The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Bonior of Michigan).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker.

I hereby designate the Honorable David E. Bonior to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, June 3, 1985.

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

We remember, O God, in this our prayer, those people who suffer from any pain or hurt or sickness. May the bounty of Your love and the power of prayer, those people who suffer from days of our lives. Be with us now and give us perspective for the days before us. Remind us that Your presence, with Your spirit keep us strong and give us its grace and healing, is with us all the time. Be with us now and bless us, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 710. An act authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
S. 1147. An act to amend the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and related laws; and
S.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The Speaker pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PAUL C. WEICK FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 446) to designate the Federal Building in Akron, OH, as the "Paul C. Weick Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 446

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the building located at 2 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio, known as the Federal Building, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Paul C. Weick Federal Building and United States Courthouse". Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paul C. Weick Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Mr. Howard. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 446 designates that the Federal Building in Akron, OH, be known as the Paul C. Weick Federal Building. The Honorable Paul C. Weick has served with distinction in the judicial branch of the Government for 20 years. Paul C. Weick, born August 25, 1899, in Youngstown, OH, attended the public schools in Youngstown, OH. He enrolled in the University of Cincinnati, College of Law, Cincinnati, OH, in 1918 and graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1920. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1920. He also attended the University of Michigan, College of Law, Ann Arbor, MI, during the summer of 1919. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati College of Law in 1920. He remained in his career as a trial attorney in Akron. Judge Weick was appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in 1956 and served in that position until he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in 1959. In 1963, he became chief judge of that court and served with distinction in that capacity until he reached age 70. He continues to serve as an active judge of the court.

Judge Weick has received many awards and honors, including: A Presidential Certificate of Appreciation for Services Rendered to the Selective Service System, 1956; and honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati, 1965; the Ohio State Bar Association Foundation award for "Devotion to the Legal Profession and Contribution to the Public Good," 1965; the University of Akron Centennial Award for his Distinguished and Dedicated Service as a Lawyer and Judge, 1970; and Joint Certificate of Appreciation from the Cleveland Bar Association, Cuyahoga County Bar Association, and the Cleveland Chapter of the Federal Bar Association.


Judge Weick's life is dedicated to improving the law and promoting the well-being of the citizens of the Greater Akron area. Thus, it is appropriate that the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Akron, OH, be named in his honor.

Mr. Andrews. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 446 designates that the Federal Building in Akron, OH, be known as the Paul C. Weick Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.

This legislation honors an outstanding American who has served with distinction in the judiciary branch of the Government for 29 years. Judge Weick has proven himself a giant in the legal profession and has excelled in this devotion to public service in the Greater Akron area. After graduation from the University of Cincinnati College of Law in 1920, Judge Weick began his career as a trial attorney in Akron. In 1956, President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and he served on that court until 1959, when President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. He became chief judge of that court in 1963, remain in his career as a trial attorney in Akron. Judge Weick was appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in 1956 and served in that position until he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in 1959. In 1963, he became chief judge of that court and served with distinction in that capacity until he reached age 70. He continues to serve as an active judge of the court.

Honoring Judge Paul C. Weick, by naming the Federal Building in Akron, OH, after the Paul C. Weick Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse is most fitting and appropriate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 633) to designate the U.S. Post Office Building in Flushing, NY, as the "Ben-
As chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, Congressman Rosenthal was in the forefront of consumer justice and paid particular close attention to the needs of our most vulnerable citizens, especially the aged, the minorities, and the disadvantaged. A thoughtful and articulate statesman, Ben Rosenthal was a man of incredible integrity and intelligence, of commitment and capacity. He was a man of compassion, courage, and high principle. He was held in high esteem by his colleagues and enjoyed the overwhelming support of his constituents who appreciated his honesty, sincerity, and conscientious concern for their welfare.

Honoring Congressman Rosenthal, a statesman and exceptional legislator, by naming the U.S. Post Office Building in Flushing, NY, as the "Benjamin S. Rosenthal Post Office Building".

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues are aware, Ben Rosenthal served with distinction in the U.S. House of Representatives for 21 years until his untimely death on January 4, 1983. I had the privilege of serving with Ben for 18 years. Ben Rosenthal was a man totally dedicated to the needs of both his constituents and the Nation as a whole. He served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and a major influence on this body during his tenure. As chairman of the House Government Operation's Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, Ben Rosenthal clearly established himself as our country's recognized national champion in the battle to protect the rights of consumers. He fought for the needs of our most vulnerable citizens, especially the aged, the minorities, and the handicapped. Ben always one of the first to protect their interests. His positions on diverse issues, ranging from his opposition to the war in Vietnam, to his advocacy of civil liberties and consumer-protection reforms, were determined by his earnest desire to see that all of the world's people were treated fairly.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a decade, Ben Rosenthal served the people of central Queens from his district office in the Flushing Post Office, a historic building still used daily by Queens residents. By creating this memorial to him, we can pay a lasting tribute to a man whose memory will long remain entrenched in the hearts and minds of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 633.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 633, to designate the U.S. Post Office Building in Flushing, NY, as the "Benjamin S. Rosenthal Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues are aware, the gentleman from New York, Benjamin Rosenthal, served in the Congress for 21 years. Only his untimely death on January 4, 1983, prevented him from continuing to champion the many worthy causes he believed in. Ben was gifted with exceptional intelligence and he used his abilities to help his district and our Nation.

Congressman Rosenthal distinguished himself in many capacities while in the Congress. As chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs, Ben Rosenthal became a renowned proponent of consumer rights. He fought for the needs of the handicapped and the aged and helped educate and direct us on the importance of social justice.

I served with Ben on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was proud to be his friend. He impressed me as a man of integrity who always followed his conscience. Ben's accomplishments on our committee included working for greater legislative involvement in foreign policymaking, in advocating the protection of human rights, and strongly defending the sovereignty of all nations. He was not afraid to take a stand on controversial issues such as his staunch support of Greece in the Cyprus controversy and was one of the first Members of the House to speak out against the Vietnam War.

Congressman Ben Rosenthal earned the respect and admiration of all his
colleagues and many friends. His presence in Congress was an asset to this body. His achievements will long be remembered. By establishing a memorial to Benjamin Rosenthal we acknowledge his many legislative and humanitarian contributions, and at the same time demonstrating our appreciation for a rare and special man. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 633, designating the Benjamin S. Rosenthal Post Office Building. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the two bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, DC.
MAY 24, 1985.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 11:00 a.m. on Friday, May 24, 1985, the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate:

(1) Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 633, designating the Benjamin S. Rosenthal Post Office Building. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(2) At 10:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 1985 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits his tax proposals for fairness, growth, and simplicity; and (3) At 2:50 p.m. on Friday, May 31, 1985 and said to contain a report by the President pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1867, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1978b(b)). With kind regards, I am, Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the request of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from the White House as follows:

(1) At 10:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 1985 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the annual report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 1984; and (2) At 10:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 29, 1985 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits his tax proposals for fairness, growth, and simplicity; and (3) At 2:50 p.m. on Friday, May 31, 1985 and said to contain a report by the President pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1867, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1978b(b)).

With kind regards, I am, Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

TAX PROPOSALS FOR FAIRNESS, GROWTH, AND SIMPLICITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Ways and Means:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, June 3, 1985.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Energy and Commerce:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, June 3, 1985.)

REPORT ON SOVIET UNION WHALING ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 99-74)

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 Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Monday, June 3, 1985.)
June 3, 1985

Virginia
Federal Building, Richmond.
11b Resolution
Alabama
Jasper.
LEASES
Arizona
Department of Health and Human Services, Phoenix.
California
National Labor Relations Board, Oakland.
Drug Enforcement Agency, San Diego.
Multiple Agencies, Los Angeles.
Colorado
Multiple Agencies, Denver.
Environmental Protection Agency, Denver.
Florida
National Park Service, Denver.
U.S. Customs Service, Miami.
Illinois
Multiple Agencies, Des Plaines.
Pennsylvania
Office of Personnel Management, Social Security Administration, Boyers.
Puerto Rico
Department of Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Puerto Rico.
Texas
Environmental Protection Agency, Dallas.
Internal Revenue Service, Dallas.
Washington
National Park Service, Seattle.
Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle.
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area
Aames Center, Arlington, Virginia.
Key Building, 1200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.
Blair Office Building, 8300 Copley Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.
Federal Triangle Building, 9th & D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Landover Building, 1701 Bright Seat Road, Landover, Maryland.
Nash Street Building, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.
Southern Distribution Warehouse, 8400 Terminal Road, Newington, Virginia.
Wilkins Avenue Industrial Building, 1230/12304 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland.
World Weather Building, 5200 Auth Road, Suitland, Maryland.
1291 Taylor Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
The original and one copy of the authorizing resolutions are enclosed.
Every best wish.
Sincerely,
JAMES J. HOWARD, Chairman.

There was no objection.

WE NEED A NEW STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH THE TRADE DEFICIT
(Mr. BONKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Commerce made an announcement last week as he does at the end of every month, about the trade deficit for the preceding month. This time, it is posted at $11.85 billion for the month of April, thus representing an increase in the deficit; the third largest monthly increase in history.

If the trade deficit continues to grow at the pace set in the first 4 months, at the end of this year it will be a record $133.9 billion. That is on top of the $120 billion posted for last year. Separately, the Commerce Department reported that factory orders declined in April for the third consecutive month, suggesting that the economic slump will continue into the second half of the year.

The Commerce Department has been reporting this economic phenomenon every month that consumer spending is up, but factory production is down. The difference, of course, is the large volume of imports that now represent that $120 to $130 billion deficit.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that until this administration develops a trade policy or trade strategy to deal effectively with these chronic economic problems, that they are going to get worse before they get better. If we do not do something quickly, the Congress will be compelled to act on so-called protectionist measures in order to bring down that trade deficit. I would hope that we can move positively toward exporting more and facilitating new opportunities to take the pressure off our monthly trade deficit.

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

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, questions concerning U.S. commitment to opposing the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua by our allies in Central America should come as no surprise. When our allies look at the United States and see the Congress fighting the administration on what represents a threat to our national security, it is no wonder that they would seek to hedge their bets.

The Government of Honduras, which faces a direct threat from the Sandinistas as evidenced by the recent cross-border attacks from Nicaragua, has shown considerable uneasiness about the constancy of U.S. support. When our allies start questioning whether we will be with them in a crisis, then we had better start worrying, because the defense of the United States cannot depend just on U.S. forces to protect us. Our bilateral and multilateral security commitments represent an investment that must be supported and strengthened.

If our allies in Central America begin to doubt us, then we can expect our allies in NATO, the Middle East, and Asia to wonder whether they too can count on the United States to be there in times of crisis. A commitment by the United States to support the Contras bears not only on our security in this hemisphere but also on our ability to counter threats to our security around the world.

CENTRAL AMERICA INTERFERENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES MAY LEAD TO A BANK CRISIS IN THIS COUNTRY
(Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the remarks of my good friends on the state of the situation in Nicaragua. I have to ask what allies they are talking about, because almost all of the nations of South America and Central America oppose our jingoistic, militaristic tactics in Central America.

The vast majority of the nations in that area of Central and South America do not like the policy that we are following in interfering in the affairs of the states of Central America. I would say that one of the results could be that certain countries in that region might use our jingoistic tactics as an excuse to repudiate their huge debts to our banks. If we continue this policy of interfering in the Central America governments, we are going to end up with a bank crisis on our hands in this country.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL ON INTELLIGENCE BILL
(Mr. HAMILTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the direction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I wish to announce that the classified annex to the report accompanying H.R. 2419, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986, is now available in the committee's offices to be reviewed by any Member of the House. The annex will remain available until final disposition of the bill by the House and a conference committee. It can be read by Members in room H-405 any weekday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The purpose of making the annex available, as in the past, is to permit Members to be informed of the details of the authorization bill before it is considered by the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule
I, the Chair, announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Tuesday, June 4, 1985.

OLMSTED HERITAGE LANDSCAPES ACT OF 1985

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 37) to identify, commemorate, and preserve the legacy of historic landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 37

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Olmsted Heritage Landscapes Act of 1985".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares that--

(1) Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior, the premier American landscape architect during the nineteenth century, is considered the father of landscape architecture in the United States.

(2) Olmsted's philosophy and designs influenced the development of landscapes through the Nation, including National, State, and local parks, forests, parkways, scenic reservations, college campuses, cities and planned communities, and publicly and privately owned estates, institutions, cemeteries, and recreation areas.

(3) Olmsted's sons, and their associates carried out his philosophy and designs well into the twentieth century and, coupled with the achievements of Olmsted himself, have left a tremendous legacy of historic landscapes and a philosophy that continues to benefit the American people and people throughout the world.

(4) Olmsted's social responsibility, ecological conscience, and the landscape designs in his inventories have inspired the development of large urban parks for public benefit in urban areas, and helped to influence the development of many parks and legacies in parks which today constitute a singular feature of the urban experience.

(5) Age, overuse, deteriorating infrastructure, inadequate maintenance, and inappropriate development threaten many of these historic landscapes.

(6) Although voluntary, private efforts have been initiated to identify, commemorate, restore, and preserve the Olmsted legacy, the enormity and complexity of the task, and the diverse ownerships of the sites throughout the country require the assistance and cooperation of all levels of government.

(7) Existing Federal programs relating to parks, recreation, and historic preservation can be focused and utilized to preserve the Olmsted legacy for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act--

(1) SECRETARY. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) OLMSTED. The term "Olmsted" includes Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior; his sons, and their associates (including such designers as Calvert Vaux, Charles E. Eliot, and Warren Manning).


(4) OLMSTED HERITAGE LANDSCAPE. The term "Olmsted heritage landscape" includes any Olmsted-designed landscape, park, forest, parkway, scenic reservation, college campus, planned community, estate, institution, cemetery, or recreation area.

(5) HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPE. The term "historic designed landscape" means any designed landscape included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(6) INVENTORY. The term "inventory" means the inventory of Olmsted heritage landscapes prepared pursuant to section 5 of this Act.

(7) DOCUMENTATION. The term "documentation" includes drawings, blueprints, photographs, and other available records.

As used in this Act--

"preservation", "State historic preservation officer", "State", and "local government" have the same meaning as provided in the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470-470L).

SEC. 4. HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPE POLICY.

The Secretary shall, through the utilization of existing procedures and programs, encourage the identification, preservation, and commemoration of historic designed landscapes.

SEC. 5. OLMSTED INVENTORY.

(a) PREPARATION.--The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, and with the participation of other appropriate Federal agencies, State historic preservation offices, State outdoor recreation liaison officers, organizations representing local elected officials and local government, concerned public and private institutions, organizations, academic institutions, professional associations, and interested individuals, shall direct that an inventory of Olmsted heritage landscapes be prepared. In the preparation and evaluation of the inventory, existing data and procedures shall be used to the extent feasible.

(b) AVAILABILITY. The inventory shall be compiled on a State-by-State basis. Appropriate access to the inventory shall be provided at the Library of Congress, the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts; the National Park Service headquarters, and at appropriate State offices.

(c) ELEMENTS OF INVENTORY.--(1) TWO ELEMENTS. The inventory shall consist of the following two elements--

(A) LISTING. A listing of all Olmsted heritage landscapes, which shall contain a description of each landscape, its location, its principal designer, and its status (present physical condition, ownership, and a summary of any threat of development or other problems), to be completed within eighteen months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EVALUATION. An evaluation of all publicly owned Olmsted heritage landscapes, and all Olmsted heritage landscapes on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be substantially completed within six years after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such evaluation shall be carried out with the consultation and participation referred to in subsection (a).

(2) EVALUATION FORTZON.--The evaluation portion under paragraph (1)(B) shall include at least the following--

(A) documentation on the design intention of the landscape, including its philosophical base, purpose, and social and physical aspects;

(B) documentation on the means by which the design intention was carried out, including horticulture, mechanical aspects (such as topographical alterations, roads drainage, sewage systems, and structures), and other means;

(C) evaluation of the landscape's philosophical or physical influence on other sites and landscapes;

(D) evaluation of the landscape's historical significance; and

(E) assessment of the historic integrity of the landscape at the time of its evaluation. The inventory shall be updated as necessary. It shall be reviewed periodically (but not less frequently than every ten years) with the consultation and participation referred to in subsection (a).

(d) PROPERTIES ON INVENTORY.--All properties on the inventory prepared under this section shall be part of the Olmsted heritage landscapes listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

SEC. 6. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.--The Secretary of the Interior shall--

(1) in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, promulgate, within six months after the enactment of this Act, general standards for the preservation of historic designed landscapes (including but not limited to Olmsted heritage landscapes);

(2) provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies, States and local governments, private organizations and interested individuals, on the identification, commemoration, and preservation of historic designed landscapes (including but not limited to Olmsted heritage landscapes);

(3) conduct and submit to the Congress, within five years after the enactment of this Act, a thematic study of historic designed landscapes to identify landscapes (including Olmsted heritage landscapes) which would qualify as national historic landmarks and to make findings and recommendations related to their preservation, maintenance, or cultural capital investment needs;

(4) encourage a compatible program for the use of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, Massachusetts, as a center for research, fellowships, and related activities; and

(5) encourage appropriate international activities related to Olmsted heritage landscapes.

The above activities shall be conducted with the consultation and participation of those entities referred to in section 5(a).

(b) COORDINATION OF GRANT APPLICATIONS.--The Secretary shall take such steps as may be necessary to provide for and encourage the coordination of applications for grants from the Historic Preservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program--

which will further the preservation of historic designed landscapes (including Olmsted heritage landscapes), and

(2) which are consistent with the criteria and standards developed under this Act.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter or affect the requirements applicable to the making of grants from the Historic Preservation Fund, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program.
and Water Conservation Fund, or under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program.

SEC. 7. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COOPERATION.

The Secretary (and State and local governments participating in programs under this Act) shall encourage maximum public participation in programs of the program established under this Act.

SEC. 8. COMMEMORATION.

In order to commemorate the Olmsted achievements and influence on American life, the Secretary, in consultation with the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and with participation of government agencies, concerned public and private organizations, academic institutions, professional associations, and interested individuals, shall coordinate appropriate activities during the decade of 1985 to 1995.

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established the Technical Committee on Olmsted Heritage Landscapes (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), which shall provide assistance as may be appropriate concerning Olmsted heritage landscapes, including but not limited to—

(1) inventory priorities and the standards for the identification, commemoration, and preservation of Olmsted heritage landscapes;

(2) assisting the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as “the Advisory Council”) in evaluating undertakings that may affect Olmsted heritage landscapes and other historic designed landscapes; and

(3) making other recommendations concerning the implementation of this Act.

(b) Composition.—The Committee shall be composed of members, to be appointed by the Chairman of the Advisory Council, as follows—

(1) two members to be appointed from recommendations submitted by national organizations concerned with Olmsted parks and heritage landscapes, Olmsted papers, and other Olmsted memorabilia;

(2) two members to be appointed from recommendations submitted by national organizations concerned with landscape architecture, historic architecture, architectural history, and historic preservation;

(3) two members to be appointed from recommendations submitted by national organizations concerned with parks, parkways, and recreation; and

(4) one member to be appointed from recommendations submitted by statewide organizations concerned with Olmsted heritage landscapes or historic designed landscapes.

The Chairman of the Committee shall be designated by the Chairman of the Advisory Council from among the members of the Committee and shall coordinate the activities of the members of the Committee. Each member of the Committee shall serve for a term of four years from the expiration of the member’s term or until the member’s successor has been appointed. The Chairman of the Advisory Council shall fill vacancies in the same manner as original appointments are made.

(c) Compensation.—Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation, such, but may receive reimbursement for necessary travel and subsistence expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(d) Consultation.—The Chairman of the Advisory Council (or his designee) shall, from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the Committee on matters relating to the evaluation, commemoration, and preservation of Olmsted heritage landscapes, and shall seek the recommendations of the Committee during any consultation process required by the National Historic Preservation Act when that process concerns an Olmsted heritage landscape. Upon the request of the Committee, the Council shall provide such staff support as necessary.

(e) Termination.—The Committee shall terminate on December 31, 1995, but may be extended by the Council for not longer than five additional years unless otherwise determined by the Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as having been obtained.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SEIBERLING] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the floor H.R. 37, the Olmsted Heritage Landscapes Act.

The purpose of the legislation is to establish a seven-member Technical Committee to help identify, commemorate, and preserve the historic landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., his sons and associates. Seventy-seven Members of the House have cosponsored H.R. 37 and it passed the Interior Committee by unanimous voice vote. Companion legislation has also been introduced in the other body (S. 194) by Senator Moynihan, with several cosponsors.

Frederick Law Olmsted was this country’s foremost landscape architect of the 19th century and he is considered the father of modern architecture in the United States. Although perhaps best known for his work on the design of Central Park in New York and the Capitol Grounds in Washington, D.C., Olmsted also inspired the development of public and private landscapes throughout the United States and in other nations as well. Some 800 projects were completed before 1895, and his firm lists about 175 projects between 1857, when Olmsted started the design of Central Park, and 1897, the year his son, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., died. Of the public places alone, parks, parkways, and the like, there are over 2,000 identified projects in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

As reported, H.R. 37 would build on existing State, local, and private efforts to identify and protect these historic landscapes. Federal leadership would be provided by using existing Federal park, recreation, and historic preservation programs, with emphasis on better coordination among them. No new funding authorization is included for this, but sufficient authority is available under the existing programs.

To summarize briefly, the bill, as reported, would do the following:

Provide for an inventory of Olmsted heritage landscapes to be prepared by the National Park Service and the National Park Service and other Federal and State agencies and public and private organizations.

Direct the National Park Service to promulgate general standards for the preservation of historic designed landscapes; provide technical assistance to other public and private entities; conduct a thematic study of historic designed landscapes for potential national historic landmarks; encourage a compatible program at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, MA; encourage appropriate international activities; and provide for coordination of applications among existing park and preservation grant programs.

Provide for a coordinated commemoration of Olmsted’s influence and achievements, during the decade of 1985-95.

Establish a seven-member Technical Committee on Olmsted Heritage Landscapes to provide technical assistance on historic landscapes to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

In addition to Olmsted himself, the bill would provide for identification of work accomplished by his and his sons’ associates, including such landscape architects as Warren C. Manning, who designed the grounds of Stan Hywet Hall, a national historic landmark, in my home town of Akron, OH. Also George E. Kessler, one of the founders of the American Institute of Planners, who landscaped in over 40 cities and communities in such States as Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Ohio, Colorado, Indiana, Utah, and New York.

Other associates included William Hammond Hall, the original designer of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, succeeded by John McLaren, who also collaborated with Olmsted on the design of Allesandro, a new town near Riverside, CA.
Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, I noted that it was brought to my attention by our former colleague, Bob McClory, that in 1975 he put in the Record a statement about the town of River- side, which was designed in 1885 by Frederick Law Olmsted and is still in a beautiful state of preservation.

In addition Henry W.S. Cleveland, who designed the Minneapolis park system and who oversaw the construction of the Olmsted-designed Washington Park in Chicago. Cleveland additionally designed the Roger Williams Park in Providence, RI, after Olmsted and Vaux laid out their general recommendations for siting that city's parks. Also Jacob Weidenmann, Olmsted's assistant after the departure of Vaux, who designed, among other things, Bush Hill Park in Hartford, CT, and the State capitol building and Governor's mansion in Des Moines, IA.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few examples. Such is the work of Olmsted and his legacy lives on. The work done by him and his sons, partners, and associates has influenced the landscape architecture throughout the world, and the places they left behind continue to be used and enjoyed by millions of people every year.

Before closing, I would like to thank a number of individuals who have been very helpful with this legislation, including Joan Boser, Ann Sattherwaite, Betsy Shure Gross, Arleyne Levey, and Christopher Scott with the National Park Association; Raymond Freeman, Darwyna Neal, Patricia O'Donnell, and Cynthia Wilson with the American Society of Landscape Architects; Barry Tindall with Bush Hill Park in Hartford, CT, and the State capitol building and Governor's mansion in Des Moines, IA.

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Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSILO] in particular for a very fine statement and to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the bipartisan support that has been given to this legislation. I think it deserves that support, and I hope that we will proceed accordingly.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SEIBERLING] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 37, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF CONGRESS FOR COSTA RICA'S NEUTRALITY

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 32) expressing the support of the Congress for Costa Rica's neutrality and urging the President to support such neutrality.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 32

WHEREAS such neutrality also enables Costa Rica to minimize its involvement in Central America's conflicts, thereby preserving domestic stability and democracy and enhancing its ability to address its severe economic problems;

WHEREAS such neutrality also enables Costa Rica to play an important role in attempting to achieve political settlements of Central America's conflicts; and

WHEREAS it is in the interest of the United States that Costa Rica maintain its neutral status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress supports Costa Rica's neutrality and urges the President to support such neutrality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.
The gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Reid] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. Lagomarsino] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 33, which is designed to put to a test on November 17, 1983, the Costa Rican government's proclamation that it has been able to continue the support of the Congress for Costa Rica's neutrality and urges the President to support such neutrality.

Costa Rica is a unique country. It has been a democracy for almost 40 years in a region where democracies are not long lasting. And in a region where military dictatorships are quite common, the Costa Rican people decided to abolish the army in 1948. They believed then and still believe now that their democratic tradition is the only defense they need.

But in recent years, as a result of the conflicts in the region, this tradition is being put to a test. On November 17, 1983, the Costa Rican government proclaimed the country's neutrality in response to the turmoil in Central America and pressure from the turmoil exerted on this small democratic nation. This proclamation was important for Costa Rica because it was meant to insulate the country from the region's conflicts and to allow Costa Rica to play an active role in regional efforts to achieve political solutions. Costa Rica has lived in peace for more than three decades, but more importantly, Costa Rica has set an example to the entire hemisphere. It would be a great loss if the turmoil affecting Central America were to engulf Costa Rica. The signs of danger are already visible. During the past few months we have seen some reports on how the conflict between Nicaragua and the Contras is directly affecting Costa Rica. This is most unfortunate.

The resolution also states that it is in the interest of the United States that Costa Rica maintain its neutral status because it sets an example to a region where we are trying to promote political stability and economic development. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs has informed me that his office received numerous calls from Costa Ricans and North Americans who live in Costa Rica and who fear what an end to Costa Rica's neutrality might mean.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution has received bipartisan support. It was approved by unanimous voice vote when it was considered by the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of asking a couple of questions?

Mr. Reid. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Speaker, is not Costa Rica the nation that has been nonmilitarized in all of its established history that I can recall, and is it not true that the United States is for the first time, in the last 2 months, in effect militarizing Costa Rica?

Mr. Reid. I would certainly hope not, Mr. Speaker. It, of course, is clear that since 1948 the Costa Rican nation has had no army, and the purpose of this resolution, the committee believes, is to make sure that the Costa Rican nation is not militarized. We want to offer our support to that nation and do what we can to assure that they do maintain their neutrality.

Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman. I think the intentions are good, and I certainly support it. With the thrust of the resolution, I do not see how anybody could quarrel with it.

However, it seems to me quite contradictory in view of the fact that the administration's policy, as announced by the Defense Department recently, was that we were for the first time going to offer military assistance, as we traditionally do, starting out with military advisers and the like, but further than that, training. I imagine, for the purposes of creating a military force in Costa Rica.

I think the record ought to show, although it is not a happy thing to say, and I think the record will show and history will reveal inerocably that the United States, under the present regime of Ronald Reagan, has been the main reason for the instability in the region. We have opted, as a matter of irreversible course on the part of President Reagan, to intervene militarily unilaterally. We have not gone through the regional councils or the OAS at all.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for this resolution, but I feel it is to a certain extent quite hypocritical in view of the actions already taken by the administration in going a long way toward militarizing Costa Rica.

Mr. Reid. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate the gentleman's observations, and I welcome his support in voting for this resolution.

Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 33, a resolution in support of Costa Rica's neutrality.

In expressing my support for the resolution, I believe it must be made absolutely clear that the declaration by Costa Rica of its military neutrality does not in any way lessen its reliance on the Rio Treaty for its security, its continued request for modest amounts of security assistance or its support for democracy and opposition to totalitarianism.

In a statement in June of last year, President Monge very clearly pointed out, "That in the ideological plane we are not neutral. Wherever we are heard in international forums, we are aggressively in favor of democracy and against any kind of totalitarianism."

Even at the time of the proclamation of neutrality issued by President Monge in November 1983, he stated, "The neutrality of Costa Rica will be active. It does not signify impartiality in the ideological or political field. Consequently, Costa Rica reaffirms its faith in the political and social concepts which it has shared and shares with the Western democracies.

Furthermore, on the issue of Nicaragua, and Nicaragua's threat to Costa Rica, the government of President Monge had made it clear its gratitude for the support of the United States. In October 1984, President Monge said, "Many times in my 2 years and a few months of governing I have spoken."

The Government of the United States for the frank and determined cooperation it has offered us. We could not have kept going if we had not been able to count on an understanding and supportive attitude on the part of the U.S. Government." Also, in February of this year, Costa Rica ordered the reduction of the Nicaraguan Embassy staff in San Jose from 47 to 10. That followed the Nicaraguan violation of international law in removing from the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua a young man seeking asylum. This has been emphasized by the lend-lease attack on Costa Rica by Nicaragua.

Once again, I want to emphasize, in asserting that it will remain neutral in all armed conflicts, Costa Rica has not proclaimed its neutrality politically or ideologically. In no way should this resolution be construed as an expression of the Congress in seeking to inhibit the close cooperation between United States and Costa Rica in facing the threat to the Central American democracies posed by Nicaragua. With that understanding I support this resolution.
support for Costa Rica’s neutrality. This resolution deserves our support. As my colleagues well know, the Government of Costa Rica recently proposed its country’s neutrality. That decision was a prudent one. While that lovely land has been tranquil over the years, it is now in the midst of an unsettled part of this hemisphere. Costa Rica shares borders with several of the countries in the region, yet has no standing army. Should an aggressive neighbor choose to invade, there is no way that tiny Costa Rica could stop a determined attack.

In recent years, Costa Rica has also encountered serious economic problems. To preserve its stability and democracy and to enhance its ability to resolve its growing economic crisis, that country should remain neutral.

An additional critical factor is that neutrality will enable the Costa Rican Government to play an important role in achieving political settlements of Central America’s conflicts. Already, President Monge has done much in this regard.

As tensions mount in Central America, there are many important reasons why Costa Rica must maintain its independence. I strongly urge my colleagues in the House to support the concurrent resolution before us today.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 33, expressing the support of the Congress for Costa Rica’s neutrality and urging the President to support such neutrality. I commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Barnes) for introducing this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution addresses the close relationship that our Nation has had with Costa Rica, and the importance that a strong democratic Costa Rica has for the United States and for Central America. Referring to the Government of Costa Rica’s proclamation of neutrality of November 17, 1983, the resolution states that:

Such neutrality enables Costa Rica to minimize its involvement in Central America’s conflicts, thereby preserving domestic stability and democracy and enhancing its ability to address its severe economic programs.

Although it has faced serious economic difficulties, Costa Rica, with the assistance of the United States, has weathered these problems. Costa Rica is committed to a comprehensive stabilization program and has demonstrated that its democratic system is resilient and responsive to economic shock waves.

I had the privilege recently to meet again with the President of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, during the President’s recent trip to Washington. President Monge spoke of his nation’s friendship for the United States and I know that my colleagues in Congress and I look forward to helping Costa Rica help itself improve its economic prospects and to fostering the democratic tradition of which Costa Rica is a part.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to suspend the rules and pass House Concurrent Resolution 33, thus underscoring our Nation’s support for Costa Rica’s self-proclaimed neutrality as a means to preserve that nation’s domestic stability and as a way to help address the economic problems Costa Rica faces.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. Ramz) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 33.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
nian [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Concurrent Resolution 48, which extends the condolences of the Congress to the Brazilian people on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, and congratulates the people of Brazil for the country's return to democracy.

On January 15, 1985, Brazil elected its first civilian President after 21 years of military rule. Mr. Tancredo Neves was a political veteran of 40 years, who was respected and admired by the people he was chosen to govern. He represented the democratic desires of 139 million Brazilians who wanted their country to join the democratic wave in Latin America. During his visit to Washington, the Foreign Affairs Committee hosted a meeting with Mr. Neves where many of us had a chance to admire Mr. Neves' unique grasp of the problems and challenges ahead.

On the eve of his inauguration Mr. Neves was hospitalized. After numerous operations and complications, Mr. Neves died on April 21. It has come to light since then that Mr. Neves was aware of his serious condition for a long time, but that he had refused medical attention because he feared that his inability to take office might have curtailed the democratic transition. Although he was never able to take office, his legacy lives on with the new President, Jose Sarney, and the dreams of all Brazilians.

The purpose of this resolution is to extend our condolences to the people of Brazil, to encourage President Sarney and the United States to uniting his country. After his death, the people of Brazil faced with major economic and political problems. Brazil faces an external debt of $100 billion and must fight an annual inflation rate of some 250 percent. Politically, President Sarney must win the confidence of all those factions which were united under the leadership of Tancredo Neves. It is appropriate, therefore, that Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 also salutes President Sarney and conveys our best wishes to him for the success of his term in office, and to the people of Brazil for their response to the tragic circumstances attending the return to democracy for their country.

In extending our sincere condolences to the families of President-elect Neves and to the family of President-elect Neves, I am gratified that this resolution also expresses the hope that the long historical bonds and cooperation between Brazil and the United States will be further developed and strengthened. I know that is the goal of the United States, and I am confident it is the goal of Brazil.

I urge my colleagues to give their strong support to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I offer my support of this concurrent resolution, which extends our condolences to the people of Brazil for the tragic loss of President-elect Neves, and wishes Brazil well in the years ahead as one of the largest democracies in this hemisphere.

Brazil recently returned to democracy with the election of President-elect Neves. While suffering from a fatal illness, he devoted his flagging energies to uniting his country. After his death, the freedom-loving people of Brazil maintained a calm transition of power and brought President Jose Sarney to the Presidency. I am delighted to say that President-elect Sarney plans to continue the democratic policies of the late President-elect Neves.

I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing President Sarney good luck and Godspeed in his new undertaking. All of us look forward to the day when our relations with Brazil will be even closer than at present.

With these thoughts in mind, I offer my support of this concurrent resolution, and call upon my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. REID] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 48.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate concurrent resolution just concurred in.

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

There was no objection.

FREDERICK N. WEATHERS STATION OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 284) to designate the Charles Nagel Station of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO, as the "Frederick N. Weathers Station of the U.S. Postal Service."

The Clerk read as follows:
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Young. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. This amendment will permit full exploration of one of the seven major

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the building located at 3415 North Kings Highway in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, known as the Frederick N. Weathers Station of the United States Postal Service, is hereby designated as the Frederick N. Weathers Station of the United States Postal Service." Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, or other paper of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the Frederick N. Weathers Station of the United States Postal Service.

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on the motion.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Clay] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Horton] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizances the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Clay].

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 284 was reported out of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee unanimously. I join with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clay) who is handing this bill in support of H.R. 284, the Frederick N. Weathers Station of the U.S. Postal Service in St. Louis, MO, as the Frederick N. Weathers Station.

I certainly concur with the remarks made by the gentleman from Missouri, and I am happy to join with him in supporting this bill. I urge its immediate passage.

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

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

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clay) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 284.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Clay. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter, on H.R. 284, the bill.

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

WILL THE SEEMINGLY LIMITLESS TOLERANCE OF OUR LIBERAL FRIENDS FOR COMMUNIST AGGRESSION RUN OUT?

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

Mr. Livingston. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post reflects that the ratlins of the liberal establishment here in Congress, the Communist Sandinista government of Nicaragua, sponsored an armed attack on a Costa Rican civil guard patrol in Costa Rica. This patrol was a 21-member Civil Guard patrol, and the country claims neutrality in Central American affairs, but several civil guardsmen were wounded and one was killed, according to Costa Rican President Monge. Once again we are forced to wonder how in the world our liberal colleagues can justify the days, let alone weeks, months, and now years that they continue to ignore the constant barrage of overt offenses by the Nicaraguan Marxists against their neighbors.

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 2—President Louis Alberto Monge accused Nicaraguan soldiers today of attacking Costa Rican troops along the border and asked for an international investigation.

Monge met with foreign diplomats and gave them copies of the government's request to the Organization of American States and the Contadora Group—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama—is trying to calm Central American tensions through a proposed peace treaty.

On Friday, a 21-member Civil Guard patrol was attacked near the San Juan River in Costa Rica. Initial reports said the guardsmen were ambushed by a mortar attack coming from Nicaragua.

One guardsman was killed and 11 others in the 21-member patrol were wounded in the attack. Costa Rica, which claims neutrality in Central American affairs, has no standing army.

Asked about the origin of the attack, Monge said, "It was troops of the Sandinista Army that carried out the aggression."

The president also was asked about the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. He replied: "We don't actually have an ambassador in Managua and for now we are not sending one."

The leftist Sandinista government said last night it emphatically denied it mounted the attack and blamed it on the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) anti-Sandinista rebels operating in southern Nicaragua. ARDE leaders denied the attack.

The ARDE directorate, in a communique, accused Nicaraguan aircraft of violating Costa Rican airspace in attacking one of its installations today north of the San Juan River in Nicaraguan territory.

The communique said Sandinista aircraft flew south and then returned 30 minutes later, flying north, dropping bombs and firing rockets. It said there was only slight damage.

AMENDING THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Young. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. This amendment will permit full exploration of one of the seven major...
land allocation and land use legislative study during which timber harvest was temporarily prohibited but the development process would be made by Congress as to whether the timber on the west half of Admiralty Island was necessary to sustain existing and promise of timber harvest. The special management area designation also permitted the full development of the Greens Creek deposit because those claims had been previously located prior to the passage of Alaska lands legislation. During the final negotiations in the 96th Congress which led to the legislative version which became public law, a specific compromise was provided for the designation of most of Admiralty Island, both east and west half, as a national wilderness area, the establishment of a specific mechanism to guarantee Forest Service appraisations which are required to prepare timber harvest on Federal lands and to impose a period of time during which no new mineral exploration would be made available on those lands in the National Forest which were not designated as wilderness for harvest.

The issue of how to deal with the exploration and development of the Greens Creek deposit which would be located within the national monument was also a question. It was decided that an existing mineral exploration regime developed for a different deposit, the Quartz Hill deposit located within the proposed Misty Fjords National Monument near Ketchikan, AK, would be applied to the Greens Creek deposit. No new claims or other inquiries would be determined whether this provision was adequate for the full exploration of the Greens Creek deposit. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, this decision was made rapidly at the end of the Congress and was one of those decisions which was essentially forced on those of us who opposed the passage of the public law. Unfortunately this information has been made clear during the exploration process which has occurred since the passage of the public law. Four separate seasons of surface drilling have occurred which have shown that surface drilling is simply not the appropriate manner for exploring a deposit. Surface drilling which includes unnecessary surface disturbance including timber cutting and establishment of surface drill pads, has been succeeded by the full exploration and delineation including in some cases folding over itself and twisting itself almost into knots.

The appropriate method for delineating this deposit is to explore it during the life of the mine's development. Rather than attempt to bifurcate an exploration process from the development process, it is appropriate to establish that there is adequate mineralization to warrant the development of the mine, to follow the deposit during the mine's development and keep an adequate amount of mineralization in front of you as exploration and reserves, approximately 2 to 3 years worth, while you develop and further explore the deposit.

Unfortunately this information was not available to Congress during the 95th and 96th Congress when the fate of the deposit was being discussed. Much of this information has been made clear during the exploration process which has occurred since the passage of the public law. Unfortunately this information has been made clear during the exploration process which has occurred since the passage of the public law.

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Mr. Speaker, it is my firm belief that a commitment was made to permit the full development of this mineral deposit. Development of identified mineral resources was one of the major concessions made to the State of Alaska during the consideration of the Alaska lands bill. Specific areas were identified as having mineral potential and their development was agreed upon. Greens Creek was one of these areas. It was not the intent of Congress to permit a longer time period for exploration and to permit those existing claims with identified mineral potential to be explored.

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June 3, 1985

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

13887

Organization and the causes of the free world.

Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to extend my greetings and best wishes to the people of the Italian Republic, as well as Italian Americans living in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Italian descent throughout the United States, who are joining in this 39th anniversary observation. May the Republic of Italy continue to experience prosperity, progress, and stability, and may the friendship between our countries and our peoples continue to flourish in the years ahead.

☐ 1310

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. Dingell (at the request of Mr. Wright), for today through Wednesday, June 5, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. Roth, for 60 minutes, June 5.

Mr. Livingston, for 30 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Clay) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. Pease, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. Annunzio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. Gonzalez, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. Gonzalez, for 60 minutes, June 4.

Mr. Catdios, for 30 minutes, June 4.

Mr. Gonzalez, for 60 minutes, June 5.

Mr. Pease, for 5 minutes, June 4.

Mr. Fazio, for 60 minutes, June 6.

Mr. Gonzalez, for 60 minutes, June 6.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Lewis of Florida) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. Boultzer.

Mr. Wortley.

Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Barton of Texas in three instances.

Mr. Lagomarsino.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Clay) and to include extraneous matter):

Mr. Dorgan of North Dakota.

Mr. Stark in three instances.

Mr. Gualteri.

Mr. Torres.

Mr. Fazio.

Mr. Hamilton in 10 instances.

Mr. Anderson in 10 instances.

Mr. Gonzalez in 10 instances.

Mrs. Lloyd in five instances.

Mr. Brown of California in 10 instances.

Mr. Annunzio in six instances.

Mr. Boner of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. De la Garza in 10 instances.

Mr. Vento.

Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Dellaneous.

Mr. Tracian.

Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Schiesser.

Mr. Manton.

Mr. Solarz.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Livingston. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 4, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1364. A letter from Executive Associate Director for Budget, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health and Human Services for family social services for the fiscal year 1986 has been reapportioned on a basis that indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1515(d)(2), to the Committee on Appropriations.

1365. A letter from the Acting Assistant Director (Comptroller), Department of Defense, transmitting a report of the value of property, supplies and commodities provided by the Department of Defense, pursuant to section 704 of the Act of October 6, 1949, as amended, to the Committee on Appropriations.

1396. A letter from the Acting Assistant Director (Comptroller), Department of Defense, transmitting a report of the value of property, supplies and commodities provided by the Department of Defense, pursuant to section 704 of the Act of October 6, 1949, as amended, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, particularly those on the Senate Energy-House Interior Committee, to give this bill a fair and rapid hearing. It is in the public interest and is an indication that deserves this body's support.

THE 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Annunzio) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Annunzio. Mr. Speaker, on June 2 the people of the Republic of Italy celebrated a stirring event in the history of their country, for it was 39 years ago on that date in 1946 that the Italian people gave a resounding vote of confidence to political democracy.

By replacing the Italian monarchy with a republican form of government, and the last in a series of military governments, Italy entered into a new era of social, political, and economic progress. Since that time, the growth of Italian industry has been unprecedented, social and educational programs have prospered, and the arts and humanities have achieved new prominence.

The beautiful land of Italy, washed by the blue waves of the Mediterranean, is one of the birthplaces of Western culture—her legal system is a model for the West, her language is the tongue of music, and her Renaissance stands as one of mankind's greatest achievements. Yet throughout her glorious history, there have been few more important events than that which occurred on June 2, 1946 when the Italian people chose a republican form of government.

On January 1, 1948, within 1/4 years after the establishment of the Republic of Italy, the Italian Constitution was completed. This document, written within the Alps, has been a major source of Western culture—her legal system is a model for the West, her language is the tongue of music, and her Renaissance stands as one of mankind's greatest achievements. Yet throughout her glorious history, there have been few more important events than that which occurred on June 2, 1946 when the Italian people chose a republican form of government.

Today, the country of Italy continues to prosper and its commitment remains as strong as ever to the principles of democracy outlined in its Constitution. As part of its 39th anniversary, on March 8, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of the Republic of Italy addressed a Joint Session of Congress, and in his speech urged strengthening of the longstanding friendship between the United States and Italy. At the conclusion of the Prime Minister's remarks, we discussed our common goals and Italy's continued firm commitment and loyal support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the causes of the free world.

Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to extend my greetings and best wishes to the people of the Italian Republic, as well as Italian Americans living in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Italian descent throughout the United States, who are joining in this 39th anniversary observation. May the Republic of Italy continue to experience prosperity, progress, and stability, and may the friendship between our countries and our peoples continue to flourish in the years ahead.
pursuant to Public Law 98-473, section 101(b) (98 Stat. 1928); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1366. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, trans- mitted to the Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations, transmitting the Navy’s proposed letter of offer to Canada for defense articles and services (Transmit- tial No. 85-35), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2861(b); to the Committee on Foreign Af- fairs.

1367. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during April 1985 to Colombia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other countries, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 638(b)(2); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.


1370. A letter from the Executive Direc- tor, D.C. Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report of the board, for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96-294, section 5(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1371. A letter from the Secretary of Edu- cation, transmitting a copy of notice of final approval of the Biennial Budget for Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1137(a)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1372. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting recommendations for coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency pro- grams and activities, pursuant to Public Law 94-415, section 206(c) (94 Stat. 2753); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1373. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a notice of a meeting related to the Interna- tional Atomic Energy Commission to be held on June 17, 1985, Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1374. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a notice of meetings related to the Interna- tional Energy Program to be held on June 17, 1985, Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1375. A letter from the Assistant Secre- tary (Enforcement and Operations), Depart- ment of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of the Nicaraguan Trade Control Regula- tion, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1184(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1376. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on behalf of the Pres- ident, that he has exercised the authority granted him under section 451(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (8 U.S.C. 1751(a)(1)), to provide additional assistance for the people of Thailand, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2361(a)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Af- fairs.

1377. A letter from the Assistant Legal Ad- viser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 119b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1378. A letter from the Assistant Secre- tary of State for Legislative and Foreign Affairs, transmitting a report of political contributions by John Douglas Scanlan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(d)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1379. A letter from the Secretary of Agri­ culture, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Department’s inspector general for the period ended March 31, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1380. A letter from the Secretary of Edu­ cation, transmitting the 10th semiannual report of the activities of the Department’s inspector general for the period October 1, 1984 through March 31, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1381. A letter from the Secretary of Trans­ portation, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department of Transportation’s inspector general for the period ended March 31, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1382. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report of the activities of the Agency’s inspector general for the period October 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1383. A letter from the Assistant Secre­ tary for Civil Rights, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a copy of an application by the Gila River Farms, a cooperative farming corporation, for approval of a project under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, pursuant to the act of August 6, 1956, chapter 972, section 4(c) (71 Stat. 48); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1384. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the actual operations of the Western Designated Reservoirs for the year ended December 31, 1984; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1385. A letter from the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a report of activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 1984, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1997f (Public Law 96-247, section 87; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1386. A letter from the Chief Immigration Judge, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, transmitting order and applications for grants of sus­ pension of deportation, pursuant to INA, section 240, Title II, Plan 1114, section 1247; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


1388. A letter from the Acting Administra- tor, General Services Administration, trans- mitting corrected copies of a prospectus submitted in May, 1985 (Executive Communica- tion No. 1361), pursuant to Public Law 95- 249, section 7(a) (86 Stat. 217); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1389. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of defense procurement from small and other business firms for October 1984 and November 1984; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1390. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, transmitting the Corporation’s unaudited quarterly report for the quarter ended March 31, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 96- 294, section 111(c); to the Committee on Government Operations and Energy and Commerce.


1398. A letter from the General Account- ing Office, transmitting a report on the re-
views of the audits of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation's financial statements for the years ended September 30, 1982 (GAO/AFMD-85-15; May 24, 1985), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6777a(k); jointly, to the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 2 of rule XIX, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of May 23, 1985]


[Omitted from the Record of May 23, 1985]

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 37. A bill to identify, commemorate, and preserve the legacy of historic landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 99-148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Omitted from the Record of May 23, 1985]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on strategic petroleum reserve: budget and policy implications of the proposed moratorium (Rept. No. 99-150). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. [Submitted June 3, 1985]


Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1699. A bill to extend titles I and II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 99-152). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.


Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2417. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program of assistance for health maintenance organizations (Rept. No. 99-154). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FAUNTY:

H.R. 2639. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Conversion Act of 1987 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FAUNTY:


By Mr. FAUNTY:

H.R. 2641. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to authorize a Federal contribution to reduce the accumulated deficit of the District, to modify limitations on District to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FAUNTY:

H.R. 2642. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to establish a formula-based annual Federal payment, to require the District to budget to offset any deficit occurring in its general fund for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FAUNTY:

H.R. 2643. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, to facilitate the use of insurance monies by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 2644. A bill to establish a Fox-Wisconsin Heritage Energy Corridor Commission to study methods to protect and preserve the Portage Canal-Fox River corridor, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide funding to such Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 2645. A bill to repeal section 158 of title 23, United States Code, relating to the national minimum drinking age; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 2646. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the education assistance programs for veterans and eligible Dependents; to repeal the education loan program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 2647. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the education assistance programs for veterans and eligible Dependents; to repeal the education loan program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 2648. A bill to repeal the compression of Federal loan guarantees; to provide that Federal loan guarantees for veterans and eligible Dependents be loaned only if the Federal loan guarantee program contains in title 38 U.S.C. section 210(b)(2) which apply to certain internal VA administrative reorganizations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require formal advertising for contracts for services or supplies for the Veterans Administration's loan guaranty program if the contracts exceed $25,000; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 2650. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land situated in Miami Beach, FL, to the city of Miami Beach, FL for park and recreational purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 2651. A bill to amend section 504 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to promote the development of mineral wealth in Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS
Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

141. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, relative to levels of solids not in liquid milk to the Committee on Agriculture.

142. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington and on Veterans' Affairs.

143. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to funding for the C-17 Airlifter Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

144. Also, memorial of the State of Nevada, relative to the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

145. Also, memorial of the State of Florida, relative to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

146. Also, memorial of the State of Michigan, relative to U.S. Coast Guard Stations in St. Clair Shores and Harsens Island; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

147. Also, memorial of the State of Illinois, relative to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

148. Also, memorial of the State of Florida, relative to the Cross Florida Barge Canal project; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

149. Also, memorial of the State of Louisiana, relative to business expense deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. COELHO introduced a bill (H.R. 2642) for the relief of Kumari Rallakshmi Bals, which was referred 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. 6: Mr. Goering and Mr. DioGuardi.
H. R. 8: Mrs. Long.
H. R. 70: Mr. Belarkis and Mr. Clinger.
H. R. 85: Mr. Mcdade.
H. R. 996: Mr. Kefford.
H. R. 930: Mr. Hutto.
H. R. 994: Mr. Ortiz, Mr. Parris, Mr. Berkel, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Roe, Mr. Early, Mr. Heptel, and Mr. Frost.
H. R. 1324: Mr. Chapple, Mr. Dannemeyer, Mr. Berman, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Broun, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baca, Mr. Nussle, Mr. Wiseman, and Mr. Young.
H. R. 1462: Mr. Fawell.
H. R. 1811: Mr. Clinger, Mrs. Vucanovich, Mrs. Rogutova, and Mr. Edwards of Oklahoma.
H. R. 1993: Mr. Kollie, Mr. Whitehurst.
H. R. 2163: Mr. Largent, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Pleshan, Mr. Berman, and Mr. Morrison of Washington.
H. R. 2024: Mr. Edwards of California and Mr. Studds.
H. R. 2034: Mr. Richardson and Mr. Stokes.
H. R. 2119: Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Eckart of Ohio.
H. R. 2232: Mr. Belasin, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Gray of Illinois, Mr. Tauzin, and Mr. Madeleine.
H. R. 2337: Mr. Berman.
H. R. 2361: Mr. Evans of Illinois, Mr. Markey, and Mr. Levine of California.
H. R. 2368: Mr. Conboy, Mr. Wortley, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Thomas of Georgia, Mr. Lachenheimer, Mr. McHugh, Mr. valentine, Mr. Parris, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Darden, Mr. Mcgrath, and Mrs. Clinger.
H. J. Res. 130: Mr. Porter, Mr. Harknett, Mr. Foley, Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Schieffer, Mr. random, Mr. regula, Mr. kose, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Escar, Mr. Furseill, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
H. J. Res. 156: Mr. McGwen.
H. J. Res. 265: Mr. Reid, Mr. Clinger, Mr. Stallings, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Packard, Mr. Hutto, Mr. Matzoi, Mr. Howard, Mr. Mahaffey, Mr. Frost, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Staggies, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Wakhir, Mr. Parris, Mr. Taucke, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Goodlat, Mr. Hartnett, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. valentine, Mr. Gallo, and Mr. Young of Alaska.
H. J. Res. 362: Mr. Ford, Mr. Buxmann, Mr. Guarini, Mr. Wydek, Mr. de la Garza, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. valentine, Mr. Bartman, and Mr. Wolf.
H. J. Res. 329: Mr. Chandler, Mr. Crckett, Mr. Evans of Illinois, Mr. Gerka, Mrs. Holt, Mr. Hyer, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Manton, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Packard, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Royal, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Stog, and Mr. Vento.
H. Con. Res. 38: Mr. Emerson.
H. Con. Res. 69: Mr. Spence, Mr. Matroyoules, and Mr. Mack.
H. Con. Res. 90: Mr. Mazer, Mr. Saxton, and Mr. Scheaffer.

PETITIONS, ECT.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

112: By Mr. Dollard, Petition of the County Council, Hilo, HI, relative to the

Soil Conservation Service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

113. Also, petition of the city of Cleburne, TX, relative to the Fair Labor Standards Act, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

114. Also, petition of the city of Breckenridge, TX, relative to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

115. Also, petition of the Summit County Council of Governments, Akron, OH, relative to Federal revenue sharing; to have the Committee on Government Operations.

116. Also, petition of the Estonian American National Council, New York, NY, relative to the war crimes investigations; to have the Committee on the Judiciary.

117. Also, petition of the Founders and Patriots of America, Richmond, VA, relative to a balanced budget and tax limitation amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H. R. 1872

By Mr. Bennett:

At the end of Title II, add the following new section:

Sec. 207(a) The Congress hereby finds that for more than a decade the United States contractors of conventional defense equipment, including coproduction, were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

The Congress hereby finds that for more than a decade the United States contractors of conventional defense equipment, including coproduction, have provided many more major combat items such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces and rocket launchers, armed helicopters, and tactical combat aircraft than have the member nations of NATO. The Congress hereby finds that the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have provided in the aggregate significantly larger numbers of conventional defense equipment than have the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The Congress hereby finds that the Warsaw Treaty Organization member nations have produced and deployed many more major combat items such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces and rocket launchers, armed helicopters, and tactical combat aircraft than have the member nations of NATO, and that a major reason for this discouraging performance by NATO is inadequate cooperation among NATO nations in research, development, and production of military end-items of equipment and munitions.

The Congress, therefore, urges and requests the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the United States Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to publish a document referred to in paragraph (1) that identifies the member nations of NATO to cooperate in research and development on defense equipment and in the production of defense equipment, including coproduction of conventional defense equipment by the United States and other member nations of NATO and production by United States contractors of conventional defense equipment designed and developed by other member nations of NATO.

(c1) The funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization in section 201(a) for research, development, and evaluation, shall be available, in equal amounts, to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Agencies only for cooperative research and development opportunities document for review by the Department of Defense in its formal meetings. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering as to whether that project is the sense of the Congress that the Department of Defense should perform an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages with regard to program timing, developmental and life cycle costs, technology sharing, and National security which would take into account the potential and the benefits of such program in addition to the cost to the joint military force. by using the funds under this section.

(d) A memorandum of understanding or agreement to carry out a joint research and development program on conventional defense equipment, or to modify existing military equipment to meet United States military requirements.

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall encourage other member nations of NATO to establish programs to the one provided for in this section.

(f) An assessment of the advantages and disadvantages with regard to program timing, developmental and life cycle costs, technology sharing, and National security which would take into account the potential and the benefits of such program in addition to the cost to the joint military force. by using the funds under this section.

(g1) It is the sense of the Congress that the Department of Defense should perform an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages with regard to program timing, developmental and life cycle costs, technology sharing, and National security which would take into account the potential and the benefits of such program in addition to the cost to the joint military force.
United States and other member nations of NATO and that such testing should be conducted at the late stage in the development process when there is usually only a single United States prime contractor.

(2) In addition to any funds appropriated for activities of the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation pursuant to section 201(a), $50,000,000 shall be available to the Director, from any other funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization in this division, to acquire items of the type specified in paragraph (2) manufactured by other member nations of NATO for side-by-side comparison testing with comparable items of United States manufacture.

(3) Items that may be acquired under paragraph (1) by the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation include, but are not limited to the following:

(A) Submunitions and dispensers.
(B) Anti-tank and anti-armor guided missiles.
(C) Mines, for both land and naval warfare.
(D) Runway-cratering devices.
(E) Torpedoes.
(F) Mortar systems.
(G) Light armored vehicles and major subsystems thereof.
(H) Utility vehicles.
(I) High-velocity anti-tank guns.
(K) Mobile air defense systems and components.
(4) The Director of Defense Test and Evaluation shall notify the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives of his intent to obligate funds under this subsection not less than 30 days before such funds are obligated.

(5) Not later than February 1, 1986, and annually thereafter, the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the systems, subsystems, and munitions produced by other member nations of NATO that were evaluated during the previous fiscal year by the Director and on the obligation of any funds under this subsection during the preceding fiscal year.

By Mr. KRAMER:

—Page 23, line 11, strike out “$13,151,210,000” and insert in lieu thereof “$12,526,710,000”.
—Page 23, line 12, strike out “$6,305,732,000” and insert in lieu thereof “$6,830,232,000”.
—Page 26, line 2, insert “(a) PROGRAM LIMITATIONS.—before “Of the amount”.
—Page 26, after line 14, insert the following:

(b) CANCELLATION OF MIDGETMAN SMALL ICBM PROGRAM.—None of the funds appropriated pursuant to authorizations of appropriations in this title may be obligated or expended for research, development, test, or evaluation relating to a landbased small, single-warhead, mobile intercontinental ballistic missile.

—Page 25, line 18, strike out “$2,472,962,000” and insert in lieu thereof “$2,997,462,000”.
—Page 26, line 22, strike out the semicolon and insert in lieu thereof “and $524,500,000 is available for such programs under the Strategic Defense Initiatives as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.”