more funds into NIH, and we have every year, because he feels that is one of the areas, even though I believe in states' rights, where individual states cannot conduct the research that we need in all of the diseases.

For example, diabetes takes up about 23 to 27 percent of the Medicare bill. Yet just by early detection of diabetes we can save over two-thirds of the blindness, two-thirds of the amputations, two-thirds of the removal of kidneys, and you can imagine what kidney dialysis costs and the quality of living costs of different people. So it is a disaster.

I would like to submit this chart, Mr. Speaker, because it is very, very important, the low cost and low funding, and one of the messages is that we want to increase the cost not only across the board for prostate cancer, but for breast cancer, for diabetes and the others as well, and have a more equitable funding for prostate cancer.

Why is this important? Well, there is a very famous guy that I think most

people on the floor in both bodies would recognize, his name is Len Dawson. He is a member of the NFL Hall of Fame, a quarterback, now a broadcaster fine-tuning his golf game. You can watch him at different times. But he puts out a program called "Keep Your Health up to Par." Len Dawson and Chi Chi Rodriguez, a very famous golfer, go about, along with Arnold Palmer, and talk about some of the same very things that I am talking about here tonight.

□ 1915

Len and his wife, Linda, do not know much about prostate cancer, did not know, until he was diagnosed in 1992. It began when Linda read an article about a former U.S. Senator, Bob Dole, and his own battle with prostate cancer. Mr. Speaker, the day that I found out that I had cancer I called Senator Dole and he sat down and talked to me and went through the different options just like the doctor did. Find a friend if you are diagnosed. Get a message. Talk to the Cancer Society.

But, in the same edition of the paper, she saw an advertisement about a local prostate cancer screening and immediately made Len, that is kind of like most of our wives, made Len an appointment. Len was reluctant, since 6 months earlier he had an annual check-up and received a clean bill of health, including a prostate check, just like I had, and he walked out thinking that he was cancer-free. At the screening, the physician found the results were abnormal and ordered further tests and a biopsy.

Now, with the PSA, the PSA is only an indicator. One can actually have a swollen or an enlarged prostate gland and one can get an increase in PSA numbers, or there is different kinds of infections that can cause the same thing that can be treated with just antibiotics. It is not necessarily cancer. Do not be afraid if your doctor said you have an elevated PSA that it is automatically cancer, because in most cases, it is not. But the biopsy is the final act in which it is determined.

Lucky for Len, his cancer was caught early, like mine. He was treated with a prostatectomy, a radical prostatectomy and today lives a normal life. By Dole speaking out about his own experience and Linda's persistence, Len's cancer was able to be treated. Len Dawson said, I want to let every man know that something as easy as going to the doctor regularly can actually save your life; I am living proof. And Len Dawson, I would like to say that I am too.

In 1995 he was again affected by this disease when his older brother Ron was diagnosed with an advanced stage of prostate cancer. Unfortunately, Ron had not had a checkup in many years and died that same year. In 1997, Len learned that another brother, Gilbert, was diagnosed with prostate cancer. It has been a dramatic impact on my family, Dawson said. I am determined to

do what I can to make other families, assure that other families are aware of prostate cancer and its early warning signs.

In addition to hosting the HBO show "Inside the NFL," Len Dawson is a sportscaster with KMBC-TV in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1998 he will be taking time out of his broadcasting duties to hold a series of town meetings addressing the public on prostate health and prostate cancer matters.

Now, if one wants, I do not know if it is legal to give out numbers on this, but it is a nonprofit, and it is 1-800-319-8633, Len Dawson Hall of Fame on prostate cancer.

Another legend that is speaking out that was stricken with prostate cancer is legend Arnold Palmer, who is again living proof that prostate cancer can be defeated. In January 1997 Palmer underwent surgery for prostate cancer. Fortunately, his cancer was diagnosed before it spread outside the prostate gland. By April of that same year, he was back on the golf course, and many of us have seen he is hitting the ball better than anyone can do.

For 18 months before Palmer's cancer was diagnosed, he and his doctor were on alert. Palmer's regular checkups indicated an elevated level of Prostate-Specific Antigen, or PSA, again a protein in the blood that can indicate, can, not necessarily does, but can indicate prostate cancer.

So there is another area in which the doctors, besides having radiation, besides having tubes put into someone, whether it is cryogenics or even removal, there is a phase, if your Gleason rate is very low, between 2 and 10 is the highest, probably between 2 and 5, quite often they will set in a monitor and see how the disease is progressing.

"I would not call what I was feeling afraid or fear," Palmer said. "I would say that I had some very serious concerns about my health. Frightened, no, but very concerned, yes."

Palmer joined the ranks of professional golf in 1954 and over the years he earned over 92 championships, including Master's titles, 2 British Opens, 1 U.S. Open, to go along with 61 PGA tour victories. His popularity and success led to the formation of Arnie's Army, a large audience of adoring fans who follow him to each tournament. As a survivor, Palmer is a great advocate of prostate cancer awareness and early detection.

Because of these men, and I got a phone call from some of these gentlemen and they asked, Duke, would you do what you can to spread the word. If you or someone you love is a male over 50 years of age, this year it is again estimated a large number of men, over 200,000 men, will be diagnosed with prostate cancer. And one of the things that one can do is just as simple as going to your doctor.

One of the things I think that we need to look into, though, is again, in both the bills, the Republican and Democrat bill for health care, there is

different areas that are not covered in each, and one of those is again that Medicare does not pay for some of these things.

For example, I had a gentleman call me and write and say, let me see if I can find it here, his letter, I had it right here. Here it is. I hear that Medicare will be limiting the PSA test to one per year, and Medicare, to cover one screening per year for Medicare-eligible men beginning January 1, 2000. This is purely a screening tool, not intended to be a treatment regime. However, if a doctor orders a screening as part of the diagnosis; for example, if one has a PSA that is high and one does not have the surgery, or even after one has the surgery and one wants another PSA, the reason is to limit the number of tests, but Medicare will pay for it if the doctor takes it as a course of action as a diagnosis and needed, and then Medicare will pay for it.

Mr. Augman's question, who lives in San Diego, was, he says, I would be willing to pay for a PSA test out of my own funds, but the law prohibits any doctor or medical lab from accepting fee-for-service for Medicare patients on procedures covered by Medicare.

Now, this is an application that many of us vehemently do not like within the Medicare bill. It was not placed in there by us, but what it does, it limits, if one has cash and one wants to go to a doctor that accepts Medicare, one cannot pay that doctor for that particular check. I personally think that is wrong. And the response to Mr. Augman is, that is correct. Medicare patients cannot pay for services out of their own pockets unless the doctor has a contract not to bill Medicare for 2 years, and again, many of us feel that that is wrong.

However, if he and his doctors would like an additional PSA test, he can get the test and bill Medicare. Should Medicare deny to pay, he can pay out of his own pocket. This requires some additional paperwork, but it can be done. If he would like assistance, please have him contact me at 202-225-5452. That is my office.

There are many things about prostate cancer. I was in the hospital for just about 2 days, and I had Robert Hitchcock, he is a playwright that lives in San Diego and he sent me this book, Mr. Speaker. It is the only one I have, so I cannot submit it for the RECORD, but I can give the number where it can be found, and I do not get a cut out of it. But it is a good book, and it is called "Love, Sex, and PSA."

It is just about everything that one would want to know about prostate cancer. From the phone call to the research network that one can call if one thinks they have prostate cancer, or different areas, different operation techniques, and it talks about some of the problems that one may encounter. And in the book, his wife speaks on the problem from the female side or the spouse side of how the family can get involved, and it is a great book.

It talks about a catheter that is a pain to have. If one has ever had to have one, you have to leave it in there 2 to 3 weeks, and I want to say, that was the worst part of this whole thing is having a catheter and having to manage this whole thing. When you roll over I guarantee it will let you know that it is there.

My wife told me, kind of being funny, she said honey, with your surgery, remember when we had our 2 children? Remember a little operation called the episiotomy. She said, do you understand now? I looked at her seriously and said, I understand. And men quite often do not understand what women go through in childbirth or in different operations. And if one wants to get a quick illustration of what that means, then that is it.

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend the gentleman for coming to the floor and speaking from personal experience about his illness with prostate cancer and his treatment. I think all of our colleagues should be listening to this. There are a lot of people who tune into C-SPAN and watch the Special Orders on the floor. I think the gentleman has given an awful lot of good information to people around the country today, and I just want to commend the gentleman for drawing attention to this second most common cancer in men.

When I was in medical school it was taught that if a man lived long enough, his chances of developing prostate cancer were very high, but as the gentleman pointed out, there are many different types of treatment for prostate cancer, and after treatment, many, many men can expect to live out normal life-spans.

So I consider the gentleman's commentary today a real public service, and I commend the gentleman for sharing his experiences with us.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I am a survivor, and I am a very, very fortunate survivor. By early detection, by having a good health care system, by having a doctor that is demanding, that you go through with all of the tests to check; by having a good surgeon and catching it early, one can also eliminate many of the side effects that normally go with radical prostatectomy, and that is such things as impotence and another is incontinence. And I tell my colleagues, those 2 things in every day life are very, very important.

I would like to say too, to the African-Americans that are listening tonight, Mr. Speaker, that African-Americans have a much higher incidence of prostate cancer. It was interesting. The doctor said that those that can be traced with bloodlines directly back to Africa have a lower incidence of prostate cancer than those that do not have bloodlines that relate directly back to

Africa. But yet African-Americans, at even a much younger age, contact and have a higher incidence, not only incidence, but have a higher mortality rate. My first thought was that well, maybe it is because many African-Americans are poor and they do not have the health care facilities. But this was a study done across-the-board with equal health care systems.

□ 1930

Mr. Speaker, some of these studies, this is another reason why we need more money in prostate cancer research is the fact that they say that a lot of it can be or they suspect a lot of it is diet, in the foods available to different people. If you did not have very much money in the household and what you feed your family, you do not have salads, good nutrition, fish, the olive oil, instead of some of the other things that can cause prostate cancer, then maybe diet is very important, and we can change that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and for raising this issue. I was listening to the gentleman, and I just wanted to add a few things.

I represent the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland, which is basically Baltimore city. Of course, we are predominantly an African American district. One of the things that has been at the forefront of my agenda is dealing with prostate cancer, because it is not unusual for me to go to the bank, for example, on weekends, and run into African American men, as the gentleman just talked about, who either are about to go through some type of procedure for prostate cancer, or who have been diagnosed recently, or have had the procedure.

I just wanted to thank the gentleman for raising the issue. A lot of this is about early detection, as I heard the gentleman talk about it a little earlier. Certainly we have in our district, in my district, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and we have some of the finest physicians in the area of dealing with prostate cancer. I just wanted to thank the gentleman, to take a moment to thank the gentleman for raising this issue, because it is a very, very important issue.

I see so many African American men who die, and if they had only gotten the appropriate detection types of examinations and whatever. A lot of it, I think, does go to diet. Dr. Schwartz of Johns Hopkins has often talked about that. I think we could save a lot of lives there. I just wanted to again express my appreciation.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as I said, at an age over 50 years of age, everyone should have an annual check with a PSA, with the diagnosis and the different checks. But for African Americans, the doctor recommended it at least when you are 45 years of age, because there is a higher incidence. There

is a higher instance of mortality and a higher incidence of younger males coming down with prostate cancer.

I also learned that males can have breast cancer as well, so it is not just the prostate check or the genital check, but the complete check-up and an annual physical is very helpful.

The doctor also pointed out to me that Asian Americans have a very low incidence of cancer. Again, the studies are important for prostate cancer because they think, again, generally the Asian population eats the more healthy foods: A lot of fish, salmon, rice, the things that are not high in the different kinds of oils. Olive oil is supposed to be a good one.

I went to my check-up after 3 weeks out of surgery this morning, and I saw Dr. Christensen, who is my surgeon and a great doctor. I pointed out these different foods. I said, how much is there to diet in cancer? He said, DUKE, there are actually certain foods that cause cancer cells to replicate faster. For example, your soy oils and your different safflower and all of those kinds of oils, there have been studies to show that they actually cause the cancer to multiply faster. Olive oil, however, is low in a certain chemical, and so are tomatoes. As a matter of fact, cooked tomatoes allow that particular chemical to get into your system that actually kills cancer cells. Regular tomatoes are good, but he said cooked tomatoes allow that substance to break down.

It also says here about coffee. I drink 3 or 4 cups of coffee a day. Maybe that is the reason I got it in the first place. But I thought the response was good from Dr. Christensen, who had a cup of coffee in his hand, with all the other surgeons sitting there with cups of coffee. Oh, he said oh, no, it cannot be coffee, because we are not giving it up. I am not telling people to give up all the things they like in life, but at least with moderation, they could take a look at how these things affect their life.

As a matter of fact, in this book there is a number that you can order. I would recommend that Members get this book if they have any doubts. What I will do is give my number, at 202-225-5452. If Members want to call my office, I will get the number where they can get this book that tells almost everything that one wants to know about prostate cancer, because I cannot find the number within the book here.

There are other areas: the National Institutes for Health, the Cancer Research Society. If you call, in every State there is a cancer support group. In every State there are groups that meet, groups of cancer patients. I went to one this last weekend. It was very good. Dr. Barken in San Diego has a cancer group. As a matter of fact, there is going to be a cancer awareness, actually, by Israel Barken, M.D., President of the Prostate Cancer Education and Research Foundation, in San Diego, California. Every State and almost

every city has these support groups. I would encourage each and every individual to check in, especially if they are diagnosed with cancer. Again, one of the worst things that you can have happen to you is the doctor look you in the face and say, ma'am, or sir, you have cancer, and it is almost overwhelming in the impact that has on your life.

Through early detection, over 95 percent of prostate cancer victims can be saved with good mortality rates. All of the things that people dread, like impotence, I will say, that is a big factor, and incontinence, all of those things with early detection can be changed and saved. Even if they are not, the techniques they have today can bring about full, meaningful life for married or unmarried men and women in this.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to close by saying each man and each woman, whether it is breast cancer, whether it is diabetes or prostate cancer, we need to support the funds for the research, because we are so close in the biotech industries to finding out the answers.

I would also say that the money for prostate cancer is so low, but yet it is the second leading cause in men's death, and in African American deaths it is one of the highest and leading causes, second only to AIDs.

PRESSING ISSUES THAT STILL FACE CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, we just returned to Congress from a recess. We have 5 weeks of working time left, unless there is some extended Congress before the election. I doubt that very seriously.

I also have heard the news today that the Ken Starr report has been delivered to the House of Representatives, and a process is going forward by which the Committee on Rules will determine what will happen to that report and how it could be handled. I am sure that is going to absorb a large part of our time.

There are items on the agenda that have been on the agenda all year long and all during this session of Congress that I hope will not get lost. I think it is very important that the American people, in their commonsense wisdom, understand that there is no need for us to suddenly go on holiday with respect to the pressing issues that face the Congress.

There are still overcrowded schools, schools with coal-burning furnaces. There is still a need for some kind of relief from every area of government, including the Federal Government, for school construction in our big cities. There is still a need to have money to lower the ratio of students to teachers. There is still a need for the wiring of

our schools for technology, to bring them up to the point where they can train young people for jobs that do exist. There is still a need for increasing the minimum wage.

There are a lot of things that mean a lot to ordinary people, and we should not put them in the deep freeze in order to spend all of our time on the one issue of the President's private life and the Ken Starr report.

I have been asked a couple of times today why the black community so solidly supports the President. In poll after poll, no matter how you ask the question, whether you are talking about the job performance of the President or his personal life or any other matter related to the President, you generally get a high approval rate in the African American community.

Certainly I think one of the reasons for that, and I do not pretend to know all of the answers, one of the reasons for that is because we are oriented toward the issues and the problems, and we would like to see the problems and the issues dealt with. We would like to see some of the problems solved and resolved.

Additional polls of African American parents in big cities have shown that large numbers of African American parents are now supporting vouchers for education as an alternative to the public school system. I think that the two kinds of responses are related; that the large numbers of African American parents supporting the vouchers in the school system, it is evidence of a kind of desperation, a kind of fatalism that has set in, that they do not believe anything is going to change in the public school system. They do not think the supporters are there among elected officials.

In New York City we had a surplus of nearly \$2 billion in the budget, and not a penny was spent to deal with the pressing problems of school construction, including removal of coal-burning furnaces. At the same time, in New York State they had a similar \$2 billion surplus, and the Governor turned down a legislative request or vetoed a legislative request for \$500 million for school construction.

So wherever parents in inner city communities look for some relief from the conditions, it appears that government officials are not interested, or have decided to deliberately abandon or ignore the needs of children in our inner city schools. We are talking about millions of children.

The same conditions that exist in the crowded New York City schools exist in many other big cities. Children are forced to eat lunch at 10 o'clock because there are so many, they have to have a relay in the cafeteria, and they have to start early in order to get three or four teams in, three or four sessions in the cafeteria where youngsters eat. Coal-burning furnaces are definitely a threat to every child's health who sits in the school, because the dust that you do not see is still getting into the lungs of young children.

Things that bad are not being addressed by our elected officials at various levels.

The despair about change relates to the support for President Clinton. The one person who has articulated and set forth a program which would address these issues, if he had the cooperation of the Republican-controlled Congress, is President Clinton.

Across the board, when affirmative action was threatened, and hysterical forces surrounding the President were counseling him to abandon affirmative action, it was President Clinton who came up with the statement and the strategy that we should mend affirmative action and not end it.

In very serious matters that affect peoples' lives, including the minimum wage, which does not cost the government anything, an increase in the minimum wage would not cost the government anything, the President supports an increase in the minimum wage. Most of the people in my district would appreciate very much the government taking that step, which will not cost the government anything, but recognizes that the prosperity that we enjoy should be shared.

We could pull up a very good list of concrete reasons why African American people, who the large majority of them are poor, or poor people in general, support this President. We want to see a focus on the duties and functions of government, that government has certain duties and functions, and we would like to see a decrease in the obsession with the private life of the President.

I issued a statement this afternoon to get on the record, since I see a lot of people want to get on the record, and I suppose it would be prudent to back out now, since the Starr report is here, and wait and see what the Starr report has to say, but I choose not to do that.

I very strongly feel that government has invaded an area of individual privacy here, and some of us should marshal all of the energy and resources at our command to fight this kind of intrusion by government, because if they can do it to a President, there is no other individual in this Nation who is not also subject to that kind of intrusion into their private life.

□ 1945

The statement I issued sums it all up for me: As a Member of Congress, I am sorry that there is an escalating hysteria that may lead to the religious lynching of a great President. President Clinton has gone farther than he should have been asked to go in offering a public statement about his intimate personal life. In view of the fact that absolutely no one has charged that a national security issue is involved in this matter, all further government inquiries should be dropped. The Nation has in no way been placed at risk. Certainly nothing took place which touched on bribery, treason, or high crimes and misdemeanors.

For those who continue to expand their detailed probe and to pass judgment through the prism of their hypocritical, Victorian values, we concede their right to wallow in their Peyton Place preoccupations. There is, however, a profound difference between crimes and sins.

It is of utmost importance that we acknowledge and support the spirit of our Constitution which discourages the state from investigating private morality and affirms the right of every American, even the President, to separately negotiate his sins with his God.

This intrusion on the President's private life bodes ill for the future. Every politician is fair game. It bodes ill for ordinary people if government at this level is allowed to move in a way which really knocks down the separation of church and state, because the church, the religious institutions are responsible for private morality and for sin.

If we are going to invade that domain and become the arbiters of who is sinful, who has done what wrong, and who should be punished, then we are on our way to something similar to the Taleban government in Afghanistan. The extreme of what we are doing now can be seen in the way the Taleban behave. You get on that course of giving government the power to interfere, to regulate, to get into the minute details of individual lives and determine who is sinning and who is not, then we can get into a situation where a government like the Taleban government is justified. They determine. They decide women should not only cover themselves in public; they should not go out in public too much. They determine that women in Afghanistan could no longer hold positions of any kind in the government. They determined all that on the basis of their concept of what is moral. The government and the religion are one.

That is the way we are headed in a country which prides itself on separation of church and state. Why is the state spending millions of dollars in order to pursue what is probably someone's sin? Not probably; we have reached the point where the President has admitted, apologized, et cetera. It is a fact. A sin was committed in accordance with the standards of this Nation and the standards of the President himself. So sin is what we are talking about. Where are the high crimes and misdemeanors? Where is the bribery or treason or anything of that kind?

I would like to certainly see the Starr report as soon as it is available to Members of the House. I certainly will read it and I will be looking for a statement on bribery, treason, or high crimes and misdemeanors. Where is it in that Starr report? Why are we even going to bother with the report if it does not contain charges of bribery, treason, or high crimes and misdemeanors?

I think that in 5 weeks it is expected that the President will become paralyzed, that nothing of substance will be

done. I am hoping that the common sense of the American people will send a message to this Congress and send a message to the commentators and the reporters, the media, and the press. They have driven this thing very hard. They have looked at the response of the American people and decided they will not accept it, that they are going to change it. So the press and the media have become a force for changing people's minds. They are going to make us believe that this is the most important issue in the world.

One reporter, one veteran reporter who covers the White House, said this is the most important story because it is a human story. There are a lot of human stories. Jerry Springer has a lot of human stories on every day. Pulp magazines are full of human stories. If we are going to consider human stories to be stories about sex, then there are many of those human stories.

I do not think the intimate sex lives of human beings are particularly the kinds of things that define human beings. Animals of all kinds have sex. Why does the human story have to be related to a sexual relationship? Why can the human story not be about the fact that the human beings in Northern Ireland cheered the President as a hero? They cheered the President as a hero because they have faced life-and-death issues. They have faced life and death. They have died. They know this President went out of his way, an uncommon procedure of an American President, and became intimately involved in the negotiating of the peace that Senator Mitchell brokered, that led to the present situation.

They know this President has been intimately involved in a life-and-death matter and lives will be saved, important things are going to happen as a result of his intervention. They understand what President Clinton meant when he called this Nation an "Indispensable Nation." And I think the President in certain situations has seen himself as the indispensable person to make things happen. In the case of Northern Ireland, this was the case.

In the case of the rescue of Haiti from a bloodthirsty, armed occupation by its own army where people counted bodies every morning when they came out to go to work, the President, against public opinion, public opinion was running two to one against intervention in Haiti, on the floor of the Congress two-thirds of the Members of Congress were against intervention, but the President made a decision and he freed the people of Haiti. He took the bloody yoke off of Haiti. That legacy will stand. As a result of his actions in Haiti, the President, I think, found himself and understood the kinds of decisions he would have to make in the future.

It was possible, because he made a definite, right decision in Haiti, it was possible for him to follow through in the case of Bosnia and Yugoslavia and make similar decisions. The public

opinion polls were running two to one against intervention in Bosnia, intervention in the whole Yugoslavia-Serbia-Croatia situation. But the President felt that we were the indispensable nation, the indispensable element that had to become involved, and he made that decision.

The children dying while they were running to go to the well, all the horror stories that we saw in connection with Sarajevo, the genocidal death pits, all of that would be going on still if it had not been for the fact that this President made a decision that as an indispensable nation and as the indispensable leader at this point that he was going to take action, and he led us into Bosnia.

It so happens that I disagree with the length of time we have spent there and the amount of money that we have spent there, but the decision was vital in order to turn the situation around. So Bosnia, Serbia, Croatia, all of those elements are still struggling.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think the United States should stay there forever to help them put things together. I think the horror is gone and they will never go back to the horror. I think all the fighting factions there are glad to be relieved of the need to perpetrate one horror after another against one another. This President, he has a legacy there that no one can take away.

Mr. Speaker, I think that those who press the issue of destruction of the legacy of the President by his personal actions, it is one argument being used by the press and the heavy-handed commentators that seem persuasive to a lot of people. How can he go down in history? How can he salvage anything for the next 2 years with all of the present exposure of his personal life?

Well, I think we ought to go way back in American history and recognize some things that people do not like to talk about. One of the greatest American Presidents, I certainly would place him in the top three or four American Presidents, was challenged in his first term by the press and a journalist that actually had been a friend of his, named James Calendar. He wrote a story and started a whole series of stories about the life of Thomas Jefferson and the fact that Thomas Jefferson had a slave mistress who had several children by Thomas Jefferson. This is not a rumor. There are newspapers and cartoons and factual evidence. It happened.

James Calendar made the charge in the article. The other papers picked it up. The cartoons ridiculed Jefferson for his black bride. All kinds of pressure was brought to bear on Thomas Jefferson in his very first term. This is a President who served 8 years. In his first year, these were the kind of pressures that were unleashed on Thomas Jefferson.

Without going into an argument about whether they really were his kids or not, or whether he was really involved with Sally Hemings as

charged, the pressure was there. The story was there. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was a distant relative of Jefferson's and did not like him, he chimed in until one of the newspapers stated that the Chief Justice had several children by slave mistresses also, and then he backed away.

But it was a big scandal. I am not going to go into much greater detail. It just so happened that there is a very interesting ending. The woman, Sally Hemings, who was supposed to be Jefferson's mistress, stayed at Monticello when Jefferson left the presidency. She stayed for 30 years. Sally Hemings and the President were in the same house. Only Sally Hemings was ever fingered and pointed out to be a mistress of Jefferson.

But the important thing is that Jefferson went on to effect the Louisiana Purchase. Where would the Nation be if there had been no Louisiana Purchase, the opening up the direction of the West, the removal of Spain and France who were lingering around the edges of the United States, dying to establish some kind of beachhead? All of that was swept away in one fell swoop.

The Louisiana Purchase, which was engineered by Thomas Jefferson almost alone, because there was no great debate about what to do, he outmaneuvered Napoleon. Napoleon wanted Jefferson and the United States to get involved in the war in Haiti and expected the United States to come to his aid. Jefferson refused to do that. Napoleon lost the war in Haiti and he expended a great deal of funds in the process and was broke. So he sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States at a very, very bargain price. But Jefferson maneuvered all of that, despite the fact that he had been put under great pressure in his first year. They went away. The charges and the people who attempted to ridicule him finally shut up.

Throughout the course of the entire ordeal, Thomas Jefferson refused to comment at all. He never said a word one way or another. The American people at that time, the ordinary people out there, the innkeepers, the carpenters, and the various ordinary workers out there, who adored Thomas Jefferson, were never that concerned. It was always the press, always the cartoonists who pressured and pressed to get answers about the private life of Thomas Jefferson.

So, Mr. Speaker, he was one example. I can give many others where the legacy, the individual legacy is not injured by the personal life. The ability to achieve things is not injured by the personal life of public people.

It is quite amusing to hear people talk about a legacy being destroyed because of private behavior. We would have legacies destroyed right down through American history of quite a number of other presidents. I heard the other day on National Public Radio an irate listener call up and said some-

body tried to tarnish George Washington, was smearing George Washington in order to protect Bill Clinton. I do not think it is a smear of George Washington to point out that there was at least one factual account of an extramarital relationship and rumors and some historians talk about other things. Remember, this is a George Washington who refused to be crowned the king. This is the George Washington who would not run for a third term.

□ 2000

Nobody can take away from George Washington the nobility and the greatness of those kinds of actions regardless of what the historians pinpoint.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is among the greatest of the three or four greatest Presidents. The man who probably has to be credited with stopping Adolph Hitler from ruling the world. Very few intellects, very few imaginations, very few courageous spirits can match Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Yeah, he made a few mistakes here and there. He interned the Japanese at the beginning of World War II.

Every President makes mistakes. He did not move fast enough, as fast as he could have, to integrate the armed forces. There are a lot of mistakes. But when you measure the mistakes against the achievements, there is no question about the legacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt will ever be taken away. Nobody can ever deny him his place of one of the greatest American Presidents.

But it is a fact that he had some extramarital relationships in his public life, more than one. It is a fact. They are not disputed. It did not mean that he could not meet day after day and night after night with Winston Churchill in the early days when the United States declared war on Germany and Japan when Churchill came over here. It did not mean he could not rise to the occasion whatever his personal life was like, whatever he was doing in his personal life. It certainly did not mean that publicly he could not perform.

This notion that they go together or the human story must be told because the human story tells us what a person is all about is a soap opera notion. It is soap opera.

I think the private domain sometimes can be legitimately invaded. I think Presidents ought to report on their health correctly. I think the French are right and that Francois Mitterand, when it was disclosed that Francois Mitterand, the President of France, had cancer before he died, he died of cancer, the French appointed investigators to find out when did he know that he had cancer, how serious was it. They felt it was an important thing to know.

Was he incapacitated and unable to carry out the business of the state. That is all they wanted to know. They did not want to know about his mistress and his children by his mistress. But they thought it was important to

know what kind of person with what kind of mental capacity was, or physical capacity was in charge of the state.

There are some things a state should know. There are things that the state may also disapprove of. But the fact that the state disapproves of certain kinds of private behavior does not mean the state should become the prosecutor, the arbiter.

I mean, where is the church, where are the priests, where are the ministers, where is their function if we are going to have the state become the agency for monitoring sin and regulating sin?

I want to read some excerpts from a column that appeared in the New York Times yesterday by Anthony Lewis. And I think the very strong statement here is one that I certainly would agree with 100 percent, and I invite you to get a copy of the Anthony Lewis column of September 8, 1998.

It starts as follows:

Senator Joseph Lieberman struck a cord in the country because of the way he criticized President Clinton's behavior. He ground no political ax. He was not holier than thou. He gave us no prurient sanctimony. Simply and directly, he expressed what most people feel: Sadness and outrage.

But on one point he went too far when he said that no President today can have a private life. The reality is it is in 1998 that a President's private life is public, Senator Lieberman said. Contemporary news media standards will have it no other way.

I am quoting from an article by Anthony Lewis.

Must every President from here on live with a press driven downward by competition and morbid curiosity? Beyond that, can no President ever again be assured of confidence in his talks with advisors? Must every President look at his Secret Service guards as potential witnesses?

I cannot imagine any ordinary person who wanted to live under such conditions. Total exposure or the fear of it would put an intolerable strain on us.

Privacy is an essential ingredient of civilized human existence. The reason was explained in a superb article last month in the London Times Literary Supplement by Thomas Nagel, professor of philosophy and law of New York University.

I am still quoting from Anthony Lewis' column.

To quote Professor Nagel, "each of our inner lives is such a jungle of thoughts, feelings, fantasies, and impulses that civilization would be impossible if we expressed them all or if we could all read each other's minds. Just as social life would be impossible if we expressed all our lustful, aggressive, greedy, anxious, or self-obsessed feelings in ordinary public encounters, so would inner life be impossible if we tried to become wholly persons whose thoughts, feelings, and private behavior could be safely exposed to public view."

Professor Nagel correctly saw the destruction of Presidential privacy as part of a larger trend, quote, "a disastrous erosion of personal privacy but fragile conventions of personal privacy in the United States over the past 10 or 20 years. We are in the age of letting it all hang out and of rewards for exposing others."

We can't limit the choice of political figures to those whose peculiar inner constitu-

tion enables them to withstand outrageous exposure or those whose sexual lives are pure are simon-pure, Professor Nagel wrote.

It is important to understand that the Clinton case is special. Last February, I wrote, to quote Anthony Lewis,

President Clinton was on notice, years of notice, that his sexual behavior was in issue. If he ignored the warnings and then went on television to deny the truth, he will be judged by the American people in those terms, and should be.

But in general, we as a country are better off not knowing about the private lives of our leaders and not lusting to know. Would America be a better place if the supposed sexual adventures of John F. Kennedy lately retailed had been reported at the time? If the press, which in those days was far more restrained, had published the material leaked by J. Edgar Hoover about Dr. Martin Luther King's sexual straying?

The great Italian playwright Luigi Pirandello in the play "Right You Are If You Think You Are" showed the price of community pays when it is driven by gossips to find out the truth about people's private lives. It is not an accident that both Linda Tripp and Kenneth Starr justify their relentless behavior as demanded by the truth.

We should not ferret out the secrets of private lives; least of all should we do so by the terrible power of the criminal law. My hope and belief are that, however the Clinton story ends, the country and Congress will see to it that never again will a prosecutor thus damage the Presidency. For the good of the country, a President needs what Justice Brandeis call the right to be let alone, the right most valued by civilized men.

This is the end of the quote from Anthony Lewis in the New York Times on September 8. I invite you to get a copy for yourself. I think it is a brilliant statement there of what the present situation means in terms of overall civilization and our values in this civilization.

I am not a lawyer or a legal scholar, but I really would like to hear a legal discussion of what the present situation means in terms of separation of church and state. If the state can invade the personal domain and personal behavior and charge itself to deal with people's sins, where are we going in terms of separation of church and state?

I have heard all kinds of speeches made in the name of raising the flag of morality in America. There have been numerous reporters who have stated that the country's values have gone downward, and we have degenerated in terms of morality over the last 25, 30 years.

I challenge that. I challenge that very much so. I challenge it first in terms of the fact that the private lives of several Presidents I mentioned, John F. Kennedy, Franklin Roosevelt, private lives of those people and the things that we might not approve of that happen in their private lives were known to members of the press and members of the establishment here in Washington. They were not so secret that they were not known.

The fact that no one felt so morally compulsive as to come forward and

make a public issue out of the private life of Franklin Roosevelt or the private life of John F. Kennedy, what does that mean? They were less moral? Maybe they were.

Maybe our indignation and the fact that the press feels it has a right to discuss these matters and to pass judgment and to wage an editorial crusade to change the mind of the American people and make them prosecute the President for his sins, that is new. It evolved, as Professor Nagel said, in the last 10 or 20 years. Does that mean that we are more moral because we lay those issues out on the table?

I heard a commentator on a C-SPAN show who spoke very forcefully about this moral issue, how we have to deal with saving the morality of America, how the children are watching, and we must set the best examples, all of which separately make a lot of sense. I think we should set the best possible examples as public officials. I think this scandal is very damaging.

But the same commentator was asked a few minutes later, have you discussed this with your teenage children? He wants to save America. He wants to guarantee that the moral standards of the President and the public officials are the highest. But when he was asked have you discussed this with your teenage children, he said no. He said I have not. I am a little afraid to tackle that. I am afraid of what they might say. I am afraid.

Here is a man who wants to save America, but he will not talk to his own children. If there is a moral problem in America, then the moral problem is parents who will not talk to their children about something they consider so important that they take very intense public positions about.

He is afraid. Is afraid that they might say we do not think it is that important. He is afraid. Let me not put thoughts in his mouth. I do not know what he is afraid of. But certainly the refusal to talk to your own children about it says a great deal about your convictions as to the morality of them.

Are we afraid because children understand that people tell lies all the time? And when they hear adults railing about how awful it is to have a lie, a lie about something you have done, children, by the time they are teenagers, they are ahead of us.

They have gone through the discovery that there is no Santa Claus. They know that storks do not bring babies, or you do not pick babies up in packages at the hospital. There are all kinds of little lies that have been told them that have been exposed. I assure you they are way ahead and listening all the time for those kinds of untruths, as innocent as they may be.

□ 2015

Children may know what was recently stated by a priest in a contest that was held. It was a big contest held about America's wisdom, and a priest was in the contest with three other contenders and he won.

The question was: Is it always important to be honest and tell the truth; must we always be honest and tell the truth? And the priest was selected as having the best answer because he said it is not always important that we tell the truth. And he laid out a whole series of situations where innocent people would be hurt if we were to tell the truth.

There is no absolute standard which says we must always tell the truth and that any lie is equal to any other lie. Goebbels' lying about the concentration camp is equal to somebody lying about their personal behavior. Moral standards are something that always relate to sex or relationships between men and women.

Adolf Hitler would not allow his picture to be taken in short pants because he thought it was indecent. Adolf Hitler, responsible for more murders and more death and more suffering and more horror than this planet has ever experienced. No matter how far we go back, the scale of Hitler's murderous ventures cannot be matched, and yet he would not have his picture taken in short pants because it was immoral, obscene.

Charles Keating, head of a savings and loan association out in Arizona which cost the taxpayers more than \$2 billion when it went under, Charles Keating is a crusader against pornography. And yet he swindled the American people. Through the schemes related to the savings and loan association, he swindled us out of \$2 billion. And when he could not get any more through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, he went out into the lobby of his bank and sold securities to people without any Federal deposit insurance, and they lost everything. This is the kind of monster we are dealing with.

Morality in America. Where was the press, where were the reporters and the editorials when the savings and loan swindle was exploding? I could not believe the degree to which the press, the media, ignored a swindle of the magnitude that the world had never seen before, the savings and loan association swindle.

And there were other banks involved, too. The whole process by which they used the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cover for the draining of billions of dollars from the banks was never treated by the press the way the private behavior of the President is being treated now. There was never any passion in the editorials. There were long stretches of silence.

There were books that were written that suddenly disappeared. And even now it is difficult to get hard facts that are clear as to exactly how much money did the American taxpayers lose. The estimate is \$500 billion by some economists at Stanford University, that the savings and loan swindle in the end will cost the American taxpayers \$500 billion.

Now, the savings and loan swindle was the beginning of something which

continues today. The savings and loan swindle was based on crony capitalism and banking socialism. The socialism part came because the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the American taxpayers' money, insured every depositor who had placed \$100,000 or less in the bank. So it was a kind of socialist protection.

The cronyism came because banks did not follow the regular procedures of lending. They lent millions of dollars on the basis of friendship. Cronies. The crony capitalism and the banking socialism pattern that started with the savings and loan associations of America is exactly what happened in Mexico, only they did not have the safeguards of a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the degree we have, so individuals in Mexico lost much more.

It is the same pattern of Indonesia crony capitalism, where there are no real standards or real requirements for collateral or a sound business plan or all the things we would confront if we went to the bank to ask for a \$10,000 loan or a \$20,000 business loan. We would have to fill out reams of paper and go through a whole process. Well, there is a stratum in the business world where they do not do that. It is on the basis of friendship that loans are made.

And the pattern that the savings and loan associations established, Mexico picked up on it, Korea was run the same way, Indonesia, all across the Asian Tiger countries we have this pattern of crony capitalism and government now stepping in to help bail the situation out, because government in these areas played a major role in providing the capital to the banks that did the lending to their cronies. Overnight, economies like Korea and Malaysia, boom.

I visited Korea for a week and was in Seoul, the capital of Korea, and I was astonished at the number of office buildings. We visited about three office buildings, high-rise buildings, beautiful buildings on the outside. Inside the buildings, most of the offices were empty. They got the money to do the building and whatever the financing was, but they did not need the buildings.

Just as during the savings and loan swindle days they had all these developments in Texas that the builders had gone and borrowed the money, made the first effort of digging foundations, doing a few things, and therefore it qualified for the loans. They were scot-free. They said that the developments failed for economic reasons. Nobody was convicted in most of these cases. They just walked off scot-free. That kind of crony capitalism, backed up by banking socialism, was never attacked as being immoral; the kind of day-after-day, relentless pursuit.

On ABC, Cokie Roberts has been around for a long time. She has seen a lot of things happen in Washington. She ought to know better when she talks about this being one of the most

important things in the world morally. Where were their voices during the savings and loan swindle? Immoral, costly, a lot of criminality took place, the Mafia made a mint, and the response morally was not there.

Let me just sort of sum up what I am saying. A nation that cannot identify what is morally most important, cannot set priorities, cannot see that it is immoral at a time like this, when we have a budget surplus, to keep sending children to unsafe schools and overcrowded schools. It is immoral to send them to schools that have coal-burning furnaces. That is immoral, not to have the leadership being willing to invest in safety and health.

It is immoral not to take this opportunity, when the money is here, to invest in education in greater amounts. A nation that cannot see that, a nation that prefers to spend \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year on a prisoner, a prisoner in a prison cell, and will not do anything about the expenditure of less than \$5,000 a year on children who go to inner city schools is immoral. That is an immoral act.

There are all kinds of judgments that need to be made about what is important and what is not important. What are we here for, for 5 weeks? Should we not do things that make a difference for people in the Nation or people anywhere in the world? For 5 weeks the power is here to do a great deal if we were to see ourselves as President Clinton described us in his inaugural address, if we were to see ourselves as an indispensable nation.

We have all kinds of problems throughout the world. The economies are in serious trouble. That is obvious. The global warming now is pretty much a fact with a lot of implications. And with the tumultuous kinds of weather we have been having recently, if global warming is going to make that worse, we are in serious trouble. There is a whole lot of planning and a whole lot of leadership needed.

We are the indispensable nation. We are the ones who at this point are economically most secure. We are the Nation that the world looks to. They value our leadership. The American colossus does not rule with armies, does not have to administer colonies. It is the goodwill of America.

It is the fact that American men died on the beaches of Normandy to defend the concept of freedom. Our homes were not immediately threatened by Hitler. Those great sacrifices were made in the Battle of the Bulge and on the beaches of Normandy by people who had some idealism. And the country was driven by idealism. We get a return on that.

The whole world, despite what we hear here and there, the whole world looks to America for leadership, admires America. We have terrorists who will hate us just because we are admired. We have many enemies, but to be admired means we are going to have enemies.

So this great America of ours is at the pinnacle of its power and it is an indispensable nation and we ought to behave like an indispensable nation. Instead of being preoccupied with Peyton Place-type activities, we should look to where are we now and what can we do with our enormous power and wealth to make the world a better place for our constituents, to deal with some immediate problems.

I do not want to have to go back to my constituents and say, look, we have no hope. The relief of the overcrowding schools, the coal-burning furnaces, these are relatively small things, but we are not going to get any help with them. I do not want the despair which drives people to choose vouchers, which is a ridiculous way to go because only a handful of children can ever be served through that method. And vouchers to private schools, there are just not enough out there. It is the public school system that will continue to educate most of our children and we have to stay with the public school system.

We can experiment more with charter schools, which are public schools, there are a number of things we can do to try to improve the schools, but we cannot spoon-feed the process or put Band-aids on. We really need to do something dramatic about guaranteeing that every youngster has a clean, safe school with an atmosphere that is conducive to learning; that every youngster is in a classroom where the teachers are not overwhelmed because there are so many children.

There are a lot of very small things that a mere stroke of the pen on some appropriations bills could put in place. But yet we choose not to live up to the calling or the responsibility that history has thrust upon us.

I want to read, in closing, a statement that I made on February 4, 1997, following President Clinton's inaugural address and I put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's inaugural address was not a State of the Union speech obligated to provide substance for general proposals. Appropriately, the President used his second inaugural statement to set a tone for the next 4 years, the prelude to the 21st century. America is a great country blessed by God with wealth far surpassing any nation on the face of the Earth now or in the past. The Roman Empire was a beggar entity compared to the rich and powerful Americans. God has granted us an opportunity unparalleled in history.

President Clinton called upon both leaders and ordinary citizens to measure up to this splendid moment. The President called upon all of us to abandon ancient hatreds and obsessions with trivial issues. For a brief moment in history we are the indispensable people.

Other nations have occupied this position before and failed the world. The American colossus should break the historic pattern of empires devouring themselves. As we move into the 21st century we need indispensable leaders with global visions. We need profound decisions.

I conclude with a poem of my own.
"Under God

The indivisible indispensable nation
Guardian of the pivotal generation
Most fortunate of all the lands
For a brief moment
The whole world we hold in our hands
Internet sorcery computer magic
Tiny spirits make opportunity tragic
We are the indispensable nation
Guardian of the pivotal generation
Millionaires must rise to see the need
Or smother beneath their splendid greed
Capitalism is king
With potential to be Pope
Banks hoard gold
That could fertilize universal hope
Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, King
Make your star spangled legacy sting
Dispatch your ghosts
To bring us global visions
Indispensable leaders
Need profound decisions
Internet sorcery, computer magic.
Tiny spirits make opportunity tragic.
We are the indispensable nation,
Guardian of the pivotal generation
With liberty and justice for the world
Under God.

□ 2030

Instead of being preoccupied with a soap opera and the human story of one man's fragility, we should look to our role as the indispensable nation, we should look to our role as the generation within this indispensable nation that has a golden opportunity to turn things around.

I started by saying that in the African-American community there is strong support for President Clinton despite all of the revelations. And I certainly know from firsthand information gathered in my district that it is very strong. I made it my business to question ladies of the church and find out where they stood.

And I think there have been many reasons that have been said before why blacks support this President. We are afraid of what happens when he is no longer there. We appreciate the fact that he has stayed with the issues that matter most.

But I think, also, there is a wisdom in the African-American community by these church ladies and other people who have been raised on the Bible. They know the legacy of King David is not wiped out by his weakness in connection with Bathsheba. They know that Sampson is still a symbol of strength despite the fact that he had a weakness and was vulnerable.

They looked over the whole pattern of history and they know that the good that men do often dies with them, and it is not fair.

We are in a situation now where trivialities may smother America, trivialities. We have opened Pandora's box. If a President's life can be invaded by the government, trivialities will smother us all. Who will be next and how many dramatic human stories will television have to play with along the way?

I hope that for the next 5 weeks we can turn away from preoccupation with the personal life of one man and deal with preoccupation with the life of the Nation. We are an indispensable na-

tion. We ought to behave like people who are a pivotal generation within this indispensable nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). While the Chair did not interrupt the Member, the Chair would remind all Members to avoid specific personal references to the President even as a point of reference or comparison to a more general standard of conduct.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio (at the request Mr. ARMEY), for today and for an indefinite period, on account of illness in the family.

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. PETERSON of Pennsylvania) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, on September 10.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. LEE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MINGE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. LEE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KIND.

Mr. ETHERIDGE.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. MURTHA.

Mr. DELAHUNT.

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. GEPHARDT.

Mr. VENTO.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

Mr. SANDLIN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SPENCE.
Mr. RADANOVICH.
Mr. DUNCAN.
Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
Mr. SMITH of Oregon.
Mr. SAXTON.
Mr. THOMAS.
Mr. HYDE.
Mrs. NORTHUP.
Mr. SOLOMON.
Mr. STUMP.
Mr. DAVIS of Virginia.
Mr. WOLF.
Mr. GILMAN.

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

Mr. MICA.
Mr. LAHOOD.
Mr. GILMAN.
Mr. DEUTSCH.
Mr. BILBRAY.
Mr. TOWNS.
Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
Mr. FORD.
Mr. BERRY.
Mr. CONYERS.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 629. An act to grant the consent of the Congress to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

H.R. 4059. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1379. An act to amend section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and the National Security Act of 1947 to require disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act regarding certain persons, disclose Nazi war criminal records without impairing any investigation or prosecution conducted by the Department of Justice or certain intelligence matters, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On August 10, 1998:

H.R. 3824. An act amending the Fastener Quality Act to exempt from its coverage certain fasteners approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use in aircraft.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 10, 1998, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

10608. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Revision of Requirements Regarding Quality Control Program [Docket No. FV98-981-1 FR] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10609. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Addition of Regulated Areas [Docket No. 98-082-1] received August 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10610. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Domestically Produced Peanuts; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket Nos. FV98-997-1 IFR and FV98-998-1 IFR] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10611. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State Designation; Michigan [Docket No. 98-081-1] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10612. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No: 97-056-14] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10613. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Exemption From Area No. 2 Handling Regulation for Potatoes Shipped for Experimentation and the Manufacture of Conversion Into Specified Products [Docket No. FV98-948-2 IFR] received August 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10614. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Increase in Desirable Carryout Used to Compute Trade Demand [Docket No. FV98-989-2 FIR] received August 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10615. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300693A; FRL-6021-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10616. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenpropathrin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300692; FRL 6020-2] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10617. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-300684; FRL-6017-6] (RIN: 2070-78AB) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10618. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Zinc Phosphide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300696; FRL-6021-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10619. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cleaning and Reinspection of Farmers Stock Peanuts (RIN: 0560-AF56) received August 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10620. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Letter of Offer and Acceptance [DFARS Case 98-D015] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

10621. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Portfolio Reengineering—Fiscal Year 1998 Transition Program Guidelines (FR-4162-N-03) received August 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10622. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Valuation and Payment of Lump Sum Benefits (RIN: 1212-AA88) received August 6, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10623. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Replaceable Light Source Information; Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards [Docket No. NHTSA 98-4274] (RIN: 2127-AH32) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10624. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Air Bag On-Off Switches [NHTSA-98-4342] (RIN: 2127-AH25) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10625. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Regulations of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Removal of the Reformulated Gasoline Program from the Phoenix, Arizona Serious Ozone Nonattainment Area [FRL-6137-8] (RIN: 2060-AI06) received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10626. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Petroleum Refineries [AD-FRL-6145-5] (RIN: 2060-PI00) received August 13, 1998, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10627. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Section 111(d) Plan; State of Missouri [MO 045-1045; FRL-6150-8] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10628. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revision of Existing Variance and Exemption Regulations to Comply with Requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act [FRL-6144-2] (RIN: 2020-AA37) received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10629. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan for North Dakota; Revision to the Air Pollution Control Rules; Delegation of Authority for New Source Performance Standards [ND-001-0002a & ND-001-0004a; FRL-6150-6] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10630. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—OMB Approval Numbers Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Standards of Performance For New Stationary Sources and Guidelines For Control of Existing Sources: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills [FRL-6142-9] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10631. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Consumer Confidence Reports [FRL-6145-3] (RIN:2040-AC99) received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10632. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Control of Volatile Organic Compounds From Sources that Store and Handle Jet Fuel [MD068-3027a; FRL-6144-5] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10633. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of New Jersey; Disapproval of the 15 Percent Rate of Progress Plan [Region II Docket No. NJ28-1-162-3; FRL-6151-2] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10634. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Guidance on Implementing the Capacity Development Provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 [Docket No. 816-R-98-006] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10635. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and

Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [Region II Docket No. NJ30-184; FRL-6151-4] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10636. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes Kentucky: Redesignation of the Muhlenberg County Sulfur Dioxide Secondary Nonattainment Area to Attainment [KY 99-1-9820a; FRL-6142-7] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10637. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances [OPPTS-50632; FRL-5788-7] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10638. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Delaware: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-6145-2] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10639. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 037-0080; FRL-6142-1] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10640. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plans Revision, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [CA 126-0082a FRL-6140-6] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10641. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 187-0076a; FRL-6137-6] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10642. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District & South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 181-0081a; FRL-6141-8] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10643. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Kern County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollu-

tion Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 083-0072a; FRL-6138-4] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10644. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, San Diego Air Pollution Control District [CA 184-0086a FRL-6137-9] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10645. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maine; Source Surveillance Regulation [ME014-01-6994a; A-1-FRL-6136-3] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10646. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Utah; Listing of Exempt Volatile Organic Compounds, Approval of Minor Rule Changes for Emissions from Air Strippers and Soil Venting Projects, and Repeal of Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Plant Requirements [UT-001-0005a, UT-001-0006a, UT-001-0007a, UT-001-0009a, UT-001-0012a, UT-001-0013a; FRL-6140-5] received August 11, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10647. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revision; South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 022-0087a; FRL 6138-2] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10648. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 191-0088a; FRL 6138-6] received August 5, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10649. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Minnesota; Municipal Waste Combustor State Plan Submittal [MN59-01-7284a; FRL-6139-2] received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10650. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to the Georgia State Implementation Plan [GA-34-3-9819a; FRL-6143-7] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10651. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Consumer and Commercial Products: Schedule for Regulation [AD-FRL-6149-6] (RIN: 2060-AE24) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10652. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting [AD-FRL-6145-6] (RIN: 2060-AE04) Received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10653. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Architectural Coatings [AD-FRL-6149-7] (RIN: 2060-AE55) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10654. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer Products [AD-FRL-6149-8] (RIN: 2060-AF62) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10655. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Automobile Refinish Coatings [AD-FRL-6149-5] (RIN: 2060-AE35) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10656. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—WASHINGTON: Withdrawal of Immediate Final Rule for Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-6147-3] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10657. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan Revisions; Ohio [OH117-1; FRL-6147-9] received August 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10658. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous Waste Recycling; Land Disposal Restrictions; Final Rule; Administrative Stay [FRL-6153-2] (RIN: 2050-AE05) received August 24, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10659. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Cold, Cough, Allergy, Bronchodilator, and Antiasthmatic Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Amendment of Monograph for OTC Nasal Decongestant Drug Products [Docket No. 76N-052N] (RIN: 0910-AA01) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10660. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule—Beverages: Bottled Water [Docket No. 98N-0294] received August 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10661. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Revision to the General Safety Requirements for Biological Products [Docket No. 97N-0449] (RIN: 0910-ZA08) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10662. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Pediculicide Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Final Monograph; Technical Amendment [Docket No. 81N-0201] (RIN: 0910-AA01) received August 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10663. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers [Docket No. 98F-0055] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10665. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Irradiation in the Production, Processing and Handling of Food [Docket No. 98N-0392] received August 24, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10666. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Orthopedic Devices: Classification and Reclassification of Pedicle Screw Spinal Systems [Docket No. 95N-0176] (RIN: 0910-ZA12) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10667. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Census, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Amendment to 15 CFR 30, Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations, to Include Provisions for Reporting the Value of Foreign Military Sales Shipments [Docket No. 980331081-8171-02] (RIN: 0607-AA22) received July 28, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10668. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10669. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List: Additions and Deletions received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10670. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule—Removal of Obsolete Regulations Concerning the Inoperative Statutory Honorarium Bar, Revisions to Related Supplemental Reporting Requirements, and Conforming Technical Amendments (RIN: 3209-AA00) (RIN: 3209-AA13) received July 30, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10671. A letter from the Director, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule Listing Five Plants from Monterey County, California, as Endangered or Threatened (RIN: 1018-AD09) received August 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10672. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior,

transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to Determine the Plant *Pediocactus winkleri* (Winkler Cactus) to be a Threatened Species (RIN: 1018-AC09) received August 17, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10673. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Emergency Listing of the Jarbidge River Population Segment of Bull Trout as Endangered (RIN: 1080-AF01) received August 10, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10674. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 072498E] received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10675. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 072498G] received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10676. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Deep-water Species Fishery by Vessels using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 072498F] received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10677. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; "Other Rockfish" in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 971208297-8054-02; I.D. 072498D] received August 4, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10678. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, transmitting the Office's final rule—Mississippi Regulatory Program [SPATS No. MS-013-FOR] received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10679. A letter from the Commissioner, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Adjustment of Certain Fees of the Immigration Examination Fee Account [INS No. 1768-98; AG No.] (RIN: 1115-AE42) received August 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10680. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 96-NM-42-AD; Amendment 39-10680; AD 98-16-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10681. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class D and Class E Airspace; Fort Leonard Wood, MO; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-17] received August 3, 1998, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10682. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-80-AD; Amendment 39-10685; AD 98-16-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10683. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-40-AD; Amendment 39-10681; AD 98-11-01 R2] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10684. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, A321, A300, A310, A300-600, A330, and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-229-AD; Amendment 39-10678; AD 98-15-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10685. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of VOR Federal Airway V-465 [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANM-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10686. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of VOR Federal Airway 369; TX [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASW-40] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10687. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Tallahassee, FL [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASO-8] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10688. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Safford, AZ [Airspace Docket No. 96-AWP-11] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10689. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-212-AD; Amendment 39-10676; AD 98-16-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10690. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Moses Lake, WA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-05] received August 3, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10691. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A320 and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-10688; AD 98-16-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10692. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Automatic Train Control and Advanced Civil Speed Enforcement System; Northeast Corridor Railroads [FRA Docket No. 87-2, Notice No. 7] (RIN: 2130-AB20) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10693. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates to Pipeline Safety Regulations (1997) [Docket No. RSPA-97-2251; Amdt Nos. 190-8; 191-13; 192-84; 193-15; 194-2; 195-61; 198-3; 199-17] (RIN: 2137-AD03) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10694. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Staten Island Fireworks, New York Harbor, Lower Bay [CGD01-98-102] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10695. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [CGD 05-98-002] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10696. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; St. Johns River, Jacksonville, Florida [CGD07-98-033] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10697. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Streamlined Inspection Program [CGD 96-055] (RIN: 2115-AF37) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10698. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, A321, A330, and A340 Series Airplanes Equipped with AlliedSignal RIA-35B Instrument Landing System Receivers [Docket No. 98-NM-154-AD; Amendment 39-10707; AD 98-17-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10699. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 and A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-128-AD; Amendment 39-10711; AD 98-17-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10700. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company (RHC) Model R44 Helicopters [Docket No. 98-SW-25-AD; Amendment 39-10712; AD 98-12-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10701. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Glaser-Dirks Flugzeugbau GmbH Model DG-400 Gliders [Docket No. 98-CE-07-AD; Amendment 39-10705; AD 98-17-03] (RIN:

2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10702. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Fortuna, CA [Airspace Docket No. 98-AWP-3] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10703. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Alexander Schleicher Segelflugzeugbau Model ASW-19 Sailplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-05-AD; Amendment 39-10704; AD 98-17-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10704. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-210-AD; Amendment 39-10689; AD 98-16-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10705. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Advance Notice of Arrival: Vessels bound for ports and places in the United States [CGD 97-067] (RIN: 2115-AF54) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10706. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Amdt. No. 1883; Docket No. 29295] (RIN: 212-AA65) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10707. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Amdt. No. 1882; Docket No. 29294] (RIN: 212-AA65) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10708. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tioga, ND [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-34] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10709. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; AlliedSignal Inc. TFE731 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 97-ANE-51-AD; Amendment 39-10703; AD 98-17-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10710. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; St. Johns River, Jacksonville, Florida [CGD07-98-033] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10711. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF6-80A3 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-85-AD; Amendment 39-10668; AD 98-15-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13,

1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10712. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-215-6B11 (CL-415 Variant) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-03-AD; Amendment 39-10487] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10713. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-340-AD; Amendment 39-10355; AD 98-04-44] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10714. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Forest City, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-30] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10715. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Spencer, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-31] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10716. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Model 3101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-54-AD; Amendment 39-10584; AD 98-12-31] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10717. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Denison, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-29] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10718. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Model 172R Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-60-AD; Amendment 39-10634; AD 98-13-41] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10719. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier-Rotax GmbH 912 F Series Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-26-AD; Amendment 39-10667; AD 98-15-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10720. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; West Palm Beach, Florida [CGD07-98-049] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10721. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Grassy Sound Channel, Middle Township, New Jersey [CGD05-98-015] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received August 13, 1998,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10722. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model B.121 Series 1,2, and 3 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-03-AD; Amendment 39-10691; AD 98-16-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10723. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC-7 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-30-AD; Amendment 39-10692; AD 98-16-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10724. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Britten-Norman Ltd. BN-2, BN-2A, BN-2B, and BN-2T Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-CE-112-AD; Amendment 39-10690; AD 98-16-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10725. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Model 60 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-227-AD; Amendment 39-10694; AD 98-16-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10726. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-180-AD; Amendment 39-10695; AD 98-16-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10727. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-151-AD; Amendment 39-10699; AD 98-16-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10728. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA) Model CN-235 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-160-AD; Amendment 39-10700; AD 98-16-23] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10729. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-213-AD; Amendment 39-10696; AD 98-16-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10730. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 200) Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-10702; AD 98-16-25] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10731. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; de Havilland Model DHC-8-100, -200, and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-70-AD; Amendment 39-10697; AD 97-20-10 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10732. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of VOR Federal Airways; WA [Airspace Docket No. 97-ANM-23] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10733. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Kearney, NE [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-34] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10734. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Beatrice, NE [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-32] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10735. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ottumwa, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98-ACE-27] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10736. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establish Class E Airspace; Davenport, IA [Airspace Docket No. 97-ACE-21] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10737. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAe 146 and Model Avro 146-RJ Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-128-AD; Amendment 39-10701; AD 98-16-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10738. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospaziale Model ATR42 and ATR72 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-146-AD; Amendment 39-10698; AD 98-16-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10739. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Dunkirk, NY [Airspace Docket No. 98-AEA-10] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10740. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Amendment No. 1881; Docket No. 29293] (RIN: 212-AA65) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10741. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace; Colorado Springs USAF Academy Airstrip, CO [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-07] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10742. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Barrow, AK [Airspace Docket No. 98-AAL-7] received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10743. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Harmonization of Miscellaneous Rotocraft Regulations [Docket No. 28929; Amendment Nos. 27-35 & 29-42] (RIN: 2120-AG23) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10744. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-279-AD; Amendment 39-10555; AD 98-11-30] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10745. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-215-1A10 and CL-215-6B11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-05-AD; Amendment 39-10458] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10746. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFM International CFM56-3, -3B, -3C, -5, -5B, and -5C Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 97-ANE-54-AD; Amendment 39-10523; AD 98-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10747. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-40-AD; Amendment 39-10608; AD 98-11-01 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10748. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Model 750 Citation X Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-208-AD; Amendment 39-10693; AD 98-16-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10749. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 29300; Amdt. No. 1885] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10750. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 29299; Amdt. No. 1884] (RIN: 2120-AA65) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to

the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10751. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-287-AD; Amendment 39-10710; AD 98-17-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10752. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0070 and Mark 0100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-248-AD; Amendment 39-10709; AD 98-17-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10753. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-80 Series Airplanes and Model MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. 97-NM-20-AD; Amendment 39-10708; AD 98-17-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10754. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Akron, CO [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-10] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10755. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pueblo, CO [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-01] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10756. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Superior, WI [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-38] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10757. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Moorhead, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-40] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10758. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Glenwood, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-39] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10759. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Slayton, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-35] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10760. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Willoughby, OH [Airspace Docket No. 98-AGL-36] received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10761. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Streamlining the State Sewage Sludge Management Regulations [FRL-6145-8] (RIN: 2040-AC87) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10762. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Election of Education Benefits (RIN: 2900-AH88) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

10763. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Additional Disability or Death Due to Hospital Care, Medical or Surgical Treatment, Examination, or Training and Rehabilitation Services (RIN: 2900-AJ04) received August 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

10764. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA) (RIN: 2900-AE64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

10765. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Non-recourse Financing Under Section 465(b)(6) [TD-8777] (RIN: 1545-AV17) received August 12, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10766. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability [RP-112856-98] received August 24, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10767. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update (Notice 98-44) received August 24, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10768. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled; Standards of Conduct for Claimant Representatives [Regulations Nos. 4 and 16] (RIN: 0960-AD73) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10769. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Triasulfuron; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300700; FRL 6023-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received August 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10770. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Farm Credit Administration 1997 Report on the Financial Condition and Performance of the Farm Credit System, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 2252(a)(3); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10771. A letter from the Principal Deputy, Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARS) for the quarter ending June 30, 1998, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on National Security.

10772. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the retirement of Lieutenant General Joseph W. Kinzer, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on National Security.

10773. A letter from the Vice Chair, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to People's Republic of China (China), pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10774. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the triennial assessment of the needs of minority and diverse audiences and the Corporation's annual report on the provision of services to minority and diverse audiences by public broadcasting entities and public telecommunication entities, pursuant to Public Law 100-626, section 9(a) (102 Stat. 3211); to the Committee on Commerce.

10775. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Lamps, Reflective Devices and Associated Equipment [Docket No. NHTSA-98-4268] (RIN: 2127-AG84) received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

10776. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on the nondisclosure of safeguards information for the quarter ending June 30, 1998, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2167(e); to the Committee on Commerce.

10777. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of February 3, 1998, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order No. 12722 of August 2, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 105-300); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10778. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on additional steps taken with respect to the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 105-301); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10779. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 17-98 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for the Memorandum of Understanding with Canada and the United Kingdom for trilateral technology research and development projects (TTRDP), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

10780. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 19-98 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval to conclude Amendment I to the U.S.-United Kingdom Antiship Countermeasures Missile Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

10781. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 18-98 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval of a Supplement for Accession of Spain to the NATO E-3A Cooperative Program Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MMOU), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

10782. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 14-98 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for the Memorandum of Understand-

ing between the U.S. and the United Kingdom concerning activities in Air Command, Control and Communication, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

10783. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 98-55), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10784. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement for production of major military equipment with the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DTC 94-98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

10785. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to Israel (Transmittal No. DTC 90-98), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

10786. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress on the Czech Republic's status as an adherent to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2797b-1; to the Committee on International Relations.

10787. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress on Ukraine's status as an adherent to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2797b-1; to the Committee on International Relations.

10788. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the President's bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem covering the period April 1 to May 31, 1998, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

10789. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

10790. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the annual report on Military Assistance, Military Exports, and Military Imports; to the Committee on International Relations.

10791. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on Poland's status as adherent to the Missile Technology Control Regime, pursuant to section 73A of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

10792. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report to Congress that the Secretary of Commerce is imposing on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) certain foreign policy-based export controls; to the Committee on International Relations.

10793. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report entitled, "Physicians Comparability Allowances," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5948(j)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10794. A letter from the Manager, Employee Benefits/Payroll, AgriBank, transmitting transmitting the annual report disclosing the financial condition of the Retirement

Plan for the Employees of the Seventh Farm Credit District as required by Public Law 95-595, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10795. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board report, "Civil Service Evaluation: The Evolving Role of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10796. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act from January 1, 1997 to September 30, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10797. A letter from the Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the Annual Report of the Office of the Special Counsel (OSC) for Fiscal Year (FY) 1997, pursuant to Public Law 101-12, section 3(a)(11) (103 Stat. 29); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10798. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the enclosed United States Mint (Mint) 1997 Annual Report including financial statements, audit reports, and other information related to the Public Enterprise Fund (PEF) activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1997; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

10799. A letter from the Director, Financial Services, Library of Congress, transmitting a report on the activity of the Capitol Preservation Fund for the first six-months of fiscal year 1998 which ended on March 31, 1998; to the Committee on House Oversight.

10800. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting Proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Resources.

10801. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. HC-E4A-3(A,I,J) Series Propellers [Docket No. 98-ANE-53-AD; Amendment 39-10706; AD 98-17-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10802. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the issues and benefits of completing the highway between Panama and Columbia known as the Darien Gap; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10803. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the twenty-first annual report on the Child Support Enforcement Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(10); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10804. A letter from the National Director, Tax Forms and Publications Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—General Statement Regarding Revenue Procedure 98-44—received August 7, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10805. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the first annual report on the operation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Contingency Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10806. A letter from the Director, Office of Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report of cross-servicing and acquisition actions undertaken pursuant to Acquisition

and Cross-Servicing Agreements with countries that are not part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or its subsidiary bodies, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2349; jointly to the Committees on National Security and International Relations.

10807. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress that the Department of Health and Human Services is allotting emergency funds to eleven States; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

10808. A letter from the Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the notification of our intent to obligate funds for additional program proposals for purposes of Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) activities; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

10809. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report to Congress on the threat from acts of terrorism to United States ports and vessels operating from those ports; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Transportation and Infrastructure.

10810. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, Comptroller General, transmitting the report on General Accounting Office employees detailed to congressional committees as of July 17, 1998; jointly to the Committees on Government Reform and Oversight and Appropriations.

10811. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Certification that shrimp harvested with technology that may adversely affect certain species of sea turtles may not be imported into the United States unless the President makes specific certifications to the Congress annually by May 1, pursuant to Public Law 101-162, section 609(b)(2) (103 Stat. 1038); jointly to the Committees on Resources and Appropriations.

10812. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on the effectiveness and appropriateness of current mechanisms for surveying and certifying skilled nursing facilities; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of August 7, 1998]

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 219. A bill to establish a Federal program to provide reinsurance for State disaster insurance programs; with an amendment (Rept. 105-687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on August 6, 1998, the following report was filed on August 21, 1998]

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 4393. A bill to revise the banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws with respect to the termination and netting of financial contracts, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-688, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted September 9, 1998]

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1110. A bill to designate a portion of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Rept. 105-691). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1983. A bill to amend the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act to conform that Act with the judgments of the United States Federal Courts regarding the rights and sovereign status of certain Indian Tribes, including the Narragansett Tribe, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-692). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2223. A bill to amend the Act popularly known as the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to authorize transfers of certain public lands or national forest lands to local education agencies for use for elementary or secondary schools, including public charter schools, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 105-693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2776. A bill to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes" to authorize the acquisition of property known as the Warren property (Rept. 105-694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3109. A bill to establish the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in the State of New York, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 105-695). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3797. A bill to compensate the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma for the taking of certain rights by the Federal Government, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-696). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. S. 1695. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 521. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2863) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to clarify restrictions under that Act on baiting, to facilitate acquisition of migratory bird habitat, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-698). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 522. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2538) to establish a Presidential commission to determine the validity of certain land claims arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of 1848 involving the descendants of persons who were Mexican citizens at the time of the Treaty (Rept. 105-699). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. H.R. 4259. A bill to allow Haskell Indian Nations University and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute each to conduct a demonstration project to test the feasibility and desirability of new personnel management policies and procedures, and for other purposes (Rept. 105-700, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on August 21, 1998]

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on Commerce discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4393.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Mai Hoa "Jasmine" Salehi (Rept. 105-689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Mercedes Del Carmen Quiroz Martinez Cruz (Rept. 105-690). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on August 6, 1998 the following report was filed on August 21, 1998]

Mr. LEACH: Committee on Banking and Financial Services. H.R. 4321. A bill to protect consumers and financial institutions by preventing personal financial information from being obtained from financial institutions under false pretenses, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period ending not later than September 25, 1998, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(j), rule X. (Rept. 105-701, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[The following action occurred on August 21, 1998]

H.R. 4393. Referral to the Committee on the Judiciary extended for a period ending not later than September 25, 1998.

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. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 4522. A bill to clarify the income and gift tax consequences of catching and returning record home run baseballs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 4523. A bill to make technical corrections to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 4524. A bill to prevent the expenditure of Federal funds to investigate circumstances relating to the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Ms. FURSE, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon):

H.R. 4525. A bill to provide further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARDIN:

H.R. 4526. A bill to amend section 334 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act to clarify the rules of origin with respect to certain textile products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey:

H.R. 4527. A bill to provide for the extension of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail into the Township of Woodbridge, New Jersey; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey:

H.R. 4528. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to not require that the State of New Jersey repay Federal-aid highway funds expended on certain high occupancy vehicle lanes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HYDE:

H.R. 4529. A bill to codify without substantive change laws related to Patriotic and National Observances, Ceremonies, and Organizations and to improve the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 4530. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to implement reforms to the Liaison and Familiarization Training program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LAMPSON (for himself, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. CRAMER):

H.R. 4531. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require States receiving funds under section 106 of such Act to have in effect a State law providing for a criminal penalty on an individual who fails to report witnessing another individual engaging in sexual abuse of a child; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 4532. A bill to amend the Crime Control Act of 1990 to prohibit law enforcement agencies from imposing a waiting period before accepting reports of missing children less than 21 years of age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 4533. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to rectify overpayment to certain long-term care hospitals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 4534. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to implement a budget-neutral payment system for rehabilitation services under part B of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 4535. A bill to provide relief for agricultural producers devastated by low commodity prices and adverse weather conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOLF (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HORN, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. GILMAN):

H.R. 4536. A bill to establish a National Commission on Terrorism; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition

to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TALENT:

H. Res. 520. A resolution congratulating Mark McGwire of the St. Louis Cardinals for breaking the Major League Baseball single-season home run record; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H. Res. 523. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist bombing of the United States Embassies in East Africa; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 524. A resolution congratulating the Toms River East American Little League team of Toms River, New Jersey, for winning the Little League World Series; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

392. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of The Mariana Islands, relative to House Resolution No. 11-67 endorsing and supporting the extraordinary service of Congressman Dan Burton to his country; to the Committee on Resources.

393. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to transmitting a copy of SCS HJR 52 (RES), Relating to opposition to the designation of any river in Alaska as an American Heritage River under the American Heritage Rivers initiative; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 45: Mr. TRAFICANT and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 218: Mr. BLUNT and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 326: Mr. FOSSELLA.
H.R. 457: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 594: Mr. GILMAN and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.

H.R. 678: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 815: Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 859: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1032: Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1061: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1126: Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. Dreier.

H.R. 1356: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 1371: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 1401: Mr. TORRES, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GANSKE, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 1450: Mr. COYNE.
H.R. 1560: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1738: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1891: Mr. HYDE and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 1895: Mr. FILNER, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2020: Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. THOMPSON.

H.R. 2133: Mr. PORTER.
H.R. 2321: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 2409: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2499: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEACH, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. FURSE, and Mr. MICA.
H.R. 2509: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 2549: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. LEE, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 2639: Mr. MCCOLLUM and Mr. HILLEARY.
H.R. 2693: Mr. MCDADE.

H.R. 2699: Mr. MCDADE.
H.R. 2704: Mr. MCHALE.
H.R. 2708: Mr. SNOWBARGER, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 2723: Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 2817: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 2828: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 2884: Mr. MCINTOSH.
H.R. 2900: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 2908: Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. MINGE.

H.R. 2914: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 2923: Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BAESLER, and Mr. RILEY.

H.R. 2938: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. PARKER.
H.R. 2953: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3008: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. DANNER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 3011: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3014: Mr. MARTINEZ.
H.R. 3048: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3207: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 3248: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. HORN, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. METCALF.

H.R. 3304: Mr. HYDE and Ms. DUNN of Washington.

H.R. 3320: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 3500: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 3531: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 3553: Mr. VENTO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 3567: Ms. BROWN of Florida and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 3570: Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
H.R. 3624: Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN.

H.R. 3688: Mr. HORN, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 3690: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.
H.R. 3764: Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 3779: Mr. ENSIGN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. YATES.
H.R. 3782: Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 3855: Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. STARK, and Mr. SISISKY.
H.R. 3881: Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 3895: Mr. MARKEY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3962: Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 3992: Mr. BECERRA.
H.R. 4006: Mr. EVERETT.
H.R. 4007: Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 4019: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 4031: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 4070: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. FARR of California.

H.R. 4080: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 4115: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 4118: Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 4121: Mr. MURTHA and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 4127: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 4132: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 4155: Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 4181: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
H.R. 4196: Mr. CRAPO and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 4197: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 4206: Mr. OBEY and Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN.

H.R. 4213: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 4214: Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 4217: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Mr. LA TOURETTE.

H.R. 4220: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. REDMOND, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 4224: Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. CARSON, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 4232: Mr. SANFORD.

H.R. 4258: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FROST, Mr. HALL of TEXAS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 4281: Mr. SANFORD and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 4285: Mr. COLLINS, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 4300: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 4308: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4309: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4330: Ms. DUNN of Washington.

H.R. 4344: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. NEY, Mr. PAS-TOR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TORRES, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MENEN-DEZ, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. VELAZ-QUEZ, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. DICKEY.

H.R. 4350: Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 4362: Ms. CARSON, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 4368: Mr. REDMOND.

H.R. 4395: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 4398: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FILNER, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4399: Mr. FROST, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. Evans.

H.R. 4402: Mr. JONES, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

H.R. 4403: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 4404: Mr. MURTHA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RILEY, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FROST, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. CARSON, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 4433: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 4449: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. METCALF, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. JONES, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 4450: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4478: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 4479: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 4480: Mr. FROST, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 4489: Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 4492: Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. MINGE.

H.R. 4506: Mr. EVANS and Mr. PORTER.

H.J. Res. 98: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.J. Res. 123: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BAKER, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. SHAYS.

H. Con. Res. 158: Mr. RADANOVICH.

H. Con. Res. 184: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H. Con. Res. 188: Mr. TALENT.

H. Con. Res. 239: Mr. TALENT.

H. Con. Res. 292: Mr. FRANK of Massachu-
setts and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H. Con. Res. 295: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MANTON, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HOBSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. TRAFI-CANT.

H. Con. Res. 304: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H. Con. Res. 307: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 313: Mr. HEFLEY, Mrs. MCCAR-
THY of New York, Mr. FROST, and Mr. TOWNS.

H. Res. 96: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 304: Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SALMON, Mr. POMBO, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, and Mr. ROYCE.

H. Res. 475: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H. Res. 519: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

73. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Citizens of Washington, D.C., relative to petitioning the United States Congress to take prompt action by enacting legislation to provide the citizens of the District with full voting representation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

74. Also, a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Res-
olution No. 305 of 1998 expressing its support for the Hudson River Reassessment being conducted by the U.S. EPA under the Superfund, including evaluation of traditional disposal methods as well as innovative technologies that can be used to destroy PCBs; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure.

AMENDMENTS

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

H.R. 4274

OFFERED BY: MR. PETERSON OF
PENNSYLVANIA

AMENDMENT No. 4: Page 11, line 18 (de-
creased by \$10,000,000) after \$310,409,000).

Page 53, line 17 (decreased by \$90,000,000)
after \$861,500,000.

Page 58, line 26, insert (increased by
\$100,000,000) after each dollar amount.

H.R. 4274

OFFERED BY: MR. PETERSON OF
PENNSYLVANIA

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 53, line 17 (de-
creased by \$100,000,000) after \$861,500,000.

Page 58, line 26, insert (increased by
\$100,000,000) after each dollar amount.