

is separated involuntarily and is not subsequently employed, without a break in service of more than 3 days, by the Bureau of Prisons or another Federal agency. The lump-sum payment for sick leave shall be calculated by multiplying 50 percent of the employee's rate of basic pay, exclusive of additional payments of any kind, by the number of hours of accumulated sick leave to the employee's credit at the time of separation. The lump-sum payment shall be considered pay for taxation purposes only and shall not be used to confer any other benefit to the employee.

SEC. 9. WAIVER OF MAXIMUM ENTRY AGE REQUIREMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any maximum entry age which the Attorney General may have established for law enforcement officers in the Department of Justice under section 3307 of title 5, United States Code, an employee of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections may be hired by the Department of Justice pursuant to section 11203(b) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 in a law enforcement officer position if such employee will have completed at least 10 years of covered service when the employee attains the minimum retirement age described in section 8412(g) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) SEPARATION.—Notwithstanding section 8425(b) of title 5, United States Code, any employee hired by the Department of Justice in a law enforcement position who is described in subsection (a) shall be separated from service with the Department on the last day of the month in which such employee becomes 57 years of age, except that if the Attorney General judges that the public interest so requires, the Attorney General may exempt such an employee from automatic separation under this subsection until that employee becomes 60 years of age.

SEC. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect as if included in the enactment of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Davis).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4566.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of passage of H.R. 4566, the District of Columbia Courts and Justice Technical Corrections Act of 1998. This measure has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 4566 makes technical corrections to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997. This measure clarifies a num-

ber of D.C. employee related matters and resolves a potential dispute involving the District of Columbia Public Defenders Service.

Most importantly, this legislation will give further protection to employees of the D.C. Department of Corrections that may be displaced by the Federal assumption of correctional functions.

H.R. 4566 is the result of many hours of hard work and negotiations between the Congress and the administration. I want to thank my ranking member on the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON), the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the Committee on Ways and Means for their assistance on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, let me begin my thanking the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON); the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) ranking member; and the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman DAVIS) for their leadership and support in bringing to the floor H.R. 4566 to attend to some unfinished business of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997.

□ 1730

The revitalization act is already pulling the District out of insolvency by relieving the city of the most costly State functions, missions that are not performed by any other city in the country.

However, the experience with such complicated and comprehensive legislation in the Congress is that technical corrections are almost always necessary. There is no need to detain the House on these small technical matters. One set of the corrections in this bill concerns detailed procedures that are necessary to accomplish the employee transfers, retirements and terminations while minimizing unnecessary dislocation, frustration and stress. The second set of technical corrections relates to matters involving the courts and various components of the justice system that have been transferred from the District of Columbia to the Federal Government.

The transfer of Lorton to the Federal Government is in the first year of transition. The transfer of court costs has already taken place. The provisions of H.R. 4566, therefore, are overdue. I strongly urge the passage of this bill to tie up the loose ends and avoid unnecessary problems in this complicated and unprecedented transfer.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4566, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to make technical corrections to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 with respect to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING HUNTER SCOTT FOR HIS EFFORTS REGARDING THE USS INDIANAPOLIS

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 590) recognizing and honoring Hunter Scott for his efforts to honor the memory of the captain and crew of the USS Indianapolis and for the outstanding example he has set for the young people of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 590

Whereas 13-year-old Hunter Scott of Cantonment, Florida, has received international recognition for his efforts to honor the memory of the captain and crew of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS, which sank in the Pacific Ocean during the final days of World War II;

Whereas Hunter Scott has spent the past two years seeking recognition for the crew of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS, many of whom perished as a result of shark attacks and exposure after being stranded in the water for four days;

Whereas Hunter Scott's extensive work is the subject of legislation before this Congress, supported by Democrats and Republicans alike;

Whereas Hunter Scott's work ethic, love of country, and strength of character serve as a shining example to the young people of the United States; and

Whereas Hunter Scott has helped the crew of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS receive international recognition from the New York Times, USA Today, the Associated Press, CBS, Nickelodeon, and other print and broadcast media: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes and honors Hunter Scott for his efforts to honor the memory of the captain and crew of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS and for the outstanding example he has set for the young people of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH).

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. On the cover of the New York Times earlier this summer was the headline, A Boy's School Project Aims to Revise History. It told the story of

Hunter Scott, a middle schooler who is trying to change history as it was written 50 years ago.

In the closing days of World War II, the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* had its hull pierced by three Japanese torpedoes. Twelve minutes later the cruiser went down. On board were almost 1,200 crew members and only 300 survived, the others dying of shark attacks and exposure.

For half a century, the 316 remaining surviving crew members of the worst disaster in Naval history tried in vain to defend the honor of their captain, Charles McVay. This year a new secret weapon was employed in their quest, and that weapon was a 13-year-old boy named Hunter Scott.

Two years ago Hunter came to my district office to show me a middle school history project that he had made. Now, this extraordinary history project actually contained clear, convincing evidence of the *Indianapolis* crew's bravery and of the injustice done to their captain who was wrongly court-martialed as a useful scapegoat in this disaster.

As it turns out, Hunter's history project is now turning out to make history, itself. We reviewed Hunter's report, including newly declassified documentation that he had dug up and we decided that we wanted to help him out.

Hunter's documents showed that Captain McVay was not given the intelligence that would have helped him avoid the disaster and that he did nothing improper to justify the court-martial. The legislation was introduced in Washington and gained almost 100 co-sponsors, including those of the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) who certainly helped out a great deal, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and also the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Then Hunter came to Washington and created quite a stir. He commanded international media coverage and met with many key Members of the House and Senate, including Speaker GINGRICH, Majority Leader ARMEY and National Security Chairman Floyd Spence. The New York Times, ABC, NBC, CBS, CNN, Forbes, the Atlanta Constitution and media outlets across the world followed Hunter's work. But because of some entrenched interests who do not want to admit that they were wrong 50 years ago, this bill did not get a chance to come up on the floor this session.

That is why we are here today, to pass a congressional resolution honoring Hunter Scott and recognizing the brave *Indianapolis* crew since Hunter is a shining example of all that is good about our young people today.

But we are also here today to serve notice on those who refuse to right a half-century wrong, that the 53-year-old fight by the *Indianapolis* survivors to clear their good captain's name will move forward in the next session of Congress. We will also fight for the

Presidential Unit Citation for the *Indianapolis* crew that was so richly deserved by them. We will also fight for Mr. McVay's brother Kimo who has been working for so many years to right this wrong.

Regrettably his brother, a third-generation Naval officer, will not be able to be here next year. He tragically took his life 30 years ago on the front porch of his home dressed in his Naval uniform. Denied his dignity by the process 50 years ago, we return to this Chamber 30 years later to wipe clean the slate for Captain McVay.

The 50-year fight continues. A resolution will be reached in the 106th Congress and it will be reached because of the work of an extraordinary young man named Hunter Scott who decided at the age of 13 that he could make a difference, that he could right a wrong and that he could turn a bright searing light on an injustice and bring about the proper and just conclusion to this 53-year-old miscarriage of justice.

Madam Speaker, Congress should be grateful for what a young man like Hunter Scott has done.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the chairman of our subcommittee the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), and I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, just Thursday I had the pleasure of managing a resolution that recognized KidsPeace, an organization that established National KidsDay and National Family Month. KidsPeace established these celebrations to focus our attention on the importance of children and the role we should play in nurturing and encouraging them.

The parents of Hunter Scott have done just that, and look at the outcome. Hunter brought to the attention of this body and the American people a tragedy that occurred decades before his birth. The 13-year-old boy researched and uncovered evidence that suggested Charles B. McVay, III, the captain of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*, was wrongly convicted of negligence for the loss of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* near the end of World War II. McVay was the first officer in the history of the United States Navy to be court-martialed for losing his ship to enemy fire in time of war.

After conducting interviews with survivors of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and uncovering other information, Hunter felt that McVay was wrongly accused and brought his case to this body, the House of Representatives. Hunter has been lobbying the Congress to, quote, erase all mention of a court-martial and conviction from Captain McVay's records and get a Presidential Unit Ci-

tation for the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and her crew.

Hunter found that Navy officials knew enemy submarines were in the vicinity of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and did not give Captain McVay that information. He found that the Navy rejected McVay's request for an escort from Guam to the Leyte Gulf in the Philippines where the ship was attacked and sunk by a torpedo with hundreds of lives lost.

Hunter began his sixth grade research project by placing an ad in the local newspaper which led to his obtaining a list of the ship's survivors. He contacted the survivors who shared stories, photos and mementos of their ordeal on the *Indianapolis*. Though the Navy stands by the court-martialing of Mr. McVay, Hunter has been interviewed by network and local television programs, lobbied Members of Congress, and won first place for his research in his county's school history fair.

Hunter is an example to his classmates and children everywhere. But more important than all of that, Hunter is a young man who decided that something was wrong. He saw the wrong, and he had the courage to do everything in his power to right it.

In the words of a great author, Stephen Carter, in his book *Integrity*, he says that there are three parts of integrity. He says first you must recognize the difference between right and wrong; number two, you must act upon it even at your own peril; and, number three, you must tell someone about it.

This 13-year-old young man from the gentleman from Florida's district has done something that I wish more people would do. He has adhered to Stephen Carter's definition of integrity. He realized that Captain McVay was wrongly accused and court-martialed, and he realized that that was wrong. Number two, he went further than that to say not only to his classmates and to his county and to the country but to the world that this was wrong and he wanted to right it. Just as important, he has let all of us know, and he has been a lesson not only to children everywhere but to us grownups of what should be done when one finds a wrong and knows that they should right it and then takes the steps to do it.

And so it is so interesting, and I say this to the gentleman from Florida, when I saw him on the news program, little did I know that I would be standing here today, I was so moved by that story, little did I know that I would be standing here today to salute this great, great American for his hard work and his perseverance.

I can say to Hunter, I hope that he is looking upon us today, that we salute you with all of the power and all the respect that we have in our bodies.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Madam Speaker, I certainly want to rise and thank and commend the gentleman from

Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for his inspiring words.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I want to pay tribute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) and to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) my Democratic colleagues for their tremendous efforts in trying to carry the voice of this young man Hunter Scott to the places that could make a difference, to change that historic error that was uncovered by Hunter Scott as a result of his tenacious and industrious work in a school project.

I am standing here today because I am not only moved by this young man and by the commitment that he undertook and the courage that he evidently felt in raising this issue to this huge government that very few of us can very frequently change but took it upon himself to make the points that he felt were so important in order to correct history. I stand here today because my connection is not just an intellectual one or an inspirational one with Hunter Scott but because there is a person in the State of Hawaii who has been working on this issue for decades. He is the son of Captain McVay, a very, very well-known and well-regarded person in my State, Kimo Wilder McVay, who has been trying and trying and trying to get people to listen to what he believed was a terrible injustice done to his father. He has spoken to the people in the State and taken his anguished feeling to many, many quarters.

Recently our State legislature adopted a resolution incorporating all the findings of Mr. McVay that he had pursued. But the world was not open to him in terms of raising this issue to the cognizance of the national government. I stand here today to pay special tribute to Hunter Scott, because this young man, 12 years of age, a seventh grader in a school in Florida, was able to gather together the evidence, the history, the commentary of the survivors of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and put it together in a very, very telling history report which he sent me a copy.

□ 1745

I was tremendously moved.

His letter is something that should be placed in the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent, Madam Speaker, to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii? There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Madam Speaker, he starts off by saying, My name is Hunter Scott. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade, and I have been pursuing this matter of the war time disaster, and he goes on to detail almost day by day, hour by hour what happened exactly to the U.S.S. *Indianap-*

olis, and it is a very, very moving, well-documented, well-researched piece of evidence.

The letter in its entirety is as follows:

OCTOBER 12, 1997.

Hon. PATSY T. MINK,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MINK: My name is Hunter Scott. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. Enclosed are several recent newspaper articles about my history fair project on the USS *Indianapolis* tragedy in 1945. The greatest wartime disaster at sea in the history of the U.S. Navy, in which only 316 of 1,196 men survived including its skipper Charles B. McVay III, who was court-martialed and found guilty. I have also included a video cassette of my appearances on NBC Nightly news with Tom Brokaw, and TNN's "Prime Time County". I would like to thank you in advance for any help you could give me. Congressmen Scarborough and Bono have already agreed to help me in my quest to help clear Captain McVay's name, and honor the ship and its crew.

Captain McVay is the only skipper ever court-martialed for losing his ship in a time of war, despite the fact over 700 ships were lost in WWII. I have thoroughly investigated the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the USS *Indianapolis* and I feel Captain McVay should be cleared of all wrongdoing (see attachment A). I would like your help and guidance in my quest to help clear Captain McVay's name on behalf of his sons, Charles IV and Kimo, and the 150 living survivors.

I have been advised that the best course of setting this historical record straight would be for Congress to take action in the form of a Joint Resolution (attachment B). This resolution would express the sense that Congress recognizes an injustice was done and order that all mention of the court-martial and conviction of Captain Charles McVay be expunged from the records. It would be signed by the President and become public law. It is never too late to set an injustice straight.

I have been talking with the remaining survivors for over a year, and feel this injustice needs to be corrected. These men range in age from age 69 to 92 and time is running out for them to see the day when the honor of their captain is restored. I, along with the survivors, feel this ship and their part in the mission that ended WWII has been overshadowed by Captain McVay's court-martial.

Even though I am 12 years old, I would be willing to testify before the Congress and pleaded the case for Captain McVay. I have the greatest collection of information pertaining to this incident of anyone in the world, and I would like to make it available to you and other members of Congress.

Please let me know what you can do to help me on behalf of the survivors and the McVay family.

Sincerely,

HUNTER SCOTT.

I wish that we could come here to the floor, Madam Speaker, today to not just herald the thoughtful deliberate efforts of this young man, but to give him the greatest reward of all, and that is to say that the resolution that is a result of his work, H. Res. 590 that was introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), is indeed being taken up by the Congress and being adopted because that is really the recognition, I am sure, that he seeks, and so like the gentleman from

Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), I hope that we will be able in the 106th Congress to persuade enough people to understand the message contained in Hunter Scott's letters and in his transmissions to the Congress to finally pass this, rectify the wrong that occurred over 50 years ago.

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

Madam Speaker, those who teach our children often say that we must teach to their strengths, and I am so glad that when our next speaker heard about this young man's efforts she realized that he had a strong conviction to do something and to make sure that he righted a wrong, as I said a little bit earlier.

I am so glad that the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) from Indianapolis took his situation, working with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) working with the Speaker, working with many, many others, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) who will speak later, and took that cause and saw that this young man had a strength, they did not turn their faces away from him, they looked into his eyes and said:

"We will help you."

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), my distinguished colleague.

(Ms. CARSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me, and thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) in whose district this young man that we pay special tribute today resides, and always to the honorable gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) who has the privilege of having a dear relative of one of the casualties of this very tragic situation who resides in her district and to Members of Congress all.

Let me suggest to the House of Representatives today that when Hunter Scott first came to Washington in pursuit of justice, as my colleagues have heard described here today, that I met the young man at the airport when he first flew in from Florida because of my enduring appreciation for the young man and his good work. And we created a House bill, House bill 3710, that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) and I co-authored, along with other Members of this distinguished body, asking for the relief, especially the memory, of the individuals who were aboard the U.S.S. *Indianapolis*, a city whom I represent and whom that ship was proudly named for, to try to vindicate in some way before the remaining 12 survivors went to meet their maker.

When I met Hunter Scott at the airport and enjoyed and experienced all the enthusiasm that he had had for this project in terms of redemption, I was

reminded of the great poet that said that the lion shall lay down with the lamb, and a little child shall lead them, and, as I have been here in this 105th Congress, I thought of Congress as being the lion and hopefully that this young man, this 12 year old, now 13 year old, would certainly be the child that would lead Congress in the right direction in terms of vindicating those aboard U.S.S. *Indianapolis* that was torpedoed and sunk just before the end of the war in the United States Navy's worst disaster at sea. The Navy, embarrassed by forces of great disaster, has never recognized heroism of the crew and instead court-martialed the captain Charles McVay.

I, too, have a relative and a survivor of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* who still remains in Indianapolis, Indiana. My colleagues have heard the tragic subsequent events that followed the sinking of the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and the fact that America was so jubilant that the war was over they did not even discover the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* had not come to shore. And I think that this country and Old Glory that we salute here on this floor on a daily basis owes it to America and certainly owes it to Hunter Scott, who unfortunately is at camp at this time and unable to watch this personal salute that is given to him. But I would trust, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) has mentioned, that the 106th Congress would be about the very serious business of vindicating the survivors of U.S.S. *Indianapolis*, reversing a very bad item on the record of those who survived this ship and to give a very special salute to a young man who stands as a beacon for so many young people around this country in terms of what can, in fact, be accomplished if one holds fast the dreams and does not let dreams die.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, there are sometimes opportunities for us on this floor to enlighten ourselves and the public in a way that is not generally available under other means and other circumstances. This is one of those instances thanks to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) in particular and young Hunter Scott. I am sure young Mr. Scott would be only too happy to have the accolades which have extended to him today be set aside if we could come to the kind of conclusion that we think the activity here today warrants. But that is not the case.

Also I think, Madam Speaker, that we often find ourselves in a position where we are attempting to convey information not just to ourselves, but because we are the Congress of the United States, to the Nation as a whole, and sometimes in that process we forget that there are those who are impacted individually and collectively in the most personal way. And as the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK)

has indicated, we have, as a result of our residents in Hawaii, just one such instance. The son of the captain resides in our district and is known to the gentlewoman from Hawaii and myself; well, I guess all of her life and for the past 4 decades of my life, a wonderful gentleman, and gentleman is the appropriate word, I can assure my colleagues, who in some respects can be said to be a victim as well.

As my colleagues know, fate is often cruel and history capricious and arbitrary in the way it is implemented, and so it probably seems to those who do not know the circumstances and the facts a situation in which one would expect the son of the captain that has to carry this burden of court-martial, expect the son to take this position of trying to vindicate the father and, therefore, be able to dismiss the factual circumstances around the incident, if we can call that tragedy such.

So, while there was empathy and sympathy certainly by those of us who knew Kimo McVay, we understood as well, or thought we understood as well, that there was likely little that could be done about it, and it just goes to show that even though we by virtue of being Members of Congress are optimistic in nature, nonetheless it did not occur to us. Shame on us really. Shame on us. It did not occur to us that there was perhaps something that could be done.

I have not thought about the biblical phrase, and a little child shall lead them, but it certainly jumped to the forefront of my thoughts today as I contemplated what to say at this particular moment.

But we have all been admonished in a way, all brought up a little short to say yes, not only can an individual make a difference in the United States of America, but we should not become so jaded and so certain that we know how things are going to work as to forget that it is quite possible to bring to the attention of the people of this country an injustice and fully expect, as this child did; I think we sometimes forget that this is a child we are discussing here today; a child brought us all up short and said, "Look you're not doing your duty, you're not paying the kind of attention that needs to be paid to these circumstances."

And I suppose then, Madam Speaker, in conclusion I can say that it is perhaps somewhat to our credit then that when the information was presented to us and when we had to confront the work that was presented by this young man, we did in fact then move, and move expeditiously, and work in a non-partisan basis to arrive at this point today.

So I want to assure Kimo McVay, the son of Captain McVay, and I want to assure Hunter Scott that the Members of this Congress have now taken up this cause, will not lay it down until it comes to a successful conclusion, and we will see the day that justice will arrive and come down like a mighty river.

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

Madam Speaker, I certainly hope that, and I am sure someone is doing it, will videotape what is going on here today so that Hunter Scott will have an opportunity to see the honor which has been paid to him by all of us, and to him I want to make sure he understands that we take his cause very, very seriously, that we honor him because he is right. We honor him because he has stood up for what he knew to be right. We honor him because he has brought Republicans and Democrats together to right a wrong.

And we want to make sure that as he goes throughout his life, and he continues on this wonderful journey called life, that he is strengthened and encouraged by us. We have not given up just as he has not given up.

And I leave these simple words from the Bible with him, and I hope that they will be ingrained in the DNA of every cell of his body until he dies, and they are simply these:

They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall rise up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.

To Hunter I say:

Thank you so much for giving so much. Thank you so much for bringing us together around a cause. Thank you so much for being sensitive to a family, a family that still grieves for they know that their loved one has been wronged. Thank you so much for coming to the Congress of the United States of America and presenting that research to us. We promise, we promise that we will go forward with all of the same kind of strength, the same kind of power and the same kind of convictions that you have.

With that, Madam Speaker, I encourage all of our Members to support this legislation.

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I just wanted to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for his very eloquent remarks, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and of course Hunter for all he has done and also obviously Admiral McVay's son, Kimo.

□ 1800

I say to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), we certainly hope that as they go back to Hawaii, that they let them know we are going to continue the good fight in the 106th Congress. We are not going to let this resolution, this matter die until we do receive the justice that is deserved.

I think it says an awful lot about this country. It says an awful lot about Hunter's fighting spirit, that he is keeping this battle going. In fact, it is a bit ironic, but again I think it is positive, when the reporters asked Hunter as he assembled down in the triangle during a press conference, where Kimo McVay was reduced to tears, one of the last questions they asked him was, "What do you want to do when you grow up?" He said, "I want to go to the Naval Academy, and I want to be an officer."

I think that says an awful lot about him, that we can recognize and we can love an institution, like we in Pensacola and Hawaii love the United States Navy, and still recognize that they make mistakes; and when they make mistakes, they need to correct those mistakes. With the help of Hunter and all of Hunter's new-found friends here, that is exactly what we are going to do in the 106th Congress.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 590, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1998

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 575, I announce the following suspensions be considered Monday, October 12, 1998:

H.R. 3494, Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998; H.R. 3888, Anti-slamming Amendments Act; H.R. 4781, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require the national committees of political parties to file pre-general election reports with the Federal Election Commission without regard to whether or not the parties have made contributions or expenditures under such Act during the periods covered by such reports; H.R. 4772, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit disbursements of non-Federal funds by foreign nationals in campaigns for election for Federal office; House Resolution calling on the President to take all necessary measures under existing law to respond to the significant increase of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia and other Regions and for other purposes; H.R. 1274, National Institute of Standards and Technology Authorization Act; S. 610, Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act; H.R. 3055, Miccosukee Reserved Area Act; S. 1693, National Park Serv-

ice Concession Management Improvement Act of 1998; S. 2349, Hazardous Materials Transportation Reauthorization Act of 1998; H.R. 3899, American Homeownership Act of 1998; S. 2524, to codify without substantive change laws related to Patriotic and National Observances, Ceremonies, and Organizations; and H.R. 2281, WIPO Copyright Treaties Implementation Act.

WETLANDS AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1677) to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1677

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 "Wetlands and Wildlife Enhancement Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 7(c) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking "not to exceed" and all that follows and inserting "not to exceed \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003."

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF PARTNERSHIPS FOR WILDLIFE ACT.

Section 7105(h) of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3744(h)) is amended by striking "for each of fiscal years" and all that follows and inserting "not to exceed \$6,250,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003."

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION COUNCIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 4(a)(1)(D) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4403(a)(1)(D)), during the period of 1999 through 2002, the membership of the North American Wetlands Conservation Council under section 4(a)(1)(D) of that Act shall consist of—

(1) 1 individual who shall be the Group Manager for Conservation Programs of Ducks Unlimited, Inc., and who shall serve for 1 term of 3 years beginning in 1999; and

(2) 2 individuals who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with section 4 of that Act and who shall represent an organization described in section 4(a)(1)(D) of that Act.

(b) PUBLICATION OF POLICY.—Not later than June 30, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register, after notice and opportunity for public comment, a policy for making appointments under section 4(a)(1)(D) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4403(a)(1)(D)).

SEC. 5. MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) ELIMINATING STRICT LIABILITY FOR BAITING.—Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 3."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to—

"(1) take any migratory game bird by the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the area is a baited area; or

"(2) place or direct the placement of bait on or adjacent to an area for the purpose of causing, inducing, or allowing any person to take or attempt to take any migratory game bird by the aid of baiting on or over the baited area."

(b) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 707) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "\$500" and inserting "\$15,000"; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) Whoever violates section 3(b)(2) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

(c) STUDY ON EFFECT ON MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study of the effect of the amendments made by this section on migratory bird conservation and law enforcement efforts under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Congress a report on the results of the study under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENT OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.

(a) PURPOSES OF THE ACT.—Section 3 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5302) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) To prohibit the sale, importation, and exportation of products intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger."

(b) DEFINITION OF PERSON.—Section 4 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5303) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) 'person' means—

"(A) an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or other private entity;

"(B) an officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of—

"(i) the Federal Government;

"(ii) any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

"(iii) any foreign government;

"(C) a State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

"(D) any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

(c) PROHIBITION ON SALE, IMPORTATION, OR EXPORTATION OF PRODUCTS LABELED AS RHINOCEROS OR TIGER PRODUCTS.—The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 7 as section 9; and

(2) by inserting after section 6 the following:

"SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON SALE, IMPORTATION, OR EXPORTATION OF PRODUCTS LABELED AS RHINOCEROS OR TIGER PRODUCTS.

"(a) PROHIBITION.—A person shall not sell, import, or export, or attempt to sell, import, or export, any product, item, or substance intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger.

"(b) PENALTIES.—