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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GUTKNECHT].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 4, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable GIL GUTKNECHT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leader limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for 5 minutes.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK TEJEDA, BRYANT GUMBEL, AND J.C. WATTS

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I want to speak about three individuals, one Hispanic-American and two African-Americans: First, our departed colleague, FRANK TEJEDA who passed away courageously and with great dignity last week in his hometown of San Antonio, TX.

Congressman TEJEDA was a man of great dignity and distinction, but what made FRANK special was his quiet and unpretentious manner despite his distinguished accomplishments. Not only

will he be remembered for his admirable courage as a Vietnam veteran and a scholarly education at Harvard and Yale, but FRANK's true dedication and allegiance to the people of the 28th Congressional District of Texas will remain in the hearts and minds of his constituency.

In fact, whenever there was an issue affecting his district or whenever we needed a vote from FRANK TEJEDA, he would always say two words: Wilson County. Whenever he saw me on the House floor and we were trying to get a vote out of FRANK, this is what he wanted in return: his district, his people, the kind of allegiance and representation a good Member of Congress always shows. His relentless efforts to save Kelly Air Force Base will remain on the minds of every Member.

I will miss FRANK TEJEDA, as many of us will, especially when he stood or sat next to the gentleman from Texas, SOLOMON ORTIZ, as he always did on the House floor. These two were inseparable. FRANK's spirit will forever remain within the walls of this Chamber and within the hearts of all who knew him.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to rise in tribute to Bryant Gumbel. I wish to extend my enthusiastic congratulations to Bryant Gumbel, who has departed the "Today Show" after serving as its anchor for longer than anyone in the show's long, distinguished history.

The Emmy Award winner has excelled at bringing news and insight to millions of viewers here and around the world. His reporting has come not just from the studios in Rockefeller Center, but also from China, Australia, Moscow, Cairo, Tunisia, Buenos Aires, Havana, Saudi Arabia during the Persian Gulf war, a number of European cities, and the Olympic games.

I think one of Bryant Gumbel's most enduring contributions to his industry and, more importantly, to his country is a significant contribution to shatter-

ing the insidious barriers that once confronted African-Americans and other minorities in tuition broadcasting. He helped bring the change by being the best, both in sports and in news coverage. For that historic and proud achievement, we are all in his debt.

I am confident that his future plans, whatever they may be, will include a continuing contribution to his community and his country. Whether these plans include award-winning broadcasts like those he anchored from Africa, raising funds for the United Negro Fund, or quietly lifting the spirits of young people aspiring to be better, I know that Bryant Gumbel will be making this country a better place.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATTS], our colleague, who will deliver the answer to the President's State of the Union Address.

There will be two eloquent speakers tonight, the President of course and J.C. WATTS. They will differ in views, but one of the sad parts of my job is that I will miss individuals not just on my side, but on the Republican side, like J.C. WATTS, that show class, commitment, dignity, outstanding athletic ability, and many other admirable qualities.

So, today, I want to pay tribute to FRANK TEJEDA, Congressman TEJEDA, who departed us last week; to Bryant Gumbel, an African-American who pioneered broadcasting and journalism, and to say that I will be one of the millions watching tonight the eloquence of two men and the grace of two men, President Clinton and our friend J.C. WATTS.

REINTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO END GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS FOREVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from

□ 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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Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] is recognized during morning-hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I will be reintroducing a measure, which I have in every one of the last five sessions introduced at the very early part of the session. It has a simple premise, yet it is in the best interests of the search for better government, and I hope that we can as a body, together with the other body, see fit to imbed it into our body politic and into our legal system right at the start.

It is simply this, Mr. Speaker. We now have a situation where the fiscal year of the Federal Government ends on September 30, and legally under Congress' own laws we are compelled to pass a new budget by the next day, October 1. We have never, or perhaps only one time, accomplished that during the time that I have been a Member of Congress, since 1983.

Not only have we failed to do that, but on 53 occasions during my incumbency these last 14 years, on 53 occasions we have had to resort to temporary funding until a full budget could be put in place. Those temporary funding measures, called continuing resolutions, have become a way of life for the Congress of the United States, flaunting the very same law that the Congress itself put in to govern itself on budgetary matters and to bring a timetable end to the budgetary process every year, 53 times.

Moreover, since I came to Congress not only do we have these 53 occasions where we had to do temporary funding, but we had 8 Government shutdowns. That is the Government of the United States, the greatest power in the world that civilization has ever known, was shut down. We had no government in the United States during those periods of time.

Well, my measure, the one that I am reintroducing today, calls for an automatic resumption of the last year's budget or the House-passed version or the Senate-passed version, most recent of those, whichever is lowest in numbers, to take effect automatically on the day after the budget deadline comes into being. This would forever prevent the Government shutdown.

We added to it a feature this time around, in which you will see when you examine the bill and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflecting it, that indeed the funding that will resume the next day after a budget deadline has been missed will be at 75 percent of the levels of the previous appropriation bill, previous budget, or the House or Senate passed version or even the President's proposal for the new budget.

Why do we have that in? At the suggestion of Senator STEVENS, of Alaska, the chief appropriator in the other body, we have adopted a 75-percent level which would give additional incentive to Members of Congress not to rest on the laurels of having passed an automatic budget reflecting last year's

numbers, but rather to give them incentive to proceed to finalize a budget with the priorities that they will be setting unencumbered, shall we say, by a full funding that would make them lax in the proposition that a new budget has to be adopted. So the 75-percent level is now a part of it.

One example serves to show the absolute ludicrousness of continuing down the path of these continuing resolutions and the possibility and actualities of Government shutdowns. In 1990, in December 1990, while we had amassed our—half a million of our young fellow Americans in the deserts of the Middle East, poised to do battle with the Iraqi aggressors in Kuwait, while they were poised and armed to the teeth, their Government, the United States Government, shutdown. Now that is abhorrently embarrassing, embarrassing to say the least, but absolutely horrendous if we look at it in its historic perspective, to have our young people with their rifles in hand with no government for which to fight. That is abysmal and something that we must correct.

So what are we going to do? We are going to try to mesh with the Senate's, the other body's action in this regard. I have the support of a strong handful of Members of the Senate who have introduced a package of their own following this line, and we hope that the Congress of the United States will at last adopt a measure that will end Government shutdowns forever.

EDUCATION IN THE 105TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, tonight when President Clinton gives his State of the Union Address he is going to discuss his plan to prepare our country and our children for the 21st century, and the heart of this plan addresses an issue that I think is very much on the minds of most Americans and that is education.

The President's plan to strengthen our education system contains some of the very ideas that congressional Democrats developed last year as part of our families first agenda. As many Americans learned last year, the family first agenda is a comprehensive plan designed to improve the lives of the average American family, the mother and father who basically go out and work every day to provide for and improve the lives of their children.

At the center of the President's and also last year's congressional Democrats' education plan are two targeted tax breaks, a \$1,500 HOPE scholarship and a \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition and training. Now the HOPE scholarship program will provide all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit in

their first year of college and another \$1,500 in the second year if they work hard, stay off drugs and maintain a B average. While the \$1,500 was designed to meet the costs of the average community college, it can be put toward the costs of any tuition bill, not just the community college. And the goal we had in mind when we first developed this plan was not only to help pay for the costs of college, but to work toward making 2 years of postsecondary education as common as a high school education.

To complement the HOPE scholarship the President and congressional Democrats will be working to make a \$10,000 deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, and certified training and technical programs. The deduction would be available on a per family basis—this is a little different than the per student basis in the past—and will be accessible for any year any family has education or training expenses. These targeted tax breaks, in my opinion, will surely direct us toward our goal of making education less expensive and more affordable for all Americans.

There are, however, other elements of the President's education plan that I would like to mention briefly, Mr. Speaker. One concerns the Pell grants. This year the President will propose, and I can assure you that congressional Democrats will support, the largest increase in Pell grants in 20 years.

Now the Pell grants of course are the foundation for student aid for low and middle-income families. The grant would, as proposed, the changes proposed, actually increase by 25 percent, raising the maximum award by \$300 to \$3,000. The President's proposal would extend eligibility for 218,000 new students over age 24 and raise the total number of Pell grant recipients to over \$4 million, and this is a significant achievement in my opinion.

With regard to the Stafford loan, which is the traditional national direct student loan program, the President will also propose cutting student loan fees from 4 to 2 percent on a need basis and some other changes in the Stafford grants that will basically make them more affordable.

There are other elements of the President's plan to make higher education more acceptable, more accessible I should say, and affordable for all Americans, including a tax free education savings program that would allow families earning less than \$100,000 to set up IRAs, individual retirement accounts, from which they can make penalty-free withdrawals for education.

All these things are basically working together to try to make it possible for more and more students to go to college.

I personally should say that I took advantage of the work-study program when I was in college, and the current work-study program is also expanded under the President's proposal, boosting the number of students who earn

education dollars from the program to 1 million by the year 2000.

□ 1245

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, the President and congressional Democrats have an ambitious agenda to make college accessible and affordable to everyone, not just the wealthy, and I hope that in a bipartisan spirit we will see the Republicans join us in our efforts to improve the Nation's higher education system.

I just want to talk about one more thing that I think is important that the President will be talking about tonight, and that is the need for funding for construction. Right now about 60 percent of the Nation's schools are in need of major repair or outright replacement. The President's school construction, paid for within the context of a balanced budget, would jump start the process of improving the physical structures in which our children are taught. Under this plan, school construction would increase by 25 percent over the next 4 years.

A number of these Federal initiatives are needed, I believe, very strongly, and again, we are not talking about huge new programs that are going to bust the budget, but we are talking about very small initiatives that can really make a difference in the average person's life, and that is what our Democratic family first agenda is all about. The President will be talking about the education components and other components of it tonight, and I hope that we can see swift action in the 105th Congress on these initiatives.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUPER BOWL CHAMPION GREEN BAY PACKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KIND] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to formally congratulate the Super Bowl champion Green Bay Packers and to thank them for finally returning the Vince Lombardi trophy back home to the State of Wisconsin where it belongs.

This season, Packer fans old and new watched the progress of the NFL's only community-owned team from the NFL's smallest city. It is a remarkable story as old as history: When David first slew Goliath, when Moses led his people out of Egypt, when 13 little-known small colonies took on the great might, the world power of Great Britain and King George and won their independence.

The Packer's success has rekindled the spirit of Green Bay and the entire State of Wisconsin, as well as the spirit of small towns and small cities across America. In an era when some professional athletes are failing as role models, the Packers organization consistently produces outstanding members of the community.

Take a look at Brett Favre's story. It is a remarkable story. A superstar who realized that he was addicted to pain killers, fought through that, won a second MVP award for the NFL, and then led his team on to the Super Bowl victory; and Reggie White, the catalyst, the glue, that held the team together, gave great pride to the entire Green Bay area and State of Wisconsin; one defensive man who probably dominated the sport more than any other defensive player in the history of the NFL, but who always reminded us also always, always remember who the glory belongs to, and that is to God.

Last week, over 100,000 people braved subzero weather for many, many hours waiting to welcome the Green Bay Packers home to their city as Super Bowl champions, and I think that story tells it all. That is why it is my great honor today to congratulate the entire Packer organization and their many, many loyal and patient fans, not only in Green Bay, but in Wisconsin and throughout the country and to honor the Packers and the remarkable achievement on the floor of the House of Representatives and before this Nation today.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

From the early days of the life of our Nation, we have prayed for Your blessing, O God, and we have asked to be sustained by Your benediction. In days of war and times of peace, in all the moments of human frailty and special courage we have paused to give You thanks. From women and men, from young and old, from north or south, from city and village, we have joined in our words of gratitude for Your providence to us and in our petitions for the welfare of our country.

As we now prepare for this new day, gracious God, let this time be full of hope for the year ahead as we seek a firm reliance on Your good word. May our hearts be bound together in unity as we pray in the words of scripture that in all things we will do justly, love mercy, and ever walk humbly with You. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. METCALF 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR TERM LIMITS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary has already reported House Joint Resolution 2, the term limits constitutional amendment. Copies of the joint resolution are available for review in the office of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on Rules is planning to meet early next week to grant a rule which may limit the amendments to be offered to the joint resolution. Any Member who wishes to offer a different version of the term limits constitutional amendment should submit 55 copies and a brief explanation by noon-time on Monday, February 10, to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 in the Capitol. Members are strongly advised to submit only amendments in the nature of a substitute. Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 22, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in 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, January 22, 1997 at 11:10 a.m.

The Senate passed without amendment, House Joint Resolution 25.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolution on Wednesday, January 22, 1997:

House Joint Resolution 25, making technical corrections to the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, January 23, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in 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 Thursday, January 23, 1997 at 10:45 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment, H.Con.Res. 9;

That the Senate passed S.Con.Res. 4; and

That the Senate agreed to S.Res. 22.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

REAPPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO NATIONAL COMMISSION ON RESTRUCTURING THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 637(b) of Public Law 104-52, as amended by section 2904 of Public Law 104-134, the Chair reappoints to the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service the following Member of the House: Mr. PORTMAN of Ohio.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democratic leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC, January 30, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 637(b), Public Law 104-52, I hereby accept the resignation of Mr. Robert T. Matsui of California from the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service and hereby appoint Mr. William J. Coyne of Pennsylvania to the Commission for the remainder of its term.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XLVIII and

clause 6(f) of rule X, and the order of the House of Tuesday, January 7, 1997, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on Monday, January 27, 1997, appointed to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence the following Member of the House: Mr. GOSS of Florida as chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE S. HUGH DILLIN

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable S. Hugh Dillin:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
Indianapolis, IN, January 9, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 7, 1997 you designated me to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Julia Carson of the Tenth District of the State of Indiana under House Resolution 11, One Hundred Fifth Congress.

Under such designation, I have the honor to report that on January 9, 1997 at Indianapolis, Indiana, I administered the oath of office to Mrs. Carson. Mrs. Carson took the oath prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 3331. I have sent two copies of the oath, signed by Mrs. Carson, to the Clerk of the House.

Yours very truly,

S. HUGH DILLIN.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ORLANDO L. GARCIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable Orlando L. Garcia.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
San Antonio, TX, January 8, 1997.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 7, 1997 you designated me to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect Frank Tejeda of the 28th District of the State of Texas under House Resolution 10, One Hundred Fifth Congress.

Under such designation, I have the honor to report that on Tuesday, January 8, 1997 at San Antonio, Texas, I administered the oath of office to Mr. Tejeda. Mr. Tejeda took the oath prescribed by 5 U.S.C. 3331. I have sent two copies of the oath, signed by Mr. Tejeda, to the Clerk of the House.

Sincerely,

ORLANDO L. GARCIA,
U.S. District Judge.

REPUBLICAN HOUSING OPPORTUNITY CAUCUS

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

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, with the help of Representatives JOHNSON, LAZIO, ENGLISH, and WELLER, I have formed the Republican Housing Opportunity Caucus to highlight the importance of affordable housing to all Americans.

The mission of this caucus is to give Members of Congress who are inter-

ested in housing policies an opportunity to explore every possible strategy to enhance home ownership and affordable housing, to discuss their concerns and coordinate a response. There is nothing glamorous about housing, but we all know how important it is. It is not just a roof over one's head but a place you can call home, a place of your own.

There are still problems. The first-time home buyer rate remains low and many families cannot find affordable housing. This caucus can help to establish a comprehensive approach to housing needs.

If my colleagues are interested in being part of this caucus, please call my office.

MITSUBISHI OF AMERICA?

(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, when Mitsubishi opened a TV factory in California, they made an announcement and they said Mitsubishi of Japan is now Mitsubishi of America. They even waved an American flag. Well so much for all the patriotism, my colleagues. Mitsubishi announced they are closing their California factory and moving to Mexico. They said they are going to cut costs, expand profits and after all, they said, Mexico is America.

Beam me up. I have seen the new world order. It is coming to pass. We can now buy American by buying Japanese from Mexico, and if that is not enough to wax your Toyota, the White House wants to expand NAFTA to all of Latin America. Beam me up, Mr. Speaker.

Beam me up. Our kids are going to have to move to Mexico to get a job.

TROUBLE IN EAST TIMOR

(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, 2 weeks ago I returned from visiting Bishop Carlos Belo in the island of East Timor, which is under the military oppression of the governor of Indonesia. As our colleagues know, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] nominated Bishop Belo, the first Catholic priest ever to receive the Nobel peace prize. I will be taking out a full special order on that issue and trip, but I want to tell my colleagues that on the island of East Timor today the military occupation there is fear and terror. They are going through the island at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning pulling young people out and taking them away. Many are fleeing to the hills.

When this Congress has to deal with the issue of Indonesia and East Timor, we should do the right thing. Second, there is a concern among Indonesians that the Lippo Bank connection and

the Riady family which dealt with Web Hubbell, may be tied into why this administration is not willing to take on the issue of East Timor.

I challenge the Clinton administration to deal with the issue of East Timor and stand up for independence and get involved in this process so the killing and the fear and the terror will end. This administration has an obligation to deal with the issue of East Timor.

CHAMPION OF A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

(By Paul Raffaele)

Bishop Carlos Belo knelt in his chapel in Dili, East Timor, for his early morning prayer. It was November 12, 1991, and as Belo prayed, 2000 people were gathering to march to the nearby Santa Cruz cemetery to protest the killing of a pro-independence activist by Indonesian intelligence agents. For 16 years the bishop's island home had been under the heel of the Indonesian military.

Later that morning Belo heard bursts of automatic gunfire, then screams. Within minutes dozens of young people were racing in panic toward his residence. "Hide us, or they will kill us!" shouted a teen-age girl in a blood-soaked dress.

"Come inside, all of you!" the bishop cried out, as more than 250 people crammed into his garden. He dispatched the wounded to Catholic clinics and then drove to the cemetery. Dozens of civilians, many ripped open by bullets, lay crumpled in the dust. Soldiers armed with assault rifles screamed obscenities at everyone in sight. Then the bishop saw a trail of gore leading to a chapel.

Despite his fear, he rushed inside, where he found several people—some beaten, others with gaping bullet wounds—lying in pools of their own blood. Taking in the carnage, Belo silently vowed the world would know of his people's suffering, and began to pray for the dead and dying who surrounded him.

In a remote land of the Malay Archipelago in southern Asia, a gentle people are stalked by terror. In the 21 years since Indonesia's invasion, it is estimated that almost one-third of East Timor's 700,000 native inhabitants have lost their lives. Countless thousands have been tortured or raped.

Embattled Timorese still cling to hope embodied in the man they revere as the champion of their rights. It is not a destiny many would have expected for Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo.

He was born in 1948 on a rice farm in Wailacalma, 100 miles east of Dili, the capital of the impoverished Portuguese colony. His widowed mother, a pious and reflective woman, introduced Carlos early to the thrill of books. He excelled in his Catholic schooling, and at 20 left to begin his studies for the priesthood in Lisbon.

Turmoil came to East Timor in 1975, as Portugal prepared to cut its colony loose. West Timor, a former Dutch colony, had become part of Indonesia when the latter became independent in 1949. But Indonesia had no legitimate claim to the larger, eastern half rich in oil and natural gas.

Belo was in Macau for further religious training when Indonesian troops attacked East Timor. Jets and naval ships bombarded towns. Soldiers wiped out entire villages. The few thousand ill-equipped resistance fighters scurried to the mountains.

The government in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, claimed that its soldiers had been "invited in" by the East Timorese to "restore order." The United States and many other Western nations remained largely silent. And on July 17, 1976, Indonesia formally annexed the tiny nation.

Convinced that he could best serve his people if he had the moral authority of a priest, Belo continued his religious studies. Meanwhile Indonesian troops burned crops, slaughtered livestock and herded almost half the population into camps, where thousands died.

Belo's exile ended when he was ordained in 1981. He assumed the post of rector of the Fatumaca seminary near Baucau, East Timor's second largest town and by now headquarters of at least 10,000 troops. Everywhere he looked, soldiers strutted. After dropping his things off in Baucau, he traveled to his home village.

His aged mother clasped his hands when he entered the family's modest home. "The Indonesians have done terrible things to our people," she said. Over the next few days Belo was horrified to find only women and children in some villages. Thousands of males had been forced into the Indonesian army to fight against the East Timorese resistance.

As aggrieved as he felt, he decided not to speak out. Better to accept Indonesian rule in the interests of peace.

This cannot be, a stunned Belo thought as he studied the telegram. Just two years after his arrival in Baucau, the Vatican had chosen him to be East Timor's new Apostolic Administrator—the leader of the Catholic Church in his homeland. Among his concerns was that he had been picked solely because he wasn't likely to promote dissent.

His fellow East Timorese clerics suspected worse. "He's nothing but a puppet," they muttered in private. All 37 priests boycotted the installation ceremony. They're convinced that I'm an Indonesian stooge, Belo thought glumly. But the people had faith in him.

Courageous East Timorese were regularly slipping into Belo's home to tell him about atrocities. One secret visitor was a middle-aged woman who had pulled a shawl over her face to hide her identity from army informers. "The soldiers shot my son dead as he was walking across the fields," she whispered through sobs.

Deeply moved, Belo placed a hand on her shoulder. "I'll seek justice for you," he promised.

At a reception the next morning, he approached Colonel Purwanto, the local commander of East Timor's occupation force, and told him the mother's story. Colonel Purwanto abruptly turned his back.

Before long Belo lost count of the people who sought him out to report the disappearance, jailing, rape or murder of friends and family members. Belo confronted the local military commanders again and again, but was always dismissed.

Meanwhile the Indonesian government tightened its grip on East Timor, luring more than 100,000 Indonesian migrants with free land and jobs. Soon most shops were owned by the newcomers. Their soldiers and bureaucrats thronged the streets. Military officers lived in the handsome waterfront villas.

Dili no longer belongs to us, Belo realized. East Timorese clerics shared his outrage but also saw cause for hope in Belo's willingness to expose atrocities. "Perhaps," they said, "he has the backbone for this task after all."

Belo was named bishop in 1988. This time, at his installation ceremony in Dili, he was flanked by smiling East Timorese clergy. Unfortunately, the task before Belo remained critical.

The military continued slaughtering innocent East Timorese, while a campaign of cultural obliteration was equally relentless. TV and radio broadcasts in East Timor's lingua franca, Tetum, were barred. East Timorese students had to sing the Indonesian anthem

before lessons and perform Indonesian songs and dances at school concerts.

In November 1988 an enraged Belo ordered that a statement be read from all pulpits. "We condemn the lying propaganda according to which abuses of human rights do not exist in East Timor," the message said.

When a village leader passed on army boasts that they would soon crush the bishop and the Catholic Church, Belo responded with a resigned smile. "One day the soldiers will kill me," he said.

In February 1989 Bishop Belo wrote a letter to United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. "We are dying as a people," Belo wrote. He pleaded to the U.N. to conduct a referendum on independence in East Timor. It was a desperate move, but Belo could see that much of the world had come to accept Indonesia's annexation. The United States, Britain, Germany, Australia and others were major arms suppliers to Jakarta.

Several weeks later Archbishop Francesco Canalini, the papal nuncio in Jakarta, summoned Belo. "Keep out of politics!" the portly archbishop thundered. Late-night callers threatened to kill Belo. But he remained defiant, and the people's admiration for him grew. Inspired, many East Timorese were converting to Catholicism. By 1990 the number of Catholics in East Timor had surged from 30 percent of the population to 85 percent.

The bishop became the hero of the young as well, yet Belo could not be sure they supported his message of nonviolence. He knew they were ripe for rebellion when the 2000 East Timorese gathered in the Santa Cruz cemetery on that November 1991 morning to mourn their compatriot's murder—only to flee or die in a hail of bullets.

Returning to his residence after viewing the carnage at the cemetery, Belo heard details of the onslaught: without warning the Indonesians had opened fire at point-blank range. An eyewitness account told of soldiers chasing young people down and shooting them in the back.

The next morning Belo confronted the military commander, demanding to see the wounded and dead. At the military hospital the bishop moved tearfully among more than 200 injured youths, most in their teens. Three days later he returned to the hospital. Only 90 youngsters remained.

Belo got a first inkling of the likely fate of the missing when a nurse paid him a visit. "I washed the bodies of 78 murdered East Timorese," the nurse whispered. Later a medical aide told of military doctors giving some of the wounded lethal injections.

A parishioner related that an Indonesian soldier confided he'd been forced to take part in the executions of dozens of the wounded. Trucks had taken them to an open mass grave in the hills, where they were sewn into rice sacks. "The soldiers shot them one by one and pushed the sacks into the grave," said the distraught man. In all, more than 250 died in the cemetery massacre and its aftermath.

Belo helped smuggle two massacre eyewitnesses to Geneva, where they testified before the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Whatever it takes, Belo vowed, the world will learn about this evil.

By 1993 East Timorese resistance had weakened, but atrocities continued. The bishop shared the grim details with journalists and reiterated his call for a U.N.-sponsored referendum.

Finally foreign governments were moved to action. The U.S. Congress passed legislation requiring the White House to bar the sale and transfer of lethal crowd-control equipment and small arms to Indonesia until there was "significant progress" in human-rights conditions in East Timor. Australia's

pro-Jakarta foreign minister, Sen. Gareth Evans, began criticizing Indonesia's human-rights record. Amnesty International issued a damning report of prisoner torture and ill treatment.

Reacting to international outrage, Jakarta set up a 25-member national commission on human rights to monitor abuses. When soldiers near Dili executed six unarmed civilians in 1995, the commission found the killings "unlawful," and a court-martial led to the jailing of two soldiers for up to 4½ years. "It's a beginning," Belo told a Western reporter. Still the bishop often received several death threats a week.

One Sunday in early 1995, several hundred East Timorese gathered in Belo's garden for Mass. "Christ suffered so much for us," he said. "But in his resurrection we see our own hope for the time when we are at last free."

His sermon was a direct glimpse into his soul. For the bishop still trusts that freedom will come, that Indonesia will one day grant East Timor self-rule. But like every East Timorese, he also lives with an abiding fear.

After the service Belo pulled aside a visiting journalist. "We beg the outside world not to forget us," he said softly. "If that happens, we are doomed."

The world did not forget Belo and his people. In October 1996 the Nobel Committee honored the bishop and another East Timorese activist, José Ramos-Horta, with the Nobel Peace Prize, citing "their work toward a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor."

DEALING WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY THE ARMY

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, as I speak, Secretary of the Army, Togo West, is reporting in the Senate on his progress in eliminating sexual harassment following the revelations of last November. I can only hope that today's revelation is not emblematic of that progress. The headlines read "Top Enlisted Man Accused of Sexual Harassment." I hasten to add that the operative words are accused and that the officer denies the charges and is entitled to his presumption.

However, this case is especially troubling. First, because of the charge: Sexual assault and sexual harassment; second, because of the rank of the accused, top enlisted man, Legion of Merit holder, 29-year veteran; third, because of the record of the complainant, a 22-year veteran herself recently retired; and, fourth, because of the circumstances of the public charge she alleges that became public only after months of no action by the Pentagon and only after the accused was actually appointed to the panel reviewing the Army's handling of sexual harassment. Much better, much faster, Army of the United States.

WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO END THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, too often we ignore the caldron of neglect, violence, and moral decay that pervades our society until its poison boils over into our own lives.

On January 16, 1996, that occurred in my community of Gainesville, Hall County, GA, when a 19-month-old young boy, Austin Sparks, was brutally beaten to death by his baby-sitter. As we are now in this first anniversary period of Austin Sparks' death, the Hall County community has undertaken a campaign to fight child abuse by implementing the blue ribbon campaign in his memory. These small blue ribbons help remind us to be aware of child abuse every day of every year. Another positive that has come out of this tragedy is the purchase of a permanent home in Gainesville to assess the needs of abused children. The Children's Center will provide multiagency interviews for child abuse victims.

We must all work together to end this cycle of child abuse in our country.

GIVE FANS A CHANCE ACT

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, after the Green Bay Packers won the Superbowl, their fans stood in freezing temperatures for hours to catch a glimpse of their fans. The Packers are not an ordinary football team, their fans are not ordinary fans, and their community is not an ordinary community, in large part because 1,950 residents of Green Bay own their football team.

The Packers are a vital part of the glue that holds the Green Bay community together, but they are unique because the NFL rules now prohibit any more public ownership of teams. At a time when fan loyalty is being tested by franchise moves, it is time to give fans a chance to own their own teams by eliminating league rules prohibiting public ownership of teams, requiring teams to listen to their fans and the community before moving, tying the league's broadcast antitrust exemption requirements to this bill.

□ 1415

The NFL earned \$12.2 billion on broadcast rights last year. If my colleagues agree with me that more sports teams should be owned by the public, like the Packers, and the fans should have a voice on where their team decides to relocate, I invite my colleagues to support my Give Fans a Chance Act.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. FRANK TEJEDA, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 35) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 35

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable FRANK TEJEDA, a Representative from the State of Texas.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is my extremely sad duty, and may I say it is an honor and a privilege, to offer a few words of praise and of course tribute to a friend and a dear colleague, FRANK TEJEDA, who died too soon, far short of the full realization and the promise of his potential. But though his life was shortened by a terrible and a very tragic disease, he left behind a legacy of great achievement, he made his life a model, and I think others will do well to emulate him.

To all of those who knew and loved FRANK, I offer my heartfelt condolences today. Words, of course, are never adequate to express the feeling of loss that we share. All we can do is say what we can and draw strength from FRANK's memory and his achievements.

FRANK was only 51 years of age when he died, and this was some 17 months after having been diagnosed with a brain tumor. But he died as he lived, with grit and grace.

Grit: FRANK had it in great abundance. He dropped out of high school and became a first class marine.

Courage: As a combat marine, he never flinched or failed. He was born a brave leader. He was decorated for his courage under fire.

Determination: He worked hard enough and sacrificed enough to finish law school at both Harvard and Yale, two of the most distinguished law schools in the country, which I hardly think is bad for a high school dropout.

Grace: He would do anything for a friend and never count the cost.

Energy: He worked hard. He worked hard for his district, his constituents, his country. And he never once faltered, before or during his illness. He never complained about his situation. He remained determined from the beginning to the end that he would do his best, and he did.

One has to go a long way to find another human being who so thoroughly combined the virtues that FRANK TEJEDA embodied: His grit, his grace, his energy, his determination, his decency, and his honor. FRANK TEJEDA served with honor and distinction in the Texas legislature for 16 years and in 1992 was elected to the Congress with 87 percent of the vote cast.

FRANK and I served neighboring and adjacent districts, and though of

course we did not always agree on issues, I had and still have the highest regard for his integrity and his honor. He served with distinction, and I doubt that any Member of this House ever knew him to be anything less than a decent, a compassionate, and a deeply caring human being.

I do not think anybody worked harder than FRANK TEJEDA nor worked with greater patience and determination. Nobody served his district more carefully. Nobody treated people with more respect and decency. He was a credit to his community and to this House. His loss is a tragedy for his family, for his community, and for this House.

Yet I hope that his family and all of us will be strengthened by the memory of his life of promise and that each of us will honor his memory, not just by our words but in the way we live and serve. If we can live with that same grit and grace, we will truly honor the man that we mourn today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ].

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

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I was profoundly sorry last Friday to say goodbye to my friend, FRANK TEJEDA.

I last saw FRANK about a month ago. We talked a little bit about politics and congressional business, but mostly we talked about our families and how much we love our families. FRANK loved his children so much. I told him stories and jokes, and I saw in his eyes the life and determination I have always seen in my friend FRANK, the fighter, the marine. I will miss him more than I can say.

He was an all-American patriot, serving his country from the jungles of Vietnam to the corridors of power in Austin and Washington. He had a similar rise in his education fortunes, dropping out of high school when he was young and later graduating from prestigious ivy league schools such as Yale and Harvard.

He was uncomplicated. He meant what he said, and he said what he meant. His word was his bond.

His story is very much the American story, about the ingenuity and creativity of one man's rise from obscurity to power. FRANK was an inspiration to me.

I, too, had to drop out of high school when I was young to fight my way through supporting my family, joining the service, and getting a GED. My service was in the Army military police in France before the United States became fully engaged in Vietnam.

FRANK's service was for the Marines in Vietnam, winning a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star, and a host of other decorations in a hostile theater, and he was recently awarded the Silver Star. In fact, I had been making arrangements for Vice President GORE to fly to San Antonio to present the Silver Star to him when he died.

FRANK exemplified the very best in public service, honesty, and integrity.

He was a true leader who believed in the value and decency of the working class. He always said he was proud to be a marine, and he didn't want it any other way.

That same ideal moved him to work hard all of his life and stick up for the working people that he represented so well. He was a hero who believed strongly in the power of our democratic process, and our democratic process was made better by the virtue of his service. He is a marvelous role model for south Texas today.

FRANK had an enormous impact on the military community in San Antonio and Washington. He was an important part of the Committee on National Security. During the entire base closure process in 1993 and 1995, he was a vigilant defender of the San Antonio area bases. He made eloquent presentations before the BRAC Commission.

FRANK always approached problems with common sense, commonsense solutions, and an engaging sense of humor. He was deeply loved and will be missed by those who knew him within the defense establishment. I know I will miss him each time I walk into this Chamber.

Over the past 4 years, FRANK and I and other Members with me in that corner down there, we laughed at our jokes, exchanged what we call a south Texas chisme, and went over matters before our National Security Committee or other things that affected south Texas.

Right now this Chamber feels empty without FRANK. But there is one thing I know each and every Member of this House, envied FRANK, who was a Texas State senator, who basically drew his own congressional district during the 1990's redistricting process.

FRANK showed enormous grace and courage over the past year when dealing with the pressure of cancer and the challenge of chemotherapy. As always, the highly decorated and respected marine fought the valiant fight. He was a disciplinarian with his personal life, with his personal ethics, and with his physical health.

I greatly admired FRANK, as did many Texans. FRANK TEJEDA was one of the best friends I ever had. I urge my colleagues to remember his children, Marissa; Sonya; and Frankie III; and his mother, Lillie, during this difficult time for them. I also ask that we remember his sister, his only sister, Mary Alice Lara; and his brothers, Juan Tejeda, Ernest Tejeda, and Richard Tejeda, in our prayers.

FRANK TEJEDA was a giant among men and among leaders. Our country, our State, and this House lost a meaningful piece of our fabric.

Tonight is the State of the Union. For 4 years we sat together here with our colleagues and watched the President give the State of the Union. We will miss you tonight, my brother, but we will cherish your memory.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH].

□ 1430

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], the dean of the San Antonio delegation, for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share two stories about Congressman FRANK TEJEDA for the RECORD, our friend who recently left us. One dates back 20 years, the other only a few days.

In 1976 I was a new attorney fresh out of law school. I had just joined a law firm in the Milam Building in downtown San Antonio. I began to hear and read about another young attorney who was planning to run for State representative against an entrenched incumbent. The young challenger's name was FRANK TEJEDA, and he had an impressive record, including having received many honors in the Marine Corps. He also had some interesting ideas about reforming government that appealed to me.

FRANK's law office was also in that same Milam Building. One day I walked up several flights of stairs to meet him and to give him a campaign contribution. It was only a check for \$15, but it was the first political contribution I had ever made. FRANK said, in fact, it was only the second campaign contribution he had received after one from a relative.

We had some good laughs about it during the years that followed. Those years saw him hold three offices as a Democrat and saw me hold several offices as a Republican, including a stint as Bexar County Republican Party chairman just 2 years after I made that first contribution to FRANK TEJEDA.

I have always considered that contribution to have been a very good investment. The potential FRANK TEJEDA showed back then proved out during his years of public service, from the Texas legislature to his reelection to Congress last November. We still hear and read about his dedication to country, his steadfastness, his integrity. He kept his promises.

The second story goes back just a few days to the Thursday evening that FRANK died. In our family we have a tradition of studying the Bible each morning, but that Thursday, for the first time in many, many weeks, I felt compelled to read from the Scriptures at night, and it was a little before 9:30 p.m. Washington time when I read what Jesus said in the book of John: "He that believeth on me shall never see death."

About 2 hours later I received a call in Washington informing me of FRANK's passing in San Antonio shortly before 8:30 p.m. It was comforting to know that I had read that uplifting passage at the same time FRANK had passed away.

The words were a reminder that there is no death, no end to the love we feel for FRANK and the love he feels for his family, his friends, and our Nation. The happy memories we hold, like the

love expressed, will always be with us. They are, in fact, infinite.

My friendship with FRANK has spanned both decades and partisan lines. When we worked together on issues important to Texas, there was never any sense that one of us was a Democrat and one of us a Republican. We never exchanged a harsh word on any subject.

That is the way I remember FRANK TEJEDA, a man who believed in the highest ideals of public service, and fulfilled his lifelong promise to those same ideals.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the dean of the Texas delegation for allowing me to speak today.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues across the aisle in expressing our sorrow for the death of our colleague, Mr. FRANK TEJEDA. The Nation has lost a leader, Texas has lost a son, and I lost a friend.

FRANK and I served together since 1977 as State representative, as State senator, and now as congressional colleagues. Never has anyone served in office with more honor and more distinction.

FRANK TEJEDA was a man of his word and we will miss him. He was a man of his word throughout his legislative career, from his first term, 2-year term as a State representative, to his terms as a State senator.

FRANK literally was a Texas hero and an American hero. He dropped out of school at 17, volunteered for the Marines and was sent to Vietnam. Two weeks before his tour was up in 1966 he was hit by shrapnel. He was awarded a Purple Heart and Bronze Star for his bravery under fire, and yesterday he was awarded a Silver Star for his bravery. He received the highest grades ever in the Officer Candidate School in the Marine Corps.

FRANK returned to San Antonio and graduated from St. Mary's with an undergraduate degree, and then earned his law degrees at Berkeley and Yale, and a graduate degree from Harvard. As my colleague and dean of the Texas delegation said, not bad for a high school dropout.

FRANK was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1976, and to the Texas Senate in 1986. In the legislature he championed bills to build housing for veterans, protect crime victims. He worked to assist minority and women-owned businesses, promoted measures to ensure voting rights for minorities, and attacked the practice of dismissing jurors based on their race or their ethnicity.

In 1993 as a Member of Congress, Mr. TEJEDA called for removal of a Federal judge accused of uttering racial slurs against Hispanics in open court. In 1992, FRANK was the only freshman elected to Congress from a new district who did not face major party opposi-

tion in either the primary or the general election. Having had four elections in 1992, when I came to Congress, I asked FRANK, I said I needed to learn how he did it, because I had four elections and he barely had two.

FRANK TEJEDA never forgot his military training and the importance of education. He was the most proud to be a marine. During his two terms in Congress, two-plus terms in Congress, FRANK TEJEDA worked tirelessly for veterans health and education benefits. FRANK TEJEDA will be missed by Americans, by Texans, by San Antonio residents. America has lost a fighter for freedom and we lost a friend.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean very much for his kindness. Mr. Speaker, my relationship with Mr. FRANK TEJEDA is a new one. However, I hope that that does not diminish the sincerity of my words today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleagues from Texas and throughout this Nation, to pay respects to a man, a man's man. I do not mind saying that in this era of political correctness, FRANK TEJEDA was a man to be looked up to. He stood for the values we need more of today: family, honor, education, and public service.

He was a man of the barrio, of the south side of San Antonio, who knew what it was like to shine another man's shoes; who understood, however, to keep his pride in the face of adversity, and how to face any challenge squarely and without hesitation.

He faced down enemy fire in Vietnam, where he was decorated after rising to the challenge of Marine Corps Officers Training School, by leaving his mark with records and academic leadership and physical fitness.

Mr. TEJEDA understood the value of education, earning degrees at our finest schools: the University of California at Berkeley, Harvard, and Yale. His education served him well as a devoted public servant.

Serving in the Texas House and Senate for a total of 16 years, and then coming to Congress in 1993, he dedicated his entire life to making the south side of San Antonio a better place to live and work, and, yes, this country a better place to be in.

He understood about the health and safety of his community. His work to help build health clinics for veterans and those in need of health care was superior. He helped to bring better sewers and cleaner water to his district. When the farmers and ranchers faced a drought, he broke through the redtape here in Washington and got them immediate relief.

But the job he liked best was being a father to his three children. His daughters and son always knew they could count on him. Certainly I think we can look to them for great things. Frankie,

his son, will certainly be a reminder of his great works in his leadership.

FRANK TEJEDA, the Congressman, will be missed here. I knew him as a determined, forceful, committed, and gentle leader. Everyone admired his political intuition as he quietly got things done.

I think he leaves us with the impression that he was not just another politician or another elected official. He will be missed as a leader of his community. He will be missed as a father. He will be missed as a colleague, and yes, he will be missed as a man; but most importantly, he will be missed as an American, a lover and doer of the tenets and words of the flag.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to now acknowledge some beautiful words that many of us who joined his family were able to hear yesterday in the ceremony that celebrated the life of Congressman FRANK TEJEDA. It is from his daughter, Marissa, but I think it captures, if you will, the comments of all of his children, and certainly those who loved him and respected him:

You are a celebrity to me. I've watched you grow all these years with me, almost as if you were a big star on the screen.

I've watched you give to others. This taught me the gift of giving.

I've watched you make your dreams come true. This taught me to believe in dreams.

I've watched you play my fan at my softball and soccer games. This taught me to find courage and self-worth.

I've watched you play my teacher. This taught me the meaning of moral gratification and education.

I watched you play my dad when you loved me unconditionally and supported me with all of your faith. This taught me the magic in love and the ability to bring love to others.

And I watched you as you played my friend every day, when you talked to me, cried with me, and laughed with me.

You were a star to me. I was your biggest fan.

Love, Marissa.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to my fellow Texan, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember and pay tribute to my friend, colleague, and a great American, Congressman FRANK TEJEDA. His untimely death is a great loss for the constituents of District 28, all of Texas, and the citizens of the United States.

Congressman TEJEDA and I have worked together for many years in many capacities. He and I were colleagues in the Texas House and the Texas Senate. We were elected to this office in the same class in 1992. He was a patriot, a Vietnam veteran who risked his life many times to defend his fellow marines. He was honored with many medals. He was a true American hero.

My colleague, FRANK TEJEDA, has been an example and role model for many people in many ways. He proved that you can achieve success with determination and hard work. He ended

his life with the same quiet dignity he always showed. My heart and prayers are with his family.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ].

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the resolution, and to pay tribute to a great American, a dear colleague, and a good friend, Mr. FRANK TEJEDA. FRANK and I came to the Congress 4 years ago, he from Texas, I from New Jersey; he an American of Mexican descent, I an American of Cuban descent. Through our mutual friend, Mr. SOLOMON ORTIZ, we became very friendly.

FRANK TEJEDA was a quiet warrior. That description may seem inconsistent, but in fact it was the way that FRANK got things done here in the House. FRANK TEJEDA was tempered by war and disciplined by its effects to seek peace, he felt, through strength. FRANK had a deep and abiding faith in his God, his family, and his country. He exhibited extraordinary courage on the battlefield, where, as the leader of his platoon and wounded, he sought to save the lives of one of his men; in life, as he struggled against prejudice and for social justice; and in death, as he faced the ravages of cancer.

Yesterday, as I and other Members of the House attended his funeral, we saw the neighborhoods he fought for and the people who lined the streets with signs expressing their love and respect for their champion. FRANK TEJEDA was a loving father, a courageous soldier, a great public servant.

To ascribe so many positive qualities to one individual might be said to be the usual gilding of the lily. In the case of FRANK TEJEDA, it was simply the truth.

□ 1445

My life, this House, our country are better off due to his life here on Earth with us. God bless you, FRANK.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, there are times when words seem so inadequate, and for me this is one of those moments. I will always consider one of the great privileges of my life to have been able to serve in the Texas Senate and the U.S. Congress with FRANK TEJEDA. For the last 4 years we worked together on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and were seat mates at the Committee on National Security. My friend FRANK TEJEDA, the quiet marine, with a great heart. I wish all Americans could have known him. You did not see FRANK on the Sunday talk shows and not too often here in the well of this House making speeches. He was more interested in helping others than in talking about it. You see, FRANK TEJEDA was someone whose life of accomplishment, integrity and car-

ing spoke for itself. And what an eloquent speech his life became for our Nation and for young people for generations to come.

FRANK TEJEDA fought for his country in time of war and served his country in time of peace. While not one who wasted words, he spoke out and fought effectively for those beliefs he held so dear, a strong defense, veterans care, education for our children and justice for all. In a time when many have grown cynical of all who serve in public office, FRANK TEJEDA's spirit is a living reminder that serving one's community and country can be and should be a noble calling.

Each week when Congress recessed, FRANK was on the airplane first to get back home. His heart and soul were always with his district in south Texas where he worshipped his God, loved his family, and was devoted to his constituents. That is why I believe that, more than the words spoken here in this House today, FRANK would be most proud of those signs that lined the streets in his beloved south San Antonio yesterday that said, we love you, FRANK. To my friend, we love you as well, and we will never forget the eloquence of your life's work. Mi amigo, yo te amo.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. BECERRA].

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean of the Texas delegation for yielding time to me.

I also make mention that tomorrow the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ORTIZ] and I have also requested time through a special order to also commemorate the life of our good friend, FRANK TEJEDA.

It is truly with profound sadness that we extend our deepest condolences to the three children of FRANK TEJEDA, Marissa, Sonya and Frank III and to his mother, Lilly, on the untimely passing of FRANK TEJEDA. I do not think anyone would disagree if we were to say that this is a man who perhaps was not the best known Member in the House of Representatives, perhaps was not the Member who came and spoke down in this well most often, perhaps was not the gentleman who was out in committee making the most noise most often and perhaps was not the one socializing at night with all of his colleagues most often. But certainly I think no one would deny that this is a man who with total dignity every day that he was here showed that he earned the respect of the constituents of his district so that he could be the Representative from Texas.

I consider FRANK TEJEDA an American hero. It is not too often you do not know about the Superman's of the world and the Superman's of America, but a FRANK TEJEDA does not come very often. That is why at the age of 51, it is such a sadness to have seen him leave. It was FRANK's courage in the face of great obstacles that served him

so well throughout his time here in Congress.

Two years ago I remember that, 1995, 2 years ago many believed upon learning of his illness, of his cancer of the brain that he would never serve another day in Congress. But in typical style, FRANK, remember FRANK is a guy who went to Harvard and went to Yale to graduate school and who also at the same time was a dropout from high school, remember FRANK is the Vietnam veteran who got not just the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart but also posthumously was awarded the Silver Star for having saved the lives of American soldiers, forsaking his own in the process.

This is a man who has always fought back. He returned to service in Congress even after all those folks said that there is no way in the world someone with that type of an illness could ever come back. And yet he continued to serve and finished off the days of the 104th Congress.

He was elected and even was sworn into the 105th Congress representing the 28th District of Texas. Had he had the chance, there is no doubt that with every fiber of his body and with every drop of blood he would have been here today. But I think as we heard at his funeral yesterday, the bishop, the archbishop say, it was destined that God wanted FRANK with him, that FRANK had served a greater purpose here and the Lord had seen fit to take him with him. I will argue with the Lord for having done that for probably the rest of my life, but FRANK knew his duty and he always served it.

I think it has always been said so well about FRANK, he gave when it was time, and he never, and he never, I am not sure if I have ever known anyone, but he never complained. This is a guy who not just in his physique but in the way he conducted himself told you that he could take punishment, but he would be there the next day. And that is perhaps the biggest tribute any one of us could pay to a man like FRANK TEJEDA. He never boasted about what he had done. He never said to any one of us here that, while I may not be the most famous Congressman, I saved the lives of some of the Americans who are watching today as I act as a Representative in Texas. He never once said to anyone, I graduated from some of the schools that most people in this Nation will never even get to step foot on. At the same time, he was someone who never had a chance to quite finish high school. He never bragged, but he was always there. I think that is the mark of someone who really is an American hero, and that is why I say, FRANK TEJEDA, you are an American hero.

FRANK was a quiet, dignified and disciplined man. But, oh, how proudly and eloquently his life spoke to the value of being an American. Look back at your life, FRANK, please look back at your life. We are many who will miss you. Today as we adjourn this, another august day of democracy in this Nation,

we say goodbye to a very distinguished American. Thank you, FRANK, for your service to this country. FRANK, thank you very much for your service in life. And I think all of us understand that today we mourn the passing of a great American hero.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. FOWLER].

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my most profound sorrow at the passing of our colleague, FRANK TEJEDA, of San Antonio last week. I served with FRANK on the House Committee on National Security where his dedication to our national security and his commitment to his constituency in San Antonio was always in evidence.

FRANK brought to our committee a wealth of experience about military service and the dangers facing our Nation. Much of this experience he gained the hard way, particularly as a Marine Corps veteran of the Vietnam conflict where he served with distinction earning a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. Following FRANK's return from Vietnam, he continued to serve in the Marine Corps Reserve, even during his service here in the House.

FRANK's voice of experience and his quiet determination will be sorely missed in our committee meetings. Our hearts go out to his family and friends who grieve at his passing. I hope they take consolation knowing how much he contributed to our Nation and how deeply his colleagues will miss him.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART].

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today in memory of FRANK TEJEDA, a very special man who became a special friend during the last 4 years. We were both elected in 1992. I was aware at the time of our election of his heroic record in combat in our Armed Forces. I was also aware at the time of our election of his extraordinarily impressive academic achievements, the fact that he had been at Yale and Harvard and succeeded there and in many other academic endeavors.

I did not know, however, at the time of our election, what I subsequently was able to learn by getting to know FRANK TEJEDA personally. He was a man of great faith, a man who revered family and who revered friendship.

I was most impressed every time, just about every time I had the opportunity to speak to FRANK, especially in the last years, when he was battling his illness, how he would say: I am fine, LINCOLN, I am fine. As a matter of fact, Diosito has protected me even from pain.

He would refer to God in that marvelous way which I would translate only as: My dearest God, my dearest God. He had great love for God as well as for family and for country and for freedom.

I wish to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to make sure that his family

knows not only how much FRANK will be missed here in the Halls of Congress but that his friends here will not only miss him but look forward to being in touch with his family and that his family know that we long to be their friends, as we were, of FRANK TEJEDA.

We will miss him, that very special man of patriotism, of grace and character and honor and integrity, of courage and optimism and strength and decency, that exemplary man who we had the honor and the privilege of getting to know personally during the last 4 years, FRANK TEJEDA. Hasta luego, caro amigo.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HINOJOSA].

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to be able to speak from the House, from the floor of the House of Representatives, my maiden speech, as a freshman Congressman, as one who knew FRANK TEJEDA. I feel honored that I will be allowed to come before you and to express my thoughts and my sentiments about this great individual whom we knew as FRANK.

The simplicity with which he spoke, the simplicity with which he treated the rest of the colleagues from Texas and from the rest of the country was something that was outstanding. It was spoken yesterday at the church as we, over 60 of us, Congressmen and Congresswomen, were seated and listened to the priests, to the bishops who were celebrating the mass. They said that he was the individual, he was the Congressman who had grown up right there in that neighborhood and had been an altar boy, had been attending school in that Catholic church and had played in the background and in the playgrounds adjacent to the church, and they spoke of how he had surfaced and become a leader amongst his little friends.

□ 1500

But not only did he surface to become a leader amongst those little friends, he rose here in the Halls of Congress to become one of the national leaders whom we all respected, and so we are here to pay tribute to FRANK TEJEDA.

We are here to join the many who feel exactly as I do, and that is that he was an honorable man; that he was honest; that he was hard working; that he was one whom you could depend on. If he gave you his word, you could count on it.

When I heard his children express their thoughts at the service yesterday, when I heard Marissa, when I heard Sonya, when I heard Frankie, I knew that he had done a wonderful job as a father and as a friend to those children. And so my last words are that we not forget those three children that he leaves behind, because they gave up so much so that their father could go and serve his constituents, that he could go and serve his country. And for that, I hope that we will always remember them in our prayers and that

we see that they lack nothing the rest of their lives.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my fellow Texan, Mr. BONILLA.

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

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, for yielding me this time. We are all mourning a great loss we have all suffered in south Texas with the passing of our friend, FRANK TEJEDA.

FRANK was my personal friend. He and I were both elected at the same time and came to Congress the same year. We would often fly back and forth on the airplane, back to visit our constituents on weekends, and talk about how we all were so fortunate to wind up here representing the people of south Texas and west Texas.

During those times we would reflect on the places where he and I came from. He went to Harlandale High School, which is a couple miles up the road from South San Antonio High School, where I attended on the south side of San Antonio. And as we spent those many hours talking about the things we wanted to accomplish and the things that we wanted to do, it is so difficult to believe that in such a short period of time he is no longer with us.

He was the kind of person that in the last few days in south Texas we have all been reflecting on his accomplishments and what he did as a great community activist and a great advocate for the poor and for those who had no place else to turn often.

FRANK TEJEDA was always there when they needed him. He sponsored Little League baseball teams. He would pay for funerals for people who could not afford them in the neighborhoods in San Antonio. Never asking for any publicity, never asking for any recognition but simply writing a check, often, many times, most of the times out of his personal account to help families who otherwise would have no place else to turn.

As we think back on the legacy he has left us, what greater legacy can a man leave behind than having led by example with great honesty, with great character, with great integrity, with great dignity; and not only preaching those values everywhere he went but by leading by example at every opportunity.

South Texas and San Antonio loved FRANK TEJEDA. They loved FRANK TEJEDA, and his memory will live on forever. I just hope that one day as I work in these Halls of Congress that I can accomplish half of whatever he accomplished as a legislator and in the many years he served in public office.

FRANK, we know you are up there looking down on us today hoping that we can carry on the work that you started here; and as your children reflect on you, as your mother and your family members reflect on you and as

your friends reflect on you and what you have meant to them, we all appreciate the great legacy you have left us about the values and honesty and integrity and the things that were important to you. We will certainly try to aspire to meet the standards that you have set.

There is no greater legacy that an American will leave behind. We will miss you, FRANK. We will all remember your work and try to work and aspire to meet those standards you set for us.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. TALENT].

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me this time so that I can add my words to those of my colleagues in memory of my friend and classmate, FRANK TEJEDA, who recently fought his last battle. He fought so many in his life. He fought them all with honor and with grace, and that is the way he fought his last one as well.

I remember working with FRANK on the Armed Services Committee for the 4 years that he and I served in this institution, and working so well with him and in a spirit of bipartisanship. And for FRANK TEJEDA that was not something that he did when it was politic but not when it was not politic. It was something he did all the time. He did not even think about it. It was just a function of his character. FRANK loved people and he looked at individuals as individuals and he worked with them and for them his whole life.

FRANK was a man who went through a lot of adversity; had a lot of difficult times. Mr. Speaker, that makes some people bitter, but it empowers other people. It allows them to understand, truly, the sufferings that other people are going through and to be a method of comforting them, and that is what FRANK did.

Mr. Speaker, there is a verse from "America the Beautiful" that I really like. I think of it when I think of my colleagues and my friends who are veterans and have served their country so honorably, and I think it sums up at least a part of FRANK's life and his public service so well. I would like to recite it in closing my remarks.

Oh, beautiful for heroes proved in liberating strife, who more than self their country loved and mercy more than life.

That was our friend FRANK TEJEDA. We will miss him. I would like to add my voice to my colleagues in extending my condolences to his family and friends.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON.

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding. I appreciated FRANK. I tell my colleagues, FRANK TEJEDA and I had a chance to serve in the Texas House together. He was in the House when I was

first elected down there, and later elected to the Senate, and I was there with him for the whole 7 years I was in the House. I got to know him, because down there we are not partisan like we are up here. We were bipartisan. We ate and drank together and we made laws together and we got to know each other. And I got to know FRANK. I even served on committees with him.

When he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, he did not have any opposition. Since that time he has been having to fly through Dallas to get up here, which is where I am from, and I have flown back and forth with him many times. And I want to tell my colleagues that he read the Bible on the airplane, memorized verses, and said that he was going to do what was right for America and what was right in the eyes of the Lord.

FRANK TEJEDA was a marine, and because of that he gave great faith in the strength of our armed services, which I believe in as well, and he and I were on common ground there. The strength of this Nation lies in our strength, in our military strength to form our foreign policy around the world. FRANK did that with a vehemence no one else could do. He was a great marine.

To FRANK, I say, and I think the marines would say, *semper fi*. Adios amigo.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STENHOLM].

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean of the Texas delegation, Mr. GONZALEZ, for yielding me this time.

We all now know much more about FRANK TEJEDA, his records, his legacy, his biography, but what will last in those hidden hollows of the hearts that knew him as a son, as a brother, as a father, as a comrade, as a colleague, and as a friend will be FRANK's unwavering courageous dedication to his God, to his family, and to his country.

The mark of any mortal is not how much he exhibits to the world but the quality of what he leaves behind. FRANK's real legacy is the high esteem in whom all who knew him held him. His honesty, his impeccable integrity, his quiet unassuming professional manner, his almost single-minded devotion to making life better.

Whether you were his marine buddy in the swamps of Vietnam, his neighbor in the barrio of San Antonio's south side, the many kids, young ballplayers, who got that uniform that they treasured so much because of the generosity of FRANK, whether you were a confidante or a combatant in the corridor of Congress, you could always be sure that FRANK would give you every consideration, every remedy, every ounce of integrity, honesty, fair play and unwavering courage that inhabited his being.

Let it be said in the words of two quotations that I think best fit now the memory of FRANK TEJEDA. Sir Richard Francis Burton said, "He noblest lives

and noblest dies who makes and keeps his self-made laws." And Daniel Webster once observed, "Although no sculptured marble should rise to their memory, nor engraved stone bear records of their deeds, yet will their remembrance be as lasting as the lands they honored."

FRANK TEJEDA loved this land and he honored it in so many ways while he was privileged to live on this Earth and we will forever remember him.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas, Congressman SESSIONS.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the dean of the Texas delegation, Mr. GONZALEZ, very much.

I rise today also to say farewell to FRANK TEJEDA, a fellow Texan, a man who deeply believed not only in the faith and hope of Texans, but very much in our country and all that we stand for.

A lot has been said here today about the honesty, forthrightness, and the hard work that FRANK TEJEDA exemplified as a Texan, as a father, as a parent, and as a man who did the best for his country. But I would also like to rise today and say that as I attended the funeral yesterday that I saw a hope within the people of San Antonio, the people who lined the streets, who joined us in the cathedral, in the church there as we said goodbye to FRANK.

The people who were out on the street and the people who came to say goodbye recognized that FRANK TEJEDA had a hope from within him that represented a mission, a mission that we should all strive for. If there is one legacy that FRANK TEJEDA would leave, it was one that the people of the 28th Congressional District of Texas had, and that is one of hope, one of admiration to our country and for each one of us that we work together and the hope that we can come together as a country.

So while we say goodbye to FRANK TEJEDA, let us also recognize that what burned so deep in FRANK TEJEDA's heart also is shared by those people in San Antonio and it is that, Mr. Speaker, that I saw that burned so brightly and so deep that caught me and stunned me of the hope that we can all have, not just in San Antonio and not just in Texas but across this great land.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the dean of the Texas delegation for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, many people have noticed and taken note of the incredible rise and the success story that was the life of Congressman FRANK TEJEDA. I will not recount that incredible story of triumph over adversity. My colleagues from Texas have done that most eloquently. I just want to take a

moment to reflect and to share a story of a trip I took last year to San Antonio. It is a story which I believe lends insight into the kind of man that FRANK TEJEDA was.

I went to Texas on just a few days' notice. In spite of that, FRANK put together a luncheon at which more than 100 leaders of the San Antonio African-American community turned out. An impressive demonstration of organizational skill, I thought to myself.

In the hour or two that I spent with those people from San Antonio, I realized that these people had not turned out to hear from me but to hear and see their Congressman, their friend, their brother, FRANK TEJEDA.

FRANK was not just respected in his community. He was not just liked. What I discovered on my trip to San Antonio was that FRANK was loved by the people in his district. FRANK was what every Member of Congress wants to be: He was a true representative of the people. FRANK understood his community because he was a part of that community. They were always on his mind and in his soul.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss FRANK TEJEDA. In a time when people toot their own horns, especially here in Washington, he was quiet. He was a quiet man, a sincere man, a reflective and thoughtful man.

□ 1515

Mr. Speaker, I will miss FRANK, the House will miss FRANK, and the Nation will miss FRANK. There are not enough people like FRANK TEJEDA. God bless him and his family.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. TORRES].

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to join with the Texas delegation and my other colleagues in honoring FRANK TEJEDA for his years of service and dedication to our Nation.

As we have heard, FRANK TEJEDA lived a life of hard work. He worked hard for his constituents of Texas. He worked hard as a member of the Marines. He worked hard in school. His accomplishments indeed include a law degree from UC-Berkeley and two more postgraduate degrees from Yale and Harvard.

Indeed this is commendable for a young man who early in life left school, disenchanted with some of the problems that had beset him as a young man. Some of his counselors, as I have read the record, called him just a trouble-making Mexican. Well, FRANK proved them wrong.

I had the privilege to serve with FRANK and understand him. He was not driven to prove to others that he could do something. He was driven by his own desire to do something. Whether it was bringing technology into the rural areas of his district or providing urban San Antonio with new community development opportunities, FRANK made it happen. I remember how he helped a

small coalition of businesses in San Antonio. Its executive director, Sam Gorena, sought assistance in reviving the local economy and attracting new businesses. FRANK helped and we helped along with him in building that new economic blood for that community.

We, the colleagues of FRANK TEJEDA in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, have lost one of our strongest representatives to our Nation's military and a leader to be sure, a leader in thoughtful debate, a leader here in the House. We, the colleagues of FRANK TEJEDA in Congress, were lucky to have served with him. He will live forever in our memories for his strength and his integrity. We as Americans owe FRANK a debt of eternal gratitude.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, it is sad to admit it, but we live in a time of few heroes. Last week, we lost a modern-day hero who only months ago walked among us on this floor. Congressman FRANK TEJEDA has left us, but his spirit remains.

What an honor and privilege it was to serve with this great Latino. Mr. Speaker, a hero sacrifices selflessly and gives his whole being to causes bigger than himself. FRANK TEJEDA demonstrated this not only as a United States marine in the jungles of Vietnam but also in public life back home.

As a State legislator and as a Congressman, he fought the hard fights. He relentlessly protected the poor Mexican-American people of his Texas district. Here in Washington, he spoke out against assaults on immigrants, women, and children.

He was also a true champion of all veterans and never forgot his fellow men and women in uniform. FRANK TEJEDA was truly a powerful ally for all of us in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Out of the tough barrios of San Antonio, TX, FRANK TEJEDA was conditioned to survive—to beat the odds—to overcome any barriers. When I think about FRANK TEJEDA, what sticks out the most is what a fighter he was in all that he did.

He battled off his tragic illness for over a year. Even in his final days, he insisted on being sworn in on his sickbed to fulfill the wishes of the 73-percent strong who elected him to his third term.

The Congress and the Nation mourn FRANK TEJEDA because he left us way too soon. However, we also celebrate his inspiring memory and peaceful strength. You were an example and a hero to this country. Thank you, FRANK, and may your goodness and justice guide us all.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the House has lost a courageous Member of this body, and I have lost a good friend.

FRANK TEJEDA only served in the House for 4 years, but he nevertheless had a profound impact on those of us who knew him and worked with him. He had a deep commitment to helping people who traditionally have been left out of the mainstream of society. He wanted to reach out and ensure that the disadvantaged had an opportunity to fully participate in American life, that no institution, whether it be government, education, or business, would be closed to them.

FRANK was also committed to ensuring that America had a strong national defense. As a

former marine, FRANK understood the value of freedom, and knew well the terrible cost of maintaining our cherished liberties. He worked tirelessly within the National Security Committee to see that the men and women serving in our Armed Forces had the resources necessary in today's world to protect our freedoms.

FRANK had fought hard for his constituents, for the people of Texas, and for all Americans. More recently, he battled valiantly against a disease that ultimately took his life. He never gave up.

He will be missed.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the passing of our colleague, the gentleman from Texas, FRANK TEJEDA.

Congressman TEJEDA's spirit, his patriotism, his sense of duty, and his service to the Nation and his fellow veterans set an example for all Americans, particularly the youth of San Antonio. The House of Representatives, certainly, is poorer for his loss.

I wish to extend my sympathies to his family and friends.

Que Dios lo tenga en su Gloria.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, on June 7, 1945, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., while eulogizing our American World War II dead, reminded our grieving Nation: "It is foolish and wrong to mourn the men who died. Rather we should thank God that such men lived." General Patton's words should support and sustain us today as we remember our colleague, FRANK TEJEDA. Rather than mourning FRANK's too-early death, let us thank God for his life—let us thank God we had the opportunity, and the privilege, to know and work with this extraordinary man.

FRANK was a favorite in this House. A genuinely friendly, decent, kind, and quiet man, his participation in a hearing or meeting guaranteed civility and tolerance. When he spoke, others leaned in so they could hear his words. I firmly believe that FRANK's notable courtesy and obvious concern and regard for the views of others were the results of a life challenge—as a young man growing up in southside San Antonio—as a highly decorated marine who fought and was wounded in the jungles of Vietnam—as a student at three of our country's most highly respected centers of learning and intellectual challenge—the University of California at Berkeley, Harvard, and Yale.

As a fellow member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I know that FRANK's thoughtful, informed comments and constructive participation were highly regarded. He was among the first to sound the alarm regarding Persian Gulf war syndrome. He championed improvements in the Montgomery GI Bill. He fought to ensure that the many veterans in San Antonio were well cared for and that the Audie Murphy VA Hospital in San Antonio provided only the finest health care. I was also privileged to serve with FRANK on the Committee on National Security where his faithful and effective participation demonstrated his commitment to the members of our Armed Forces and a strong national defense.

All of us considered FRANK a good friend and colleague. Our admiration, however, grew into a real sense of awe as we watched him literally wage the battle of his lifetime—a fight he carried on with enormous courage and dignity. None of us will ever forget the Honorable FRANK TEJEDA—or the special grace with which he lived his life.

Our deepest sympathy goes to FRANK's beloved family, his loyal and devoted staff, and the residents of the 28th Congressional District of Texas, whom FRANK represented so ably and with great diligence. Please know that we in this House are anxious to help in any way possible during the coming difficult months. Let us all thank God for the life of FRANK TEJEDA.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE FRANK TEJEDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore Mr. GOODLATTE. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, January 7, 1997, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on Monday, February 3, 1997, appointed the following Members to attend the funeral of the late Honorable FRANK TEJEDA:

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas; Mr. ARMEY of Texas; Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri; Mr. DELAY of Texas; Mr. BONIOR of Michigan; Mr. FAZIO of California; Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut; Mr. ARCHER of Texas; Mr. FROST of Texas; Mr. STENHOLM of Texas; Mr. HALL of Texas; Mr. ORTIZ of Texas; Mr. BARTON of Texas; Mr. COMBEST of Texas; Mr. SMITH of Texas; Mr. EDWARDS of Texas; Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas; Mr. BONILLA of Texas; Mr. GREEN of Texas; Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas; Mr. BENTSEN of Texas; Mr. DOGGETT of Texas; Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas; Mr. THORNBERRY of Texas; Mr. PAUL of Texas; Mr. BRADY of Texas; Ms. GRANGER of Texas; Mr. HINOJOSA of Texas; Mr. LAMPSON of Texas; Mr. REYES of Texas; Mr. SANDLIN of Texas; Mr. SESSIONS of Texas; Mr. TURNER of Texas; Mr. MARTINEZ of California; Mr. KLECZKA of Wisconsin; Mr. BECERRA of California; Mr. BISHOP of Georgia; Mr. DIAZ-BALART of Florida; Mr. MCHALE of Pennsylvania; Mr. MENENDEZ of New Jersey; Ms. VELÁZQUEZ of New York; Mr. JACKSON of Illinois; Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO of Puerto Rico; and Mr. UNDERWOOD of Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GONZALEZ. 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. 35.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 2.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR SPEAKER TO ENTERTAIN MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1997

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Wednesday, February 5, 1997, for the Speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill or resolution relating to the late Honorable FRANK TEJEDA of Texas.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES BETWEEN ESTONIA AND THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-39)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Resources and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia Extending the Agreement of June 1, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Tallinn on June 3 and 28, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to June 30, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Estonia, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1997.

EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-40)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Resources and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Extending the Agreement of November 12, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Vilnius on June 5 and October 15, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to December 31, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Lithuania, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1997.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels that the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now recognize Members for special orders until 6 p.m., at which time the Chair will declare the House in recess.

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.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, 105TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the rules of the House, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the rules of procedure for the 105th Congress adopted by the House Committee on the Judiciary on January 21, 1997.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE I

The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its subcommittees with the following specific additions thereto.

RULE II. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary for the conduct of its business shall be on Tuesday of each week while the House is in session.

(b) Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman and a regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with when, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need therefor.

(c) At least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before each scheduled Committee or subcommittee meeting, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be furnished a list of the bill(s) and subject(s) to be considered and/or acted upon at the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee.

(d) The Chairman, with such notice to the ranking Minority Member as is practicable, may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(e) Committee and subcommittee meetings for the transaction of business, i.e. meetings other than those held for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(f) Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chairman shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(g) For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the full Committee or any subcommittee thereof, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, except that a full majority of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for purposes for reporting a measure or recommendation from the Committee or subcommittee, closing a meeting to the public, or authorizing the issuance of a subpoena.

RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chairman or any subcommittee chairman shall make public an-

nouncement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by it on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee, or subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(c) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or any subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members.

(d) In the course of any hearing each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

RULE IV. BROADCASTING

Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio and still photography except when the hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Committee Rules of Procedure.

RULE V. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full committee shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: anti-trust law, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, and such other matters as determined by the Chairman.

(b) There shall be five standing subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, with jurisdictions as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property: copyright, patent and trademark law, administration of U.S. courts, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(2) Subcommittee on the Constitution: constitutional amendments, constitutional rights, federal civil rights laws, ethics in government, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(3) Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law: bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, administrative law, independent counsel, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matter as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(4) Subcommittee on Crime: Federal Criminal Code, drug enforcement, sentencing, parole and pardons, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prisons, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(5) Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims: immigration and naturalization, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, claims against the United States, federal charters of incorporation, private immigration and claims bills, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members, but not voting Members, of each subcommittee to which such Chairman or ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such subcommittee.

RULE VI. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

RULE VII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give notice of intention to file supplemental, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE VIII. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. WATERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, 105TH CON- GRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, Pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules for the 105th Congress for the Committee on Education and the Workforce for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, 105TH CONGRESS

RULE I. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS: VICE CHAIRMAN

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month at 9:30 a.m., while the House is in session. When the Chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any

bill or resolution before the committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he will give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice to that effect; and no committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff director of the committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) All legislative meetings of the committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage. No business meeting of the committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice. Such meeting shall be called to order and presided over by the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, by the vice chairman, or the Chairman's designee.

(e)(1) The Chairman of the committee and of each of the subcommittees shall designate a vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(2) The Chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings, or, in the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman, or the Chairman's designee shall preside.

RULE 2. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The questioning of witnesses in both committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority party members and all other members alternating between the majority and minority party in order of the member's appearance at the hearing. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority party members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to place the members of the majority party in a disadvantageous position.

RULE 3. RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Written records shall be kept of the proceedings of the committee and of each

subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall is demanded. The result of each such rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee or subcommittee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee or subcommittee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) In accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, any official permanent record of the committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of the committee or any subcommittee) shall be made available for public use if such record has been in existence for 30 years, except that—

(1) any record that the committee (or a subcommittee) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be made available immediately, including any record described in subsection (a) of this Rule

(s) any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years; or

(3) except as otherwise provided by order of the House, any record of the committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee.

(c) The official permanent records of the committee include noncurrent records of the committee (including subcommittees) delivered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration, which are the property of and remain subject to the rules and orders of the House of Representatives.

(d)(1) Any order of the committee will respect to any matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adopted only if the notice requirements of committee Rule 18(d) have been met, a quorum consisting of a majority of the members of the committee is present at the time of the vote, and a majority of those present and voting approve the adoption of the order, which shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, together with any accompanying report.

(2) This subsection applies to any order of the committee which—

(A) provides for the nonavailability of any record subject to subsection (b) of this rule for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable; or

(B) is subsequent to, and constitutes a later order under clause 4(b) of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, regarding a determination of the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to authorizing the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(C) specifies a time, schedule, or condition for availability pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this Rule.

RULE 4. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION

(a) There shall be five standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth, and Families.—Education from preschool through the high school level including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary education generally, school lunch and child nutrition, vocational education and overseas dependent schools; all matters dealing with programs and services for the care and treatment of children, including the Head Start Act, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and the Runaway Youth Act; all matters dealing with programs and services for the elderly, including nutrition programs and the Older Americans Act; special education programs including, but not limited to, alcohol and drug abuse, education of the disabled, environmental education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, migrant and agricultural labor education, daycare, child adoption, child abuse and domestic violence; poverty programs, including the Community Services Block Grant Act and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); and programs related to the arts and humanities, museum services, and arts and artifacts indemnity.

Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-Long Learning.—Education beyond the high school level including, but not limited to, higher education generally, training and apprenticeship (including the Job Training Partnership Act, the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act, displaced homemakers, Work Incentive Program, welfare work requirements), adult basic education (family literacy), rehabilitation, professional development, and postsecondary student assistance; all domestic volunteer programs, library services and construction, the Robert A. Taft Institute, and the Institute for Peace.

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.—Wages and hours of labor including, but not limited to, Davis-Bacon Act, Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act (including child labor), workers' compensation generally, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, Service Contract Act, workers' health and safety including, but not limited to, occupational safety and health, mine health and safety, youth camp safety, and migrant and agricultural labor health and safety and the U.S. Employment Service.

Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations.—All matters dealing with relationships between employers and employees generally including, but not limited to, the National Labor Relations Act, Bureau of Labor Statistics, pension, health, and other employee benefits, including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA); and all matters related to equal employment opportunity and civil rights in employment.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.—All matters related to oversight and investigations of activities of all Federal departments and agencies dealing with issues of education, human resources or workplace policy. This subcommittee will not have legislative jurisdiction and no bills or resolutions will be referred to it.

(b) The majority party members of the committee may provide for such temporary, ad hoc subcommittees as determined to be appropriate.

RULE 5. EX OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP

The Chairman of the committee and the ranking minority party member shall be ex

officio members, but not voting members, of each subcommittee to which such Chairman or ranking minority party member has not been assigned.

RULE 6. SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS

To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the committee, the Chairman of the committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chairman, make a temporary assignment of any member of the committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, DC. Any member of the committee may attend public hearings of any subcommittee and shall be afforded an opportunity by the subcommittee chairman to question witnesses.

RULE 7. SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS

The method for selection of chairmen of the subcommittees shall be at the discretion of the full committee Chairman, unless a majority of the majority party members of the full committee disapprove of the action of the Chairman.

RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEE SCHEDULING

Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings, wherever possible. Available dates for subcommittee meetings during the session shall be assigned by the Chairman to the subcommittees as nearly as practicable in rotation and in accordance with their workloads. As far as practicable, the Chairman of the committee shall seek to assure that subcommittees are not scheduled to meet for markup or approval of any measure or matter when the committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval. No markups shall be scheduled simultaneously by the subcommittees.

RULE 9. SUBCOMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

RULE 10. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The employees of the committee shall be appointed by the Chairman in consultation with subcommittee chairmen and other majority party members of the committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

(b) The staff appointed by the minority shall have their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee.

RULE 11. SUPERVISION AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as he determines appropriate. The staff appointed by the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority party members of the committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. All committee staff shall be assigned to committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

RULE 12. HEARINGS PROCEDURE

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any

hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event, the Chairman or the subcommittee chairman, as the case may be, shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. To the extent practicable, the Chairman or the subcommittee chairman shall make public announcement of the final list of witnesses scheduled to testify at least 48 hours before the commencement of the hearing. The staff director of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) All hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee shall begin at 9:30 a.m. on the scheduled date and shall end at 12:15 p.m., unless there is good cause to schedule a hearing at a different time or to extend the length of the hearing. All opening statements at hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee will be made part of the permanent written record. Opening statements by members may not be presented orally, unless the Chairman of the committee or any subcommittee determines that one statement from the Chairman or a designee will be presented, in which case the ranking minority party member or a designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee or any subcommittee is a constituent of a member of the committee or subcommittee, such member shall be entitled to introduce such witness at the hearing.

(c) To the extent practicable, witnesses who are to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the staff director of the committee, at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony, together with a brief summary thereof, and shall limit their oral presentation to a summary thereof. The staff director of the committee shall promptly furnish to the staff director of the minority a copy of such testimony submitted to the committee pursuant to this rule.

(d) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority party members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. The minority party may waive this right by calling at least one witness during a committee hearing or subcommittee hearing.

RULE 13. MEETINGS-HEARINGS-QUORUMS

(a) Subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings, receive exhibits, hear witnesses, and report to the committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the subcommittee. No such meetings or hearings, however, shall be held outside of Washington, DC, or during a recess or adjournment of the House without the prior authorization of the committee Chairman. Where feasible and practicable, 14 days' notice will be given of such meeting or hearing.

(b) One-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than amending committee rules, closing a meeting from the public, reporting a measure or recommendation, or in the case of the committee authorizing a subpoena. For the enumerated actions, a majority of the commit-

tee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum. Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(c) When a bill or resolution is being considered by the committee or a subcommittee, members shall provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) In the conduct of hearings of subcommittees sitting jointly, the rules otherwise applicable to all subcommittees shall likewise apply to joint subcommittee hearings for purposes of such shared consideration.

(e) No person other than a Member of Congress or Congressional staff may walk in, stand in, or be seated at the rostrum area during a meeting or hearing of the Committee or Subcommittee unless authorized by the Chairman.

RULE 14. SUBPOENAS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee or subcommittee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members of the full committee voting, a majority being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

RULE 15. REPORTS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(b) In any event, the report, described in the proviso in subsection (d) of this rule, of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the staff director of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the staff director of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the subcommittee a notice of the filing of that request.

(c) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

The minority party members of the committee or subcommittee shall have three calendar days, excluding weekends and holidays, to file, as part of the printed report, supplemental, minority, or additional views.

(d) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of

the committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the committee shall by majority vote otherwise direct. No bill or resolution or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless it has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration. When a bill is reported from a subcommittee, such measure shall be accompanied by a section-by-section analysis; and, if the Chairman of the committee so requires (in response to a request from the ranking minority member of the committee or for other reasons), a comparison showing proposed changes in existing law.

(e) To the extent practicable, any report prepared pursuant to a committee or subcommittee study or investigation shall be available to members no later than 48 hours prior to consideration of any such report by the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

RULE 16. VOTES

(a) No vote by any member of the committee or any subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill, resolution or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered thereto, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter.

RULE 17. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be paid from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. The Chairman shall review travel requests to assure the validity to committee business. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) the purpose of the travel;
- (2) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) the names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittees, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;

(C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) The Chairman shall not approve a request involving travel outside the United States while the House is in session (except in the case of attendance at meetings and conferences or where circumstances warrant an exception).

(4) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities of the subcommittee and containing the results of these activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Oversight pertaining to such travel, including rules, procedures, and limitations prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight with respect to domestic and foreign expense allowances.

(d) Prior to the Chairman's authorization for any travel, the ranking minority party member shall be given a copy of the written request therefor.

RULE 18. REFERRAL OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) The Chairman shall consult with subcommittee chairmen regarding referral, to the appropriate subcommittees, of such bills, resolutions, and other matters which have been referred to the committee. Once printed copies of a bill, resolution, or other matter are available to the Committee, the Chairman shall, within three weeks of such availability, provide notice of referral, if any, to the appropriate subcommittee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the Chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose, at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct

consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) All members of the committee shall be given at least 24 hours' notice prior to the direct consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter by the committee; but this requirement may be waived upon determination, by a majority of the members voting, that emergency or urgent circumstances require immediate consideration thereof.

RULE 19. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) All committee reports on bills or resolutions shall comply with the provisions of clause 2 of Rule XI and clauses 3 and 7(a) of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) No such report shall be filed until copies of the proposed report have been available to all members at least 36 hours prior to such filing in the House. No material change shall be made in the report, individual, minority, or dissenting views, without regard to the preceding provisions of this rule.

(c) Such 36-hour period shall not conclude earlier than the end of the period provided under clause 2, paragraph (1)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives after the committee approves a measure or matter if a member at the time of such approval, gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion as part of the printed report.

(d) The report on activities of the committee required under clause 1 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, shall include the following disclaimer in the document transmitting the report to the Clerk of the House:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and the Workforce or any subcommittee thereof and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members."

Such disclaimer need not be included if the report was circulated to all members of the committee at least 10 days prior to its submission to the House and provision is made for the filing by any member, as part of the printed report, of individual, minority, or dissenting views.

RULE 20. MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION

A member of the committee may not seek to suspend the Rules of the House on any bill, resolution, or other matter which has been modified after such measure is ordered report, unless notice of such action has been given to the Chairman and ranking minority member of the full committee.

RULE 21. BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) The Chairman in consultation with the majority party members of the committee shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the committee; and, after consultation with the minority party membership, the Chairman shall include amounts budgeted to the minority party members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority party, travel expenses of minority party members and staff, and minority party office expenses. All travel expenses of minority party members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted. The Chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the committee duly authorized by the House. After such budget shall have been adopted, no change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the committee. The Chairman or the chairman of any standing subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule 17 within the limits of their

portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

(b) Subject to the rules of the House of Representatives and procedures prescribed by the Committee on House Oversight, and with the prior authorization of the Chairman of the committee in each case, there may be expended in any one session of Congress for necessary travel expenses of witnesses attending hearings in Washington, DC:

(1) out of funds budgeted and set aside for each subcommittee, not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of witnesses attending hearings of each subcommittee;

(2) out of funds budgeted for the full committee majority, not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings; and

(3) out of funds set aside to the minority party members,

(A) not to exceed, for each of the subcommittees, \$3,000 for expenses of witnesses attending subcommittee hearings, and

(B) not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full committee hearings.

(c) A full and detailed monthly report accounting for all expenditures of committee funds shall be maintained in the committee office, where it shall be available to each member of the committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure, and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed.

RULE 22. APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES AND NOTICE OF CONFERENCE MEETINGS

(a) Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members of the subcommittee which handled the legislation in the order of their seniority upon such subcommittee and such other committee members as the Chairman may designate with the approval of the majority party members. Recommendations of the Chairman to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority members to minority party members on the full committee. In making assignments of minority party members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the ranking minority party member of the committee.

(b) After the appointment of conferee pursuant to clause 6(f) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for matters within the jurisdiction of the committee, the Chairman shall notify all members appointed to the conference of meetings at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. If such notice is not possible, then notice shall be given as soon as possible.

RULE 23. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) The general conduct of each hearing or meeting covered under authority of this clause and the personal behavior of committee members, staff, other government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting, shall be in strict conformity with and observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House.

(b) Persons undertaking to cover committee hearings or meetings under authority of this rule shall be governed by the following limitations:

(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witnesses served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against their will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This paragraph is supplemental to clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room shall be determined in the discretion of the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee holding such hearing or meeting subject to cause 3(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobelights, and flash photography shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing or meeting room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International Newspictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

RULE 24. CHANGES IN COMMITTEE RULES

A proposed change in these rules shall not be considered by the committee unless the text of such change has been in the hands of

all members at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in which the matter is considered.

RULES OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 104TH CONGRESS RULE XI, CLAUSE 2(K)

Investigative hearing procedures

(k)(1) The chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in the opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2(g)(2) of this Rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness, and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OVERSIGHT, 105TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on House Oversight for the 105th Congress, as adopted by the committee in open session on January 8, 1997.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE OVERSIGHT

RULE NO. 1

General provisions

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the committee so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under House Rule X and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by House Rule XI, clause 5) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee, and to distribute such information by electronic means. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the committee shall be paid from the appropriate House account.

(d) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under House Rules X and XI during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(e) The committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE NO. 2

Regular and special meetings

(a) The regular meeting date of the Committee on House Oversight shall be the second Wednesday of every month when the House is in session in accordance with Clause 2(b) of House Rule XI. Additional meetings may be called by the chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with Clause 2(c) of House Rule XI. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the chairman subject to Clause 2(c) of House Rule XI. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if there is no business to be considered.

(b) If the chairman of the committee is not present at any meeting of the committee or at the discretion of the chairman, the vice chairman of the committee shall preside at the meeting. If the chairman and vice chairman of the committee are not present at any meeting of the committee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at the meeting.

RULE NO. 3

Open meetings

As required by Clause 2(g), of House Rule XI, each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee, shall be open to the public except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House: *Provided, however*, That no person other than members of the committee, and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize, shall be present in any business or markup session which has been closed to the public.

RULE NO. 4

Records and rollcalls

(a) The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee shall be transmitted for publication in the Congressional Record as soon as possible, but in no case later than two legislative days following such rollcall vote, and shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the committee offices, including a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and against; and the members present but not voting.

(b) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(c) House records of the committee which are at the National Archives shall be made available pursuant to House Rule XXXVI. The chairman of the committee shall notify the ranking minority party member of any decision to withhold a record pursuant to the rule, and shall present the matter to the committee upon written request of any committee member.

(d) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE NO. 5

Proxies

No vote by any member in the committee may be cast by proxy.

RULE NO. 6

Power to sit and act; subpoena power

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the committee, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents; as it deems necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the chairman, may administer oaths of any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the committee in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subparagraph (a)(2) may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

RULE NO. 7

Quorums

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the committee is actually present. For the purposes of taking any action other than reporting any measure, issuance of a subpoena, closing meetings, promulgating committee orders, or changing the rules of the committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the members of the committee. For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE NO. 8

Amendments

Any amendment offered to any pending legislation before the committee must be made available in written form when requested by any member of the committee. If such amendment is not available in written form when requested, the chair will allow an appropriate period of time for the provision thereof.

RULE NO. 9

Hearing procedures

(a) The chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one (1) week before the commencement of that hearing. If the chairman of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Unless excused by the chairman, each witness who is to appear before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 48 hours in advance of his or her appearance, a written statement of his or her proposed testimony and shall limit his or her oral presentation to a summary of his or her statement.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(d) Committee members may question a witness only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question the witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended as provided by House Rules. The questioning of a witness in committee hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority. The chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(e) The following additional rules shall apply to hearings:

(1) The chairman at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics

on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall—

(A) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness;

(B) receive such evidence or testimony in an executive session; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (f)(5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULE NO. 10

Procedures for reporting measures or matters

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to House Rule X, of clause 2(b)(1) separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Commit-

tee on Government Reform and Oversight under House Rule XI, clause 2(l)(3)(D) separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice, commencing on the day on which the measure or matter(s) was approved, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subparagraphs (c)(3) and (c)(4) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by paragraph (c); or

(B) the filing of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings published and available to the members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House.

(g) The chairman of the committee may designate any member of the committee to act as "floor manager" of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House.

RULE NO. 11

Committee oversight

The committee shall conduct oversight of matters within the jurisdiction of the committee in accordance with House Rule X, clause 2 and clause 4(d)(2). Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plans for that Congress in accordance with House Rule X, clause 2(d).

RULE NO. 12

Review of continuing programs; Budget Act provisions

(a) The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriation for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Govern-

ment and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirement, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of Rule XIII of House Rules.

(b) The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdictions for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) The committee shall, on or before February 25 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocation made to it, the joint explanatory statement accompany the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE NO. 13

Broadcasting of committee hearings and meetings

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the committee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography, as provided in Clause 3 of House Rule XI, subject to the limitations therein.

RULE NO. 14

Committee staff

The staff of the Committee on House Oversight shall be appointed as follows:

A. The committee staff shall be appointed, except as provided in paragraph (B), and may be removed by the chairman and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the chairman;

B. All staff provided to the minority party members of the committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member of the committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such Member;

C. The chairman shall fix the compensation of all staff of the committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member regarding any minority party staff, within the budget approved for such purposes for the committee.

RULE NO. 15

Travel of members and staff

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of

committee members and staff. Travel for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (3) The locations to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) the purpose of the travel;
- (B) the dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought. (2) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, members and staff attending meetings or conferences shall submit a written report to the chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Oversight pertaining to such travel.

RULE NO. 16

Powers and duties of subunits of the committee

The chairman of the committee is authorized to establish appropriately named subunits, such as task forces, composed of members of the committee, for any purpose, measure or matter; one member of each such subunit shall be designated chairman of the subunit by the chairman of the committee. All such subunits shall be considered ad hoc subcommittees of the committee. The rules of the committee shall be the rules of any subunit of the committee, so far as applicable, or as otherwise directed by the chairman of the committee. Each subunit of the committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary, and to report to the full committee on all measures or matters for which it was created. Chairmen of subunits of the committee shall set meeting dates with the

approval of the chairman of the full committee, with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subunit meetings or hearings wherever possible. It shall be the practice of the committee that meetings of subunits not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full committee. In order to ensure orderly and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, hearings and meetings should be arranged in advance with the chairman through the clerk of the committee.

RULE NO. 17

Other procedures and regulations

The chairman of the full committee may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the committee.

RULE NO. 18

Designation of clerk of the committee

For the purposes of these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff director of the committee shall act as the clerk of the committee.

TRIBUTE TO LOY SMITH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Tennessee has lost one of its leading citizens and a truly great American, Loy Smith. Loy passed away on Sunday after suffering a heart attack while working with one of his great loves, his horses. He was 68.

Loy was a longtime close friend of both my late father and me and one of our strongest supporters. He served for 14 years as a State Representative from our home district in the Tennessee House of Representatives.

He rose to the rank of House Republican leader from 1978 to 1980. He then voluntarily left elective office to devote more time to his family and his many business interests. He remained active in politics, however, always interested in good government and in doing his part.

He served as Knox County Republican chairman from 1990 to 1992 and was one of the finest leaders our party ever had. Loy was active in many other aspects of community life, too. He was a deacon of the Thorngrove Christian Church and was a past president of the Carter Optimist Club.

He was a member of the Knoxville Elks Lodge, the Odd Fellows, the Thorngrove Community Club, the Volunteer Carriage Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the Pascal Carter Memorial Park Association.

His first love was his family, and he is survived by his wife Lonna Rhea, his children, daughter Scottie and sons, David, Jim, and Jeff, and several in-laws, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews.

After his family, his strongest feelings were bound up with the Republican Party. He was a very loyal Republican and very conservative in his philosophy. He believed very strongly in the things that made this Nation

great, and he especially believed in our great free enterprise system.

He was a vice president of and worked for the John Bailey Insurance Co. for 40 years. He also founded with his sons the Southeast Equipment Co. and was the owner of other businesses such as the Kay's Ice Cream Shops chain.

The Tennessee State legislature adopted a resolution Monday praising Loy Smith as, quote, "a man of great wisdom and compassion, earning the universal respect and admiration of his peers."

State Senator Ben Atchley, a longtime friend and associate of Loy's, said this: "Loy had a strong sense of the situation. He had the wisdom of understanding and of understanding the end result. He could get to the bottom line in a hurry, and he was a strong force in Republican politics."

Loy was a graduate of Carter High School. He volunteered to serve as a paratrooper in the U.S. Army and then received a business degree from the University of Tennessee.

He was a patriotic man who loved this country. More importantly, Loy Smith was simply a good man who helped countless numbers of people. He was not famous nationally, I suppose, but he was the type of man who has made this Nation the great Nation that it is today.

He did not live his life on the sidelines. He was in the arena in every possible way, and he truly made his mark.

Loy Smith will be missed most especially by his family and also by me and many, many others, I would say perhaps thousands of others. If this Nation had more people like Loy Smith, it would be a much better and kinder and stronger place. He lived his life to the fullest, and he served his country well.

□ 1530

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ROEMER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. GOODLATTE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in December I and about 30 other Democrats sent a letter to President Clinton requesting that he include a program to provide assistance to the Nation's 10 million uninsured children in his budget that he would submit to Congress, and I am naturally very pleased that in his State of the Union Address tonight the President will announce a proposal to have Medicaid cover the 10 million

children who currently lack health insurance.

In millions of American working families both spouses work and yet neither works at a job that offers health insurance benefits, and while Medicaid provides coverage for children and families near or below the poverty level, many working families make more than the Medicaid threshold but not enough to afford health care premiums, and as a result millions of working parents remain unable to provide any health insurance whatsoever for their children.

Hoping to expand upon the progress made by last year's passage of the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, congressional Democrats have been working hard to develop ways to address this problem. Indeed, many Members here in the House, including myself, are working on legislative proposals to remedy the problem. But I believe that making health insurance available to uninsured children really should be a central part of what we do in this Congress.

It was part of the Families First agenda which was developed by Democrats last year to help the average American family meet the costs of everyday life, and the attention the President will give this issue tonight is sorely needed. It is my hope that Republicans will join the President and congressional Democrats in recognizing that making health insurance available to all children is perhaps the most important issue we will examine here in the next 2 years.

U.S. PATENT LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRBACHER] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to discuss with the Members here assembled and those listening on C-SPAN and those who will be reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an issue that will be determined very early on in this session.

It is an issue that is somewhat obscure. It is an issue that is very difficult to understand in that it is complicated and deals with a complicated part of the law. It is an issue that will probably be ignored by much of the public and will probably not even be understood by most of the Members of the House of Representatives. Yet how Congress resolves this issue will determine the future well-being of our people and the security of our country.

This Congress will determine early on the fundamental patent law that will take precedence in this country probably for the next 50 years and perhaps longer. We will be making a determination of what the patent law of the United States of America will be for this generation and future generations of Americans.

Now some people say oh, my gosh, he was saying this is so important, and now all of a sudden he is talking about patent law. Well, that is exactly what I am talking about. Patent law is a part of the American legal system that has been taken for granted by the American people.

However, every time we turn around we can see that it is America's technological edge that has permitted the American people to have the highest standard of living in the world and permitted our country to sail safely through the troubled waters of world wars and international threats. It is American technology that has made all the difference, and it is American patent law that has determined what technology and what level of technological development that America has had.

This is not an obscure issue. This is an issue of vital importance to every American, and it will determine in the future the standard of living of our people and the safety of our country.

We Americans came to this continent as poor immigrants, by and large, millions of us. We fared very well for a people and, comparing what we did as Americans to other countries, we faced the most undeveloped land imaginable. There was no land that was more undeveloped than the United States of America when our forefathers and mothers came here.

And, yes, we had space and we had resources. But more importantly than that, the secret of America's success is not found in our wide expanses and our deposits of minerals. Instead, the secret of our success can be found in the fact that our people had freedom and they had guaranteed rights, and also, of course, we had a dream. We had a dream of a country where average people, even people who are below average, people who came here from every part of the world, of every race, of every religion, of every creed, could come and they could live in dignity, they could live free from fear, they could live with the understanding that their children would have opportunity to improve themselves because there was a rising standard of living. We believed in rights, and we believe that these rights are God given rights and not just government rights.

Patent rights are one of those rights that are written into the U.S. Constitution, and there is another fact for those of you who may be listening to a discussion of patents for the first time. Do you know that the United States of America is one of the only countries of the world to have written into its founding document, the Constitution, a section dealing with patent rights? In fact, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Washington, and others of our Founding Fathers were not only people who believed in freedom, but they believed in technology.

Visit Monticello and see what Thomas Jefferson did with his time after he penned the words to the Declaration of Independence, after he served as Presi-

dent of the United States. He went back to Monticello, and he spent his time inventing things that would lift the burden from the shoulders of labor.

Benjamin Franklin, the inventor of the bifocal and the stove; these were our Founding Fathers because they knew that with freedom and with technology we could increase the standard of living of our people. Our people were not just the Americans who were here, but the tens of millions of Americans who would come from other lands, who we would have to produce the wealth that was necessary to support them. We have the strongest patent protection in the world, and that is why in the history of mankind there has never been a more innovative and creative people.

Everyone has heard about Thomas Fulton and the steamboat. They assume that we invented, meaning Thomas Fulton invented, the steam engine. Thomas Fulton did not invent the steam engine. Mr. Fulton put the steam engine onto a boat and put it to work.

Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper; Samuel Morris, the telegraph; Thomas Edison, the light bulb and so many other inventions. We are proud of our history of technologies because we know as Americans, and we have always known through our country's history, that these inventions produced more wealth with less labor and increased the standard of living of all people and the opportunity of all people who were part of our American brotherhood and sisterhood.

And then of course the Wright brothers. We remember the Wright brothers: Men with little education who worked in a bicycle shop and ended up inventing something less than 100 years ago they were told was absolutely impossible by the experts. Yet they went ahead and moved ahead, received a patent, and they changed the future of mankind forever as they took mankind's feet off of the ground and put us on the road to the heavens.

Innovation and our great creative genius is the miracle that produced our wealth, not just our muscle. It was the genius and tenacity of the Wright brothers and of Cyrus McCormick and others that produced the wealth that has changed all of humankind and especially all the lives of all Americans. It was not raw muscle of every American, it was our ingenuity, our intelligence and, yes, the legal system that was established to protect that ingenuity and creativity. We treated intellectual property rights, the creation of new technologies, as we treated the property rights that someone had to a piece of land. It was his property or her property. And that is what America is all about, in that every person had a right to own a piece of property, and today as we enter the intellectual and innovative era of the electronic age and the age where ideas and creativity will mean even more, it is vital that we maintain this traditional support.

In World War II and then in the cold war, it was our genius and our commitment to freedom that carried the day. It was not our willingness to throw man for man against the Germans and the Japanese or face the Chinese Communists and the Russian Communists person for person in the cold war. If that was the case we would have been destroyed. We could never have matched them for pure muscle power. Instead, our aerospace workers, our scientists, our inventors, our computer specialists, our missile technicians, our rocket builders and, yes, those scientists who came up and started developing the SDI, the strategic defense system that would have created a missile defense system for the United States; these technological workers in our society made the difference in the cold war.

Yes, we won the cold war without having to fire a shot because we relied, yes, on courage, yes, on faith and freedom, but also in superior technology, and we had that superior technology because our lands protected American inventors and our creative citizens as no other in the world.

Today it is my sad duty to inform my fellow colleagues and the American people who are reading this RECORD and who are listening tonight that we face a great historic challenge, and this challenge comes at exactly the time when our country is moving into a global economy, which means that there is global competition, global warfare on an economic level that we must win or our country and our people will lose. If we lose this battle, our people will suffer. Future generations will see their economic situation, their standard of living decline, as well as the safety and strength of our country, if we do not remain technologically superior in this new challenge that we face as part of the global economy.

Our adversaries, by the way, have identified this as our strong point. They did this long ago. It did not take the Japanese too long before they realized what it is that always gives Americans the edge. How come that they always are able even though we are working so hard and we are able to maintain unity among our people like the Americans can never have, how come we are always falling one step behind as compared to the Americans as a new day approaches? They saw it right away. Americans are innovative, Americans have the ideas. We have to depend on them to get our ideas. Well, they identified that as our strong point, but it is also our weak point in that the American people have no idea what legal structure has been established to protect that technological lead.

What I am talking about is the fundamental patent law of this country. In short, let me explain that our economic adversaries and their allies, who are multinational corporations who are based here in the United States, whose allegiance, who knows where, in what

country their allegiance is to are engaged in a systematic attack on the patent rights of the American people. Those people and those of our fellow citizens not engaged in the development of new technology, those people who are not inventors have no idea what fear is spreading throughout the community of innovative thinkers and creative technologists in our society. In an age of information technology innovation America's adversaries are hitting us hard and our people do not know it, and 20 years from now our citizens will wonder what hit them, whether it is—they might think it was another Pearl Harbor and happened in one moment. They know exactly what it was, but if it is happening slowly and their rights are being eroded and they do not know that laws are changing, they will have a decreasing standard of living and attack on their well-being and not know what hit them.

This attack is being conducted not by bombers in Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, but is being done by lobbyists in the Nation's capital who are out to destroy our patent system, lobbyists who have been hired by well-heeled multinational corporations and by companies who no longer have any desire to pay for the use of technology that has been developed by other American citizens. They are out, so-called, but when you ask them, they are not saying, well, we are out to destroy the patent system. No, instead what is being said is there is a measure out now to correct a so-called flaw in the system.

□ 1545

When you read the defense of the changes that are being proposed, you will hear about a minuscule flaw that has been used in less than 1 percent of all patents, actually probably one-tenth of 1 percent of all patents, that they are using as an excuse to fundamentally change the entire patent structure, the entire patent rights that have been guaranteed to Americans since the founding of our country.

In reality, if you look very closely, it is not this flaw that they will talk about, however. In reality, this flaw, which is called the submarine patent issue, is not what will be admitted to by those who are pushing the hardest on this particular issue, this reform of the patent system, so-called reform.

In fact, last year, Congresswoman Schroeder was in the well, and when I asked her about it, offhandedly she said, oh, well this is nothing more than an attempt to harmonize our patent law with the rest of the world.

Well, that is the real motivating force for many of those who are pushing so-called patent reform in the U.S. Congress, to harmonize, harmonize American patent law with the rest of the world. What does that mean?

Well, we have had the strongest patent protection of any country on this planet, just as we have had the strongest protection for our rights of speech and freedom of religion and the other rights that we hold sacred.

Now, tell me this: If Americans were out to harmonize patent law, that is one thing, certainly. But what would happen if they said, in order to harmonize freedom of religion and freedom of speech, we are going to reduce the amount of protection of these freedoms that are now enjoyed by the American people so that those freedoms will be exactly the same as, let us say, the people of Singapore have? What would be the reaction? There would be an immediate revolution throughout America, people saying, you are not going to diminish our rights in order to harmonize law internationally; forget it.

However, the move to harmonize patent law is going much more smoothly, because it is being done very low-key, not many people understand it, while the freedom and the well-being of future generations is being frittered away.

The fact is, we have had the strongest protection, patent right protection, and that is why we have had more innovation and a higher standard of living than any other people in the world. The common man here has opportunity that common people in other parts of the world do not have, because America has had technological superiority, and if our rights to patent protection are diminished in order to harmonize them with the rest of the world, is it not great that we will end up with the same type of opportunity and the same type of rights that they have in Third World countries? Is that what we want?

That is an abomination that is being carried out in an underhanded way here in Washington, DC, and the American people have got to know about it, and they have to unite, and they have to fight, or they will lose what our forefathers fought for and put into our Constitution.

But the argument you hear about submarine patents, every time we will hear from the other side, they will stress something called submarine patents. Submarine patents, by the way, are this: An inventor invents something and then intentionally tries to stall the Patent Office from its own internal procedures so that the patent, instead of being issued quickly, takes 5 years, maybe even longer, to issue, because the patent applicant is doing everything he can to manipulate the system.

Of course, what the people do not really explain is the fact that every decision as to whether or not that person will be granted a continuance or a continuation of his application is made by the Patent Office itself. Any type of manipulation of the patent system can be corrected by internal reforms within the Patent Office.

And I might add that the submarine patent problem is a problem for some people, but it is a minuscule problem. For people to suggest that a very small problem that can be corrected by administrative mandates within the system, that we must eliminate the guaranteed patent term, which is what they

are doing, in order to correct this problem, this is a very similar type suggestion to that if you have a hangnail.

Think about it. You have a hangnail, and you are talking about how terrible that hangnail is; in fact, your toe has become infected. And you go to your doctor, and the doctor goes into great detail about the ugliness and how horrible hangnails are. And you will hear hours of talk about the horrors of hangnails, being submarine patents. Only what the doctor is leading up to is that he is going to amputate your leg.

If you go along with a doctor who wants to amputate your leg because you have a hangnail, you have got problems. And what is going to happen to the U.S. patent system unless the American people rise up and contact their elected representative and tell their representative not to permit this to happen is, in the name of correcting a hangnail called submarine patenting, they are going to amputate the leg and destroy the whole system.

Basically, most inventors, the vast majority of inventors, maybe 95 to 99 percent of all inventors, struggle as hard as they possibly can to have their patent granted as soon as possible. They are afraid, No. 1, if they wait, that innovation will overtake their invention and they will not be able to make any money on it because there will be something else that is out.

No. 2, every second that they do not have the patent issued to them, they are restricted in the amount of money that they can get, because people will not invest and will not give money for something that has not already been issued as a patent. So they are struggling, and they are struggling.

We are told by those people who want to totally change the patent system that these evil inventors, you know, evil people like Thomas Edison and Cyrus McCormick, evil inventors like people who invented the drugs that have cured polio, evil inventors, that these people are stringing out the process.

They are not stringing out the process, they are struggling to get their patents through, and the one or two exceptions are not reason to destroy the rights of these inventors who have changed the landscape of the United States of America and improved the lives of our people.

Patent rights, unfortunately, have already been diminished, and most Americans do not even know it. Three years ago, 3 years ago, there was a change that was snuck into the GATT implementation legislation that changed the fundamental basic law of the land dealing with patents, a law that had been in place, a system that had been in place, since the founding of our country. Let me explain it.

Since the founding of our country, if an inventor applied for a patent, that inventor would be granted a patent. Once his patent was granted, he would have 17 years of a guaranteed patent term to reap the benefits of his inven-

tion, his or her invention. That applicant would be able to know that, no matter how long it took, if the Patent Office and the bureaucracy and those other people who were trying to stop him from getting the patent issued, no matter what happens, if it took 10 years or 20 years, the inventor knew that after that patent was actually granted, he or she would have 17 years of a guaranteed patent term. That was the term. Americans had a right to a guaranteed patent term.

Well, they just changed that a little bit. They just changed the wording a little bit. They changed the wording in the GATT implementation legislation. It now says that the patent applicant has 20 years of patent protection from the date of filing.

Now, let me describe what that really means. That means there is no guaranteed patent term, because if a patent applicant now, an inventor, files for a patent, if the system—by the way, if we are talking about innovative, innovative and breakthrough technology, sometimes it takes years, even a decade, for the Patent Office to issue that patent and say, you are the inventor, this is what you say it is.

What happens with this new system that they snuck into the law is that the clock is ticking against the inventor. Instead of having a guaranteed patent term of 17 years, the inventor now has an uncertain term, and if it takes the bureaucracy 10 years or 15 years, the patent applicant may end up with 5 years in return.

Now, what does that mean? That means that venture capitalists who usually go into partnership with inventors, they provide the money that the inventor needs, they sustain them while they are exploring new ideas and trying to develop new models and working innovations, and the venture capitalists also have known, hey, I am going to have 17 years to earn my investment back.

That investor and that inventor now know that they may have no time to earn their investment back, because there is no longer a patent term certain. We eliminated the right of Americans to a guaranteed patent term. And it did not just happen. It was done, as I say, it was snuck into the GATT implementation legislation.

And let me mention this as well. We were told when we voted for fast track for GATT, and I voted for fast track for GATT, that the only thing in the implementing legislation would be those things required by GATT. That is this General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs.

This provision that I am talking about today was not required by GATT, yet it was put into the implementation legislation as an underhanded attempt to put us into a situation where we had to vote for that agreement, vote for that change, or vote against the entire world trading system.

Those of us who voted for fast track were totally betrayed. We were be-

trayed, because we had made an agreement that the only thing in there would be those that were required by GATT.

Well, the change was made, and 2 years ago I moved forward to try to reinstate the guaranteed patent term, because the more I studied it, the more I found out how this situation smelled to high heaven. It was just something that had been put over through the GATT implementation legislation.

Later on, I found that this was not required by GATT, but what it was required by was a personal agreement between the head of our Patent Office, Bruce Lehman, and his Japanese counterpart to harmonize American law with Japanese law.

You heard me. There was a personal agreement from someone who had absolutely no right to make that agreement and expect that it would be just put into law without debate, that he could just sneak it into another piece of legislation. That was an agreement between that Government official, Bruce Lehman, and his Japanese counterpart. This is incredible.

So, we have the agreement that we are going to harmonize our law. Now, what happens in Japan? Yes, we are trying to harmonize our law with the Japanese law.

What happens in Japan? We already discussed the fact that the Japanese never come up with any new innovations, they take them from the United States. One of the reasons is because their patent law has this system, and when an inventor applies for a patent in Japan, he knows, or she knows, that the clock is ticking against the inventor and that all of a sudden, when the word gets out in Japan that this new invention has been requested, a patent has been requested for this new invention, what happens? The new inventor is confronted by corporate special interests who beat down that inventor until the inventor concedes ownership rights to the special interests.

So when you have huge corporations running roughshod over the people of Japan, of course the people of Japan do not invent very many things, because the creative people feel, why should they? And they put their energies into other things, like families and other things that are important to all individuals.

□ 1600

Do we want to have a system, do we want our system to be like the Japanese system? Is that what we want? Do we want to eliminate the guaranteed patent term because the Japanese did not have a guaranteed patent term? That is what happened in the GATT implementation legislation.

Step two of the attack, by the way, happened 2 years ago as well. Actually, last year we saw this. It was a comprehensive bill, H.R. 3460, which was submitted, a comprehensive patent reform bill. It was submitted and it almost got to the floor. I was fighting it

all year round. All year round. It almost got to the floor, but we managed to prevent it from getting to the floor.

What about H.R. 3460? That bill has now been reintroduced in Congress. Here we are in our first weeks of the session and H.R. 3460 has already been introduced. It is now called H.R. 400. This is the bill. I call it the Steal American Technology Act, H.R. 400.

What does H.R. 400 do? First of all it reconfirms the end, the demise of America's right to a guaranteed patent term. It basically reaffirms that. No longer will we ever have a dream, if this bill passes, of the right of a guaranteed patent term. Now it is an uncertain patent term, and I might add, it will put us in the same position as the Japanese, that the Japanese have with their major corporations.

This bill not only does that, but it drastically changes other patent rights. Up until now in the United States of America, throughout our 200-year history, a patent applicant would apply for a patent with the full understanding that everything that he was applying for with the Government would be confidential. In fact, people could be put in jail for disclosing the contents of a patent applicant. This is something we have held sacrosanct, that it is information that belongs to the patent applicant, the right of confidentiality, the right to be kept secret.

H.R. 400, that is the bill people are trying to push through this House, and they will be trying as the weeks go on, with ever-increasing intensity and every Japanese paid lobbyist that they can get down here.

This bill, what does it do also? This bill mandates that every patent application made in the United States of America will be published after 18 months. Published. We have gone from a right of a guaranteed patent term, that has been eliminated; then we have a right of confidentiality to our inventions, and now they are trying to eliminate that.

What does it mean? It means that every copycat in the world, every brigand, technological thief in the world will have every detail of every American patent application after 18 months. Many of our patent applicants will see their inventions manufactured overseas by copycat thieves before the U.S. Patent Office has had time to grant them a patent.

I sat in my office as the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary passed through that bill last year. There was a man who was a president of a small solar company and he was listening to it. He was enraged. His face reddened and his fists clenched. He said, Congressman, if this bill passes, my Japanese competitors will be taking my patent applications, they will be manufacturing my new ideas that I have spent millions of dollars developing. They will be taking the profit from the sale of my innovations to fight me

in court to destroy my own patent rights.

Is this a formula for catastrophe? Is this a formula for disaster? It is an invitation to thieves around the world to steal American technology. H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act, it will not protect American inventors.

You will hear hoopla, hoopla, hoopla. It is a 90-page bill filled with platitudes trying to get people away from the central point that they are giving away America's technological secrets to the Chinese, the Japanese, and everybody else who could get themselves someone in Washington, DC to fax those materials to them around the world.

In fact, there will be a whole new industry outside the Patent Office. There will be people going from the Patent Office to the fax machines as rapidly as possible to get the information about new American ideas out, and who can go into manufacturing them the quickest before the Americans are even able to issue the patent.

This is something that the American people should be able to understand. Patent law is confusing. It is difficult to understand. But every American should understand that if we give our secrets away, if we publish them for the world, people who do not like us, who are our economic adversaries, will use our ideas against us.

What a catastrophe if the Wright Brothers, in building their airplane, were faced with a Mitsubishi Corp. who came down upon them and had every secret of their devices and said, no, this is our plane, this is our plane. You Americans did not invent this, we invented this. You would have two Americans in a bicycle shop facing massive Japanese corporations. That is exactly what is going to happen if those people who are pushing H.R. 400 have their way.

America's standard of living, we do not need the aerospace workers out in California, we do not need the aerospace industry, do we? That is what the Wright Brothers gave to America. They gave hundreds of thousands of dollars, millions of Americans great jobs and standards of living because we protected their invention. We gave them property rights to what they invented. We kept it secret until they were issued the patent. We do not give away our secrets and expect our enemies not to use them.

H.R. 400 also by the way obliterates the Patent Office; just by the way, it also eliminates the Patent Office from the U.S. Government. Just thought I would throw that in as well. It is like saying, oh, yes, we have decided to make the court system a quasi-independent corporation. That is right. They are going to take the Patent Office in H.R. 400 and they are going to turn it into a quasi-independent corporation.

Our patent examiners, who have a history of integrity and honesty, they have been protected by their civil service protection, they have a quasi-judi-

cial function. They are making legal determinations, legal judgments that will mean who owns billions of dollars of wealth in our society. Those people are now going to work for a quasi-independent corporation, and what influences will be on that corporation we do not know. We do not know.

It would be like saying, now we are going to rely on a private corporation to set up a judicial system before we know all the details on how it is going to function, as if patent rights—of course, they do not mean a thing. The American people would know what was going to happen if we were going to give corporations the right to run all the judges and all the courts in our country. They would know that. They would know we had better have every detail mapped out. We do not have every detail mapped out.

H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act, would not only disclose all of our secrets, but our own people who are there to protect us, the patent examiners who are there to protect the rights of our citizens, will be put into an entirely different arrangement. They are no longer our representatives, no longer people who are working for the United States, working for the American people, they are working for some quasi-independent corporation.

I believe, I personally believe, in privatization. Any time we can have privatization, boy, DANA ROHRBACHER, is there. The National Taxpayers Union and all these other people know I am there when it comes to privatization. I think it is a good idea.

But I would not support privatizing all the courts. I would not support privatizing the Army. There are certain functions in Government. One of those functions happen to be the protection of our rights, and property rights, as I say, the intellectual property rights of our people, are going to be ever more important. So we are going to take that function away from employees at the Patent Office and turn it into a quasi-independent corporation?

Who is going to control it? Who is going to be on the board of directors? Are they going to be corporate representatives on the board of directors, maybe foreign corporations might be able to be on the board of directors? I do not know. We will have to find out those answers.

Basically, H.R. 400 will permit, the Steal American Technologies Act will permit foreign and multinational corporations to run roughshod over the American people in the same way they have been running roughshod over their own people. That is predictable. They are going to give them all the information. They are going to strip away the rights that have protected American inventors. You do not expect that these huge powerful corporate interests that have had such incredible impact on their people in their own countries are not going to come over here and try to do the same thing to our people.

In a few days I will be introducing a bill which will counteract H.R. 400. My bill, like a similar bill that I had last year, will be entitled "the Patent Term Restoration Act." This bill offers us a chance to restore to the American people the guaranteed patent term which has been our right since our country's founding. I am asking my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors.

The other side has already had their multinational corporate interests putting pressure on our colleagues here. This is a free society. They have a right to speak. They have a right to talk to their representatives. But it is important that the American people have their influence as well. Every American needs to talk to his or her Member of Congress, his or her Member of the House of Representatives, and ask that that representative cosponsor the Patent Term Restoration Act, and oppose, please, and oppose the Steal American Technologies Act, H.R. 400.

Last year my bill, which is basically similar to the bill that will be reintroduced in the next few days, last year we had the support of biotech companies, we had the support of those who are under attack from all over the world, we had the support of labor unions, we had the support of venture capitalists, the pharmaceutical companies, major universities like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But more importantly, we had support from every individual inventors' organization in the country. In short, we had the support of the little guys versus the big guys.

This is the ultimate fight of the little guys versus the big guys. In America's history, in America's history, the average person, the little guy, has always come through because our Government is designed not for the protection of people who can hire stables of lawyers to do their bidding, and that is what H.R. 400 would do, the Steal American Technologies Act will do. It will mean that the big corporations who can hire the lawyers will have Government protection of their rights, but the rest of us will be left out.

But we are not going to permit that to happen, because we can mobilize support in Congress if the American people will speak to their Congressmen, if they will call their Representative in the House of Representatives and say, "We want you to support H.R.," whatever the bill will be, which is basically the Patent Restoration Act, the Patent Restoration Act, and to oppose H.R. 400, which is the Steal American Technologies Act.

Japanese corporations, as I say, and Chinese, and all these people, when you hear people talking about the global economy, by the way, I believe in a global economy. No matter what we do, we are going to have a global economy. We are going to have a more global system, because communications and transportation are better than ever, thanks to the Wright Brothers and thanks to Thomas Edison and a lot of

other people. But the fact is that we cannot use that concept as an excuse to diminish the rights of our people.

If we are going to harmonize our law with Japan or anyone else, we must bring their standard of protection up to that of the American people. That is what this debate will be all about, of whether or not we can—the big shots, of course, they can just have their lawyers do the work for them, but the rest of us depend on these things being written into law, these protections to be written into law.

We need to restore the American guaranteed patent rights. We need to restore them, and when we face these issues of global economy in the future, we must face them with the understanding that we will not be entering the global economy by basically diminishing the rights of our people. The American people can understand that. The American people, if they speak to their elected Representatives, their will, their will will take precedence over the powerful special interests.

Today we join the battle. Today we will begin a fight that will be decided before August, and before August, through this body, will come through either a bill that is aimed at restoring the guaranteed patent term to the American people, or H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act.

□ 1615

This will determine the future of our country. People will not fight for the American people unless the American people fight for themselves. We must all participate. I am confident that just as in the past, the American people will be the winners and that in the future of our country, when we evermore in the years ahead look to technology, we will be the technological leaders. We will not, our people will not go out to do battle, to do battle with enemies and adversaries around the world in equipment and weapons that are inferior technologically.

Think about having to disclose every new patent idea after 18 months, whether or not the patent has been issued. That means our adversaries, who might want to destroy us, will have technology that can actually target America for destruction. Certainly they will have information that can target American jobs and the standard of living of our people for destruction.

But we will win this battle and we will win the battles in the future because we will be strong and the American people will speak loudly and rise up and prevent this abomination of H.R. 400, the Steal American Technologies Act, from passing and will demand their rights be restored, patent rights and their rights to decency and their rights to opportunity as American citizens.

PROBLEMS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALLAHAN). Under a previous order of

the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the attention that the Speaker and, more recently, the President has given to the problems of the District of Columbia. The reason for that attention is that those problems are indeed desperate.

Let me concede that there are operational problems of the city that must be laid at the feet of the city and the city has accepted that challenge.

I come as an advocate for my city, not as an apologist. All the analysts also say that there are structural defects in the financial relationship between the city and the Federal Government. They can perhaps be summed up in the notion that this city pays for State, county, and municipal functions and, though the vast majority of those who work in the city come from the suburbs, it is the District that must pay for the services they use. And they make no contribution.

As a result, I have introduced a bipartisan bill, the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act. It is a progressive tax cut. Essentially it would allow the residents of the District of Columbia to use their own money to save the Capital of the United States.

Why is this necessary? Perhaps that is best understood by looking at this chart, "Frightening Decline of D.C. Tax Base." Mr. Speaker, this is 1990. This is the year 2000.

When cities begin to lose their tax base at this rate, the State kicks in and keeps them from going belly up. There is no State to do that for the District of Columbia. Most cities, particularly the large cities of the United States, Detroit, New York, Chicago, Newark, LA, would not have been left standing if, given similar flight, they had not had a State as a safety net. If the District were not stateless, I would not have put in my tax-cut bill. The President will speak tonight, I believe, of a proposal he has to help the District by taking some of the cost of State functions from the District and taking back pension liability that the Congress built up.

The fact is that as grateful as we are for a proposal that is serious, it is marginal. It would take about 10 percent of what District taxpayers pay now and, remember, those taxpayers are rapidly disappearing. It would leave those same disappearing taxpayers with 90 percent of the costs they now pay.

My bill contains protections against gentrification. It is a progressive tax cut based on income. Mr. Speaker, no one even speaks today of the underlying democratic flaw that afflicts the Capital of the United States. It is the last great injustice on American soil, that the District is third per capita in Federal income taxes and yet has indeed taxation without representation. The four territories have a delegate just as the District does. They pay no Federal income taxes. I even won the

right to vote on the House floor in the Committee of the Whole and in one of this body's most ungenerous acts, this vote was taken from me by rule by the majority, an act that violates the principles of the majority and the minority. It is a vote I hope to reclaim.

More important than my vote, Mr. Speaker, however, is the survival of my city and your Capital. As we begin the 105th Congress, I ask Members to keep an open mind as we try to find a way toward recovery for the Capital of the United States. We are not asking to tax others. We are asking that the money we spend in Federal taxes be cut somewhat so that we can help revive our city. You must not allow the Capital of the United States to become an absolute disgrace because its problems have been laid only at its feet and its own great country has not come forward to help it. The President wants to help. I now ask my own colleagues to help as well.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m., for the purpose of receiving in joint session, the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. William Sims, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY];

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY];

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER];

The gentleman from California [Mr. COX];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON];

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO];

The gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY];

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY]; and

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. SNYDER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT];

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES];

The Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK];

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL];

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG];

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON];

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE];

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD];

The Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI];

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU];

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY];

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER];

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN]; and

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI].

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the acting dean of the diplomatic corps, His Excellency Mohsin A. Alaini, Ambassador of Yemen.

The acting dean of the diplomatic corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of the 105th Congress, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans:

I think I should start by saying thanks for inviting me back.

I come before you tonight with a challenge as great as any in our peacetime history, and a plan of action to meet that challenge, to prepare our people for the bold new world of the 21st century.

We have much to be thankful for. With 4 years of growth, we have won back the basic strength of our economy. With crime and welfare rolls declining, we are winning back our optimism, the enduring faith that we can master any difficulty. With the Cold War receding and global commerce at record levels, we are helping to win an unrivaled peace and prosperity all across the world.

My fellow Americans, the state of our union is strong, but now we must rise to the decisive moment, to make a Nation and a world better than any we have ever known. The new promise of the global economy, the information age, unimagined new work, life-enhancing technology, all these are ours to seize. That is our honor and our challenge. We must be shapers of events, not observers. For if we do not act, the moment will pass, and we will lose the best possibilities of our future.

We face no imminent threat, but we do have an enemy: The enemy of our time is inaction.

So tonight I issue a call to action, action by this Congress, action by our States, by our people, to prepare America for the 21st century. Action to keep our economy and our democracy strong and working for all our people; action to strengthen education and harness the forces of technology and science; action to build stronger families and stronger communities and a safer environment; action to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom, and prosperity. And above all, action to build a more perfect union here at home.

The spirit we bring to our work will make all the difference. We must be committed to the pursuit of opportunity for all Americans, responsibility from all Americans, in a community of all Americans. And we must be committed to a new kind of government, not to solve all our problems for us, but to give our people, all our people, the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

And we must work together. The people of this Nation elected us all. They

want us to be partners, not partisans. They put us all right here in the same boat. They gave us all oars, and they told us to row. Now, here is the direction I believe we should take. First we must move quickly to complete the unfinished business of our country, to balance the budget, renew our democracy, and finish the job of welfare reform.

Over the last 4 years, we have brought new economic growth by investing in our people, expanding our exports, cutting our deficits, creating over 11 million new jobs, a 4-year record. Now we must keep our economy the strongest in the world. We here tonight have an historic opportunity. Let this Congress be the Congress that finally balances the budget.

In two days, I will propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002. This plan will balance the budget and invest in our people while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment. It will balance the budget and build on the Vice President's efforts to make our government work better even as it costs less.

It will balance the budget and provide middle class tax relief to pay for education and health care, to help to raise a child, to buy and sell a home.

Balancing the budget requires only your vote and my signature. It does not require us to rewrite our Constitution.

I believe it is both unnecessary and unwise to adopt a balanced budget amendment that could cripple our country in time of economic crisis and force unwanted results, such as judges halting Social Security checks or increasing taxes. Let us at least agree we should not pass any measure, no measure should be passed that threatens Social Security. Whatever your view on that, we all must concede, we do not need a constitutional amendment; we need action.

Whatever our differences, we should balance the budget now. And then for the long-term health of our society, we must agree to a bipartisan process to preserve Social Security and reform Medicare for the long run so that these fundamental programs will be as strong for our children as they are for our parents.

And let me say something that is not in my script tonight: I know this is not going to be easy, but I really believe one of the reasons the American people gave me a second term was to take the tough decisions in the next four years that will carry our country through the next 50 years. I know it is easier for me than for you to say or do, but another reason I was elected is to support all of you without regard to party to give you what is necessary to join in these decisions. We owe it to our country and to our future.

Our second piece of unfinished business requires us to commit ourselves tonight before the eyes of America to finally enacting bipartisan campaign finance reform. Senators MCCAIN and FEINGOLD, Representatives SHAYS and

MEEHAN have reached across party lines here to craft tough and fair reform. Their proposal would curb spending, reduce the role of special interests, create a level playing field between challengers and incumbents and ban contributions from noncitizens, all corporate sources and the other large soft money contributions that both parties receive.

You know and I know that this can be delayed, and you know and I know that delay will mean the death of reform. So let us set our own deadline. Let us work together to write bipartisan campaign finance reform into law and pass McCain-Feingold by the day we celebrate the birth of our democracy, July 4th.

There is a third piece of unfinished business. Over the last four years, we moved a record two and a quarter million people off the welfare rolls. Then last year, Congress enacted landmark welfare reform legislation demanding that all able-bodied recipients assume the responsibility of moving from welfare to work. Now each and every one of us has to fulfill our responsibility, indeed our moral obligation, to make sure that people who now must work can work.

Now we must act to meet a new goal, 2 million more people off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.

Here is my plan: Tax credits and other incentives for businesses that hire people off welfare; incentives for job placement firms and States to create more jobs for welfare recipients; training, transportation and child care to help people go to work.

Now I challenge every State: Turn those welfare checks into private sector paychecks. I challenge every religious congregation, every community nonprofit, every business to hire someone off welfare. And I would like to say especially to every employer in our country, whoever criticized the old welfare system, you cannot blame that old system anymore. We have torn it down. Now do your part. Give someone on welfare the chance to go to work.

Tonight I am pleased to announce that five major corporations, Sprint, Monsanto, UPS, Burger King and United Airlines, will be the first to join in a new national effort to marshal America's businesses, large and small, to create jobs so that people can move from welfare to work. We passed welfare reform. All of you know I believe we were right to do it. But no one can walk out of this Chamber with a clear conscience unless you are prepared to finish the job.

And we must join together to do something else, too, something both Republican and Democratic governors have asked us to do, to restore basic health and disability benefits when misfortune strikes immigrants who came to this country legally, who work hard, pay taxes and obey the law. To do otherwise is simply unworthy of a great Nation of immigrants.

Now, looking ahead, the greatest step of all, the high threshold of the future

we must now cross and my number one priority for the next four years is to ensure that all Americans have the best education in the world.

Let us work together to meet these three goals: Every 8-year-old must be able to read; every 12-year-old must be able to log on to the Internet; every 18-year-old must be able to go to college; and every adult American must be able to keep on learning for a lifetime.

My balanced budget makes an unprecedented commitment to these goals, \$51 billion next year. But far more than money is required.

I have a plan, a call to action for American education based on these 10 principles.

First, a national crusade for education standards, not Federal Government standards, but national standards representing what all of our students must know to succeed in the knowledge economy of the 21st century.

Every State and school must shape the curriculum to reflect these standards and train teachers to lift students up to them. To help schools meet the standards and measure their progress, we will lead an effort over the next 2 years to develop national tests of student achievement in reading and math.

Tonight I issue a challenge to the Nation: Every State should adopt high national standards, and by 1999 every State should test every fourth grader in reading and every eighth grader in math to make sure these standards are met.

Raising standards will not be easy, and some of our children will not be able to meet them at first. The point is not to put our children down, but to lift them up. Good tests will show us who needs help, what changes in teaching to make, and which schools need to improve. They can help us to end social promotion, for no child should move from grade school to junior high or junior high to high school until he or she is ready.

Last month, our Secretary of Education Dick Riley and I visited northern Illinois where eighth grade students from 20 school districts in a project aptly called "First in the World" took the Third International Math and Science Study. That is a test that reflects the world class standards our children must meet for the new era. And those students in Illinois tied for first in the world in science and came in second in math.

Two of them, Kristin Tanner and Chris Getsla, are here tonight, along with their teacher, Sue Winski. They are up there with the First Lady, and they prove that when we aim high and challenge our students, they will be the best in the world. Let us give them a hand. Stand up, please.

Second, to have the best schools, we must have the best teachers. Most of us in this Chamber would not be here tonight without the help of those teachers. I know that I would not be here.

For years, many of our educators, led by North Carolina's Governor Jim

Hunt and the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, have worked very hard to establish nationally accepted credentials for excellence in teaching. Just 500 of these teachers have been certified since 1995. My budget will enable 100,000 more to seek national certification as master teachers.

We should reward and recognize our best teachers. And as we reward them, we should quickly and fairly remove those few who do not measure up, and we should challenge more of our finest young people to consider teaching as a career.

Third, we must do more to help all our children read. Forty percent, 40 percent, of our 8-year-olds cannot read on their own. That is why we have just launched the America Reads Initiative, to build a citizen army of 1 million volunteer tutors to make sure every child can read independently by the end of the third grade. We will use thousands of AmeriCorps volunteers to mobilize this citizen army. We want at least 100,000 college students to help.

And tonight I am pleased that 60 college presidents have answered my call, pledging that thousands of their work/study students will serve for 1 year as reading tutors.

This is also a challenge to every teacher and every principal: You must use these tutors to help your students read. And it is especially a challenge to our parents: You must read with our children every night.

This leads to the fourth principle: Learning begins in the first days of life. Scientists are now discovering how young children develop emotionally and intellectually from their very first days and how important it is for parents to begin immediately talking, singing, even reading, to their infants.

The First Lady has spent years writing about this issue, studying it, and she and I are going to convene a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain this spring to explore how parents and educators can best use these startling new findings.

We already know we should start teaching children before they start school. That is why this balanced budget expands Head Start to 1 million children by 2002. That is why the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will host their annual family conference this June on what we can do to make sure that parents are an active part of their children's learning all the way through school.

They have done a great deal to highlight the importance of family in our life, and now they are turning their attention to getting more parents involved in their children's learning all the way through school. And I thank you, Mr. Vice President, and I thank you especially, Tipper, for what you are doing.

Fifth, every State should give parents the power to choose the right public school for their children. Their right to choose will foster a competition and innovation that can make

public schools better. We should also make it possible for more parents and teachers to start charter schools, schools that set and meet the highest standards and exist only as long as they do. Our plan will help America to create 3,000 of these charter schools by the next century, nearly seven times as many as there are in the country today, so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools.

Sixth, character education must be taught in our schools. We must teach our children to be good citizens, and we must continue to promote order and discipline, supporting communities that introduce school uniforms, impose curfews, enforce truancy laws, remove disruptive students from the classroom, and have zero tolerance for guns and drugs in schools.

Seventh, we cannot expect our children to raise themselves up in schools that are literally falling down. With the student population at an all-time high and record numbers of school buildings falling into disrepair, this has now become a serious national concern.

Therefore, my budget includes a new initiative: \$5 billion to help communities finance \$20 billion in school construction over the next 4 years.

Eighth, we must make the 13th and 14th years of education, at least 2 years of college, just as universal in America by the 21st century as a high school education is today, and we must open the doors of college to all Americans.

To do that, I propose America's HOPE scholarship, based on Georgia's pioneering program, 2 years of a \$1,500 tax credit for college tuition, enough to pay for the typical community college.

I also propose a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for all tuition after high school, an expanded IRA you can withdraw from tax free for education, and the largest increase in Pell grant scholarships in 20 years.

This plan will give most families the ability to pay no taxes on money they saved for college tuition. I ask you to pass it, and give every American who works hard the chance to go to college.

Ninth, in the 21st century, we must expand the frontiers of learning across a lifetime. All our people, of whatever age, must have the chance to learn new skills. Most Americans live near a community college. The roads that take them there could be paths to a better future. My GI bill for America's workers will transform the confusing tangle of Federal training programs into a simple skill grant to go directly into eligible workers' hands. For too long, this bill has been sitting on that desk there without action. I ask you to pass it now. Let us give more of our workers the ability to learn and to earn for a lifetime.

Tenth, we must bring the power of the Information Age into all our schools. Last year, I challenged America to connect every classroom and li-

brary to the Internet by the year 2000, so that for the first time in our history, children in the most isolated rural towns, the most comfortable suburbs, the poorest inner city schools, will have the same access to the same universe of knowledge. That is my plan: a call to action for American education.

Some may say that it is unusual for a President to pay this kind of attention to education. Some may say it is simply because the President and his wonderful wife have been obsessed with this subject for more years than they can recall. That is not what is driving these proposals. We must understand the significance of this endeavor. One of the greatest sources of our strength throughout the Cold War was a bipartisan foreign policy. Because our future was at stake, politics stopped at the water's edge. Now I ask you, and I ask all our Nation's governors, I ask parents, teachers and citizens all across America, for a new nonpartisan commitment to education, because education is a critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

To prepare America for the 21st century, we must harness the powerful forces of science and technology to benefit all Americans.

This is the first State of the Union carried live in video over the Internet. But we have only begun to spread the benefits of a technology revolution that should become the modern birthright of every citizen.

Our effort to connect every classroom is just the beginning. Now we should connect every hospital to the Internet, so doctors can instantly share data about their patients with the best specialists in the field. And I challenge the private sector tonight to start by connecting every children's hospital as soon as possible, so that a child in bed can stay in touch with school, family and friends. A sick child need no longer be a child alone.

We must build the second generation of the Internet so our leading universities and national laboratories can communicate in speeds a thousand times faster than today, to develop new medical treatments, new sources of energy, new ways of working together.

But we cannot stop there. As the Internet becomes our new town square, a computer in every home, a teacher of all subjects, a connection to all cultures, this will no longer be a dream, but a necessity. And over the next decade, that must be our goal.

We must continue to explore the heavens, pressing on with the Mars probes and the international space station, both of which will have practical applications for our everyday living.

We must speed the remarkable advances in medical science. The human genome project is now decoding the genetic mysteries of life. American scientists have discovered genes linked to breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and medication that stops a stroke in

progress and begins to reverse its effects, and treatments that dramatically lengthen the lives of people with HIV and AIDS.

Since I took office, funding for AIDS research at the National Institutes of Health has increased dramatically, to \$1.5 billion. With new resources, NIH will now become the most powerful discovery engine for an AIDS vaccine, working with other scientists to finally end the threat of AIDS. Remember that every year we move up the discovery of an AIDS vaccine will save millions of lives around the world. We must reinforce our commitment to medical science.

To prepare America for the 21st century, we must build stronger families.

Over the past 4 years, the family and medical leave law has helped millions of Americans to take time off to be with their families. With new pressures on people in the way they work and live, I believe we must expand family leave so that workers can take time off for teacher conferences and a child's medical checkup. We should pass flextime so workers can choose to be paid for overtime in income, or trade it in for time off to be with their families.

We must continue, step by step, to give more families access to affordable, quality health care. Forty million Americans still lack health insurance. Ten million children still lack health insurance. Eighty percent of them have working parents who pay taxes. That is wrong. My balanced budget will extend health coverage to up to 5 million of those children. Since nearly half of all children who lose their insurance do so because their parents lose or change a job, my budget will also ensure that people who temporarily lose their jobs can still afford to keep their health insurance. No child should be without a doctor just because a parent is without a job.

My Medicare plan modernizes Medicare, increases the life of the trust fund to 10 years, provides support for respite care for the many families with loved ones afflicted with Alzheimer's, and for the first time it would fully pay for annual mammograms.

Just as we ended drive-through deliveries of babies last year, we must now end the dangerous and demeaning practice of forcing women home from the hospital only hours after a mastectomy. I ask your support for bipartisan legislation to guarantee that a woman can stay in the hospital for 48 hours after a mastectomy. With us tonight is Dr. Kristen Zarfos, a Connecticut surgeon whose outrage at this practice spurred a national movement and inspired this legislation. I would like her to stand so we can thank her for her efforts. Dr. Zarfos, thank you.

In the last 4 years, we have increased child support collections by 50 percent. Now we should go further and do better, by making it a felony for any parent to cross a State line in an attempt to flee from this, his or her most sacred obligation.

Finally, we must also protect our children by standing firm in our determination to ban the advertising and marketing of cigarettes that endanger their lives.

To prepare America for the 21st century we must build stronger communities. We should start with safe streets. Serious crime has dropped 5 years in a row. The key has been community policing. We must finish the job of putting 100,000 community police on the streets of the United States.

We should pass the victims rights amendment to the Constitution, and I ask you to mount a full-scale assault on juvenile crime with legislation that declares war on gangs, with new prosecutors and tougher penalties, extends the Brady bill so violent teen criminals will not be able to buy handguns, requires child safety locks on handguns to prevent unauthorized use and helps to keep our schools open after hours on weekends and in the summer so our young people will have some place to go and something to say yes to.

This balanced budget includes the largest antidrug effort ever to stop drugs at their source, punish those who push them and teach our young people that drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal and drugs will kill them. I hope you will support it.

Our growing economy has helped to revive poor urban and rural neighborhoods, but we must do more to empower them to create the conditions in which all families can flourish and to create jobs through investment by business and loans by banks.

We should double the number of empowerment zones. They have already brought so much hope to communities like Detroit, where the unemployment rate has been cut in half in 4 years.

We should restore contaminated urban land and buildings to productive use. We should expand the network of community development banks, and together we must pledge tonight that we will use this empowerment approach, including private sector tax incentives, to renew our capital city so that Washington is a great place to work and live and once again the proud face America shows the world.

We must protect our environment in every community. In the last 4 years we cleaned up 250 toxic waste sites, as many in the previous 12. Now we should clean up 500 more so that our children grow up next to parks, not poison. I urge you to pass my proposal to make big polluters live by a simple rule: If you pollute our environment, you should pay to clean it up.

In the last 4 years we strengthened our Nation's safe food and cleaning drinking water laws, we protected some of America's rarest and most beautiful land in Utah's Red Rocks region, created three new national parks in the California desert and began to restore the Florida Everglades. Now we must be as vigilant with our rivers as we are with our lands.

Tonight I announce that this year I will designate 10 American Heritage rivers to help communities alongside them revitalize their waterfronts and clean up pollution in the rivers, proving once again we can grow the economy as we protect the environment.

We must also protect our global environment, working to ban the worst toxic chemicals and to reduce the greenhouse gases that challenge our health even as they change our climate.

Now, we all know that in all of our communities some of our children simply do not have what they need to grow and learn in their own homes or schools or neighborhoods and that means the rest of us must do more, for they are our children too. That is why President Bush, General Colin Powell, former Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros will join the Vice President and me to lead the President's Summit of Service in Philadelphia in April.

Our national service program, AmeriCorps, has already helped 70,000 young people to work their way through college as they serve America. Now we intend to mobilize millions of Americans to serve in thousands of ways. Citizen service is an American responsibility which all Americans should embrace, and I ask your support for that endeavor.

I would like to make just one last point about our national community. Our economy is measured in numbers and statistics and is very important. But the enduring worth of our Nation lies in our shared values and our soaring spirit. So instead of cutting back on our modest efforts to support the arts and humanities I believe we should stand by them and challenge our artists, musicians and writers, challenge our museums, libraries and theaters.

We should challenge all Americans in the arts and humanities to join with their fellow citizens to make the year 2000 a national celebration of the American spirit in every community, a celebration of our common culture in the century that is passed and in the new one to come in a new millennium so that we can remain the world's beacon, not only of liberty but of creativity long after the fireworks have faded.

To prepare America for the 21st century we must master the forces of change in the world and keep American leadership strong and sure for a uncharted time.

Fifty years ago, a farsighted America led in creating the institutions that secured victory in the Cold War and built a growing world economy. As a result, today more people than ever embrace our ideals and share our interests. Already we have dismantled many of the blocs and barriers that divided our parents' world. For the first time more people live under democracy than dictatorship, including every Nation in our own hemisphere but one, and its day too will come.

Now we stand at another moment of change and choice and another time to

be farsighted, to bring America 50 more years of security and prosperity. In this endeavor our first task is to help to build for the very first time an undivided democratic Europe. When Europe is stable, prosperous and at peace, America is more secure. To that end we must expand NATO by 1999 so that countries that were once our adversaries can become our allies. At the special NATO summit this summer that is what we will begin to do. We must strengthen NATO's partnership for peace with non-member allies and we must build a stable partnership between NATO and a democratic Russia.

An expanded NATO is good for America and a Europe in which all democracies define their future, not in terms of what they can do to each other but in terms of what they can do together for the good of all, that kind of Europe is good for America.

Second, America must look to the East no less than to the West. Our security demands it. Americans fought 3 wars in Asia in this century. Our prosperity requires it. More than 2 million American jobs depend upon trade with Asia. There, too, we are helping to shape an Asian Pacific community of cooperation, not conflict.

Let our progress there not mask the peril that remains. Together with South Korea, we must advance peace talks with North Korea and bridge the Cold War's last divide. I call on Congress to fund our share of the agreement under which North Korea must continue to freeze and then dismantle its nuclear weapons program.

We must pursue a deeper dialogue with China for the sake of our interests and our ideals. An isolated China is not good for America. A China playing its proper role in the world is. I will go to China, and I have invited China's President to come here, not because we agree on everything, but because engaging China is the best way to work on our common challenges like ending nuclear testing, and to deal frankly with our fundamental differences like human rights.

The American people must prosper in the global economy. We have worked hard to tear down trade barriers abroad so that we can create good jobs at home. I am proud to say that today America is once again the most competitive Nation and the number one exporter in the world. Now we must act to expand our exports, especially to Asia and Latin America, two of the fastest growing regions on earth, or be left behind as these emerging economies forge new ties with other nations.

That is why we need the authority now to conclude new trade agreements that open markets to our goods and services even as we preserve our values. We need not shrink from the challenge of the global economy. After all, we have the best workers and the best products. In a truly open market we can outcompete anyone, anywhere on earth.

But this is about more than economics. By expanding trade, we can ad-

vance the cause of freedom and democracy around the world. There is no better example of this truth than Latin America, where democracy and open markets are on the march together. That is why I will visit there in the spring, to reinforce our important ties.

We should all be proud that America led the effort to rescue our neighbor, Mexico, from its economic crisis. We should all be proud that last month Mexico repaid the United States, 3 full years ahead of schedule, with a half a billion dollar profit to us.

America must continue to be an unrelenting force for peace, from the Middle East to Haiti, from Northern Ireland to Africa. Taking reasonable risks for peace keeps us from being drawn into far more costly conflicts later.

With American leadership, the killing is stopped in Bosnia. Now the habits of peace must take hold. The new NATO force will allow reconstruction and reconciliation to accelerate. Tonight I ask Congress to continue its strong support of our troops. They are doing a remarkable job there for America, and America must do right by them.

Fifth, we must move strongly against new threats to our security. In the past 4 years we agreed to ban, we led the way to a worldwide agreement to ban nuclear testing. With Russia, we dramatically cut nuclear arsenals, and we stopped targeting each other's citizens. We are acting to prevent nuclear materials from falling into the wrong hands, and to rid the world of landmines.

We are working with other nations, with renewed intensity, to fight drug traffickers and to stop terrorists before they act, and hold them fully accountable if they do.

Now we must rise to a new test of leadership, ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention. Make no mistake about it, it will make our troops safer from chemical attack. It will help us to fight terrorism.

We have no more important obligations, especially in the wake of what we now know about the Gulf War. This treaty has been bipartisan from the beginning, supported by Republican and Democratic administrations, and Republican and Democratic Members of Congress, and already approved by 68 nations. But if we do not act by April the 29th, when this convention goes into force with or without us, we will lose the chance to have Americans leading and enforcing this effort. Together, we must make the Chemical Weapons Convention law, so that at last we can begin to outlaw poison gas from the earth.

Finally, we must have the tools to meet all these challenges.

We must maintain a strong and ready military. We must increase funding for weapons modernization by the year 2000, and we must take good care of our men and women in uniform. They are the world's finest.

We must also renew our commitment to America's diplomacy, and pay our

debts and dues to international financial institutions like the World Bank, and to a reforming United Nations. Every dollar, every dollar we devote to preventing conflicts, to promoting democracy, to stopping the spread of disease and starvation, brings a sure return in security and savings. Yet international affairs spending today is just 1 percent of the Federal budget, a small fraction of what America invested in diplomacy to choose leadership over escapism at the start of the Cold War. If America is to continue to lead the world, we here who lead America simply must find the will to pay our way.

A farsighted America moved the world to a better place over these last 50 years, and so it can be for another 50 years. But a shortsighted America will soon find its words falling on deaf ears all around the world.

Almost exactly 50 years ago, in the first winter of the Cold War, President Truman stood before a Republican Congress and called upon our country to meet its responsibilities of leadership. This was his warning. He said, "If we falter, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this nation." That Congress, led by Republicans like Senator Arthur Vandenberg, answered President Truman's call. Together, they made the commitments that strengthened our country for 50 years. Now let us do the same. Let us do what it takes to remain the indispensable Nation, to keep America strong, secure, and prosperous for another 50 years.

In the end, more than anything else, our world leadership grows out of the power of our example here at home, out of our ability to remain strong as one America.

All over the world people are being torn asunder by racial, ethnic, and religious conflicts that fuel fanaticism and terror. We are the world's most diverse democracy, and the world looks to us to show that it is possible to live and advance together across those kinds of differences.

America has always been a Nation of immigrants. From the start, a steady stream of people, in search of freedom and opportunity, have left their own lands to make this land their home. We started as an experiment in democracy fueled by Europeans. We have grown into an experiment in democratic diversity fueled by openness and promise.

My fellow Americans, we must never, ever believe that our diversity is a weakness. It is our greatest strength.

Americans speak every language, know every country. People on every continent can look to us and see the reflection of their own great potential. And they always will, as long as we strive to give all of our citizens, whatever their background, an opportunity to achieve their own greatness.

We are not there yet. We still see evidence of abiding bigotry and intolerance and ugly words and awful violence

in burned churches and bombed buildings. We must fight against this in our country and in our hearts.

Just a few days, before my second inauguration, one of our country's best known pastors, Reverend Robert Schuller, suggested that I read Isaiah 58:12. Here is what it says: "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called, the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

I placed my hand on that verse when I took the oath of office on behalf of all Americans, for no matter what our differences in our faiths, our backgrounds, our politics, we must all be repairers of the breach.

I want to say a word about two other Americans who show us how. Congressman FRANK TEJEDA was buried yesterday, a proud American whose family came from Mexico. He was only 51 years old. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart fighting for his country in Vietnam, and he went on to serve Texas and America fighting for our future here in this Chamber. We are grateful for his service and honored that his mother, Lillie Tejeda, and his sister Mary Alice, have come from Texas to be with us here tonight, and we welcome them.

Gary Locke, the newly elected Governor of Washington State, is the first Chinese American Governor in the history of our country. He is the proud son of two of the millions of Asian American immigrants who strengthened America with their hard work, family values and good citizenship. He represents the future we can all achieve. Thank you, Governor, for being here.

Reverend Schuller, Congressman TEJEDA, Governor Locke, along with Kristin Tanner and Chris Getsla, Sue Winski and Dr. Kristen Zarfes, they are all Americans from different roots whose lives reflect the best of what we can become when we are one America.

We may not share a common past, but we surely do share a common future. Building one America is our most important mission, the foundation of many generations, of every other strength we must build for this new century. Money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit.

America is far more than a place. It is an idea, the most powerful idea in the history of nations. And all of us in this Chamber, we are now the bearers of that idea, leading a great people into a new world. A child born tonight will have almost no memory of the 20th century. Everything that child will know about America will be because of what we do now to build a new century.

We do not have a moment to waste. Tomorrow there will be just over 1,000 days until the year 2000; 1,000 days to prepare our people; 1,000 days to work together; 1,000 days to build a bridge to a land of new promise.

My fellow Americans, we have work to do. Let us seize those days and the century.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m. the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order: The members of the President's Cabinet; the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

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. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, FOR 5 MINUTES, TODAY.

Mr. ROEMER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) TO REVISE AND EXTEND THEIR REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL:)

Mr. RIGGS, for 5 minutes, on February 5.

Mr. HYDE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOODLING, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DUNCAN, 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 Mr. DUNCAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. OXLEY.

Mr. CASTLE.

Mr. LEWIS of California.

Mr. WOLF, in two instances.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia.

Mr. MCKEON.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

Mr. QUINN.

Mr. GILMAN, in two instances.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. TALENT, in four instances.

Mrs. MYRICK.

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

Mr. RAMSTAD.

Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. GANSKE.

Mr. SEXTON.

Mr. HYDE.

Mr. EWING.

Mr. GILMAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. SABO.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

Mr. TOWNS.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. CONYERS.

Mr. YATES.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. BARCIA.

Mr. CONDIT.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mrs. LOWEY.

Mr. CLAY.

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut.

Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. OWENS.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. BONIOR.

Ms. HARMAN.

Mr. MCDERMOTT.

Ms. FURSE.

Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. FARR of California.

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

Mr. ORTIZ.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. WYNN.

Mr. BARCIA.

Ms. NORTON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. CRAPO.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. HERGER.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. MCHUGH.

Mr. COBLE.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that

committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution making technical corrections to the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTION 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 joint resolution of the House of the following title:

On January 23, 1997:

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution making technical corrections to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 35, I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable FRANK TEJEDA.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 35, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 5, 1997, at 11 a.m., in memory of the late Honorable FRANK TEJEDA of Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1299. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—1997 High-Theft Vehicle Lines—Correction (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. 96-17; Notice 02] (RIN: 2127-AG34) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1300. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection; Technical Amendment (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. 74-14; Notice 110] (RIN: 2127-AG14) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1301. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. 74-14; Notice 111] (RIN: 2127-AG24) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1302. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Anthropomorphic Test Dummy; Occupant Crash Protection (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) [Docket No. 74-14; Notice 104] (RIN: 2127-AF41) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1303. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Informa-

tion, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan Ohio; Revision to the Enhanced Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [OH69-2-6680a; FRL-5646-2] received January 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1304. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of California; Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements; Monterey Bay Area [CA-98-1-7196a; FRL-5661-6] received January 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1305. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Zinc Phosphide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300448; FRL-5581-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1306. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Myclobutanil; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemption [OPP-300447; FRL-5579-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 8, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1307. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Emission Reduction Credit Banking Provisions Implementation Plan for California State Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [CA 157-0022a; FRL-5669-1] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1308. A letter from the Director of the 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 Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [CA 105-0012a; FRL-5673-6] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1309. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen for Specific Sources in the State of New Jersey [Region 2 Docket No. NJ25-1a-159, FRL-5662-3] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1310. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan Revision for Colorado; Long-Term Strategy of State Implementation Plan for Class I Visibility Protection, Part I: Hayden Station Requirements [CO-001-0007; FRL-5669-5] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1311. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Informa-

tion, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado: Enhanced Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [CO-001-0008a; FRL-5660-9] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1312. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III—Emergency Extension of the KO88 Capacity Variance [EPA #530-Z-96-PH3F-FFFFF; FRL-5676-4] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1313. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN64-1a; FRL-5662-7] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1314. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado; New Source Review [CO35-1-6190, CO41-1-6826, CO40-1-6701, CO42-1-6836; FRL-5664-5] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1315. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans State: Approval of Revisions to the State of Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP) [FL-68-2-9640a; FRL-5662-1] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1316. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN63-1a; FRL-5663-1] received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1317. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Dried Fermentation Solids and Solubles of *Myrothecium Verrucaria*; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance on All Food Crops and Ornamentals; Correction [PP 4F4398/R2209A; FRL-5570-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 14, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1318. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins and Group IV Polymers and Resins [AD-FRL-5676-6] received January 14, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1319. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Revisions to the Commonwealth of Kentucky's State Implementation Plan (SIP) [KY-092-9649a; FRL-5653-9] received January 14, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1320. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency,

transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN70-1a; FRL-5675-2] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1321. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Testing Consent Order for Phenol [OPPTS-42150B; FRL-5570-2] (RIN: 2070-AB94) received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1322. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Puerto Rico [Region II Docket No. 150; FRL-5675-1] received January 15, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1323. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Enhanced Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [PA 091-4050; FRL-5679-9] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1324. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acid Rain Program; Nitrogen Oxides Emissions Reduction Program [FRL-5678-1] (RIN: 2060-AF48) received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1325. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Underground Storage Tank Program: Approved State Program for Alabama [FRL-5677-6] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1326. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Alabama: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program [FRL-5677-5] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1327. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Washington [WA7-1-5542; WA38-1-6974; FRL-5675-7] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1328. A letter from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen for the State of New Jersey [Region 2 Docket No. NJ16-2-160; FRL-5671-6] received January 21, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

1329. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1997—received in the United States House of Representatives January 2, 1997, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 105-32); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1330. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report

on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council—received in the United States House of Representatives January 9, 1997, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 105-33); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1331. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report concerning surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions in fiscal year 1996, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1332. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-348, "Emergency Assistance Clarification Amendment Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1333. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-362, "Commercial Counterfeiting Criminalization Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1334. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-381, "District of Columbia Authority Police Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1335. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-438, "Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Control Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1336. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-443, "Tax Revision Commission Establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1337. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-452, "Insurers' Records Access and Control Amendment Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1338. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-453, "Fiscal Year 1997 Budget Support Temporary Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1339. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-455, "Insurance Agents and Brokers Licensing Revision Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1340. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-460, "Eldebrooke United Methodist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1341. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia,

transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-461, "Chevy Chase Baptist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1342. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-462, "Department of Corrections Criminal Background Investigation Authorization Temporary Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1343. A letter from the Chairman Pro Tempore, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-463, "Cheek Identification Fraud Prevention Temporary Amendment Act of 1996" received January 23, 1997, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1344. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting the consolidated annual report of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation covering the Inspector General Act of 1978 and the Federal Financial Managers' Integrity Act of 1982, pursuant to Public Law 100-504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1345. A letter from the President, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship And Excellence In Education Foundation, transmitting the 1996 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1346. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1347. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1348. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1349. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1350. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1996, through September 30, 1996, and the semiannual report of management on final actions, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1351. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the fiscal year 1996 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act [FMFIA] of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1352. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness

Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. (formerly Piper Aircraft Corporation) PA-31, PA-31P, and PA-31T Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-CE-55-AD; Amdt. 39-9837; AD 96-24-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1353. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Allied Signal Commercial Avionics Systems CAS-81 Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance Systems (TCAS) as Installed in, but not Limited to, Various Transport Category Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-81-AD; Amdt. 39-9824; AD 95-26-15 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1354. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of J-532 (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AGL-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1355. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Flight Rules in the Vicinity of the Rocky Mountain National Park (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 28577; Amdt. Nos. 91-254, 119-3, 121-263, 135-67 Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) No. 78] (RIN: 2120-AG11) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1356. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Grafton, ND, Grafton Municipal Airport (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AGL-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1357. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class D and E Airspace; South Wymouth, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-44] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1358. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Class E Airspace; Fall River, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-45] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1359. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Buckland, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-32] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1360. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Dillingham, AK (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-AAL-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1361. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; York, NE (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ACE-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1362. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Lebanon, NH (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-28] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1363. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Old Town, ME (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-29] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1364. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Springfield/Chicopee, MA (Federal Aviation Administration) [Airspace Docket No. 96-ANE-46] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1365. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Structural Measures to Reduce Oil Spills from Existing Tank Vessels without Double Hulls (U.S. Coast Guard) [CGD 91-045c] (RIN: 2115-AF27) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1366. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Improvements to Hazardous Materials Identification Systems (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. HM-206; Amdt. Nos. 171-151, 172-151, 173-260, 174-84, 175-85, 176-42, 177-89] (RIN: 2137-AB75) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1367. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials in Interstate Commerce (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket HM-200; Amdt. Nos. 171-150, 173-259, and 180-11] (RIN: 2137-AB37) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1368. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting From Federal Financial Assistance; Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Air Travel [Docket No. 46872 and 45657] (RIN: 2105-AB62) received January 10, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1369. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Williams International, L.L.C. Model FJ44-1A Turbofan Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-39] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1370. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness

Directives; Textron Lycoming Reciprocating Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-37 Amdt. 39-9874; AD 97-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1371. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-266-AD; Amdt. 39-9871; AD 96-26-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1372. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. PA24, PA28R, PA30, PA32R, PA34, and PA39 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-09-AD; Amdt. 39-9872; AD 97-01-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1373. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-273-AD; Amdt. 39-9866; AD 96-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1374. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Model 525 Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-CE-AD; Amdt. 39-9873; AD 97-01-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1375. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-88-AD; Amdt. 39-9869; AD 96-26-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1376. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Hamilton Standard 14RF and 14SF Series, and Hamilton Standard/British Aerospace Model 6/5500/F Propellers (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 95-ANE-66; Amdt. 39-9863; AD 96-25-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1377. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Aircraft Engines CT7 Series Turboprop Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-ANE-06; Amdt. 39-9864; AD 96-26-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1378. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc.—Manufactured Restricted Category Model HH-1K, TH-1F, TH-1L, UH-1A, UH-1B, UH-1E, UH-1F, UH-1H, UH-1L, and UH-1P, Helicopters (Federal Aviation Administration)

[Docket No. 96-SW-AD; Amdt. 39-9877; AD 97-01-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a) (1) (A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1379. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes Powered by Rolls Royce Model RB211 Series Engines (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-276-AD; Amdt. 39-9876; AD 96-26-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1380. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700 Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-28-AD; Amdt. 39-9879; AD 97-01-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1381. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAe 146 and Avro 146-RJ Series Airplanes (Federal Aviation Administration) [Docket No. 96-NM-51-AD; Amdt. 39-9878; AD 97-01-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 13, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1382. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Excess Flow Value—Performance Standards (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. PS-118; Amendment 192-80] (RIN: 2137-AB97) received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1383. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials Regulations; Penalty Guidelines (Research and Special Programs Administration) [Docket No. HM-207F; Amdt. Nos. 107-40 and 171-152] (RIN: 2137-AC96) received January 16, 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1384. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an updated report concerning the emigration laws and policies of the Russian Federation—received in the United States House of Representatives January 2, 1997, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b) (H. Doc. No. 105-31); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1385. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1997—received in the U.S. House of Representatives November 15, 1996, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587) (H. Doc. No. 105-30); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

1386. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's third biennial report entitled "Effectiveness of Occupant Protection Systems and Their Use," pursuant to Public Law 102-240, section 2508(e) (105 Stat. 2086); jointly, to the Committees on Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure.

tions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. EHRLICH, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 497. A bill to repeal the Federal charter of Group Hospitalization and Medical Services, Inc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 498. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain disclosures with respect to phone bank communications; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. BONILLA (for himself and Mr. ORTIZ):

H.R. 499. A bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service under construction at 7411 Barlito Boulevard in San Antonio, TX, as the "Frank M. Tejeda Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. RADANOVICH:

H.R. 500. A bill to reprogram certain funds for fiscal year 1997 to provide additional agricultural assistance to Armenia; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Anti Car Theft Act of 1992 to provide for the establishment of a toll-free telephone number for the reporting of stolen and abandoned passenger motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 502. A bill to prevent the implementation of parity payments and certain marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949, to reduce the amounts available for payments under production flexibility contracts entered into under the Agricultural Market Transition Act, and to shorten the period during which such payments will be made; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 503. A bill to amend the General Education Provisions Act to allow State and county prosecutors access to student records in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 relating to the minimum wage and overtime exemption for employees subject to certain leave policies; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CLAYBURN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. JACKSON):

H.R. 505. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage economic development through the creation of additional empowerment zones and enterprise communities and to encourage the cleanup of contaminated brownfield sites; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 506. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for pub-

lic funding for House of Representatives elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

H.R. 507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt from income tax the gain from the sale of a business closely held by an individual who has attained age 62, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 508. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the FICA tax inapplicable to overtime hours of small business employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 509. A bill to protect the retirement security of Americans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Government Reform and Oversight, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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.

H.R. 510. A bill to establish a Federal cause of action for failure of State and local public employee pension plans to meet the terms of such plans, subject to differing burdens of proof depending on whether changes in the plan relating to employer contributions are subject, under the law of the principal State involved, to qualified review boards; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 511. A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 512. A bill to prohibit the expenditure of funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the creation of new National Wildlife Refuges without specific authorization from Congress pursuant to a recommendation from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to create the refuge; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 513. A bill to exempt certain contracts entered into by the government of the District of Columbia from review by the Council of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 514. A bill to permit the waiver of District of Columbia residency requirements for certain employees of the Office of the Inspector General of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 515. A bill to eliminate corporate welfare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, Resources, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Budget, 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. BAESLER:

H.R. 516. A bill to establish the Federal authority to regulate tobacco and other tobacco products containing nicotine; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRYANT:

H.R. 517. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a sentence under

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolu-

the Uniform Code of Military Justice of confinement for life without eligibility for parole and to provide that a decision to deny parole for a military offender serving a sentence of confinement for life may be appealed only to the President; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 518. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide the death penalty for the intentional transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus to an innocent victim of a Federal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 519. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the special rule for charitable contributions to private foundations of stock for which market quotations are readily available; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANADY of Florida:

H.R. 520. A bill to amend title 28; United States Code, to provide for reassignment of certain Federal cases upon request of a party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr.

PORTMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut, Ms. FURSE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. STARK, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. QUINN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. NEY, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. DUNN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. YATES, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WISE, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 521. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make certain changes to hospice care under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, 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. COYNE:

H.R. 522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the issuance of tax-exempt bonds for the economic development of distressed communities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COYNE (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for the cleanup of certain contaminated industrial sites and to allow the use of tax-exempt redevelopment bonds for such cleanup; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COYNE:

H.R. 524. A bill to require the mandatory reporting of deaths resulting from the prescribing, dispensing, and administration of drugs, to allow the continuation of voluntary reporting programs, and for other purposes; 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. CRANE (for himself and Mr. HULSHOF):

H.R. 525. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAPO:

H.R. 526. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to adjust the maximum hour exemption for agricultural employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DICKEY:

H.R. 527. A bill to terminate the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE (for himself and Mr. RADANOVICH):

H.R. 528. A bill to authorize further appropriations for clean up and repair of damages to facilities of Yosemite National Park caused by heavy rains and flooding in December 1996 and January 1997; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. EWING (for himself and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky):

H.R. 529. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exempt certain small lenders from the audit requirements of the guaranteed student loan program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr.

CLEMENT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BUNNING, Ms. DUNN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 530. A bill to provide for the implementation of prohibitions against payment of Social Security benefits to prisoners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 531. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the applicability of the generation-skipping transfer tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. PICKETT):

H.R. 532. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for lobbying expenses in connection with State legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut:

H.R. 533. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of frequent flyer mileage awards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 534. A bill to provide as a demonstration project a Transition to Work Program for individuals entitled to disability benefits under title II of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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 Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FROST, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARCIA, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, and Mr. ROHRABACHER):

H.R. 535. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a capital loss deduction with respect to the sale or exchange of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr.

SHAYS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FROST, Mr. YATES, Mr. SABO, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MANTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 536. A bill to reestablish the Office of Noise Abatement and Control in the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 537. A bill to amend the law popularly known as the Presidential Records Act of 1978 and the law popularly known as Privacy Act, to ensure that Federal Bureau of Investigation records containing sensitive background security information that are provided to the White House are properly protected for privacy and security; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. MANTON:

H.R. 538. A bill to require explosive materials to contain taggants to enable law enforcement authorities to trace the source of the explosive material, whether before or after detonation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr.

RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. COYNE, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE):

H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain employees without employer-provided health coverage a refundable credit for their health insurance costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 540. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain materials used in the manufacture of skis and snowboards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 541. A bill to prohibit discrimination by the States on the basis of nonresidency in the licensing of dental health care professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 542. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that military reservists who are retained in active status after qualifying for reserve retired pay shall be given credit toward computation of such retired pay for service performed after so qualifying; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. McNULTY (for himself, Mr.

STUMP, Mr. BONO, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FROST, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. LEACH, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BENTSEN):

H.R. 543. A bill to provide for award of the Navy Combat Action Ribbon based upon participation in ground or surface combat as a member of the Navy or Marine Corps during the period between July 4, 1943, and March 1, 1961; to the Committee on National Security.

H.R. 545. A bill to establish the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers National Historical Park in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Mr. HALL of Ohio):

H.R. 546. A bill to redesignate General Grant National Memorial as Grant's Tomb National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 547. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grazing fees at fair market value for use of public grazing lands; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 548. A bill to designate the U.S. courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, NY, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for individuals who are residents of the District of Columbia a maximum rate of tax of 15 percent on income from sources within the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, 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. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 550. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish requirements and provide assistance to prevent nonpoint sources of water pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 551. A bill to amend the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 and title 23, United States Code, concerning length and weight limitations for vehicles operating on Federal-aid highways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 552. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on any scheduled airline flight segment in intrastate, interstate, or foreign air transportation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. ETHERIDGE):

H.R. 553. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude scholarships and fellowships from income, to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans, and to permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans to pay higher education expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSTAD (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. KLUG, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MINGE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 554. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for equalization of Medicare reimbursement rates to managed care plans to improve the health of residents of rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Com-

mittee on Commerce, 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. RICHARDSON (for himself and Mr. MILLER of California):

H.R. 555. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote greater telecommunications and information services to native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 556. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of providing information and education to the public on the prevention and treatment of eating disorders; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 557. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for postreproductive health care; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 558. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect first amendment rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 559. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to add bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma to the list of diseases presumed to be service-connected for certain radiation-exposed veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 560. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a program of health insurance for children under 18 years of age and for mothers-to-be; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, 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.

H.R. 561. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group health plans and insurers offer access to coverage for children and to assist families in the purchase of such coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Commerce, 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. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. ROGAN):

H.R. 562. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent, for unemployment compensation purposes, service performed by a person committed to a penal institution from being treated as employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 563. A bill to establish a toll-free number in the Department of Commerce to assist consumers in determining if products are American-made; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 564. A bill to provide for the phase-out of existing private sector development enterprise funds for foreign countries and to prohibit the establishment of, or the support for, new private sector development enterprise funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, 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.

H.R. 565. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate a 10-percent domestic investment tax credit, to provide a credit for the purchase of domestic durable

goods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, 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. BENTSEN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. GREEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, and Mrs. THURMAN):

H.R. 566. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide annual and other opportunities for individuals enrolled under a medicare-select policy to change to a medigap policy without prejudice; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 567. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 568. A bill to secure the voting rights of former felons who have been released from incarceration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FOWLER:

H.R. 569. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the amount that a nonparty multicandidate political committee may contribute to a candidate in a congressional election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 570. A bill to make appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for a plant genetic conservation program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 571. A bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1931, known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to require that contract work covered by the act which requires licensing be performed by a person who is so licensed; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 572. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require the National Labor Relations Board to assert jurisdiction in a labor dispute which occurs on Johnston Atoll, an unincorporated territory of the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 573. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to remove the requirement that exposure resulting in stomach cancer occur before age 30, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. TORRES, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H.R. 574. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for less restrictive standards for naturalization as a citizen of the United States for certain categories of persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 575. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend eligibility to use the military health care system and commissary stores to an unmarried former spouse of a member of the uniformed services if the member performed at least 20 years of service which is creditable in determining the

member's eligibility for retired pay and the former spouse was married to the member for a period of at least 17 years during those years of service; to the Committee on National Security.

H.R. 576. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake the necessary feasibility studies regarding the establishment of certain new units of the National Park System in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 577. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of severe spinal cord injury equivalent to the treatment of blindness in determining whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an ability to engage in substantial gainful activity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of certain personal care services under the unemployment tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 579. A bill to provide for a Federal program of insurance against the risk of catastrophic earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and hurricanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Science, 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.

H.R. 580. A bill to require the Federal Government to consider as having arrived on time any sealed bid submitted in response to a solicitation for a procurement of goods or services if the bid was sent by an overnight message delivery service at least 2 working days before the date specified for receipt of bids; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on National Security, 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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 581. A bill to amend Public Law 104-208 to provide that the President may make funds appropriated for population planning and other population assistance available on March 1, 1997, subject to restrictions on assistance to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortions; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. STARK (for himself and Mr. COYNE):

H.R. 582. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to correct beneficiary overcharges for hospital outpatient department services and to provide for prospective payment for such services and to eliminate the formula-driven overpayments for certain hospital outpatient services; 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. ARMEY (for himself and Mr. GEPHARDT) (both by request):

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution approving the Presidential finding that the limitation on obligations imposed by section 518A(a) of the Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1997, is having a negative impact on the proper functioning of the population plan-

ning program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States establishing English as the official language of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 22d amendment relating to Presidential term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCNULTY:

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the 22d article of amendment, thereby removing the restrictions on the number of terms an individual may serve as President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DIAS-BALART, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma):

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution proposing a spending limitation amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. DOYLE):

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a model curriculum designed to educate elementary and secondary school-aged children about the Irish famine should be developed; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WYNN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Federal retirement cost-of-living adjustments should not be delayed; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H. Res. 35. Resolution expressing the condolences of the House on the death of the Honorable FRANK TEJEDA; considered and agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause I of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MCNULTY:

H.R. 544. A bill for the relief of Henry Johnson; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. MCNULTY:

H.R. 583. A bill for the relief of David R.W. Light; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 584. A bill for the relief of John Wesley Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 4: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. POMEROY, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 34: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. BAKER.

H.R. 38: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 39: Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 40: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 41: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. WELLER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. OXLEY.

H.R. 58: Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ROGAN, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. FOWLER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mrs. CARSON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Mr. CAMP, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 65: Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. METCALF, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HORN, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 66: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WAMP, Mr. NEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CANADY of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 68: Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 69: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 78: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 80: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. RILEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. NEY, Mr. KLUG, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 81: Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. PEASE, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mrs. CARSON, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 84: Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 86: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 107: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. WAMP, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CANADY of Florida, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 113: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 123: Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. REGULA, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WELLER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. CHENOWETH,

Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. HILL.

H.R. 126: Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. JONES, Ms. FURSE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CASTLE, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. COOK.

H.R. 127: Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TORRES, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 131: Mr. SKEEN and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 132: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 135: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TORRES, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WEYGAND, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 139: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 141: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. KLING, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 145: Mr. FILNER and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 150: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FORBES, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 165: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 166: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FROST, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 167: Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FROST, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 168: Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FROST, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 179: Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 182: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. STARK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 192: Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. TALENT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. REGULA, Mr. FORBES, Mr. JONES, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. STUMP, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FROST, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. KIM, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 200: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 213: Mr. DINGELL, Mrs. CLAYTON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 218: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. COOK, and Mr. BARCIA.

H.R. 227: Mr. JONES and Mr. CANADY of Florida.

H.R. 234: Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FORD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 241: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 242: Mr. FROST, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 250: Mr. FROST, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BUYER, Ms. RIVERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. CAPPS.

H.R. 251: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. HILL, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 290: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MANTON, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 291: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 292: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. CANNON.

H.R. 303: Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. METCALF, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. HORN.

H.R. 306: Mrs. CARSON, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 328: Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. SHAW, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 336: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Ms. DANNER, Mr. MINGE, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 338: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 339: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GOODE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 340: Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 342: Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 343: Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 366: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. BENTSEN.

H.R. 367: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 382: Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 383: Mr. EVANS, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RUSH, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. YATES, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PICKETT, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. EHLERS.

H.R. 393: Ms. JACKSON-LEE and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 399: Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. KLUG, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MANTON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PORTER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. HORN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 400: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CONDIT, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 407: Mr. BROWN of California and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 410: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 411: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 414: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. REGULA, Mr. JONES, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. STUMP, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. KIM, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 418: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MANTON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FORD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mrs. CARSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. OWENS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WELLER, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. OLVER, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. YATES, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 420: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 426: Mr. KLUG, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. NEY, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. JONES, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. FURSE, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BOB SCHAFFER, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. WHITE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BISHOP, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 444: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 446: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. STUMP, Mr. PARKER, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. KLUG, Mr. WELLER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. OXLEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 459: Mrs. CHENOWETH and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 475: Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 476: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mrs. CARSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 491: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. KIM.

H.R. 493: Mr. MCHALE, Mr. HORN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WAMP, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MINGE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr.

HINCHEY, Mr. BLEMENAUER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DELAY, Mr. EHRLICH, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GOSS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. MCKEON, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. NEY, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RILEY, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RYUN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. ADAM SMITH of Washington, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. CANNON.

H.J. Res. 18: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.J. Res. 33: Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. BONIOR.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. KLUG, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. SHAYS.

H. Res. 15: Mr. FROST, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Res. 21: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H. Res. 22: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FORD, Mr. DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. MALONEY

of New York, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. FROST, Mr. LoBIONDO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. STARK, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. BATEMAN.

H. Res. 23: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H. Res. 30: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. NORWOOD.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. THUNE.