



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 101<sup>st</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, January 23, 1990

The House met at 12 noon.

The SPEAKER. This being the day fixed by Public Law 101-228, 101st Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the meeting of the 2d session of the 101st Congress, the House will be in order.

The prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

### PRAYER

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

We are grateful, O loving God, that we have been given another day to share in the responsibilities of our Nation, to do the works of justice, to seek the qualities of mercy, and to walk humbly with You on the path of life. For honesty to see the problems as they truly are, for courage to speak as we need to speak, for integrity to be what we profess to be, we ask for Your strength, Your pardon, and Your peace. Amen.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2364. An act to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1949. An act to amend the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit parties engaged in collective bargaining to bargain over the establishment and administration of trust funds to provide financial assistance for employee housing;

S. 1998. An act entitled the "Medicaid Long-Term Care Demonstration Project Waiver Act of 1989"; and

S. 1999. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to clarify the administrative procedures of the National Commission

on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 27, 1989.

HON. THOMAS FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As you know, I have been elected to the position of Borough President for the Borough of Staten Island, New York City, and will assume the duties of that office on January 1, 1990.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter of resignation I have sent this day to Governor Mario M. Cuomo. I have sent informational copies of the letter to the Clerk of the House and Sergeant at Arms.

Let me not pass up the opportunity to say that I was pleased to serve with you and that all Members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, can be proud of the way you've handled yourself as Speaker.

I wish you good health and continued success.

Sincerely yours,  
GUY V. MOLINARI,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 27, 1989.

HON. MARIO M. CUOMO,  
Governor, State of New York, Albany, NY.

DEAR GOVERNOR CUOMO: As you know, I have been elected to the office of Borough President of Staten Island and will assume the duties of that office on January 1, 1990.

For the above reason, I hereby resign my position as a Member of the United States House of Representatives from the 14th Congressional District as of midnight December 31, 1989.

Sincerely yours,  
GUY V. MOLINARI,  
Member of Congress.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 2, 1990.

HON. THOMAS FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with the deepest regret that I announce my resignation as a Member of Congress representing the 18th Congressional District of New York effective midnight January 7th 1990.

Respectfully,  
ROBERT GARCIA,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 2, 1990.

HON. MARIO CUOMO,  
Governor, Albany, NY.

DEAR GOVERNOR: It is with the deepest regret that I announce my resignation as a Member of Congress representing the 18th Congressional District of New York effective midnight January 7th 1990.

Respectfully,  
ROBERT GARCIA,  
Member of Congress.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 12, 1990.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On January 16, 1990, at 12:00 noon, I will be sworn in as Governor of the State of New Jersey. I therefore announce my resignation from the House of Representatives effective at 12:00 noon on January 16, 1990.

A copy of this letter of resignation has been delivered to the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant at Arms. A letter of resignation has also been delivered to Governor Thomas Kean of New Jersey.

Sincerely,  
JAMES J. FLORIO,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 12, 1990.

HON. THOMAS H. KEAN,  
Governor, State of New Jersey, Trenton, NJ.

DEAR GOVERNOR KEAN: On January 16, 1990, at 12:00 noon, I will be sworn in as Governor of the State of New Jersey. I therefore announce my resignation from

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

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

the House of Representatives effective at 12:00 noon on January 16, 1990.

A letter of resignation has also been delivered to the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. FLORIO,  
Member of Congress.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

#### [Roll No. 1]

Ackerman	de la Garza	Hayes (LA)
Akaka	DeFazio	Hefley
Alexander	DeLay	Hefner
Anderson	Dellums	Henry
Andrews	Derrick	Herger
Annunzio	DeWine	Hertel
Anthony	Dickinson	Hiler
Applegate	Dicks	Hoagland
Army	Dingell	Hochbrueckner
Aspin	Dixon	Hopkins
Atkins	Douglas	Horton
Baker	Downey	Houghton
Ballenger	Dreier	Hoyer
Barnard	Duncan	Hubbard
Barton	Durbin	Huckaby
Bateman	Dwyer	Hughes
Bates	Dymally	Hunter
Beilenson	Dyson	Hutto
Bennett	Early	Hyde
Bentley	Eckart	Inhofe
Bereuter	Edwards (CA)	Ireland
Bevill	Edwards (OK)	Jacobs
Bilbray	Emerson	James
Bliley	Engel	Johnson (SD)
Boehrlert	English	Johnston
Boggs	Erdreich	Jones (GA)
Bonior	Evans	Jones (NC)
Boucher	Fascell	Jontz
Boxer	Fawell	Kanjorski
Brennan	Fazio	Kasich
Brooks	Feighan	Kastenmeier
Broomfield	Fish	Kennedy
Browder	Flake	Kennelly
Brown (CA)	Ford (MI)	Kildee
Brown (CO)	Ford (TN)	Kleczka
Bruce	Frank	Kostmayer
Bryant	Frenzel	Kyl
Buechner	Frost	LaFalce
Bunning	Galleghy	Lagomarsino
Burton	Gallo	Lancaster
Bustamante	Gaydos	Laughlin
Byron	Gejdenson	Leach (IA)
Callahan	Gekas	Leath (TX)
Campbell (CA)	Gephardt	Lehman (CA)
Campbell (CO)	Geren	Lehman (FL)
Cardin	Gillmor	Lent
Carper	Gilman	Levin (MI)
Chandler	Gingrich	Levine (CA)
Chapman	Gonzalez	Lewis (CA)
Clarke	Gordon	Lewis (FL)
Clay	Goss	Lewis (GA)
Clement	Gradison	Lightfoot
Clinger	Grandy	Lipinski
Coleman (TX)	Grant	Livingston
Collins	Gray	Lloyd
Combest	Green	Long
Condit	Guarini	Lowery (CA)
Conte	Gundersen	Luken, Thomas
Conyers	Hall (OH)	Lukens, Donald
Cooper	Hall (TX)	Machtley
Costello	Hamilton	Madigan
Courter	Hammerschmidt	Markey
Cox	Hancock	Marlenee
Coyne	Hansen	Martin (IL)
Craig	Harris	Martin (NY)
Crockett	Hastert	Matsui
Dannemeyer	Hatcher	Mavroules
Darden	Hawkins	Mazzoli
Davis	Hayes (IL)	McCloskey

McCollum	Pursell	Smith, Robert
McCrary	Rahall	(OR)
McCurdy	Rangel	Snowe
McEwen	Ravenel	Solarz
McGrath	Ray	Solomon
McMillan (NC)	Regula	Spence
McMillen (MD)	Rhodes	Spratt
McNulty	Richardson	Staggers
Meyers	Ridge	Stallings
Mfume	Rinaldo	Stangeland
Michel	Ritter	Stark
Miller (CA)	Roberts	Stearns
Miller (OH)	Robinson	Stenholm
Miller (WA)	Roe	Stokes
Mineta	Rogers	Studds
Moakley	Rohrabacher	Stump
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Sundquist
Montgomery	Rose	Swift
Moorhead	Rostenkowski	Synar
Morella	Roth	Tanner
Morrison (CT)	Roukema	Tauzin
Morrison (WA)	Rowland (CT)	Taylor
Mrazek	Rowland (GA)	Thomas (CA)
Murphy	Roybal	Thomas (GA)
Murtha	Russo	Thomas (WY)
Myers	Sabo	Torricelli
Nagle	Saiki	Trafficant
Natcher	Sangmeister	Traxler
Neal (MA)	Sarpalius	Udall
Neal (NC)	Savage	Unsoeld
Nielson	Sawyer	Upton
Nowak	Saxton	Valentine
Oakar	Schaefer	Vento
Oberstar	Schiff	Visclosky
Obey	Schneider	Volkmer
Olin	Schroeder	Walgren
Ortiz	Schuetter	Walker
Owens (NY)	Schumer	Walsh
Owens (UT)	Sensenbrenner	Watkins
Oxley	Sharp	Waxman
Packard	Shays	Weber
Pallone	Shumway	Weiss
Panetta	Siskiy	Weldon
Parker	Skaggs	Wheat
Parris	Skeen	Whittaker
Pashayan	Slattery	Whitten
Patterson	Slaughter (NY)	Williams
Payne (NJ)	Slaughter (VA)	Wilson
Payne (VA)	Smith (FL)	Wise
Pease	Smith (IA)	Wolf
Pelosi	Smith (NE)	Wolpe
Penny	Smith (NJ)	Wyden
Perkins	Smith (TX)	Wylie
Petri	Smith (VT)	Yates
Pickett	Smith, Denny	Yatron
Pickle	(OR)	Young (FL)
Porter	Smith, Robert	
Price	(NH)	

□ 1226

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 376 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Brooks] to come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BROOKS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 5, 1990.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Certificate of Election received from the Honorable William P. Clement, Jr., Governor of Texas certifying that, according to the official returns of the Special Election held on December 9, 1989 the Honorable Craig A. Washington was elected to the Office of the United States Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas.

With great respect, I am  
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

#### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas this is to certify, that at a special election held on Saturday, December 9, A.D., 1989, Craig A. Washington was duly elected United States Representative, District 18, Unexpired Term.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Seal of State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this the 13th day of December A.D., 1989.

W.P. CLEMENTS, Jr.,  
Governor of Texas.

#### SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE CRAIG A. WASHINGTON OF TEXAS AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WASHINGTON] please face the Chair and raise his right hand.

Mr. WASHINGTON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. I am delighted to welcome you as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

□ 1230

#### APPRECIATION FOR PRAYER AND CONCERN

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

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of you for the warmth of your reception this morning and also for your caring thoughts and kind words during my bout with pancreatitis. I really can't adequately express to you how much your prayers and sympathetic concern have meant to me during this ordeal. Your friendship and words of encouragement were deeply appreciated.

I'm glad to be alive and am grateful to our Dr. Robert Krasner and to the surgical team and staff from Bethesda Naval Hospital, headed by Dr. Duncan Harviel and the dedicated day and night surgeons, Lt. Comdr. Steve Swartz and Lt. Comdr. Mike Nellestein.

INTRODUCTION OF CONGRESSMAN CRAIG  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Speaker, as dean of the Texas delegation, it is my very great honor and distinct privilege to introduce the newest Member of the House of Representatives, the Honorable CRAIG WASHINGTON.

The people of Houston's 18th Congressional District have chosen wisely and have sent to us a man of uncommon ability and enormous energy. He is a lawyer with broad experience who served with distinction, compassion, and judgment in the Texas State House and Senate. I know that his presence in this body will contribute immeasurably to our work on behalf of the people of this Nation.

It is my pleasure to present to you the Honorable CRAIG WASHINGTON.

MY PLEDGE TO MEMBERS

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

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the circumstances, of course, which bring me here are not pleasant. I will spend the rest of my life attempting to make up for the fact that Members lost Mickey Leland. Mickey Leland was a wonderful person. I can never replace Mickey Leland. I am merely his successor. I realize that I live in the shadow of Barbara Jordan and Mickey Leland. However, with your help and with the grace of God, and your prayers, I promise as a 48-year-old man I will spend the rest of my life here as a Member of Congress so that one day we can make something come out of the tragedy that occurred on a side of the hill in Ethiopia.

I have five children, three of whom are here on the floor with me today; my son, Alexander; my daughter, Sydney; who is skirmishing around there somewhere; and my small son Christopher; together with my son Charig, who is 23 years old, and my daughter Shazau.

I want Members to know I am here for them, and I want to be a good Member of Congress. I am not smarter today than I was the day before I was elected, and I am not coming here to try to be king of the Hill. I am at the bottom of the Hill, and I need Members' help, to serve my district, and your prayers and advice, and if God leaves me on the planet and my constituents in the district, I promise to work with Members to make America a better place. God bless America, and God bless Texas.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE  
PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 302) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 302

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1240

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF  
COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE  
PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 302

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 303) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 303

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 304) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 304

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays; 2 o'clock post meridian on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridian on all other days of the week up to and including May 15, 1990; and that from May 16, 1990, until the end of the second session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridian on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO INSERT IN THE  
RECORD  
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE  
SPEAKER AND THE MINORITY  
LEADER TO THE PRESIDENT  
REGARDING VETO OF HOUSE  
JOINT RESOLUTION 390, AU-  
THORIZING HAND ENROLL-  
MENT OF H.R. 1278, FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS REFORM, RE-  
COVERY AND ENFORCEMENT  
ACT OF 1989, ALONG WITH RE-  
SPONSE FROM THE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD correspondence of the Speaker and myself to the President regarding his veto of House Joint Resolution 390, and the response received from the Attorney General.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The correspondence referred to is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
November 21, 1989.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,  
President of the United States, The White  
House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This is in response to your action on House Joint Resolution 390. On August 16, 1989, you issued a memorandum of disapproval asserting that you would "prevent H.J. Res. 390 from becoming a law by withholding (your) signature from it." You did not return the bill to the House of Representatives.

House Joint Resolution 390 authorized a "hand enrollment" of H.R. 1278, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, by waiving the requirement that the bill be printed on parchment. The hand enrollment option was requested by the Department of the Treasury to insure that the mounting daily costs of the savings-and-loan crisis could be stemmed by the earliest practicable enactment of H.R. 1278. In the end, a hand enrollment was not necessary since the bill was printed on parchment in time to be presented to you in that form.

We appreciate your judgment that House Joint Resolution 390 was, in the end, unnecessary. We believe, however, that you should communicate any such veto by a message returning the resolution to the Congress since the intrasession pocket veto is constitutionally infirm.

In *Kennedy v. Sampson*, the United States Court of Appeals held that the "pocket veto" is not constitutionally available during an intrasession adjournment of the Congress if a congressional agent is appointed to receive veto messages from the President during such adjournment. 511 F.2d 430 (D.C. Cir. 1974). In the standing rules of the House, the Clerk is duly authorized to receive messages from the President at any time that the House is not in session. (Clause 5, Rule III, Rules of the House of Representatives; House Resolution 5, 101st Congress, January 3, 1989.)

Successive Presidential administrations since 1974 have, in accommodation of *Kennedy v. Sampson*, exercised the veto power during intrasession adjournments only by

messages returning measures to the Congress.

We therefore find your assertion of a pocket veto power during an intrasession adjournment extremely troublesome. We do not think it constructive to resurrect constitutional controversies long considered as settled, especially without notice or consultation. It is our hope that you might join us in urging the Archivist to assign a public law number to House Joint Resolution 390, and that you might eschew the notion of an intrasession pocket veto power, in appropriate deference to the judicial resolution of that question.

Sincerely,

THOMAS S. FOLEY,

*Speaker.*

ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
*Republican Leader.*

WASHINGTON, DC,

January 4, 1990.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL,  
*Minority Leader of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR BOB: The President has asked me to respond to your letter of November 21, 1989, concerning the status of House Joint Resolution 390. While we appreciate your concerns, it is our view that under Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, the joint resolution did not become a law because Congress, by its adjournment, had prevented the President from returning the resolution with his objections. Accordingly, the Archivist has been instructed not to treat it as a law.

This decision was based on the interpretation of the Pocket Veto Clause that the executive branch has held for many years. That interpretation rests on the Supreme Court's decisions in the *Pocket Veto Case*, 279 U.S. 655 (1929), and *Wright v. United States*, 302 U.S. 583 (1938). This is the position the executive branch espoused in *Burke v. Barnes*, 479 U.S. 361 (1987), although the Court did not reach the merits of the Pocket Veto Clause in that case. Our view on this subject was recently set forth in detail by the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel. See Testimony Before the Subcommittee on the Legislative Process of the Committee on Rules, House of Representatives, Concerning H.R. 849 (July 26, 1989).

I understand that some confusion has arisen on this point as a result of *Kennedy v. Sampson*, 511 F.2d 430 (D.C. Cir. 1974), in which the court of appeals declined to follow the *Pocket Veto Case*. As the Solicitor General explained in *Burke v. Barnes*, the executive branch believes that *Kennedy v. Sampson* was incorrectly decided. While I realize that there can be good-faith disagreements as to the meaning of the Pocket Veto Clause, this Administration will continue to follow the executive's traditional interpretation, which is fully in accord with the Supreme Court's teaching on the subject.

Sincerely,

DICK THORNBURGH,  
*Attorney General.*

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,

December 1, 1989.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,

*The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit the returned enrollment of H.R. 2712, together with a memorandum from the President relating to said bill received in my office at 6:40 p.m. on Thursday, November 30, 1989.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk, House of Representatives.*

#### EMERGENCY CHINESE IMMIGRATION RELIEF ACT OF 1989—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-132)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following memorandum of disapproval from the President of the United States:

##### MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

In light of the actions I have taken in June and again today, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 2712, the "Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act of 1989." These actions make H.R. 2712 wholly unnecessary.

I share the objectives of the overwhelming majority in the Congress who passed this legislation. Within hours of the events of Tiananmen Square in June, I ordered the Attorney General to ensure that no nationals from the People's Republic of China be deported against their will, and no such nationals have been deported. Since June, my Administration has taken numerous additional and substantive actions to further guarantee this objective.

Today I am extending and broadening these measures to provide the same protections as H.R. 2712. I am directing the Attorney General and the Secretary of State to provide additional protections to persons covered by the Attorney General's June 6th order deferring the enforced departure for nationals of China. These protections will include: (1) irrevocable waiver of the 2-year home country residence requirement which may be exercised until January 1, 1994; (2) assurance of continued lawful immigration status for individuals who were lawfully in the United States on June 5, 1989; (3) authorization for employment of Chinese nationals present in the United States on June 5, 1989; and (4) notice of expiration of nonimmigrant status, rather than institution of deportation proceedings, for individuals eligible for deferral of enforced departure whose nonimmigrant status has expired.

In addition, I have directed that enhanced consideration be provided under the immigration laws for individuals from any country who express a fear of persecution upon return to

their country related to that country's policy of forced abortion or coerced sterilization.

These further actions will provide effectively the same protection as would H.R. 2712 as presented to me on November 21, 1989. Indeed, last June I exercised my authority to provide opportunity for employment to a wider class of Chinese aliens than the statute would have required. My action today provides complete assurance that the United States will provide to Chinese nationals here the protection they deserve.

It has always been my view, and it is my policy as President, that the United States shall not return any person to a country where he or she faces persecution.

I have under current law sufficient authority to provide the necessary relief for Chinese students and others who fear returning to China in the near future. I will continue to exercise vigorously this authority. Waivers granted under this authority will not be revoked.

Maintaining flexibility in administering our productive student and scholar exchange program with China is important. As many as 80,000 Chinese have studied and conducted research in the United States since these exchanges began. I want to see these exchanges continue because it is in the national interest of the United States to promote the exchange of technical skills and ideas between Chinese and Americans. It is my hope that by acting administratively, we will help foster the continuation of these programs.

My actions today accomplish the laudable objectives of the Congress in passing H.R. 2712 while preserving my ability to manage foreign relations. I would note that, with respect to individuals expressing a fear of persecution related to their country's coercive family policies, my actions today provide greater protection than would H.R. 2712 by extending such protection worldwide rather than just to Chinese nationals. Despite my strong support for the basic principles of international family planning, the United States cannot condone any policy involving forced abortion or coercive sterilization.

I deplore the violence and repression employed in the Tiananmen events. I believe that China, as its leaders state, will return to the policy of reform pursued before June 3. I further believe that the Chinese visitors would wish to return to China in those circumstances, in which case I would hope that the knowledge and experience gained by the Chinese visitors temporarily in our country be applied to help promote China's reforms and modernization.

The adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 2712 within the meaning of Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution. Accordingly, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law. *The Pocket Veto Case*, 279 U.S. 655 (1929). Because of the questions raised in opinions issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, I am sending H.R. 2712 with my objections to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 30, 1989.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the memorandum of disapproval and the bill be printed as a House document.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the veto of the bill, H.R. 2712, be postponed until Wednesday, January 24, 1990.

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

There was no objection.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the President in his memorandum of disapproval stated the following:

The adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 2712 within the meaning of article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution. Accordingly, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law.

□ 1250

The President then cites the pocket veto case, 279 U.S. 655 (1929), and then, going on quoting the President,

Because of the questions raised in opinions issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit, I am sending H.R. 2712 with my objections to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Also the President headed his message a "Memorandum of Disapproval," and chose to return it to the Clerk in an unsealed envelope. It was not drafted as a message to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Chair could enlighten the House as to the status of the veto.

The SPEAKER. In responding to the parliamentary inquiry of the minority leader, the Chair would note that the enrollment of the bill H.R. 2712 was received at the White House on November 21, 1989, and that the memorandum of disapproval was signed by the President and returned

to the Clerk of the House on November 30, 1989. Thus, pursuant to article I, section 7, clause 2, of the Constitution, the enrolled bill was in fact returned by the President within 10 days—Sundays excepted—after it had been presented to him.

The bill was returned with the President's objections to the House in which it originated, his objections have been entered at large in the Journal, and the House is now in a position to proceed to reconsider the bill.

Both the Congress and the President have demonstrated that Congress did not prevent the return of the bill by its adjournment on November 22, 1989. The Congress demonstrated its position by adopting House Concurrent Resolution 239 on November 22, 1989, which included section 4 reaffirming that the adjournment of either House pursuant to that concurrent resolution shall not prevent the return by the President of any bill presented to him for approval. The President—who received a certified copy of House Concurrent Resolution 239—demonstrated that the Congress did not prevent the bill's return by in fact returning the bill to the originating House through its agent, the Clerk.

The Chair, therefore, is constrained by the mandate of the Constitution and the precedents of the House to permit the House to proceed to reconsider the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Chair is not ruling on the constitutional prerogatives of the Congress and the President with respect to the exercise of a pocket veto during an intersession sine die adjournment. The Chair is responding only with respect to the responsibility of the Chair and of the House at this time in proceeding to reconsider the bill.

#### EMERGENCY CHINESE IMMIGRATION RELIEF ACT OF 1989

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as we have already agreed by unanimous consent, the House will consider as the first order of business tomorrow, Wednesday, January 24, disposition of the President's veto of H.R. 2712, the Emergency Chinese Adjustment of Status Facilitation Act.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer a motion to refer the bill and the message jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions that the committees consider the merits of the veto in light of events in China since passage of the bill and actions which the President has taken to protect Chinese students in the United States

and promptly report their recommendations back to the House.

The motion I intend to offer is as follows:

#### MOTION TO REFER H.R. 2712 TO TWO COMMITTEES

Mr. Michel moves to refer the bill, H.R. 2712, and the President's Memorandum of Disapproval jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions that the Committees consider the merits of the veto in light of events in China since passage of the bill and actions which the President has taken to protect Chinese students in the United States and promptly report their recommendations back to the House.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I happily yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would ask my distinguished friend, under that circumstance would there be 1 hour of time assigned to the gentleman's side?

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Would the gentleman from Illinois be amenable to giving 15 minutes to the Committee on the Judiciary and 15 minutes to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. MICHEL. Of course.

Mr. BROOKS. We would not take all that time, I imagine.

Mr. MICHEL. And I am sure we certainly will not be taking the whole time either.

Mr. BROOKS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. The questions raised by this measure, just very briefly, Mr. Speaker, go far beyond those of immigration, and go to other measures, and allow me then in my extension of remarks, as I will ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks, to outline the reasons which I believe are in the best interests of our country to refer the bill and the message to the committees for further review in light of the events that have taken place since the bill was passed.

#### REREFERRAL OF H.R. 1641 TO COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 1641) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for compensation with respect to former members of the Armed Forces of the United States for each day spent during World War II avoiding capture by hostile forces or as underground fighters while unattached to a regular unit of the Armed Forces, be rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now recognize five Members on each side of the aisle for 1-minute speeches, and then we will continue to recognize Members subsequently in the next hour.

### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLA- TION TO OPEN UP ARMY POSI- TIONS NOW CLOSED TO WOMEN

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

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, have you seen the Army's latest commercial asking women to be all that they can be? The commercial portrays a woman in communications van obviously handling the communications for maneuvers. Assuming that our enemy is intelligent, that woman would be the first hit in a strike. It's always smart to destroy your enemy's lines of communications first. So let me see if I have this straight. Army policy allows women to be shot first, but they can't be the first to shoot. The logic eludes me.

Today I am introducing a bill that will open up, on a test basis, those Army positions that are now closed to women. The bill, which is based on a 1989 recommendation from the Defense Advisory Committee On Women In The Services [DACOWITS], directs the Army to allow women into all military occupational specialties currently closed to them. The Army will evaluate the effectiveness of the integrated units throughout the 4-year period. We can't know if the objections to women in combat positions are based on more than conjecture until we give women the opportunity to train for and request those assignments.

Over the past weeks, I believe I have heard all the objections to women holding combat positions. They vary from emotional to practical, but the competence of military women's performances as individuals has been already been acknowledged. At the same time, many World War II, Korea, and Vietnam combat veterans write me supporting my proposal. It is pure opinion, at this point, that women can't be effective in combat jobs. The fact is, however, that the combat exclusion policy tends to limit a woman's career opportunities. More importantly, the exclusionary policies deny the military the services of qualified personnel. It is time for military service to be based on qualifications, not gender.

### AMBASSADOR RUTH WASHINGTON

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Ruth Washington, one of my constituents, was a dynamic woman whose career personified devotion to public service. From 1979 until her return to private law practice in 1987, she was one of only two minority women on the Federal bench.

President Bush made a wise choice in appointing Ruth Washington as our Ambassador to Gambia. Ruth's extensive experience and dedication to public service would have been an asset to American diplomacy.

Tragically, this is not to be.

This past Saturday, just a few days before she was scheduled to leave for Africa, the dynamic life of Ruth Washington was snuffed out instantly in an auto accident caused by an intoxicated driver.

Ruth's many friends, admirers, and loved ones in the region of her home town of Hartsdale, NY, and throughout the Nation lovingly referred to Ruth as "the little General". Small in stature but big in heart, Ruth Washington touched many lives. Her untimely death, just as she was about to realize her dreams and apply her full potential, is a tragedy to the nation, and underscores the havoc imposed upon our society by drunk drivers.

I invite my colleagues to join with me in expressing our condolences to Ambassador Ruth Washington's family gathered in Hartsdale, NY.

### THE EDUCATION PRESIDENT IS OPERATING A POLICY OF NE- GLECT

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

(Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, in his inaugural address last year, President Bush said: "This is a time when the future seems a door you can walk right through—into a room called Tomorrow." Addressing a joint session of Congress, the President defined the most important "room" as the classroom. He described education as the most important program in terms of American competitiveness, and cited our Nation's drop-out rate and literacy levels as needing improvement.

Unfortunately, if one looks at recent education funding levels, the President's top priority looks like empty rhetoric. For example:

In fiscal year 1989, the Reagan administration education budget was \$18 billion.

In fiscal year 1990, Bush requested \$18.75 billion for education, while Congress appropriated \$19.85 billion.

What dollar value will the "Education President" place on education in this year's State of the Union.

A new study by the Economic Policy Institute concludes that Japan, West Germany, and other industrialized countries spend more on education than we do.

Money alone won't solve our country's problems, but President Bush is operating a policy of neglect.

Maybe there is an important message in the President's inaugural address. He said: "There are times when the future seems thick as a fog; you sit and wait, hoping the mists will lift and reveal the right path."

I urge the President to take decisive action instead of "sitting, waiting, and hoping."

□ 1300

### PETTY, PARTISAN POLITICS

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

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, here we are back after a nice recess, a chance to visit with our constituents and our families in our districts, a time when everybody is feeling good and we are expecting some comity in this body.

But what do we find? Here on the very first day we are supposed to take up a resolution to commend the fine job that our troops did and are doing in Panama and remember those who paid the ultimate price for liberty by giving their lives in that country. But because some on our side of the aisle felt that we ought to commend the Commander in Chief who had the courage and the resolve to send the troops in the first place, we find the resolution withdrawn. At least that is what we are told. I am hoping that is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I am hoping that it will be brought back, because if it is any wonder why this body is held in such low esteem by the American public, it is actions such as this, petty, partisan politics.

The people expect us to get along and to carry out the Nation's business, not indulge in petty, partisan politics.

### STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE SHOULD SHOW REAL COMMIT- MENT TO COMBATING DRUG CRISIS

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is back to work. The President is preparing his State of the Union Message, and as he prepares to address the country next week, we can all look for-

ward to a stronger commitment to fighting drugs.

Yes, the demand side is vital. The Government spends billions of dollars on necessary law enforcement and drug interdiction, but quick treatment for those seeking help is also essential if this Government does not yet have a goal of a treatment slot for every person needing one.

Likewise, drug education must be a top priority since inoculating a child with education can prevent the widening of the drug epidemic.

I hope the President also addresses another great need in his State of the Union Message: spending billions means nothing without tight coordination of these resources, but efforts to fight the drug wars are still being undercut by the turf wars among Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the American people need the State of the Union Message to show a genuine commitment to combating the growing drug problem, providing real aid to the Andean nations fighting coca growing, guaranteeing complete availability of treatment, beefing up education in schools.

The American people look to the State of the Union Message to show real commitment to combating a very real crisis.

#### COMMENDATION TO THREE MAJOR TV AFFILIATES IN DALLAS-FORT WORTH AREA

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

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the three major television affiliates in the Dallas-Fort Worth area: channel 8, ABC, WFAA; channel 4, CBS, KDFW; and channel 5, NBC, KXAS.

This evening they are going to jointly televise live in prime time a 2-hour special about the drug problems in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. There will be no commercial interruptions. They have all agreed to lose the revenue from commercials that they would have obtained had they televised their regular schedule.

Mr. Speaker, this idea is originally the idea of Dave Lane, general manager of channel 8 in Dallas, but the other two network affiliates agreed very happily to this proposal.

We do have a drug problem in this country. We do have a drug problem in the great State of Texas. We do have a drug problem in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. But we are doing something about our drug problem.

I want to commend the three major television affiliates in the Fort Worth-Dallas area for being part of the solution and not part of the problem.

#### PRESENT HONEST PROPOSALS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is as if the American people and President Bush have a special compact. The President pretends to tell us the truth about the economic, social, and fiscal state of our Union, and the American people pretend to believe him.

There are, after all, no substantive proposals from the administration to improve the quality of education in our Nation, but the public believes he is the education President. American health care is declining in access, but people are convinced that he is a caring and compassionate man. The administration proposes to oppose strengthening clean air in America, but the public believes that he is an education leader to be trusted.

As this second session of our Congress convenes again, many in the Congress will become frustrated, but our strategy must be clear. In the State of the Union, the President will once again practice the politics of promising. This Congress must practice the politics of a different sort. Perform. Practice honest proposals before the American people and trust that the American people will recognize the difference.

#### THE MAN-MADE DISASTER IN THE NORTHEAST

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, in December and earlier this month, a man-made disaster wreaked havoc on my region affecting some families as hurricane or earthquake would. It was a disaster that ripped at the necessities of life, forcing low-income people deeper into poverty and straining the family budgets of everyone.

This disaster was the unprecedented leap in prices of home heating oil. In 1 month, the price skyrocketed 52 percent in Massachusetts; 51 percent in Philadelphia; 45 percent in Baltimore; and 49 percent here in Washington, DC.

It was wanton greed, uncontrolled gluttony on the part of "Big Oil."

When elderly people and young families were struggling to heat their homes during a severe cold spell, "Big Oil" was engaged in a record-breaking price-gouging binge that was nothing less than immoral.

Despite the warmer weather, my people are still hurting. Fuel assistance allotments are running dry, and there's still no assurance that a similar disaster will not happen again.

In response to this disaster, I will introduce today, a comprehensive legislative package designed to address past actions, the present crisis, and the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. This crisis for many is not yet over.

Mr. Speaker, I might say that "Big Oil" made more money in 1 week on this raise of home heating oil than it would take to clean up the whole Valdez spill for Exxon. It is a crime.

#### BOOT CAMP LEGISLATION

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

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all interested in fighting the war against drugs, yet despite the billions of dollars in appropriations and authorizations, it seems we just keep losing. I think it is time that we explore new avenues to address the drug problem.

One of the things that we can do is to try to break the revolving door of arrests, convictions, and rearrests that we find with many youthful drug offenders. Therefore, today I am introducing legislation that will establish a new type of sentencing alternative, one that I hope will break this chain of recidivism and one that will be a cost-effective alternative to conventional prisons.

We are told that new prison beds cost \$50,000 apiece. I propose that, not unlike a military boot camp, we install a demonstration project at the Federal level in four locations in this country as a way to relieve the overcrowded prison situation and hopefully address the war on drugs. This would be an alternative for first-time offenders and youthful offenders, primarily drug offenders, that would have hopefully education, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of young lives as its primary alternative.

Mr. Speaker, the emphasis would not only be on punishment but also on creating self-esteem and values that would make youthful offenders again productive citizens of society. I believe this kind of boot camp, if you will, demonstration project at the Federal level can provide valuable experience for us as well as the States on one way to address constructively this drug problem.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

#### EDUCATION SPENDING

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

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, to paraphrase a popular saying, there are lies, "darn" lies, and statistics. And last week we saw plastered all over the media one of the most outrageous examples of statistical chicanery to come along in years. I refer to the so-called study that purported to show that the United States spends less money on elementary and secondary education than most other industrialized nations.

Now, there is just one little problem with that conclusion: it is false. Our actual spending per pupil is among the highest in the world, far ahead of Japan, West Germany, France, or England. It is true that our spending is lower as a percentage of our national income, as the so-called study said, but that is simply because we are richer than those other countries. It is an absurd standard of comparison. A richer country can spend a lower percentage of its income and still spend more actual dollars, as we do.

Now it is one thing to argue that we can not spend our dollars more efficiently so we need to spend even more for one reason or another. But you can not argue that other countries get better results because they spend more than we do when the truth is that they actually spend less.

□ 1310

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the committee to report to the President is ready to report.

Mr. Speaker, the committee reports that the call was made to the President of the United States. We informed the President that a quorum has been formed in the House of Representatives and we are ready to do the business of the year.

The committee also received the message from the President that he intends to make his State of the Union speech on Wednesday, January 31, at 9 p.m.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, may I also say the President made a special point of saying, as we Republicans have to say in the minority, that we will be reaching across the aisle to attempt as best we can to work together on the very important issues that all Members have to deal with, and the President is looking forward to this upcoming session of the Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the committee for its report and service.

#### JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 242) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 242

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, January 31, 1990, at 9 o'clock post meridian, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, January 25, 1990, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, November 20, 1989.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following projects on November 17, 1989:

##### 11 (B) RESOLUTIONS

San Diego/Orange County, California.  
Northwest, Indiana.  
Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia.

##### EMERGENCY REPAIR RESOLUTION

Federal buildings damaged as a result of Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta Earthquake.

##### CONSTRUCTION

Monterey, California.

##### LEASES

Department of Veterans Affairs, Anchorage, Alaska.

Multiple Agencies, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC.

National Labor Relations Board, Replacement for Penn 17 Building, Washington, DC.

Department of Justice—Immigration & Naturalization Service, Chicago, Illinois  
Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Department of State, Nash Street Building, Arlington, Virginia.  
Multiple Agencies, Ballston Center Tower One, Arlington, Virginia.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolution is enclosed.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
Chairman.

#### INTRODUCTION OF EMERGENCY LOW-INCOME HEATING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS BILL

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

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues are aware of the recent home heating oil crisis—where prices doubled and tripled almost overnight during a severe cold wave. As temperatures fell, many families faced the difficult choice of whether to heat or eat.

I have received hundreds of calls and letters from people who are both scared and angry—people who have seen the price of home heating oil jump in my State of Maine from 52 cents to over \$1.50 per gallon.

These people are scared because they've spent all of their winter heating money, and it's only January. They are angry because it looks like someone has made a huge profit on their misery—indeed held them hostage to their basic need for heat.

What can we do to help?

One thing we can do is we can approve an emergency appropriation to the low-income heating assistance program, before another cold front hits. I am introducing a bill which would direct an additional \$200 million to those States hit hardest by cold weather and skyrocketing prices.

Please join with me as cosponsors of this important, emergency legislation.

#### ABORTION IS CHILD ABUSE

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, 75,000 Americans marched for life here in Washington to end abortion on demand. About 300 pro-life marches were also held in the several States.

While it is true that the abortionists cloak their killing in the language of

humanitarianism and basic rights, the fact of the matter is that abortion is child abuse. Children who suffer this abuse are cut and dismembered and millions have been killed by injections of poison. This is not an issue of choice or "who decides." This is an issue of child abuse. And that is not a matter of choice in a civilized society.

Mr. Speaker, just as the Berlin Wall wasn't destroyed in a day, but instead was the result of years of prayer, fasting, activism, and dissent, the formidable wall of ignorance, apathy, and prejudice against unborn babies, likewise, will be toppled incrementally, and is even now coming down brick by brick. Like the wall in Berlin, this wall too shall fall. Just as it is the students in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who are in the vanguard of those fighting for freedom and democracy, yesterday's march made it clear that it is our youth who are in the lead in defending innocent life.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the decade of the 1990's will be the decade of the unborn child. The weak and the vulnerable among us will be re-infranchised in law and give fresh meaning to the proposition that all men and women are created equal, endowed with the inalienable right to life.

As Congress begins a new session today, we are fully prepared for a bumpy ride. That's part of the process of reform. There may even be some setbacks along the way. That will only deepen our resolve and commitment. In the end social justice will prevail and we will win.

#### GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS—A TURKEY THAT SHOULD BE SHOT DOWN

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, we cannot see it, we cannot hear it, we cannot feel it. We cannot even detect it on radar. I am not talking about the B-2 bomber today, I am talking about Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. It is about as effective as placing a stop sign at the Indy 500. It has done absolutely nothing. Now it is beginning to rip off the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, I plan to introduce legislation this week that would simply repeal Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. It is a turkey that should be shot down. The American people cannot vote for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. They vote for us. It is our job to straighten this out.

Mr. Speaker, we started Gramm-Rudman with a \$200 billion deficit. Today we have a \$204 billion deficit and a bunch of IOU's in the Social Security account. Think about it.

#### THANKS, "COLUMBIA," FOR A JOB WELL DONE

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I congratulate the crew and all of NASA for the success of the just-completed flight of space shuttle *Columbia*. This record-setting flight ended Saturday with a remarkable night-time touchdown.

We can all be proud of the extraordinary recovery our space program has experienced in the last 3 years. And this latest flight adds another dimension to that success.

This was the longest flight by a shuttle—11 days. This was the heaviest load in shuttle history—115 tons at touchdown. But possibly the most remarkable aspect of this flight was the capture of an 11-ton satellite which was then returned to Earth in the shuttle's cargo bay.

Those of us who have been early and constant supporters of the space program and specifically the shuttle projects watched with pride as the five members of the shuttle crew performed perfectly.

My congratulations go to the crew members and those on the ground who once again have proven to the Nation and to the world that America's superiority in space has been regained. Thanks *Columbia* for a job well done.

□ 1320

#### PRESIDENT CRISTIANI STOOD UP TO BOTH THE LEFT AND RIGHT IN EL SALVADOR

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

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, when one thinks of all the developments which have taken place since we adjourned last November 22 there are many issues which could be discussed; of course successfully getting rid of that narco-military dictator Manuel A. Noriega in Panama, seeing the crumbling of the Eastern bloc and of course a wide range of domestic issues.

But I would like to on this first day of the second session of the 101st Congress say that I believe one of the most important developments which took place during the congressional recess was taken by the duly elected President of El Salvador, a man who represents the first transition from one democratically elected government to another in the history of that country. What he did, Mr. Speaker, was he very clearly stood up to both the left and the right by working to bring to justice those who are responsible for the tragic massacre of Father Ignacio Ellacuria and the five other Jesuits.

We need to provide firm and strong support to President Cristiani and this fledgling democracy.

#### THE HOUSE SHOULD OVERWHELMINGLY OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

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

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow this House will vote on an override of the President's veto of legislation to provide protection for Chinese students here in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to overwhelmingly vote in favor of this legislation which passed the House in November by a vote of 403 to 0.

This is not just routine immigration legislation; this is human rights legislation and we must answer for America the question of which side are we on?

The President has lost his way. He has kowtowed to the killers in Beijing. He has forgotten that the proud flag of America stands for human rights and democracy. This legislation stands for that proud tradition and those proud values.

We, the Congress, must speak on behalf of the American people and teach the lesson that in a democracy wrong decisions by the leader can be redressed.

We have accountability; it is the accountability we were sent here to bring to our Government.

On behalf of the people of the United States the House should overwhelmingly say to the Chinese students and the Chinese people, "We believe that the future of China lies in democracy and freedom and we stand up for that future."

#### DECISION TO ORDER 27,000 ARMED TROOPS INTO PANAMA MAY HAVE BEEN AN ACT OF WAR

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

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, amid the debate on the President's decision to send troops to Panama we must, I think, question the manner in which that decision was carried out. Were the appropriate articles of the Constitution considered and followed when the decision was made to invade Panama? The power to declare war is granted solely to the Congress of the United States by the Constitution. If existing conditions protecting this right are inadequate, additional measures must be developed and certainly the War Powers Act is inadequate.

The decision to order 27,000 armed troops into a foreign nation I think clearly was an act of war. It is the type of situation the framers of the Constitution felt needed the caution and restraint of a legislative debate.

We as Members of Congress must examine the adequacy of these checks and balances to ensure that they are carried out.

#### CHINESE JUSTICE: SWIFT, HARSH, AND CONTROLLED BY PARTY

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

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, a recent article that appeared in the Omaha World Herald, which I ask be made a part of the RECORD, describes a system of justice in China.

Let me tell you how that system of justice works. It tells of 31 men accused of crime being brought into a stadium in China full of 30,000 people. The charges were read with respect to each individual; he was pronounced guilty and a short while later in a field behind the stadium he was summarily executed with a bullet in his head by a policeman.

Now, colleagues, the observer who wrote the article relates that after the Tiananmen Square incident, scores of pro-democracy supporters were given justice in the same fashion and were executed.

Now by removing the statutory guarantee, President Bush's veto could require that thousands of Chinese students currently studying in America could be required to return to China to face this kind of justice, to face this kind of justice. His veto, colleagues, was inexplicable, absolutely inexplicable; as Congressman MORRISON said, he has lost his way.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge you to overwhelmingly vote to override the veto tomorrow.

The article referred to is as follows:  
[From the Omaha World Herald, Jan. 21, 1990]

#### CHINESE JUSTICE: SWIFT, HARSH AND CONTROLLED BY PARTY

Beijing—More than 30,000 Chinese men, women and children looked on as 31 men in uniform paraded before them at a football stadium in the southern port city of Guangzhou.

The men were not football players, and this was no game.

The uniforms were drab prison garb, and what was taking place in this stadium Jan. 11 was a trial, what the Chinese call a "mass rally to pronounce judgment."

Each man stepped forward as his name was called out along with the charges against him: rape, murder, robbery. All were pronounced guilty.

Moments later, in a field behind the stadium, the men knelt and a policeman shot

them with a pistol, one by one, in the back of the head.

This exercise by the Guangzibou Intermediate People's Court was a dramatic example of criminal justice, Chinese-style. It is the method the Communist Party here has used for decades against common criminals.

#### LITTLE CHANGE

It took place on the same day that authorities in Beijing lifted martial law, which had been imposed last June at the time of the crackdown on China's pro-democracy movement. And it helps to explain why analysts believe that the lifting of martial law has little meaning.

"When you look at the power already in the hands of the party here, such as the death penalty, mass trial and the absence of the rule of law, you realize why so many people are saying that the martial law debate is purely superficial," a foreign scholar in Beijing said.

It is not clear how many criminals have been put to death in recent years. In its last official report on the subject, the New China News Agency said that 10,000 people had been executed in the four years ending in June 1987.

China's senior judicial official announced this month that 144,900 criminals had been given sentences ranging from life imprisonment to execution between January and November of last year. He did not specify how many had been executed.

Every month since then, the state news agency has reported at least one mass "people's trial" and execution for crimes ranging from petty theft to murder.

After the June massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators, scores of suspected leaders and supporters of the movement were brought before people's courts and executed.

#### SIX VICES

In recent weeks, dozens of people have been put to death as part of a nationwide crackdown on the so-called six vices: prostitution, pornography, gambling, drugs, selling women and children and "profiting through superstition."

The crackdown has been so sweeping that authorities have reportedly put to death the keepers of cricket-fighting dens in Shanghai. Cricket-fighting, as popular here as cockfighting elsewhere, is outlawed, yet it continues to flourish, and gamblers continue to wage huge sums on it.

Have China's harsh sentences had a deterrent effect?

The government boasted this month that China has the world's lowest crime rate, saying that there are six crimes per 10,000 people in China compared with 515 in the United States and 106 in the Soviet Union.

Most foreigners in Beijing support the claim that China is among the world's safest countries. A diplomat said he never locks his car "because anyone who tried to steal it would be blown away by the police within hours."

"Now I consider that a deterrent," he added.

#### HONORING THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN PANAMA

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

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker I rise in respect for the military personnel who

lost their lives during Operation Just Cause in Panama.

It would be very easy to stand before this body and remark upon the cause for which 23 Americans gave their lives. They responded unselfishly to a call by the President and the American people to protect the lives of Americans in Panama, to bring a vicious, drug-running dictator to justice, and to advance freedom and democracy in Panama. These are all noble causes and those who fought and died for them deserve recognition for their most supreme sacrifice.

However, no matter how glorious the cause, no matter how willing the sacrifice, no matter how high the honor, there is no joy in death, only tragedy. Any time men and women must serve and die, even if such action and sacrifice are justified, is a time of sadness. Every human life is precious. Nowhere is this better understood than among the families of the 23 men who died in Panama. My prayers, and I am sure those of the Nation, are with them in their time of suffering.

The Nation must also recognize and pray for the speedy recovery of those who were wounded during Operation Just Cause.

#### PETROLEUM PROFITEERS RAISE PRICES AT EVERY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY

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

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday my colleague, JIM TRAFICANT, and I met with 650 very angry truckers. These are independent owner-operators, entrepreneurs who are trying to make a living delivering America's productivity.

They are mad as hell because they have no control whatsoever over the price of oil and they are at the mercy of the petroleum profiteers who raise prices at every little opportunity and flimsy excuse.

Now I have seen the tax forms of some of these truckers who showed it to me and I can show you that some of them, for this past year and past two years, have netted maybe \$4,000, \$5,000, maybe \$6,000 or \$7,000.

They cannot raise their families, feed their families, or clothe them on that kind of money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have heard people say, "Get out of the business and get into something that you can make some money." Well, who is going to deliver the goods then?

If so, then watch the prices of your goods go up. You pay for the petroleum profiteers. What we need to look at perhaps is reregulation of that industry to try to stabilize the cost of fuel, rates, and safety standards.

### TAMPERING WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, as we enter this new second part of the session I want to caution my colleagues to beware of those who want to once again tamper with the Social Security system. There is an effort on part of some to privatize Social Security.

Well, Social Security does not belong to them; it belongs to the people of this country. It is paid for by employers and employees and a trust fund that truly belongs to the people. It is the cornerstone of economic security for disabled and elderly people and has been for more than 50 years, and it now has a huge surplus.

□ 1330

Maybe that is why they want to privatize it. What we ought to be doing, Mr. Speaker, is take it out of the budget.

That is why today, because we want to defeat this effort, I am introducing a sense of the House, urging the House to resist and defeat recent efforts to privatize the Social Security Program. If Members want to protect Social Security, cosponsor my sense of the House resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a sense of the House resolution which urges the House to resist and defeat any proposal to privatize the Social Security Program. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this important resolution.

As we all know, the debate over the misuse of the Social Security trust fund reserves to hide the true size of the Federal budget deficit has finally come to the forefront of public debate. Along with Congressman DORGAN, I have labored for almost 3 years to alert my colleagues to this impending budget and social policy disaster and to urge the Congress and the President to stop this dishonest practice. Make no mistake about it: We are lying to the American public when we tell them we are using money from their incomes to fund their retirement and, then, use that money for general Government operations instead. This hidden policy is wrong, it is dishonest and it is destabilizing to the most important, popular, and intelligent Government action of the last 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, efforts to take advantage of the Social Security debate to privatize the Social Security system will only serve to destroy the most important social contract between Government and the people. Privatization will weaken the public's faith in our ability to keep our word and to maintain a financially secure Social Security system.

The answer to the problem is the same today as it has been for the last 3 years—change the budget deficit calculations and leave the trust fund reserves alone. The 1983 bipartisan agreement to secure the funding of the Social Security system and create the all-important reserves for future generations was

the correct policy in 1983 and it is working today. In short, if it ain't broke, don't fix it.

Again, I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor my resolution which resists the privatization of the Social Security system.

### IN MEMORY OF BRAVE SERVICEMEN

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

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will consider a resolution saluting our brave servicemen who lost their lives or were wounded during the military operation in Panama.

One of the fallen was Pfc. Scott Roth. Scott was a military policeman at Fort Hood, TX, who was stationed in Panama. He was also my constituent, coming from the town of Milan, IL. Unfortunately, people too often forget about the sacrifices that soldiers like Scott Roth have made. Scott's father, Gary Roth, knows this fact too well.

Mr. Roth recently spoke about an incident that brought this fact particularly close to home. He said that two coworkers had complained to him about missing part of a college basketball game because the broadcast was interrupted by the news that General Noriega had been apprehended. It had only been 15 days since the death of Scott Roth. Yet, Mr. Roth's coworkers had already forgotten.

Because of this, Gary Roth has a dream to build a memorial to commemorate the servicemen who lost their lives in Panama. As we consider this resolution, I hope that we can all join in and help make Gary Roth's idea a reality. For all the soldiers who lost their lives in Panama, it is the least we can do.

### OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND GOOD WILL

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

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, since this House adjourned in November, just before Thanksgiving, and today, there has been an absolute revolution in the face of Eastern Europe, and indeed, in the face of the Soviet Union, with Mr. Gorbachev now saying that individual nationality groups can secede from the U.S.S.R.

This opens some marvelous, some breathtaking windows of opportunity for our country to extend the hands of good will, to extend some aid to those five countries in the Eastern bloc: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania. They have finally followed our preachings for the last 40 years and have rejected communism and are espousing democratic free

market systems. What a glorious opportunity.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, when we have a President who says, "Read my lips, no new taxes," we are perforce constrained to react in a pusillanimous and faint-hearted way to these glorious opportunities. We have offered Poland and Hungary a little over \$600 million this year; West Germany, with one-fifth of our population has offered them \$2 billion, and Japan with just about half of our population has offered them \$1.4 billion. Therefore, we are in danger, as long as we stick to the business of saying "we cannot do it, we do not want to do it," we are in danger of trivializing ourselves.

Just after World War II during the Marshall Plan era we gave 3.2 percent of our GNP to foreign aid. It was a glorious era. Today we are giving one-tenth of that amount.

Shamefully, the United States is now 15th in the world in per capita overseas development assistance, at a paltry \$40 per person per year. By contrast, Norwegians give \$236 annually, more than five times the United States rate.

In fact, all the Scandinavian countries, and France too, give more than \$123 annually per capita, but the United States can manage less than a third of this rate. Canada, our neighbor to the north, gives foreign aid at more than twice the United States rate. Is it any wonder we are viewed around the world as a muscle-bound giant?

### IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE PRO-DEMOCRACY DEMONSTRATORS

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

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, within days of the Tiananmen Square massacre last June, Congress placed itself squarely on the side of democracy and human rights in China. As reports of mass arrests and secret executions spread, the Congress moved to enact stringent sanctions against the hard-line government in Beijing.

President Bush, however, was moving in just the opposite direction, both publicly and privately. In public he rushed to relax his half-hearted sanctions, and in secret, he sent his top advisers to confer with the killers of the prodemocracy demonstrators.

The President's most shameful kowtow to the Chinese leadership was his veto of the bill introduced by the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI], a bill to protect Chinese students from sure persecution they will face if forced to return to China. He attempts to throw dust in the eyes of the American people by proposing an

insufficient administrative alternative to the congressional bill.

If President Bush believes that Congress has forgotten his callous disregard for these brave Chinese students, he will learn otherwise. Most certainly, his veto should be and will be overridden in the House tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to join the effort to reverse the President's wrong-headed policy in China by voting to override his veto.

#### HALT ABUSES WITH LEVERAGED BUYOUTS

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

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the 1990's, it is time for the corporate community to reject the old success at any price mentality which led many businesses to ruin and their employees to the ranks of the unemployed as the result of leveraged buyouts.

While some see LBO's as opportunities to increase profits and to restructure the company, in fact, these transactions have left thousands of workers without protection, incurred a huge debt, and placed related industries and financial markets at great risk.

These corporate acquisitions, which rely on loans secured by the stockholders' assets, have increased dramatically since 1981. There were 99 LBO's in 1981 with a reported total value of \$3 billion. In 1988 there were 318 LBO's with a reported total value of \$43 billion.

I do not believe our Government can continue to condone these large and risky transactions without serious damage to our economy. Over the next few weeks, I will be bringing to the House's attention the many offensive and destructive aspects of this so-called restructuring. I believe we must take prompt action to halt the abuses associated with leveraged buyouts.

#### THE GROWING SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND SURPLUS

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

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, it seems appropriate at this time to ask the question—what is the biggest game this year? Here is a hint: It is not the football contest being waged on Sunday in New Orleans. It is the childish game that is being played daily here in Washington. Day after day, we continue to allow the Bush administration to hide behind the growing surplus in the Social Security trust fund rather than facing the reality that in all other accounts the budget deficit in 1990 is not \$141 billion but

closer to \$206 billion. It is clear that the administration intends to continue to allow Social Security revenues to mask the deficit and further use the Social Security payroll tax as an ongoing source of funding for the general budget. Those Social Security funds were not intended to be used for a purpose other than protecting the retirement income of upcoming generations of retirees.

We can put an end to this "great budget charade of the 1980's," and return to honest budgeting. We can move ahead with legislation, which I am introducing today, that rescinds the Social Security payroll tax increase that went into effect on January 1 and reduces the FICA tax to 5.1 percent in 1991. By returning the Social Security System to pay-as-you-go financing, we can remove the temptation to use those funds for other purposes. And we can put additional dollars in the pockets of American workers.

A reduction in the payroll tax is a dramatic and controversial step, but it sends a clear message to the President that the game is over and we all know the score. Unless we face the deficit honestly, American taxpayers—both now and in the future—will be the real losers.

#### INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the senior Senator from New York dropped a bomb on Congress when he announced his plan to eliminate surpluses in the Social Security trust fund by cutting the payroll tax rate. He's right that we have to make sure that Congress doesn't continue to use this money to cover its deficits or spend it on new programs. But he's dead wrong about cutting the tax rate. That would gut the trust fund and imperil the retirement benefits of today's workers.

What we need to do is to make the trust fund immune from political temptation and save the reserve for future retirees. The way to do this is to refund annually the portion of the reserve not needed for current benefits into individual Social Security retirement accounts for every American worker.

Workers would own these accounts, invest and reinvest them in safe investments and have them available upon retirement for a portion of their retirement benefits. Congress could not get its hands on the money, the retirement of future workers would be protected, and we would build a tremendous base of savings and investment under our economy that would

lower interest rates, promote economic expansion and give every American worker a financial stake in the success of our economy.

We should take Social Security out of the reach of Congress. But we should also protect the reserve, not consume it. This proposal will accomplish both.

#### A TROUBLESOME DROP IN CORPORATE RESEARCH FUNDING

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times carries an interesting story today about corporate research funding. It is down by nine-tenths of 1 percent, 1989 from 1988. That is the first time there has been a drop in corporate research since 1975.

There is an interesting comment from a vice president of Xerox, and I quote from that comment:

We have moved from research and development as being a corporate asset to where it is what a corporate raider looks for first. They can make significant cuts and get cash flow. I haven't seen a takeover yet where they increased a research and development activities.

What is perhaps more troublesome here is that the trend here is very different than that in Japan. Since 1987, that is, the year for which we have the most recent figures, the rate of increase in Japan in research was three times that for the United States companies. There is some complexity in issue, but one thing is clear and simple—the drop in the rate of increase in corporate research is another warning flag to the United States that we had better wake up from our complacency.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARTIN J. JOHNSON

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

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extol the exemplary public service of my constituent, Martin J. Johnson, and to congratulate him on his recent retirement.

Martin Johnson began his service with the Federal Government in January, 1935, and retired in January, 1990—55 years of civil service that is probably a record. In 1936, Mr. Johnson transferred from the Veterans' Administration to the new Social Security Board. He assumed the position of District Manager in Tuscaloosa in 1937 and became District Manager in Mobile in 1947, the job he remained in until his retirement. He was the senior District Manager for the Nation for many years and has the longest period

of service as a District Manager in one location in the Social Security administration's history.

Martin Johnson represents everything a civil servant should be—he is dedicated, knowledgeable, and compassionate. I have always boasted that Mobile has the best Social Security office in the Nation, and that is because of the sincere personal attention Martin Johnson gave to all those with whom he came in contact.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the many, many non-Federal activities Martin Johnson undertook that have enhanced the well-being of our community in Mobile. In recognition of his charitable work, he received Mobile's highest honor—Mobilian of the year—some years ago. Although he has retired from office, I am confident that Mobile will continue to benefit from his selfless service to others.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say, "Thank you, Martin Johnson, for your contributions to every function you have undertaken and for the standard you have set for those who follow."

#### A PRAYER FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR

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

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today we began the second session of the 101st Congress with a prayer. We prayed for our Nation and the American people.

Mr. Speaker, here in 1990 we continue to marvel at the movement toward democracy in eastern Europe, and we pray that the steady march towards freedom will continue. We must also extend this same prayer for democracy and human rights in El Salvador.

Recent events in El Salvador have continued the pattern of human rights violations by the Salvadorean military—the very organization which should be the defender of those rights.

Mr. Speaker, the people of El Salvador need to be freed from the tragic cycle of violence which grips that nation. One step toward doing just that is to end all United States military aid to El Salvador so that the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction may begin.

#### THE SOCIAL SECURITY PAYROLL TAX INCREASE OUT OF HAND

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, in 1939, when our Social Security was created, an employee's maximum annual payroll was \$30. By 1969 that payroll tax

was \$374, and today the top payroll tax for Social Security is over \$3,900 a year. The dramatic increase in the payroll tax was designed to protect baby boomers when they retired. This forced savings through a higher payroll tax was to create a trillion-dollar reserve to care for today's 40-something when they reached 60-something.

But it did not work. The Social Security surplus has been borrowed out of the trust fund as fast as it has arrived in Washington. Instead of a reserve, today's payroll tax payees find only an IOU in the trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to tell President Bush and his budget wizards that the party is over. It is time to say, stop collecting higher Social Security payroll taxes if the Government is not going to honor its promise to preserve this reserve for future retirees. I would say to the President, Mr. Bush, when it comes to the Social Security payroll tax, "If you can't protect it, don't collect it."

#### IT IS GOOD TO BE BACK

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, since the Congress adjourned, the Berlin Wall fell, we invaded Panama and arrested Noriega, Communist governments collapsed in Romania, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, Corazon Aquino survived another coup, Senator MOYNIHAN dropped a Social Security grenade, and the Mayor of Washington was busted for drugs. Other than that, nothing happened. How could the world do this to us while we were out of session?

Mr. Speaker, the point is that we should not take ourselves too seriously as we start this new year in Congress. The world can get along well without us. Nonetheless, it is good to be back.

#### A CRITICAL REVIEW OF RECENT FOREIGN AID PROPOSALS

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the proposals that was made while we were away was by the Senator from Kansas about foreign aid. I read his remarks with great interest, and I must say that both on the substance and as well on the tone, they were wrong-headed.

On the substance, what Senator DOLE suggested is that we cut foreign aid from five countries by 5 percent and send the money to Eastern Europe. The trouble is that those five countries need the aid more than ever. There is no glasnost with Iran and

Syria and Libya, the Philippines still have the great problems that they had, and to rob Peter to pay Paul, to take the limited resources in the foreign aid budget and simply rearrange the deck chairs makes no sense.

Israel is still the only democracy in the Middle East. It is America's most reliable ally, and it is a pro-Western bastion in a sea of countries that vote against America in the U.N.

Now, meanwhile the GAO estimates that we spend \$170 billion defending Europe from the greatly weakened Warsaw Pact. If Senator DOLE were truly serious and wanted to get aid to Eastern Europe, something I support, why not take it out of some of the money we use to defend Western Europe? On the one hand, we are spending all this money to defend Western Europe from the onslaught from the East and on the other hand we want money to help the East. It does not make sense.

Finally, as to the tone of Senator DOLE's article, I cannot help but take offense at it, even though I do not think the Senator intended it. When he criticizes Israel's supporters for not being more concerned with America, this smacks of accusations of un-American loyalties in the days when Catholics were accused of taking orders from the Pope and Jews were accused of being loyal only to Israel. I do not believe Senator DOLE intended to use the same code words that many of a more base motive used freely, but his speech would give succor to their attempts, and I would hope he would rethink his proposal and clarify his comments.

□ 1350

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. BRUCE). The Chair would admonish Members that reference to Senators by name or to their opinions is contrary to House rules.

#### LOOKING FORWARD TO FUTURE DECADES OF SECURITY

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

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in welcoming everyone back to this session. It truly was a remarkable end to 1989 with all the changes in Eastern Europe and the spread of democracy throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, during the break I had the opportunity to tour Panama after the United States intervention there, and, Mr. Speaker, we heard often about the American heroes in that action, but many of the people, the men and women who served so valiant-

ly and professionally, have not been mentioned, and I wanted to take just a moment as we start to reflect this year in this session about the potential changes in the budget of the military, that we not overlook the factors that made that mission such a success.

Mr. Speaker, one of those factors, of course, was the readiness and training that was provided for our men and women in uniform. They were as highly trained as any troops have ever been in the American forces and in combat.

Second, some of those unsung heroes are men and women who flew over 115 missions to provide airlift, not only for the paratroopers, but the re-supply effort, in Panama.

Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the potential changes in the budget, let us be mindful of the need to protect the readiness, the sustainability, the training of our forces and, most importantly, to continue to modernize our airlift capability as we look forward to the future decades and potential threat to U.S. security.

Mr. Speaker, we applaud the efforts of the military in Panama and are glad that the errors of Grenada were not repeated.

#### LEGISLATION TO CURB BANK MONEY LAUNDERING INTRODUCED

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, today I am introducing the Depository Institution Money Laundering Amendments of 1990. This legislation is designed to give banks a powerful incentive not to take part in money laundering. That incentive is a simple one. Under the legislation, any bank convicted of money laundering will lose its charter. In simple English, any financial institution convicted of money laundering will suffer the death penalty.

Our Nation faces a huge drug problem. Every day, lives of Americans, whether they are rich or poor, famous or anonymous, are ruined because of illegal drugs. Drug dealers don't use checks or credit cards, they accept only cash. Ultimately, that cash works its way back into the banking system. This legislation is designed so that any bank which joins up with drug dealers in a criminal enterprise to launder money, will lose its charter.

We put the street pusher in jail, and we put the drug kingpin in the penitentiary, but no one has devised a way to do that to a bank. Fines and forfeitures are totally inadequate. All too often, it is merely a cost of doing business.

The way to take a criminal financial institution out of circulation is to revoke its charter. Without its charter, it cannot operate. For too long, corporate crooks have escaped the penalties imposed on common criminals. Revoking the charter of a bank convicted of criminal money laundering makes the institution pay

the ultimate price for its part in the destructive drug trade.

This legislation requires the appropriate Federal regulatory agency to revoke the charter of any federally chartered financial institution.

For national banks, the chartering agency is the Comptroller of the Currency. For federally chartered savings and loans, it is the Office of Thrift Supervision and for federally chartered credit unions, it is the National Credit Union Administration.

For State chartered banks, savings and loans, and credit unions, the State chartering agency would be required to revoke the charter or the institution would lose its Federal deposit insurance.

Some may think that this is a harsh measure. After all, money laundering is not a violent crime. No guns are used. No one is assaulted. But the money that is being laundered is the fruit of human tragedy. That money was paid to the drug dealers by persons enslaved to substances that will eventually kill them. Furthermore, the drug dealers themselves do not hesitate to use violence. In the Nation's Capital, 80 percent of the murders are estimated to be drug related. The dealers kill to protect their profitable business, and they hire people to kill for them. At the root of the slaughter is the money.

Banks that willfully take part in laundering this money stained with blood and human tragedy have forfeited their right to remain in business. Banks operate under license from the States or the Federal Government. A bank is granted a charter only after it has shown that it is worthy of receiving the right to accept deposits from the public.

An institution violates that trust when it participates in money laundering. A conviction for money laundering is a violation of an institution's duty to its chartering authority and a violation of the public's trust. The participation of a financial institution in drug trafficking through money laundering is conclusive proof that the institution has so seriously abused its charter that it should not have one.

The provisions of this legislation will only apply when the institution itself is convicted of money laundering. It does not apply should employees of the institution be convicted. This assures that the provisions only apply to corrupt institutions. Institutions which have adequate compliance programs to detect and deter money laundering in the institution will have nothing to fear from this provision. Only those financial institutions which set out to willfully violate the prohibitions on money laundering need to be concerned. And those are the kind of institutions that our financial system do not need.

I urge all Members to join with me in cosponsoring this legislation.

#### NEW LEGISLATION REGARDING HUD AND EL SALVADOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, today I filed three bills. The first relates to a fight with HUD over the financing of

a building in Chicago, in my district, at 850 Eastwood Avenue, and my bill would attempt to keep the financing alive by extending 1989 low-income tax credits through 1990.

The second bill, Mr. Speaker, would extend protection of prepaid mortgage buildings by seeking to make more permanent the position they now hold.

The third bill would repeal the 1990 appropriations entirely for El Salvador.

I want to address now, Mr. Speaker, the bill relating to 850 Eastwood Avenue in Chicago, IL.

Mr. Speaker, Catch-22 is Joseph Heller's humorous, sadly ironic story of the impossibility of dealing with the U.S. Air Force regulations during World War II. He could just as easily have written the same story about the trials of doing business with the Department of Housing and Urban Development today. Trying to do business with HUD is a catch-22. HUD has become a fortress, Fortress HUD. It is no longer open and accessible to the public or even to its own branches outside the central office. It has converted itself into a bastion like an ancient castle; it is remote and isolated. Its divisions are like battlements or parapets designed to keep everybody out and to maintain its interiors secure from encroachment.

Mr. Speaker, HUD's outer protective walls are an ever-thickening construction of regulations, and some of these are catch-22's. My constituents at 850 Eastwood Avenue in Chicago are caught in one of these.

Mr. Speaker, we all know and we all like Secretary Jack Kemp. We worked with him in the House where he was personable, articulate, able, and where he voted right occasionally. He is no longer accessible as he was then. He has been buffeted about so much by the revelations of HUD under Secretary Pierce and what he found out that he has withdrawn into Fortress HUD. Now he emerges occasionally to say how bad conditions are in HUD.

Last year Secretary Kemp was ecstatic about President Bush's new housing program. Project Hope he called it. That is the administration's plan to house America's people.

Mr. Speaker, for those of us who live in America's big cities with areas that are suffering decay and rot which need rehabilitation, Project Hope has offered no hope at all. It consists of nothing but words. There is no action to back it up. The Bush administration's words and promises mean nothing. Everything is locked up in Fortress HUD. For the big cities, Mr. Speaker, Project Hope should be called Project No Hope.

□ 1400

For those who try to deal with HUD, one can only remember the classic line from Dante's *Inferno*, "Abandon all hope ye who enter here."

850 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago, Mr. Speaker, is in my district; 230 families live there, families who live at risk there now because HUD, Washington, turned down their plan to refinance the mortgage on the building.

Last October the tenants' developer obtained low-income housing credits from the city of Chicago which enabled it to draft a refinancing proposal. It received the approval of HUD, Chicago, which sent the plan to Washington. October passed, November passed, December passed, until the last few days of that month were upon us.

I made appointments for the developer to go to Washington. He met with their officials. Delay ran into delay. Papers were demanded. Papers were furnished. Secretary Kemp's Assistant Secretary, Tim Coyle, and I were in conversation, and I believed him when he said he thought it would be approved.

Mr. Speaker, December 31 came, the last day, and we waited for HUD, Washington's, decision. It was a denial, a rejection of the plan. Why? HUD said it had not had enough time to review the application.

Mr. Speaker, months and months, and yet it said it could not complete the job. With the expiration of the 1989 tax credits on December 31, hope became despair for the 230 families who live in the building, because the tax credits upon which the refinancing plan was based were destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, taking HUD at its word that there was not enough time, that there still is a chance for approval, I filed a bill today to extend the 1989 tax credits that were made possible for 850 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago, into 1990. My bill would extend those tax credits for another year, which would certainly give HUD enough time to revise and plan even at HUD's snail's pace.

I filed that bill today, Mr. Speaker, and I told the developer for my constituents at 850 Eastwood Avenue to continue negotiating with HUD, and it was then that I learned that my constituents were in a catch-22. I called the developer yesterday to ask whether he had started the process again at HUD. I was told, Mr. Speaker, that he had taken the initiative only to have the door slammed in his face right at the start.

Mr. Speaker, he was told by HUD, Chicago, that HUD, Washington, had issued a directive for its branches not to do anything until they had received new criteria from HUD, Washington. Thus, the local offices cannot proceed to process applications. Everything is

held up while they wait for the new criteria.

Mr. Speaker, I also learned from HUD, Chicago, through my developer that such proposals as he has made for 850 Eastwood Avenue must be reviewed by the Office of Preservation at HUD Central in Washington. The difficulty with that course is that, in effect, there is no Office of Preservation. There is no staff in existence for the Office of Preservation. Talk about catch-22. Joseph Heller, where are you?

Fortress HUD has doomed Project Hope. I cannot believe that Secretary Jack Kemp knows what is going on in HUD. When one reads the interviews he has given in the press, one finds that he is only finding out what is going on in HUD.

In a recent statement he talked about the pervasiveness of poison in HUD. I would tell the Secretary to take a look at Mr. Loeb's office. That is the inner sanctum of HUD, and he will find plenty of poison there. That is where our plan for 850 Eastwood was killed. That is where the catch-22's are developed. I would ask Secretary Kemp to take a look at 850 Eastwood in Chicago. Two of Mr. Loeb's assistants were supposed to investigate it last week. When they heard that the tenants were coming out and the press would be there to question them, they canceled their trip, and they dashed back to Fortress HUD. I would ask Secretary Kemp to take a look at it. The 230 families, as I said before, are at risk there now because of HUD's unsympathetic, unrealistic action.

Project Hope? There is no hope there now, Secretary Kemp. There is despair. Let us hear from Secretary Kemp. Let us see what is going on.

#### EL SALVADOR

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the second bill that I filed relating to El Salvador, we know what is going on in El Salvador. We know that the funds are being misused. We know that the military is in control rather than the civilian government. We know that efforts are being made presumably for taking to trial people who have been named as the killers of the priests.

If the past is to be any precedent, if we are to judge the history of El Salvador by what has occurred with respect to the killing of the church women 6 years ago, it took 6 years for El Salvador to do anything.

There were no officers who were indicted or who were convicted. Six soldiers were indicted and sent to prison for a brief period. No officers at all.

We are afraid that is what is going to happen here. I think that until we can be assured that there will be justice in El Salvador, Mr. Speaker, the Congress ought to hold up those funds, and that is why I have offered my bill.

This bill will rescind all fiscal year 1990 military and economic assistance to El Salvador. I am doing this because the United States is a moral and decent country, and we are being disgraced by a murdering, corrupt military in El Salvador that cannot be controlled or influenced in any effective way either by the Governments of El Salvador or the United States.

The murder of the Jesuits, their cook and her young daughter is the latest chapter in a series of sickening military atrocities in that country. We are all familiar with the murders of the four American churchwomen, the two American labor leaders and the killings of thousands of innocent men, women, and children by the military death squads and by cowardly army attacks on El Salvador's poorest villages. The military, that is American trained and which we advise on a daily basis, has done these things, and our citizens and taxpayers are paying to support and maintain them.

The current rate of expenditures is running at \$1 million per day in El Salvador. Over the past decade over \$3 billion in United States assistance has gone to that tiny county. The policies and gross cruelties that these funds support in El Salvador are not worthy of our country.

Our support for that war must end. That is what my bill will do. When the very rich and influential element in San Salvador discovers that it must pay for the war with its own resources, we will see real negotiations and solid peace talks and prompt end to the violence in El Salvador. I hope for an early hearing by the House Committee on Appropriations.

#### PROJECT HOPE WITH RESPECT TO PREPAID MORTGAGES

Mr. Speaker, the third bill relates to trying to bring hope, Project Hope again, I would say to Secretary Jack Kemp, Project Hope again, with respect to the prepaid-mortgage situation.

We have learned that in cases where mortgages have been prepaid in HUD-controlled buildings, rents have doubled, in some cases have tripled, tenants have been required to move out in the face of these enormous increases.

We are trying to prevent that by this bill. There has been some relief until next September. A moratorium is in existence until that time, but we want to make it much more permanent.

The need for decent, affordable housing is a serious and growing problem in almost every part of this country. I think nearly everyone would agree that the need for housing stands as one of our most difficult and complex domestic problems.

We all know there is no single or easy answer. But there are ways to deal with the Nation's housing prob-

lems and I have introduced a bill, the Low-Income Housing Preservation Act, which I am convinced is a part of the answer.

The key word in the bill is preservation. Authority is provided in the bill to enable existing, assisted housing stock to continue operating as subsidized housing for thousands of low- and moderate-income families and individuals. In short, the bill is intended to preserve existing neighborhood housing that was created by wise Federal incentives.

As you know, in the 1960's we enacted a housing program that encouraged private investors to build low- and moderate-income housing. The private sector response to that law and the investment opportunity it created was a housing success. One of the provisions of that law, however, stated that after 20 years, owners could prepay their mortgages and relieve themselves of the need to maintain units of assisted housing. In certain parts of the country, and Chicago is one, the rapid increases in real estate prices have made many of these properties quite valuable and owners have begun to exercise their 20 years prepayment option. This has had a terribly distressing effect on the low- and moderate-income people in many neighborhoods across the country who live in these apartments. We have recognized the problem and passed legislation to delay the mortgage prepayment process. But that has been only a temporary solution.

My bill adds a new section to the housing law which will enable public and nonprofit organizations to purchase the existing subsidized buildings and then operate them as assisted housing for very low-, lower- and moderate-income families and individuals. A new HUD grant program is authorized which will provide the funds to enable the various agencies to purchase the buildings.

A second part of the bill provides complete relief from capital gains taxation on the sale of these properties by the current owners when they are sold to the public and nonprofit housing agencies. This provision, of course, is the incentive for the current owners to sell.

There are tax costs here as well as with the cost of the HUD grant program. But the advantages are real and compelling. Existing neighborhoods of low- and moderate-income people are preserved. Thousands of lives are saved from dislocation and a basic, successful element in our housing program is preserved. To me, it is a sound and practical way to deal with a part of our housing problem and I hope you will join me.

#### NEW SOLUTIONS FOR THE 1990'S

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk today about new solutions for the 1990's, and in a sense, I guess my symbol for this discussion is the best-selling toy of Christmas, which was the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make a point or two to my colleagues. We are entering a new decade, the decade which I believe is the springboard to the 21st century.

I spent the 2-month break back home in Georgia thinking through the dramatic changes in the world around us. It was impossible to avoid the changes in the world outside the United States, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, the whole process of glasnost and perestroika that Gorbachev has unleashed in the East in response to Thatcher and Reagan and the rise of a confident, assertive West in the 1980's, but in addition, of course, the liberation of Panama from an extraordinarily deranged dictator, the defeat of the drug lords in what was for awhile a virtual civil war in Colombia, a tremendous process of change and turmoil in the outside world.

I was reminded that here at home changes are going on that are equally dramatic, but they are not highlighted as much because in the American tradition, we change a little bit every day instead of having 25 years of stability with a dictator like Ceausescu suddenly collapse in bloodshed or having a wall such as the Berlin Wall, which stands for 28 years and then suddenly crumbles virtually overnight. In America there is a constant, ongoing process of change. I was very struck with the scale of change. First when my 4½-year-old niece Lauren showed me one of her videotapes of teenage mutant ninja turtles and began to talk about Michaelangelo and Raphael and the process of what she watched on television. Then my 8-year-old nephew Mark got one of the plastic teenage mutant ninja turtles Christmas Day. His father was telling me this was the most popular single toy of 1989.

□ 1410

Now, it struck me that there is a lesson here for politicians, that we have certain assumptions about America and the American people that need to be challenged.

The first lesson I think for those of my generation is that the world has really changed. That the world we grew up in, the world of Howdy-Doody or the world of the Mickey Mouse Club has been replaced by a very different, a more complicated world. Not necessarily more sophisticated, not

necessarily any wiser, but very different.

That for those of us today active in politics, and this certainly is true of a whole generation who are rising to authority in the House, we were shaped by the fights of the late 1960's and early 1970's, by Vietnam, by Watergate, by a struggle in the 1970's with inflation and tremendous economic problems, with weakness militarily and the Ayatollah and the Iranian debacle. In that sense we represent a politics of 10 or 15 years ago.

But that world is also gone. When you realize, for example, that the youngest voter in 1992 when we vote for President next will have been 6 years old when Jimmy Carter left office, you begin to understand how much the world is changing, how much the assumptions that those of us who are active in politics may not match up with the assumptions of the American people.

The second lesson I think of this year's most popular Christmas toy is that people are a lot smarter than we tend to give them credit for. I cannot think of a single political analyst or think of a single advertising agent who would suggest that you have a campaign slogan anywhere near as complicated as the teenage mutant ninja turtle. They would say it is too difficult, it is hard to say. People will not understand it. Yet the fact is that 4-, 5-, 6-, and 7-year-olds understood it, and understood it in fact well enough to be able to ask their parent to go buy it and be able to ask consistently enough that they made it the single most popular toy of 1989 at Christmas.

I would argue that what we should learn from this is that the American people are quite intelligent enough to learn what they think they need to learn. They can learn fancy topics, they can learn complicated topics, they can learn big words, but they have to believe that it really matters to them.

In fact, I would say that former Speaker O'Neill's famous adage that all politics is local is only partially true. In fact, all politics is personal. That people are inclined to be very active and very involved if they think it will change their life and if they are involved in something they care about.

That is why people who will not stand in line to vote will go and stand in line at a toy store to buy precisely the toy their child tells them matters. That is why people who will never spend 3 or 4 or 5 hours running around trying to save their Government will spend 3 or 4 or 5 hours running around looking for a plastic toy that looks like a turtle carrying a ninja stick.

Let me suggest that the American people, when 50 percent of them did not vote in 1988, were sending us in

politics a signal. The signal I think is those of us in leadership have an obligation to be candid, to lower our assumptions about how the world works, and to reexamine what we think is politics.

I was just stuck by my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES], who talked about the catch-22's of trying to deal with Housing and Urban Development and its bureaucracy, because he pointed his finger I think to an example of why Americans do not vote, an example of why we have had such a hard time getting people to take politics seriously.

We have now built what I would call a system, a bureaucratic welfare system, so cumbersome, so filled with red tape, so tied up in its own processes, that any rational person looking at that would say it is not worth the effort, it is not worth the time to go and get involved.

That leads me to suggest that that is part of the message that the 50 percent of the American people who did not vote in 1988 were trying to send. They were suggesting to us as customers who could have shown up and decided not to, that we are offering a product line that is obsolete, that we are talking about problems that are not in their lives, and that we are talking about a world which they defined as government in a pejorative way and politics in a negative way in which they have said they cannot influence and cannot have an impact upon.

I think the answer is not for those of us in public life to now decide the American people are dumb or lazy or that the American people do not care. The answer is for us to have the moral courage to reexamine our assumptions, to look candidly and openly at how much change is going on around us, and maybe, frankly, to apply glasnost and perestroika to the United States. To recognize that the antibureaucratic, anticentral government way of emotion and energy that is shaking up Hungary and Czechoslovakia and Poland and the Soviet empire, maybe if we look at New York City's bureaucracy, a \$25 billion annual budget for the city of New York, maybe if you look at the process of bureaucracy and welfare in Detroit or Philadelphia, or for that matter Washington, DC, or maybe if you go down to the great Federal bureaucracy, you come to the conclusion we have to have some new approaches and we need to approach it with at least the same level of courage that we applauded in this House when we had Lech Walesa here from Poland and he spoke to us so eloquently.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GINGRICH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding. I think he has hit an important point in an impor-

tant message for this House as we start to go into the next session. The message is simply that freedom works. People around the world are escaping countries, climbing walls to get away from countries which have social agendas in which government bureaucrats literally have a program for everyone from cradle to grave.

I think this is an important message for this Congress to keep in mind as we develop our agenda. We do not want to move toward the same socialization, that cradle-to-grave social program structure, that people around the world are literally crawling over fences to get away from.

This is a very important message for the Members of this House. I hope as we move out we are going to look once again at the values and the goals and the ideals that really matter to people.

I think the gentleman hit the nail on the head. People care about politics when politics have personal meaning to them. The one compelling force that has had a personal meaning to more people in the world over the last 10 years have been freedom. The manifestations of that desire for freedom are spilling out over the walls in Berlin. They are spilling out of the massive demonstrations of 1 million plus people in Eastern European capitals.

Let us not as the U.S. Congress move down the road toward a social agenda that says the way to make the American people happy is to give them more government and more bureaucrats.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I think in a sense the choice of children at Christmas has made the point. I cannot imagine any bureaucrat that would have come up with the same kind of choice that happened to make kids happy this year.

Part of what we are really debating in America today is whether or not the average American deserves the right, should be empowered to pursue happiness in their own unique way, or whether they should be in effect assigned a bureaucracy to help them pursue happiness.

I am often surprised nowadays with some of my more liberal friends who say you cannot really be with Jack Kemp in favor of tenant ownership of public housing, because poor people cannot manage their own public housing.

My answer is that is exactly wrong. Of course poor people if given a chance to be empowered to do it, they can start with tenant management and can work their way up to tenant ownership. The history of America was a history of empowering poor people to become wealthy, the history of giving opportunity to people to become educated, and the history of giving people a chance to go out and

pursue their own particular version of happiness on their own terms.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to read one thing into the RECORD. It was striking to me how much change we are living through. This is an editorial in yesterday's Wall Street Journal, entitled "Past, Present, Future."

If we were constructing a brief allegory of the Democratic Party, Michael Dukakis would be the Past, Mario Cuomo the Present, and Douglas Wilder the Future. The Governors of Massachusetts, New York and Virginia all delivered summaries recently of their politics and programs. Read together, their remarks take you on a tour of what in various incarnations the Democratic Party has stood for in our recent political history.

Mr. Dukakis in his State of the State address apologized to Massachusetts for running a losing campaign for the presidency while letting the state's fiscal health fall apart. The Governor described his career—its fall, rise and final fall—as nearly a Greek tragedy, and in the speech's denouement spoke words relevant to the entire party: "Our ability to preserve the gains we've made in the '80s will require a commitment to the fundamental reform and restructuring of our most expensive obligations." He is not running for reelection.

We doubt that the lessons of the Massachusetts tragedy are very popular among the party's most active members. Their present mood was better captured by Mario Cuomo's speech to the people of New York, an almost mindboggling description of constituencies, causes and campaigns that are, or will be, receiving money from the state.

□ 1420

After delivering a seemingly comprehensive catalog of modern liberalism commitments, schools, college tuition, teachers, drug treatment, mental illness, housing, the homeless, AIDS, acid rain, an environmental bond issue, land acquisition, nearly \$50 billions' worth of bricks and mortar, transportation, children's health insurance, day care, in-home services for the elderly, veterans nursing homes, possibly a new bridge linking Buffalo and Canada, Governor Cuomo says, "There is more we must do for our future, more than I can detail this afternoon." Days later he announced a delay in the scheduled cut in the State's income tax.

Now comes Douglas Wilder. Mr. Wilder delivered his State of the Commonwealth speech that was widely described the next day as conservative; much was made of Mr. Wilder's conservative speech because it is seen as a political oxymoron. Mr. Wilder is not only a Democrat, he is a black, the first black elected to the governorship in U.S. history.

As has been recorded throughout history, Mr. Wilder said, "Freedom is nowhere to be found when people are overtaxed and overregulated." It is fine with us if conventional wisdom wishes to regard this as actions of conservatism and the antithesis of liberalism. We suspect that Douglas Wilder

merely regards it as the rational conclusion of any American politician still able to respond to a reality check.

Now, it may well be that it is easier for Douglas Wilder to resist tax increases and to support the death penalty in Virginia than it would be were he Governor of New York or Massachusetts. Still, the political differences are striking. We will leave it to the academic political scientists to decide whether Massachusetts and New York are in fiscal peril because their Governors merely responded to the desires of liberal electorates or because liberal Democrats tend to spend well beyond the electorate's desire.

The simple fact is that in New York one of the Democratic Party's most often-mentioned prospects for the U.S. Presidency is still saying "more" while the party's highest elective black politician is announcing an agenda that is being described as "conservative."

Now, the point of my reading this into the record is simple. I think there is a bipartisan evolution beginning among some politicians who recognize that more Government, more bureaucracy, more welfare State is a failure, that more taxes in fact would crush the economy and guarantee a severe recession and increase the deficit. I think to a surprising degree Michael Dukakis, when he said, "We'll require a commitment to the fundamental reform and restructuring of our most expensive obligations," was putting his finger on what the 1990's will be all about.

The 1990's will be about applying common sense to the process of solving our problems, going back out from the ground up and looking at what would common sense, what William James called "pragmatism" lead us to do? William James said it was the first basic American contribution to philosophy.

This idea, which originated in the frontier, is that what you ought to do is look at the facts and then do what common sense tells you to do. It evolved for a very practical reason: If you came from Europe with a lot of book learning and you ended up in western Pennsylvania or western Massachusetts in the 1690's, you starved to death, you froze to death or you were killed by Indians, because you had to adapt to a new country, to new conditions, to a new reality.

So Americans learned to value very highly the practical, everyday common sense, and I think part of what Douglas Wilder is suggesting, part of what Governor Dukakis, in his valedictory address, is suggesting is that we must rethink from the ground up, we must apply our own glasnost and perestroika to reexamining Government. In a sense I think what Congressman YATES was saying earlier in his discourse on HUD and the problems with the HUD bureaucracy in

Chicago is that if only we could apply common sense once again to Government, which means rethinking the bureaucracy.

I would be glad to yield to my friend from California.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I think the gentleman has made a number of very excellent points. You know, he has told us about a number of leaders, some of them Democrat leaders, national Democrat leaders who have come to their senses in that they are now telling their colleagues in their own party and Americans what their priorities are not and where some of their priorities have in the past been misplaced. For example, taxes, some of the social programs.

I think it is interesting at the same time the American people, who my good friend has said have really excellent common sense, have stated what some of America's priorities should be.

I thought it was interesting that a few weeks ago, with all this talk of the peace dividend and how we were going to reciprocate to this 1½ percent real cut in defense that Mr. Gorbachev has made, the latest national poll that I saw that asked the American people if they should cut defense spending, was answered by a majority, in excess of 60 percent, saying that, "No, we should not cut defense spending." I think that is a real wisdom that the American people have shown even while they have been cajoled by some of the opinion leaders to not even consider whether or not there should be a peace dividend, but whether or not they should spend it. The American people have come back and said, "We don't want to cut defense."

I think one of the Vatican representatives hit the nail on the head as to why the American people do not want to cut defense when he was asked, "Why are we having glasnost and perestroika and why are the Russians at the bargaining table as they have never been before?" This representative of the Vatican, who had been critical of Ronald Reagan and a number of his defense programs in the past, surprised everyone by saying that it was Ronald Reagan being strong and showing the Soviet Union that the military option was not a viable one that produced the spark of change that now is exploding in the Soviet Union itself and throughout the captive nations.

So I think that the American people do have a good sense of priorities, and if we make this next decade a decade of freedom and a decade of individual responsibility. You know, I think one thing every Member saw a lot of, no matter where we were in this world during the break, is a lot of airports. Members of Congress were literally all over the United States and indeed all over the world.

I had an opportunity, like my colleagues, to sit and listen to families and family members as they would sit in airports assessing where they were going and what they were doing and their family problems and how they were going to solve them.

It was an interesting lesson for somebody who comes from Washington to just sit there unobserved and listen to Americans talk about how, perhaps, Aunt Alice is not doing well right now and who is going to help her out and how she does need some help, and now can "she stay with you folks for a while, and she can come over and live at our house?" And people basically working out within the family unit their problems, which legislators and bureaucrats in Washington would immediately label as being social problems which should be handled by Government bureaucrats, by the State.

And yet these individuals who really cared about their family members were making a great deal of headway in solving those problems. It occurred to me that that is one reason why these millions and millions of people are spilling over the Berlin Wall and spilling out of those socialist systems which have literally social programs for every single individual who was born and some individuals who are not born, pursuant to forced abortions, literally from conception to grave. Yet people around the world have run from this social agenda which is complete.

If we go to the Soviet Union, you do not have to ask them about their State-run childcare program because it has been in place for a long time. You do not have to ask them about socialized medicine, because it has been in place for a long time. Yet the people are dying to get away from those systems.

So I hope that this decade is a decade in which the American people tell the representatives in this body what their priorities are not and also what their priorities should be.

I think that the American people want Government to win the drug war and to do the meaningful things that only Government can do to win the drug war, and yet we are not doing them.

I made a survey of how many American agents are on the border in the entire State of California at any given time as the first line of defense against the massive cocaine traffic that is moving up from Central America through northern Mexico and into California; how many agents are on the line at any given time during the day or night on that 150-mile border between San Diego, CA, and Yuma, AZ? The answer is less than 50 on their best day. That is one agent for every 3 miles. That means we have more agents by far protecting Con-

gressmen on Capitol Hill—talk about priorities—than guarding the entire land border between the United States and Mexico against the massive cocaine traffic that is moving northwards.

Now that is an example of the Federal Government moving off its agenda and doing a lot of things in the last year that it should not have been doing but neglecting one of its very, very important duties. I feel that the interdiction of narcotics is every bit as important as our national security activities around the world.

□ 1430

We have neglected that duty. That is one thing we should be doing. In every poll the American people have answered, they show they expect Government to do that.

The average convicted murderer, and this is an issue that my friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is a leader on, the average convicted murderer in the United States, after being placed behind bars, does roughly as much time behind bars as the time that is spent in college by a young person, maybe 4 to 6 years, before he is taken by the State out of that institution and placed back in our neighborhoods, to interact with our children and our families.

We are literally not extracting the criminal element from our society as fast as a State justice system is moving this criminal element back into society.

Now, that is something the Government should handle. That is something the Government should be responsible for, and that is something we have neglected.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

The gentleman's last comment is an example of what the new approaches have to play.

Senator GRAMM of Texas and I are working on a bill to introduce next week, and we encourage any colleagues who would like to cosponsor this bill to get in touch with either Member. This is a bill to declare a national crime in drug emergency, a bill to say that we ought to be able to use temporary methods of housing violent criminals and drug dealers. There is no reason to say if a person does not have an air-conditioned cell with a color television, needing the number of square feet that an upper middle class judge says is appropriate for their teenage kids, that we cannot keep a murderer or rapist locked up. It also provides for requiring prisoners to work, and for deducting the cost of their prison stay from the salary they earn for working. It provides for a number of changes that basically sets the following premise: The Government owes citizens two primary things before any-

thing else. It owes citizens national security so that no foreigner will invade your neighborhood; and it owes citizens personal security so that no other person will invade your private property, your life, and your personal survival.

I just want to say that I think that Senator GRAMM and I are working on our bill, and we believe it is possible to development new approaches that are effective.

Let me briefly quote from one other source, because I think it is important to recognize that although the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] and I are Republicans, as I said earlier in quoting from Governor Wilder, and Governor Dukakis' closing thoughts on his tenure as Governor, I was impressed with a recent speaker, Alvin From, Director, Democratic Leadership Council, and his remarks to the National Economists Club on January 11, 1990. I recommend this speech to every citizen, Democrat or Republican, who is interested in being involved directly in the process of change, and of thinking things through.

I want to quote a couple of key paragraphs from Alvin From's speech, because I think they are so profound.

The 1990's will be a decade of change and transition from America and the world. As the old industrial order yields to a new one, so too does the political order that it shaped and sustained, a fabric of social and economic relationships woven largely in the 1930's.

From went on to say,

America faces a historic opportunity: to become preeminent in the new economic order of information and knowledge just as we dominated the previous industrial era.

Few nations have successfully undergone such a transformation. History is replete with examples of powerful states that refused to bend to the winds of change . . . that developed a deep bias against the uncertainties and disruptions of economic and social change.

And so they clung rigidly to the old ways—hoping to make time stand still—and, inevitably, were in time eclipsed by new and more dynamic societies.

Our nation stands at such a crossroads: we can either master economic change or be undone by it. So far, our response has been ambiguous.

My own view is that to block or retard economic change is ultimately to condemn our people to diminishing opportunities and our society to certain decline.

At the same time, we have an obligation to help our people adjust swiftly and smoothly to the wrenching effects of inevitable change. We can't simply let them founder helplessly in capitalism's gale of creative destruction.

Instead, we need to enlist all Americans in a new partnership for national prosperity.

We need to forge a new social compact . . . to make our capitalist system both more democratic and productive.

And we need to make the American economy once again a marvelous engine of growth and opportunity.

I point out that while after the longest period of economic growth in peacetime in American history, one

could quibble with the use of the phrase "Make the American economy once again a marvelous engine of growth and opportunity," but the central thrust of what Mr. From is saying is exactly right. Though we are in a position where we, together, Democrat and Republican, liberal and conservative, have an opportunity to look at some new approaches, have to develop some new answers, that we owe it to the country to make the 1990's the decade where we helped America change so Americans will succeed in the 21st century.

I want to say in closing, a number of Members are working to develop an opportunity for just that kind of new thinking. We will have on May 19 an American Opportunities Workshop by television across the whole country available to anyone who wants to tune in by using satellite dish receiver, going to a hotel or motel with a downlink, by using a school or church or other facility, or by convincing your local cable company to carry this workshop. The workshop will be a 90-minute workshop on television, followed by local breakout sessions of any person who wants to get involved. It will involve a workbook for the leader and workbooks for activists. It will be nonpartisan, inviting Democrats to participate.

The title will be "Developing 21st Century Citizenship by Focusing on New Solutions for the 1990's." It will have a lot of emphasis on the idea that if we ally common sense and focus on positive opportunities, we can develop in the inner city, in the suburbs, and small towns, and in rural America, better and more effective ways of solving our problems. I will talk more about the whole nature of the American Opportunities Workshop. Bo Callaway, former member of the House, is working at GoPAC at (202)-484-2282. He is going to be in charge of putting the whole thing together, and any Member who is listening on C-SPAN, or any person who reads this later in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who wants to see if they would like to be involved, there is no cost directly involved. If they would like to find out more about it and possibly in their neighborhood or local organizations participate in the workshop on Saturday morning, May 19, the number is (202)-484-2282.

Our purpose is to begin a dialog for the 1990's in which we really develop a new set of issues, new set of solutions, in which we recognize, in a country which is capable of learning the phrase "Mutant Ninja Turtles" and capable of talking about a wide range of topics, and do not have to reduce the topics to 30-second politics, and symbols that are narrow and simplistic. I hope Democrats, Republicans, liberals, and conservatives, find a wide

range of interest in looking for and developing new approaches in the 1990's.

#### VERRIDE PRESIDENTIAL VETO ON CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRUCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California. [Ms. PELOSI] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I brought this poster entitled "One Man in China." It says, "One man standing against madness kindles anew the sparks of freedom and elevates the spirit of man. How can we not stand with him?"

This is, of course, the photograph of the lone figure in Tiananmen Square in Beijing standing in front of the tanks that later would crush the student demonstrators in the Square and its environs.

Tomorrow, Members of Congress will have the opportunity to stand by this one man, this lone figure before the tanks, when the opportunity comes for Members in the form of the question of whether or not there is a need to override the President's veto of H.R. 2712, the bill to protect the Chinese students in America.

The answer, I believe, is an emphatic yes. We need to override the veto. The need exists for two reasons. First, we need to override the veto because of the continuing repression in China. Second, we need to override the veto because we can give statutory legal protection to the students only by changing the law.

First, the situation in China. In the spring of 1989, the Chinese people rekindled the spark of freedom by demonstrating for democratic reforms in China. Some of that spark spread through Eastern Europe, and we saw successful changes in the power structure there. In doing so in their own country, the Chinese demonstrated great courage. The symbol of the pro-democracy movement was the Goddess of Democracy. All of the world watched with joy as the students spoke out for democratic reform. It was no coincidence that the students had chosen out the Goddess of Liberty in following after the Statue of Liberty in America, because the United States has been a model of democracy for the Chinese and for the world.

On June 4, all the world watched in horror as the tanks rolled in to crush dissent and literally crushed the demonstrators. The Goddess of Democracy was toppled.

First the massacre, then the massacre raid.

□ 1440

Following the horrible slaughter in Tiananmen Square, the Chinese Government engaged in denial and repression. They had denied that many stu-

dents were killed. They say there were just a few hooligans. The truth is that many hundreds of thousands were killed, many thousands were imprisoned, and many thousands were sent to labor camps. I might add that they joined there hundreds of thousands, countless numbers of Chinese in labor camps in China.

At the same time the democracy movement that was sweeping through Eastern Europe threatened the Chinese rulers. The overthrow of Ceausescu, an ally of Deng Xiaoping, threatened even more repression in China.

In this past winter, in December and November, there were reports of the Chinese authorities taking handwriting samples at many of the universities in China to compare them with the handwriting on posters used in the demonstration in Tiananmen Square last spring. They were not taking these handwriting samples to improve the handwriting of the Chinese students. It was just a continuing of their intimidation and of their repression.

I am briefly touching on a situation which is well known to every person in America because we saw with our own eyes on television the crushing of the demonstration, and we can read in the daily papers some of the reports on the continuing repression.

However, the masquerade became even more grotesque. Li Peng, in lifting martial law, made this statement:

The People's Liberation Army performed immortal historic feats in maintaining order and security in the capital and defending the Chinese Communist Party leadership and the socialist system. For this period the people will never forget them. During the martial law period there were lots of moving deeds in which troops loved civilians and civilians supported troops in disregard for their own safety.

It appears that the troops loved the civilians so much that they loved them to death.

China, it is clear, is a place where people who have spoken out for freedom in a peaceful manner have been killed. The situation in China warrants the override of the President's veto.

I would like to refer to some remarks that were made this morning before the Senate Judiciary Committee by former Ambassador Winston Lord, and I will report these remarks just briefly. I would like to submit his complete statement for the record later, but I would first refer to two remarks he made this morning.

He said, and I quote:

In response to a series of major American initiatives, the Chinese regime has made only minimal moves while still pursuing its overall policy of suppression, rollback of reforms, and attacks on foreign influence. The passage of this legislation, H.R. 2712, would make clear Americans are not felled by smoke and mirrors, that we are a serious people.

He added this further:

I don't believe we can fully resume our cooperation with China until that great nation turns once again toward true reform and opening to the outside world and the Chinese leaders leave the time warp of the world's Ceausescu and begin to catch up with history.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full statement for the record, as follows:

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, JANUARY 23,  
1990

OPENING REMARKS—WINSTON LORD

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for inviting me to comment on the Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act of 1989 (H.R. 2712).

Strengthening America's relations with China has been my mission for two decades. Thus I come to the debate concerning Chinese students in this country in the broader context of American policy toward China and our long range national interests. My journey to this Committee, I confess, has been a troubling one.

As a concerned citizen, I am generally against Congressional micromanagement of foreign policy and the rigidities often introduced by tactical legislation. As a bipartisan public servant for twenty years, my inclination is to support a President's foreign policy whenever I can. As a Republican who admires President Bush, served him and applauds his overall foreign policy, I particularly regret having to oppose this Administration.

Nonetheless, with considerable ambivalence and reluctance, I am here to urge the Congress to override the President's veto.

This I strongly believe: fairly or unfairly, the vote on this issue will be interpreted abroad and at home not just as a decision on how best to protect Chinese students in America, but more fundamentally as a referendum on our posture toward the current Chinese regime.

This is the reality: fairly or unfairly, the veto, if sustained, would reinforce the mindset and the mandate of those who have proceeded from massacre to repression; those who predict America will be lulled by cosmetic gestures and return to business-as-usual; those who dismiss the Chinese as a people apart from the global winds of change.

This, too, is the reality: the legislation, if enacted, would send a powerful message of encouragement to those in China whose voices have been silenced and to Chinese citizens everywhere who seek a freer, more open country.

As for the legal arguments, they are complex and difficult for the amateur to judge. On balance I think they also favor override.

Clearly the President shares the Congressional concern about the dangers to Chinese students and believes his means accomplish the same ends as the legislation at hand. Many lawyers as well as members of Congress assert, however, that his administrative action could be challenged in court. Furthermore, reliance on INS instructions carries less weight symbolically, if not legally, than an executive order or Presidential determination.

Whatever the ultimate legal judgments, there is no question that today Chinese students feel uncertain, uneasy—and vulnerable. It is best to remove all doubts through the unambiguous means of legislation. Those who have lived in China where laws

do not protect the individual seek security in the laws of the United States. Passage of legislation would fortify the students psychologically as well as legally.

The President's administrative action laudably extends protection beyond students. The Congress, if it cannot amend this bill, should urgently review this aspect to ensure that there is no risk to Chinese here who are not students.

The crucial consideration, however, remains the diplomatic context of the looming veto.

In response to a series of major American initiatives, the Chinese regime has made only minimal moves while still pursuing its overall policy of suppression, rollback of reforms and attacks on foreign influence. The passage of this legislation would make clear that Americans are not fooled by smoke and mirrors, that we are a serious people.

The Chinese people share the same aspirations as Eastern Europeans and others around the world. They, not the hardliners in Beijing, represent the future of China—and thus our long term national interest. Their day is not distant. I believe there will be a more moderate, humane government in Beijing before this legislation is due to expire. Whenever such a government does take hold and once again makes China inviting, the Congress should repeal this bill. We should then encourage the students to return to their homeland and work to lift its horizons.

Surely the President, through his veto, does not wish to send the wrong signals to China or to the students here. But this is the inescapable consequence of the recent pattern of Administration actions toward Beijing. If the veto and accompanying administrative instructions were carried out in the context of a firm, balanced policy of condemnation and connection, the President's position would probably not be misconstrued. But in the wake of the misguided Scowcroft missions and other unilateral American steps, defeat of this legislation would be assessed by both Beijing and the world as one more step toward unrequited normalization. Unfair perhaps, but reality.

This need not have been the case. Until the announcement of the December Scowcroft trip, the balance of our overall China policy seemed about right. I, for one, consistently supported the President for six months, including in my November testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Although I sounded much harsher criticism of Chinese policies than the Administration, I thought that the President was correct to stress our long term concerns while maintaining selective sanctions.

In my view the Scowcroft journey—in substance and style—destroyed that balance. In the process it also shattered the broad bipartisan consensus on China policy that we had enjoyed for twenty years through five administrations. Rather than reiterate my reasoning I ask that my December 19, 1989 Washington Post article be included as part of the record. I wrote that editorial (and had previously supported the Administration) before I knew of the first Scowcroft visit only a few weeks after Beijing massacre. That earlier journey of course, only made starker the pattern that is the backdrop for your deliberations today.

Mr. Chairman, I don't believe we can fully resume our cooperation with China until that great nation turns once again toward true reform and opening to the outside world, until Chinese leaders leave the time

warp of the world's Ceaucescus and begin to catch up with history.

In the interim America does not have to choose between isolation and approbation. We should conduct a workmanlike dialogue on key issues, including international ones, while avoiding tawdry symbolism. We should maintain productive links with progressive Chinese forces. We should calibrate our actions with those of the Chinese regime. Above all, we should make clear what America stands for and where our sympathies lie.

I therefore recommend passage of H.R. 2712. In this way we will align ourselves with China's future and thereby serve American interests as well as values.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, the second reason the override is necessary is because the students can only have full legal statutory protection by the passage of a law. Because of the good work of the Immigration Subcommittee, the Committee on the Judiciary, and both houses of the Congress, current immigration law is very specific. The J-1 visa law is very specific about the return residency requirement. The law specifically prohibits the granting of blanket waivers. The only way to change the law is to pass a law, and since the Constitution states that Congress shall make all laws, an act of Congress is required. An administrative directive cannot change a prohibition in the law.

I am very proud that over 100 Members, with bipartisan support, I might add, signed our "Dear Colleague" letter supporting the override of the President's veto. I have been told that it is the largest number of signatures ever to appear on a "Dear Colleague." It reaches every region of the country and both parties.

I have submitted some of the information in that letter for the RECORD for our Members to read. In addition, I would like to call the attention of the Members to a memorandum from the Congressional Research Service which supports the statement made in the letter that a law is necessary.

Following the Tiananmen Square massacre, I worked with other Members of this House to write a bill which would protect the students and which would not be disruptive of our immigration policy. Congress responded unanimously in support of the bill. I pray that our colleagues will support the override and send a clear message to Beijing that they cannot curb freedom of speech in the United States by lobbying against the override of the veto. And we know they are actively supporting their case against the bill. They hope to punish those who speak out not only in China but also in the United States.

What we see in China is a situation that is very painful. We see a country which has repressive leadership, but a country which has also tasted freedom because of the age of technology we are in today.

The Great Wall of China may have been able to keep out troops in a previous era, but they cannot keep out communication about freedom, which stirs the hearts of men, because it is written in the hearts of men from our own Declaration of Independence, which stated that it is self-evident that all men are created equal and that they are entitled to certain rights.

So this is inevitable. It is just a question of time when the change will be made in China. But the genie is out of the bottle. The people know better. What we see is the painful exercise of a repressive government trying to put the genie back into the bottle. It is very difficult, it is very painful, and in fact it is impossible.

When we celebrated our own bicentennial, our former colleague, Claude Pepper, stood in the well in Independence Hall in Philadelphia and he talked about the foundations of our own country, and he said:

Since then in the 200 years, the United States of America and our democracy have been a bright and shining star to the rest of the world.

I believe that when we have the opportunity to override the veto and thereby stand by our principles and our ideals, we will add luster to that bright and shining star. I believe the Members of the House and indeed the Members of the other body will be true to our commitment to our own Declaration of Independence. I believe that we will pursue a policy which will be based on ideals and not business deals.

I do not believe that anyone who supports the Chinese student bill believes in isolating China. We have heard so much that has described those who support the bill as wanting to isolate China. The district I represent, in San Francisco, has nearly a third of its population as Asian Americans, many of them Chinese Americans. Much of the commerce of our community is with the Orient, and a large amount of it would be with China. It is not in our economic interest to cut off economic ties with China, but it is in our interest to stand firm in our commitment to our own Declaration of Independence, as I mentioned earlier.

So in any case I hope that as we take pride in the lone man standing alone and as we await to stand with him, the House will vote overwhelmingly in support of the override tomorrow, followed later in the week by the U.S. Senate, and send a very clear message not only to the students and to the authorities in Beijing but to the whole world that the United States is true to its commitment.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I also thank her for taking this special order.

The Chinese students in the United States, I believe, as the gentlewoman has well explained, require protection. Many of them have been active in a democracy movement in China, and many of their relatives have been active, and they are afraid that they are going to be forced to go back and suffer the persecution that we witnessed in Tiananmen Square. And that repression continues.

I think everybody in the United States felt horrified when they saw those tanks go into Tiananmen Square, and they found out subsequently that they literally ground young Chinese students who were seeking democracy into meat on the streets.

□ 1450

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, these young people used the United States as a model. Their Statue of Liberty that they showed in Tiananmen Square was modeled after our Statue of Liberty; their Statue of Democracy rather.

Mr. Speaker, we should feel a close kinship for those Chinese students who are here in this country studying, and who want democracy in their country, and who want to make sure that that happens at some point in the future and who do not want to have to go back prematurely and suffer the consequences of their call for democracy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI]. I will vote to override tomorrow. We do not always see eye to eye. This issue cuts across party lines. It cuts across philosophical lines. On both sides of the aisle, whether we are liberal, conservative, Democrat, or Republican, I think that we are going to find tomorrow that there is going to be overwhelming support for the legislation of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] on overriding the President's veto.

So, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] for that.

I would like to say just one more thing, Mr. Speaker. I am a big supporter of President Bush and Vice President QUAYLE. I think my voting record will indicate that I support them as much, or probably more than, most people in the House, and I really support the administration and, like most people in this country, think that they are doing an outstanding job.

However, Mr. Speaker, I was a little bit chagrined when I saw the head of the NSC, Mr. Scowcroft, General Scowcroft, and one of our assistant secretaries, Mr. Eagleburger, go to

China and start working toward opening up a normal relationship so soon after the Tiananmen massacre when there have been no appreciable changes in the attitudes of the Chinese Government toward their people. The repression continues, and the repression will continue until the world brings pressure upon that Government to make positive change.

So, while I have great admiration and support for this administration and all the things they are doing, I would say this is one place where I take strong exception to the actions that have been taking place vis-a-vis our relations with China. We should let the Chinese Government know in no uncertain terms that this type of action is intolerable, that the people of the United States of America and the people of the world will not stand idly by and accept this kind of action and that we are going to do everything we can to bring pressure to bear upon it, economic pressure, or whatever it takes, for them to bring about positive change.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen in Eastern Europe countries that have been under the boot, the heel, of communism for 40 years move toward freedom and democracy, and we should be helping them, and we will be helping them, and at the time we are helping these countries, these fledgling democracies, head for full democracy and participation in the world community we should not be opening our arms to a repressive totalitarian Communist government in China.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I will be very, very happy to vote with the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] to override this veto, and I appreciate her yielding this time to me.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON]. I also thank him for signing the Dear Colleague in support of the override and for his help on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a partisan issue, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] so ably pointed out. It has never been intended to be anti the President. It is an issue that passed the House and passed the Senate without one negative vote, 403 to 0 in the House of Representatives. I am very proud of the bipartisan support that we were able to gather for the bill because it is a reasonable bill, and it does precisely what it sets out to do, to protect the students. So, it is just a disagreement on tactics.

Mr. Speaker, I think we all would like to look forward to a brilliant future with China, a future bright with cultural, economic, and political ties, but it has to be done at least with some integrity from our standpoint, and I think that sending the message that this bill would send is a clearer message than the message that was

contained in the toast that General Scowcroft made when he visited China. Because the issue of safety is so critical and so fundamental to this bill that we must protect the students because they cannot go back unless it is safe, I was particularly concerned about the choice of words of General Scowcroft when he lifted his glass to toast the authorities in Beijing when he said, "There are forces in both of our societies which would strive to thwart or redirect our efforts to cooperation. We must take action to stop those negative forces."

Mr. Speaker, I found that toast frightening, equating us with them and that we must take action to stop those negative forces. I think a better message to the Chinese authorities is that when people speak out in the United States of America on behalf of democracy that we are not going to send them home to a situation where people get killed for speaking out for freedom, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] described in his remarks.

Also I think the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] mentioned Eastern Europe, and I think that is very relevant here because the day or two before the President left on his trip for Malta, taking with him all of our hopes and aspirations for peace in the world and all of our good wishes for that, the Secretary of State said in effect, and I think these are his exact words, but in effect he said that we must support the prodemocratic movement in Eastern Europe and help out so that it can proceed and succeed.

So, Mr. Speaker, that gave us hope that maybe the President would sign the Chinese student bill the next day because that is what we were doing—helping a prodemocratic movement proceed and succeed. However, as far as I know, the last official act the President performed was not to sign the Chinese student bill, and he sent it back to the House unsigned. It was a little disappointing.

Mr. Speaker, I think that one of the disadvantages that we have is that people are thinking in old ways. They are thinking, "Well, we've not had human rights as an item on the table in our relationship with China. It has been an issue in Europe, so it will continue to be an issue in Europe, but in China it isn't an issue."

I know that the President, and the Vice President, and the Secretary of State, and General Scowcroft all care about human rights throughout the world. There is no question about that. But I think that this has to be a recognition that history is in a hurry. It is in a hurry in Eastern Europe, it is in a hurry in China, and we cannot revert to old ways of dealing with China.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I just would like to make one brief followup comment, and that is that I share the feelings of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] about the administration, and General Scowcroft and Secretary Eagleburger. I think that they are fine people. I think that they are well-intentioned people. I think they do an outstanding job for our country.

However, Mr. Speaker, I do believe that the message that was sent by that visit was the wrong message. We in this country, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER], the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI], and myself, we have been writing to the Soviet Union protesting their human rights abuses for years. We have been doing everything we could to put pressure on the torture tactics that have been taking place in that Government.

For us to go to China right after Tiananmen Square and to literally embrace them with the kind of toasts which the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] is talking about clearly sends the wrong signal. We should have been sending signals like we have been sending to the Soviet Union, that we will not give them the kind of economic assistance or other assistance they are seeking or investments from the United States until they make positive changes, until they end those human rights abuses. That is the kind of message that should have been sent and I hope will be sent in the future.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my admiration, my enormous admiration, to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] for her great leadership in focusing the attention of Congress and the country on the pitiable human rights conditions in China and on the very questionable public policy underpinnings of the administration's decision to send the Scowcroft delegation. That secret delegation was sent to China to meet with the gerontocracy that runs that country, Deng Xiaoping and all of his colleagues who are in their eighties, in effect to embrace them, toast them and let them know that while we may have a few piddling problems with the events of June 4, that really God is in His heaven, and all is well with the world.

Mr. Speaker, that was just exactly the wrong message to send, and it places us, yea once again, on the side of the despots against the people. We

have done this all over the world. We have done it in Latin America; we have done it with painful regularity all over the world. We have sided with the despots, and ultimately, when history works its will and the people are liberated, we are vilified. We are hated. We are detested, especially by the young people, the students.

Mr. Speaker, it makes one wonder what kind of tea leaves were they reading in the White House to feel that the future of China lay in this small group of 80-year-old despots, octogenarians, who were controlling that country with a ruthless hand and who, to preserve their own power, unleashed military forces in a barbarous and barbaric way, slaughtering, slaughtering the flower of Chinese youth.

□ 1500

What makes us so sure that the future of China is with this small group of elderly aging despots? We should be more humble about our ability to appraise events. If one looks at recent happenings in Eastern Europe, one would find grounds for a great deal of humility on our part.

Yes, I was in Hungary last March. I was on the street at the time of that magnificent demonstration in Budapest on March 15. I met with our marvelous Ambassador Palmer, who is an embellishment to the American Foreign Service. I guess that many people felt that real progress was being made in Hungary, that the people really did want freedom. They were willing to demonstrate. They were willing to make themselves heard. I think the same is true of Poland.

But may I ask the gentlewoman from California a rhetorical question. Did anybody dream that beneath the smooth and calm surface, the quiet of the graveyard that existed in East Germany, there was this passion for freedom that we saw as East Germans exploded with joy, delight and exhilaration, to climb up on that wall and beat it with hammers and cross over into West Berlin without bothering to stop, in sheer exhilaration from breathing the air of freedom?

Did anybody expect that underneath the calm quiet of the graveyard that existed in Czechoslovakia, that coldest and bloodiest of Communist states in Eastern Europe, there existed this passion for freedom that was unleashed?

When Czechoslovakia finally elected Vaclav Havel, a novelist, a poet, a leader of the reform movement, as Chief of State did anybody dream that Bulgarians so quickly would topple their own Chief of State?

I was in Sofia in the last year. Nobody told me that anything like that was lurking under the surface.

Above all, in that most despotically abused country in Europe, Romania, did anybody in our State Depart-

ment, in our Intelligence Services, in our press, did anybody dream that this passionate desire for freedom was lurking beneath those calm quiet graveyard scenes in Romania?

Could anybody have conceived the passion, the outrage, the venom, the merciless taste for justice and retribution that the Romanian people exercised when freedom was within their grasp?

Could anybody have conceived that the army itself would turn against Ceausescu, would turn against the Securitate, that the army itself would side with the people when the chips were down?

Do not all these phenomena give us a degree of modesty in our efforts to penetrate the mysteries of China? Could one not postulate that in a world in instant telecommunications China is not isolated? Could one not postulate that the BBC, the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and other means of instant communication are functioning, are alive and well, and that tens, yea, hundreds of millions of Chinese are listening and that they perhaps enjoy the same passion for freedom that we saw in East Germany, in Romania, in Bulgaria, in Hungary and Poland, the same passion for freedom which will burst through if it ever gets a chance?

Does anybody have the right to presume that the students in China do not care anymore, that the urban workers who are bitterly resentful of their treatment on the part of the Deng Xiaoping government, that they do not care, that they have no taste for freedom?

Does anybody have the right to assume that the farmers, the peasants, who are bitterly resentful of the terrible treatment they have received from the Deng Xiaoping administration, that they are incapable of reacting with outrage and with courage, given the time and the opportunity and the convergence of events?

Looking at what happened in the days and weeks preceding the massacre, when the press absolutely burst with sympathy and love at the desire for freedom and free speech they witnessed in China, can anybody believe that the press would not react?

Can anybody believe that the intellectuals are not hungering for freedom, as Vaclav Havel and other intellectuals in East Europe and Hungary were hungering?

My colleagues, I would suggest that we should act with a great deal more humility. We ought to show much more humility in writing off 1.2 billion people in China, writing off the students, writing off the intellectuals, writing off the peasants, writing off the urban workers. Let us just assume that they have the same instincts, the same thirst for freedom as the masses

in Eastern Europe who had not tasted a breath of freedom in 40 years; yet young kids who had never lived under conditions of freedom, they exhilarated, they burst forth. They seized it, they grabbed the moment.

What is to make us assume that the Chinese kids, the intellectuals, the students, the urban workers, the peasants, the intellectuals will not react in the same way, given the same opportunity?

One other thing, my colleagues. Yes, Deng Xiaoping was able to bring in peasant soldiers from a 1,000 or 2,000 miles away to perpetrate that outrage in Tiananmen Square on June 4, when other units of soldiers refused to fire on the Chinese people. Perhaps one of the reasons why they were able to get the soldiers to fire on their fellow citizens in Tiananmen Square was that there had never been a Tiananmen Square outrage before. They knew not what they were doing. They had never visualized, they were incapable of imagining such an atrocity, such a horror; but now they have seen it.

Can one assume that even top commanders in the army are not talking about how to prevent such an outrage of Chinese soldiers firing on the Chinese people should something remotely similar to the Tiananmen Square freedom movement appear again?

I do not think Chinese generals want to see a repetition of that. So I think that we can consider China not too different from East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria, that there is a pulsating thirst for freedom.

My colleagues, I would say that they are going to have an opportunity to demonstrate that thirst for freedom. I would say it is not a question of "if." It is only a question of "when," and that the signal we should send to them should be calm, collected, considered, but they should know that we are going to respect their opportunity, their chance for freedom, just as we have in Eastern Europe.

For us to put our eggs in the one basket of that aging gerontocracy in China I think is very bad gambling. Jimmy the Creek would say, "We ought to get out of the gambling business and get into another line of work," if we cannot size up the future better than that. We ought to send a wholly different signal to the people of China, and one way of doing it is to overwhelmingly affirm the gentlewoman's bill, I say to the gentlewoman from California. I congratulate her for her leadership. This is precisely the message we must send to the people of China.

As our former Ambassador to China, Winston Lord, testified only hours ago in the other body:

This is the reality: fairly or unfairly, the veto, if sustained, would reinforce the mind-

set and the mandate of those who have proceeded from massacre to repression; those who predict America will be lulled by cosmetic gestures and return to business-as-usual; those who dismiss the Chinese as a people apart from the global winds of change.

This, too, is the reality: the legislation, if enacted, would send a powerful message of encouragement to those in China whose voices have been silenced and to Chinese citizens everywhere who seek a freer, more open country.

Tomorrow I predict this House will override the President's veto by a huge majority on behalf of 250 million Americans, and more than a billion Chinese who yearn for freedom.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for participating in this special order and for his kind remarks.

I would like to take up where the gentleman left off there, that it is not a matter of "if," it is a matter of "when." It is certainly inevitable that people will live free throughout the world. It is just a question of when.

I think this Congress has to see itself in an historical perspective. The year that we just lived through, 1989, the year of democracy in Eastern Europe, will be a year in history like 1776, a year like 1789, a year fraught with the spirit of the people speaking out for themselves, a year where democracy blossoms in history. It will be in Eastern Europe now and hopefully in China before this decade is out.

The immediate future for us is that we are in a new decade. At the end of this decade we will be in a new century. Indeed, we will be in a new millennium. By the year 2000 hopefully we will not have to talk about whether a tank is going to roll over a person.

□ 1510

I believe that when the Chinese authorities killed their young people in the grotesque fashion in which they did and the fact that however they did it is irrelevant, but the barbaric fashion they did it, they drew themselves outside the circle of civilized human behavior. I think we have to make them understand that. It is not in keeping with how we regard the dignity and worth of every person to roll over them in a tank, and hundreds of them at that.

I believe that when the gentleman talks about the gerontocracy in China that it has to be clear, of course, that very old people, people in their eighties, are capable of very new thinking and very young thinking. This group does not happen to be among those.

To our young people who might be listening and who care about this, and to the Chinese students to be sure, the message from this Congress has to be that we recognize that the old older changeth yielding place to new, as Tennyson said, and there is nothing more powerful than an idea whose

time has come. The idea of democracy in the world is rampant, and as I said earlier, history is in a hurry, and democracy is the engine driving it.

We have important work to do in the next 10 years to make sure that when we turn over the year 2000, the new century and the millenium to our children and our grandchildren that we will be doing it having done everything we could to make the world a freer place in which to live.

Our country is a place that people want to come to because we have a great Constitution guaranteeing freedom and independence for all Americans and all who live within our borders. If it is right for us, if we encourage it for Eastern Europe, why is it not right for China? I believe, of course, that it is, and that when we meet tomorrow that the Members of this House of Representatives will make every person in America very proud by voting almost unanimously, I hope, but certainly attaining the two-thirds necessary to override the veto so that while we say that between the executive branch and the legislative branch that certainly our goals for peace and freedom throughout the world are the same, how we get there might be a little bit different, and we have to exert our independence, too, in this House to say that our policy has to proceed not based on deals but based on ideals, not based on the old way but giving our children the hope that we are prepared to have new attitudes about what is going on in the world, recognizing that communication and technology make independence and democracy a worldwide known phenomenon, and no secret just for the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

I look forward to tomorrow. I know we will be true to what Claude Pepper said, that we were the bright and shining star of democracy, and that we will not lead people on; we will not encourage them to go out on a limb for democracy and then saw off that limb, that we will encourage them, that we will assist to assure that democracy will prevail.

People who see this earlier, the change earliest, are called leaders. Tomorrow I believe the House of Representatives will exert its leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for participating in this special order and the gentleman from Indiana who was with us and those Members who are submitting statements for the RECORD and to all Members for their cooperation with the overriding of the veto tomorrow.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order of today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRUCE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

#### THE REBIRTH AND REVITALIZATION OF ALLENDALE, IL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. PELOSI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRUCE] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BRUCE. Madam Speaker, I want to take this time today to talk about an event which occurred a year ago in my district.

Madam Speaker, in January 1989 a tornado struck the town of Allendale, IL. On January 7, 1990, I had a chance to return to that community and celebrate the rebirth and revitalization of Allendale, IL.

I remember a year ago when I came into Allendale after I had heard and had been contacted about the disaster that occurred late one evening. As I drove into the town of Allendale, and saw one part of the community, I thought, "Gee, it was not as bad as I had been told," but as I came across the top of a railroad bridge and looked down the main street of Allendale, I saw the disaster that had occurred in that town and realized immediately the problems that we faced as a Federal Government, State government, and all units of government which were going to have to pull together to restore that community, and, more importantly, the people in that community were going to have to pull together.

As I pulled onto the scene and got out of my car that morning, I realized that the process of rebuilding had already started. Lt. Roy Stock of the Salvation Army was there serving meals. They had already come to that community to make sure that people had something hot to drink and that preparations were being made to house those who had lost their homes.

In fact, as I looked at the city of Allendale, a church was standing, the school was nearly destroyed, the bank was standing, and that was about it.

By a strange set of circumstances, the National Guard unit from Lawrenceville, IL, was returning from its weekend maneuvers on the very highway on which Allendale is located, and they sprang into action instantly. They knew that the National Guard would be called out, but before they ever got that official call, they started helping, and they helped throughout the night. A lot of other people started immediately.

The sheriff of that county, Wabash County, Randy Grounds, when I met

him, had been up all night long making sure that people got the services they needed from county government, and Jack Loeffler, the mayor of that community, and the fire chief, Gary Buchanan had been up all night working. We sat and talked in the bank office. Rob Coleman, the president of the bank, and the chairman of that bank, Keith Loeffler, had said, "Look, the major structure that is remaining in Allendale is the bank. If you need it, we are going to open up the bank to the people. We are going to help solve this disaster." So the Illinois State Police and the disaster relief people were inside with no lights, inside a bank, and we were trying to plug into a small portable generator to get lights into that facility. Not only had the Salvation Army gotten into action that day and the National Guard, but almost every agency in the U.S. Government, the Emergency Services Disaster Administration, FEMA, HUD, Farmers Home Administration, the Small Business Administration. Even the IRS sent people in over the last year to make sure that people understood the tax consequences of a disaster. The State government started working rapidly with a visit from the Governor of the State of Illinois, Jim Thompson. There was the speedy work of our two State legislators, State Senator Bill O'Daniel and State Representative Larry Hicks. They knew the problem and they made sure new money was made available so that Allendale could build a new school.

Other people pitched in and made sure that the streets were clean. That morning there was more than 8 feet of debris on the main street of Allendale, IL, and almost no houses standing.

□ 1520

The American Red Cross, John Hughes and his father, Tom, made sure that there was some way of moving all that material and cleaning the streets.

At the post office all the windows had been blown in and the building had been severely damaged. The postmistress moved all the mail to her own garage on the other side of town, and the post office, at a little after 9 o'clock in the morning the day after the disaster, was open and functioning.

The school had been destroyed, but neighboring schools opened their schools to make sure that the kids were soon back in the classroom. One of the nicest touches in this whole event was when the schoolchildren went from their school to the neighboring schools, they made provisions to put a sign over the door in which they were going in that said, "Welcome, Allendale students."

Trooper Iles from the State police made sure there were communications.

When people called in, they found out whether their loved ones had been injured. Through a lot of good luck not a single person died in this incident.

Schoolteachers and school board members made sure that schools functioned. The media pitched in immediately. The Mount Carmel Republican-Register put reporters there making sure that the paper almost became a community bulletin board of those who had been injured, what services were being provided, and what additional help was on the way.

One of the television stations, WFIE of Evansville, IN, put on a telethon and raised more than \$60,000 to make sure that people had money for clothing and immediate shelter.

Radio Station WFER in Mount Carmel broadcast ways people could get assistance.

Insurance companies sent people in immediately to start settling claims. The Illinois Employment Service counseled people very quickly. Fire departments from adjoining communities made their equipment available and put in the community in case there were any fires.

Churches opened up and made emergency shelters. One of the churches in Mount Carmel realized that this was such a short time after Christmas and that many children had lost all of the Christmas presents. One of the nicest things was one afternoon shortly after the tornado, we took presents to schoolchildren down at a church and we opened up Christmas presents again.

Labor organizations said "Look, if there is anything you need, call, because we can help. We have the skilled craftsmen."

I received a call in a couple of days from a person that used to deliver packages for United Parcel in the community of Allendale. He now works in Louisville, KY.

He said, "Terry, we just built a new facility for United Parcel Service in Louisville, but we have three trailers that can be used as temporary schools or the city hall or a community center."

Local people from not only Allendale but other communities donated their time and got those trailers. For \$1 we got thousands and thousands of dollars worth of emergency trailers, still used in Allendale, and which will be used later by the National Guard in disasters that may occur in the State of Illinois in the future.

Not only did we get to use those trailers in Allendale, but the good works of United Parcel Service will go on and on.

There were many people. John Spitz of my staff went down and felt he needed to be on the site all the time. John stayed there and represented me and my office and made sure that all

Federal agencies coordinated their efforts. We are proud of the kind of people that Allendale had. We are proud of the kind of people that helped them.

In this last year we have seen a lot of interesting big headlines. Big headlines about Hurricane Hugo, about the San Francisco earthquake, about international incidents in Hungary and Poland, the Berlin Wall, Romania, Gorbachev, Noriega, and Panama.

Those are big stories. But the big story for me last year was the fact that in 1 short year Allendale and its neighbors rebuilt their community. They were tested, and tested severely, but got an A. It was a year in which there was a catastrophe that was turned into caring and making sure neighbors had what they needed.

This was really a year in which Allendale went from a tornado to triumph. Allendale and the people in Allendale, we are proud of you, proud of Allendale's commitment to the community, to the schools, to the churches, to the governmental system, to the senior citizens, and we are all proud of the neighbors who helped in time of need.

It was an excellent story for America to see the rebuilding and rebirth of Allendale in 1 short year.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MANTON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of illness in the family.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. YATES, for 30 minutes, today.

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

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes, today, January 24, and January 25.

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

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes each day, on January 24 and January 25.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes each day, on January 30, February 6, February 20, and February 27.

Ms. PELOSI, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. BRUCE, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 30 minutes, on January 24.

Mr. MANTON, for 60 minutes, on January 31.

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 60 minutes, on February 7.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 60 minutes each day, on January 31, February 7, February 21, and February 28.

Mr. CLEMENT, for 60 minutes, on March 15.

Mr. FAZIO, for 60 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. SAXTON.

Mr. PURSELL.

Mr. SHUMWAY.

Mr. DICKINSON in two instances.

Mr. SCHAEFER.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. SKEEN.

Mr. BILIRAKIS.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio in three instances.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mr. GILMAN.

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

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.

Mr. ASPIN.

Mr. TRAFICANT in three instances.

Mr. FRANK.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. SOLARZ.

Mr. BATES.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Mr. MINETA.

Mr. GUARINI.

Mr. TRAXLER.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. APLEGATE.

Mr. JOHNSON from South Dakota.

Mr. DOWNEY.

Mr. FAZIO.

Ms. PELOSI.

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.

Mr. WILLIAMS in two instances.

Mr. LANTOS in three instances.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

Mr. RICHARDSON in two instances.

Mr. CLEMENT in two instances.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 101ST CONGRESS

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the follow-

ing dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On December 13, 1989:

H.R. 3299. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 5 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year 1990.

On December 18, 1989:

H.R. 901. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a 4.7-percent-cost-of-living adjustment in rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and in rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of veterans dying from service-connected causes and to improve certain veterans health care, education, housing, and memorial affairs programs; and for other purposes.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 101st Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 21, 1989:

H.R. 3385. An act to provide assistance for free and fair elections in Nicaragua.

On October 23, 1989:

H.J. Res. 400. Joint resolution designating October 27, 1989, as "National Hostage Awareness Day;"

H.R. 1300. An act to amend the Head Start Act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1990; and H.R. 2788. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

On October 24, 1989:

H.R. 2987. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Leavenworth, KS, as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center."

On October 25, 1989:

H.J. Res. 392. Joint resolution designating October 1989 as "Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month;"

H.J. Res. 401. Joint resolution to designate the month of October 1989 as "Country Music Month;"

H.R. 2087. An act to transfer a certain program with respect to child abuse from title IV of Public Law 98-473 to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 2088. An act to revise and extend the programs established in the Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986.

On October 26, 1989:

H.J. Res. 423. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes.

On October 30, 1989:

H.J. Res. 380. Joint resolution designating October 18, 1989, as "Patient Account Management Day;" and

H.R. 801. An act to designate the United States Court of Appeals Building at 56 Forsyth Street in Atlanta, GA, as the "Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building."

On November 3, 1989:

H.R. 2989. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3281. An act to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and the Defense Production Act of 1950, to extend certain housing programs, and for other purposes.

On November 8, 1989:

H.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to designate May 25, 1989, as "National Tap Dance Day;"

H.J. Res. 241. Joint resolution designating October 25, 1989, as "National Arab-American Day;" and

H.J. Res. 280. Joint resolution increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

On November 9, 1989:

H.R. 2916. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

On November 10, 1989:

H.R. 24. An act to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the National School Lunch Act to revise and extend certain authorities contained in such acts, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3012. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

On November 15, 1989:

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution designating November 5-11, 1989, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week;"

H.J. Res. 435. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3318. An act to redesignate the Federal building in Houston, TX, known as the Concorde Tower, as the "George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Federal Building."

On November 17, 1989:

H.J. Res. 425. Joint resolution designating November 12, through 18, 1989, as "Community Foundation Week;"

H.R. 2710. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3287. An act to waive the period of congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts authorizing the issuance of District of Columbia revenue bonds.

On November 21, 1989:

H.J. Res. 278. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 20, 1989, and ending on November 26, 1989, as "National Adoption Week;"

H.J. Res. 282. Joint resolution designating November 19-25, 1989, as "National Family Caregivers Week;"

H.R. 2883. An act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2991. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3014. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3015. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and

related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3072. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3566. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3743. An act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3746. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

On November 22, 1989:

H.R. 2642. An act granting the consent of the Congress to amendments to the Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact; and

H.R. 3544. An act to authorize the transfer of a specified naval landing ship dock to the Government of Brazil under the leasing authority of chapter 6 of the Arms Export Control Act.

On November 27, 1989:

H.J. Res. 291. Joint resolution designating November 16, 1989, as "Interstitial Cystitis Awareness Day;" and

H.R. 215. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to the method by which premium pay is determined for irregular, unscheduled overtime duty performed by a Federal employee.

On November 28, 1989:

H.J. Res. 357. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Samuel Curtis Johnson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

H.J. Res. 358. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Jeannine Smith Clark as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

H.J. Res. 393. Joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to the boundary change compact between South Dakota and Nebraska;

H.R. 569. An act for the relief of Maurice G. Hardy;

H.R. 1020. An act to permit reimbursement of relocation expenses of William D. Morger;

H.R. 1310. An act to redesignate a certain portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway as the "Clara Barton Parkway;"

H.R. 2120. An act to amend the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act to authorize appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act for fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994;

H.R. 3402. An act to promote political democracy and economic pluralism in Poland and Hungary by assisting those nations during a critical period of transition and abetting the development in those nations of private business sectors, labor market reforms, and democratic institutions; to establish, through these steps, the framework for a composite program of support for East European Democracy [SEED]; and

H.R. 3532. An act to extend the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

On November 29, 1989:

H.R. 2461. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for de-

fense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal years for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

On November 30, 1989:

H.R. 2748. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, the intelligence community staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3660. An act to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for Governmentwide ethics reform, and for other purposes.

On December 6, 1989:

H.J. Res. 448. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 481. An act to designate the building located at 2562 Hylan Boulevard, Staten Island, New York, as the "Walter Edward Grady United States Post Office Building"; and

H.R. 3294. An act to authorize distribution within the United States of the U.S. Information Agency film entitled "A Tribute to Mickey Leland."

On December 7, 1989:

H.R. 972. An act to amend section 3724 of title 31, United States Code, to increase the authority of the Attorney General to settle claims for damages resulting from law enforcement activities of the Department of Justice;

H.R. 1312. An act to revise and extend the programs of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973;

H.R. 2134. An act to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to authorize the distribution of wholesome meat and poultry products for human consumption that are not in compliance with the acts to charity and public agencies; and

H.R. 3720. An act to amend provisions of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act relating to the payment of interest on and the redemption of Class A notes issued by the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

On December 11, 1989:

H.J. Res. 429. Joint resolution to designate the week of December 10, 1989, through December 16, 1989, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week;"

H.R. 422. An act to amend the Department of Transportation Act to reauthorize local rail service assistance;

H.R. 875. An act to expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park near Fredericksburg, VA;

H.R. 1495. An act to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to authorize appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3620. An act to clarify the Food Security Act of 1985; and

H.R. 3696. An act to provide survival assistance to victims of civil strife in Central America.

On December 12, 1989:

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to authorize entry into force of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Government of Palau, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 449. Joint resolution providing for the convening of the second session of the 101st Congress;

H.R. 91. An act to prohibit exports of military equipment to countries supporting international terrorism, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1502. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds to the District of Columbia for additional officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, to provide for the implementation in the District of Columbia of a community-oriented policing system, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1668. An act to authorize appropriations for certain ocean and coastal programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

H.R. 2459. An act to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3275. An act to implement the steel trade liberalization program;

H.R. 3614. An act to amend the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 to revise certain requirements relating to the provision of drug abuse education and prevention program in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3629. An act extending the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to conduct the quarterly financial report program under section 91 of title 13, United States Code, through September 30, 1993.

H.R. 1727. An act to modify the boundaries of the Everglades National Park and to provide for the protection of lands, waters, and natural resources within the park, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2178. An act to designate lock and dam numbered 4 on the Arkansas River, AR, as the "Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam;"

H.R. 3607. An act to repeal medicare provisions in the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988;

H.R. 3611. An act to combat international narcotics production and trafficking; and

H.R. 3670. An act to authorize the expansion of the membership of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 50 associate judges to 58 associate judges.

On December 15, 1989:

H.R. 1. An act to amend Federal laws to reform housing, community and neighborhood development, and related programs, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3671. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to extend the civil penalty assessment demonstration program.

On December 18, 1989:

H.R. 901. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a 4.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment in rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and in rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of veterans dying from service-connected causes and to improve certain veterans health care, education, housing, and memorial affairs programs; and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3259. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for adjustment of status, without regard to numerical limitations, for certain H-1 nonimmigrant nurses and to establish conditions for the admission, during a 5-year period, of nurses as temporary workers.

On December 19, 1989:

H.R. 2494. An act to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank tied-aid credit fund and pilot interest subsidy program, to provide for the participation of the United States in a replenishment of the Inter-American Development Bank and in the en-

hanced structural adjustment facility of the International Monetary Fund, to improve the safety and soundness of the U.S. banking system and encourage the reduction of the debt burdens of the highly indebted countries, to encourage the multilateral development banks to engage in environmentally sustainable lending practices and give greater priority to poverty alleviation, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3299. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 5 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year 1990.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The Clerk received a message from the Senate after the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 101st Congress announcing the approval of the President on the following dates, of the bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

On November 3, 1989:

S.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution designating November 17, 1989, as "National Philanthropy Day;" and

S.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing November 12, 1989, and ending November 18, 1989, as "Geography Awareness Week."

On November 8, 1989:

S.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to designate November 8, 1989, as "Montana Centennial Day."

On November 9, 1989:

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to designate November 1989 as "National Diabetes Month;" and

S.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution to designate November 11, 1989 as "Washington Centennial Day."

On November 13, 1989:

S.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 29, 1989, as "Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week;" and

S.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution designating November 12 through 18, 1989 as "National Glaucoma Awareness Week."

On November 14, 1989:

S.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution designating November 1989 as "An End to Hunger Education Month."

On November 15, 1989:

S. 750. An act to extend the deadlines under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Washington.

On November 16, 1989:

S. 1827. An act to revise and clarify the authority of the Administrator of General Services relating to the acquisition and management of certain property in the city of New York.

On November 17, 1989:

S.J. Res. 215. Joint resolution acknowledging the sacrifices that military families have made on behalf of the Nation and designating November 20, 1989, as "National Military Families Recognition Day."

On November 27, 1989:

S. 931. An act to protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York; and

S.J. Res. 184. Joint resolution to designate the periods commencing on November 26, 1989, and ending on December 2, 1989, and commencing on November 25, 1990, and ending on December 1, 1990, as "National Home Care Week."

On November 28, 1989:

S. 818. An act to commemorate the contributions of Senator Clinton P. Anderson to the establishment of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes;

S. 978. An act to establish the National Museum of the American Indian within the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to designate April 22, 1990, as Earth Day, and to set aside the day for the public activities promoting preservation of the global environment;

S.J. Res. 207. An act approving the location of the memorial to the women who served in Vietnam; and

S.J. Res. 218. An act to designate the week of December 3, 1989, through December 9, 1989, as "National American Indian Heritage Week."

On November 29, 1989:

S. 338. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the development of a trails interpretation center in the city of Council Bluffs, IA, and for other purposes;

S. 737. An act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park; and

S. 1390. An act to provide for the construction of biomedical facilities in order to ensure a continued supply of specialized strains of mice essential to biomedical research in the United States, and for other purposes.

On December 5, 1989:

S. 974. An act to designate certain lands in the State of Nevada as wilderness, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution designating November 1989 and November 1990 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month;" and

S.J. Res. 205. Joint resolution designating December 3 through 9, 1989, as "National Cities Fight Back Against Drugs Week."

On December 6, 1989:

S. 892. An act to exclude agent orange settlement payments from countable income and resources under Federal means-tested programs; and

S. 1960. An act to authorize the food stamp portion of the Minnesota family investment plan.

On December 7, 1989:

S. 1164. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Customs Service;

S. 1877. An act to improve the operational efficiency of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 164. Joint resolution designating 1990 as the "International Year of Bible Reading;"

S.J. Res. 202. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Robert James Woolsey, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S.J. Res. 203. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Homer Alfred Neal as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

On December 11, 1989:

S. 488. An act to provide Federal assistance and leadership to a program of research, development, and demonstration of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and for other purposes.

On December 12, 1989:

S. 1793. An act to make technical and correcting changes in agriculture programs.

On December 13, 1989:  
S. 804. An act to conserve North American wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and the other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend upon such habitats.

**BILL DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 101ST CONGRESS**

The President announced his disapproval of the following bill with a memorandum of disapproval as follows:

H.R. 2712

**MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL**

In light of the actions I have taken in June and again today, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 2712, the "Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act of 1989." These actions make H.R. 2712 wholly unnecessary.

I share the objectives of the overwhelming majority in the Congress who passed this legislation. Within hours of the events of Tiananmen Square in June, I ordered the Attorney General to ensure that no nationals from the People's Republic of China be deported against their will, and no such nationals have been deported. Since June, my Administration has taken numerous additional and substantive actions to further guarantee this objective.

Today I am extending and broadening these measures to provide the same protections as H.R. 2712. I am directing the Attorney General and the Secretary of State to provide additional protections to persons covered by the Attorney General's June 6th order deferring the enforced departure for nationals of China. These protections will include: (1) irrevocable waiver of the 2-year home country residence requirement which may be exercised until January 1, 1994; (2) assurance of continued lawful immigration status for individuals who were lawfully in the United States on June 5, 1989; (3) authorization for employment of Chinese nationals present in the United States on June 5, 1989; and (4) notice of expiration of nonimmigrant status, rather than institution of deportation proceedings, for individuals eligible for deferral of enforced departure whose nonimmigrant status has expired.

In addition, I have directed that enhanced consideration be provided under the immigration laws for individuals from any country who express a fear of persecution upon return to their country related to that country's policy of forced abortion or coerced sterilization.

These further actions will provide effectively the same protection as would H.R. 2712 as presented to me on November 21, 1989. Indeed, last June I exercised my authority to provide opportunity for employment to a wider class of Chinese aliens than the stat-

ute would have required. My action today provides complete assurance that the United States will provide to Chinese nationals here the protection they deserve.

It has always been my view, and it is my policy as President, that the United States shall not return any person to a country where he or she faces persecution.

I have under current law sufficient authority to provide the necessary relief for Chinese students and others who fear returning to China in the near future. I will continue to exercise vigorously this authority. Waivers granted under this authority will not be revoked.

Maintaining flexibility in administering our productive student and scholar exchange program with China is important. As many as 80,000 Chinese have studied and conducted research in the United States since these exchanges began. I want to see these exchanges continue because it is in the national interest of the United States to promote the exchange of technical skills and ideas between Chinese and Americans. It is my hope that by acting administratively, we will help foster the continuation of these programs.

My actions today accomplish the laudable objectives of the Congress in passing H.R. 2712 while preserving my ability to manage foreign relations. I would note that, with respect to individuals expressing a fear of persecution related to their country's coercive family policies, my actions today provide greater protection than would H.R. 2712 by extending such protection worldwide rather than just to Chinese nationals. Despite my strong support for the basic principles of international family planning, the United States cannot condone any policy involving forced abortion or coercive sterilization.

I deplore the violence and repression employed in the Tiananmen events. I believe that China, as its leaders state, will return to the policy of reform pursued before June 3. I further believe that the Chinese visitors would wish to return to China in those circumstances, in which case I would hope that the knowledge and experience gained by the Chinese visitors temporarily in our country be applied to help promote China's reforms and modernization.

The adjournment of the Congress has prevented my return of H.R. 2712 within the meaning of Article I, section 7, clause 2 of the Constitution. Accordingly, my withholding of approval from the bill precludes its becoming law. *The Pocket Veto Case*, 279 U.S. 655 (1929). Because of the questions raised in opinions issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, I am sending H.R. 2712 with my objections

to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 30, 1989.

**ADJOURNMENT**

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 24, 1990, at 2 p.m.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

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

2067. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the report on the Department's Certified State Agricultural Loan Mediation Program, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 5105; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2068. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, transmitting a report on the annual target participation rates for loans to socially disadvantaged groups to purchase or lease inventory farmland, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2069. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report identifying activities of the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service, respective to residue sampling and testing of imported meat, meat food products, poultry, poultry products, and egg products, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 1401nt.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2070. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority, independently or in cooperation with the Government of any country of the world or with any international organization or association, to produce and sell sterile screwworms to the Government of any country of the world or to any international organization or association; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2071. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), transmitting a report on the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter July 1, 1989, through September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 99-190, section 8014 (99 Stat. 1205); Public Law 99-591, section 9010 (100 Stat. 3341-102); Public Law 100-202, title VIII, section 8010; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2072. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics), Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification that a decision to convert the aircraft maintenance function at Williams Air Force Base, AZ, to contractor performance is the most cost-effective method of accomplishment, pursuant to Public Law 100-463, section 8061 (102 Stat. 2270-27); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2073. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of five violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Navy and

the Defense Logistics Agency a number of years ago, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2074. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department's Research and Technology Appropriation 85-0108-0-1-451 for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2075. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of December 1, 1989, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-124); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2076. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of January 1, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-131); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2077. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management), transmitting notification of the discovery and emergency disposal of one M-134 chemical bomblet at the "Target S" grid area of Dugway Proving Ground, UT, on December 5, 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1518; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2078. A letter from the the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management, transmitting notification of the discovery and emergency disposal of a chemical bomblet at the "Target S" grid area of Dugway Proving Ground, UT, on October 16, 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1518; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2079. A letter from the the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management, transmitting notification of the discovery and emergency disposal of a chemical bomblet at the "Target S" grid area of Dugway Proving Ground, UT, on November 8, 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1518; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2080. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting the supplemental contract award report for the period November 1, 1989, to December 31, 1989, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2081. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a copy of the inspection report of the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 24 U.S.C. 59, 60; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2082. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of Air Force, transmitting notification of the selection of certain bases as Rail Garrison bases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2083. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office and Director Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on the technical assumptions to be used in preparing estimates of national defense function outlays for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, section 5; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2084. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting an interim report on the Rural Housing Guaranteed Loan Demonstration Program, pursuant to Public Law 100-242, section 304(d) (101 Stat. 1894); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2085. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's 1989 interim report on the Neighborhood Development Demonstration Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5318 nt.; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2086. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, transmitting the annual report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 284b, 285(b), 286b(b) (5), (6), 286b-1, 290i-3; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2087. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's affirmative program for equal employment opportunity, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1833e; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2088. A letter from the Chairman and Vice Chairman, Interagency Council on the Homeless, transmitting the Agency's 1989 annual report on the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(2) (101 Stat. 487); Public Law 100-628 (102 Stat. 3228); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2089. A letter from the President and CEO, Oversight Board, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the Board's strategic plan for conducting the functions and activities of the Resolution Trust Corporation, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 501(a) (103 Stat. 367); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2090. A letter from the Chairman, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting a report on equal employment opportunity and minority outreach programs, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1833e; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2091. A letter from the President, transmitting a report that it is in the national interest of the United States to terminate the suspensions under subsection 103(a) of programs of the Export-Import Bank for the People's Republic of China, pursuant to Public Law 101-240, section 103(c); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2092. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Follow-up on Contracts Awarded by the DHS to KOBA, ARE and PSI," pursuant to D.C. Code Section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2093. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Annual Audit to The Boxing and Wrestling Commission for Fiscal Year 1989," pursuant to D.C. Code Section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2094. A letter from the Director, Fund Board, Department of Education, transmitting a report on projects funded by the Fund Board for improvements and reform of schools and teaching for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to Public Law 100-297, section 3231(c) (102 Stat. 342); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2095. A letter from the Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, transmitting a report on the accomplishments of the supported employment programs for the fiscal year October 1, 1987, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 777a; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2096. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Final Regulations for

Training Personnel for the Education of the Handicapped-Grants to State Educational Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2097. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention, transmitting the Departments 1988 annual report on missing children, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5773(a); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2098. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report of enforcement activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the period October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 204(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2099. A letter from the Chairman, Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Board, transmitting the second report on the Jacob K. Javits Fellows Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1134i; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2100. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the annual report of the International Research and Studies Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2101. A letter from the Director, Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the annual report on the employment of minorities, women, and individuals with handicaps in the Federal Government, fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2102. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the second report on the Liability Risk Retention Act of 1986, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 3901 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2103. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for 1989 on compliance by States with personnel standards for radiologic technicians, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1006(d); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2104. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report on the Health Care for the Homeless Program, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 601 (101 Stat. 515); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2105. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting a final audit report entitled "Accounting for Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, Office of Environmental Project Review, Office of the Secretary," Report No. E-OSS-20-89, dated December 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2106. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 20th report concerning the impact on competition and small business of the development and implementation of voluntary agreements and plans of action to carry out provisions of the International Energy Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6272(i); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2107. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notice that the Commission has extended the time period for acting on the appeal in No. 38301S, *Coal Trading Corporation, et al. v. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, et al.*, to January 1, 1990, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10327(k)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2108. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notification that it has extended the time period for acting on the appeal in No. 38301S, *Coal Trading Corporation, et al., v. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, et al.*, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10327(k)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2109. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notice that the Commission in Finance Docket No. 31424, "Acquisition by Tampa Bay and Western Trans., Inc., of a CSX Transp., Inc., Line Between Sulphur Springs and Broco, FL," has extended the time period for issuing a final decision by 30 days, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 11345(e); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2110. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Private Sector Revolving Fund's annual report for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151f(h); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2111. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of State, Agency for International Development, transmitting his determination that it is in the national interest to grant assistance to Sudan, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2370(q); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2112. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense equipment sold commercially to Japan (Transmittal No. MC-27-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2113. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Taiwan (Transmittal No. MC-26-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2114. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Intelsat (Transmittal No. MC-25-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2115. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of proposed antiterrorism assistance to the Yemen Arab Republic, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-3(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2116. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Korea (Transmittal No. 2-90), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2117. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 06-89, concerning a proposed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States regarding a cooperative project for the development of the next generation future tank main armament system, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2118. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the Acting Secretary's determination and justification

that it is in the national interest to grant assistance to Cameroon, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2370(q); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2119. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the quarterly report concerning human rights activities in Ethiopia, covering the period July 15, 1989–October 14, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 100-456, section 1310(c) (102 Stat. 2065); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2120. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the December 4, 1989, abduction of Jack C. Warren, a United States civilian contract employee, by armed FMLN insurgents in El Salvador, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761(c)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2121. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bimonthly report, covering the period September 1 through October 31, 1989, on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2122. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the continuing national emergency with respect to Libya, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 101-129); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2123. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting notification that the Department intends to impose and expand foreign policy-based controls on certain precursor chemicals useful in the production of chemical weapons, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2405(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2124. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Export Administration's annual report for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2125. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), transmitting a report on the audit of the American Red Cross for the year ending June 30, 1989, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 6; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2126. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Sahel Development Program: 1986-88 report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151s(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2127. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting the 17th 90-day report on the investigation into the death of Enrique Camarena, the investigations of the disappearance of United States citizens in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, and the general safety of United States tourists in Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 99-93, section 134(c) (99 Stat. 421); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2128. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2129. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2130. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2131. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2132. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2133. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the coup attempt against the constitutional government of the Philippines, December 1, 1989 (H. Doc. No. 101-123); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2134. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the development concerning the deployment of United States Forces to Panama (H. Doc. 101-127) on December 20, 1989; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2135. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2136. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting notification of a delay in submitting the management followup report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2137. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the 19th semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2138. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the the Department's first semiannual report on the audit follow-up of the activities of inspector general for the period April 1, 1989 through September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2139. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2140. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2141. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Corporation's inspector general covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30,

1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2142. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2143. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting U.S. Government annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2144. A letter from the Comptroller General transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO during October 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2145. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO during November and a cumulative of the preceding 12 months, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2146. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO during December 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2147. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2148. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2149. A letter from the Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting a report of their compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2150. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Agency's inspector general for the period April 1, 1989, through September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2151. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2152. A letter from the Acting Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2153. A letter from the Federal Cochairman Designate, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting its report on the implementation of section 8E of the Inspector

General Act of 1978, as amended, pursuant to Public Law 100-504, section 111 (102 Stat. 2529); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2154. A letter from the Federal Cochairman Designate, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989, to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2155. A letter from the Director, ACTION, transmitting the first semiannual report of the inspector general for the period ending September 30, 1989; Agency's comments thereon, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2156. A letter from the Director, ACTION, transmitting a report of the Agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during the year ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2157. A letter from the Chairman, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence to Education Foundation, transmitting a report in compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2158. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2159. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report of the Board's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2160. A letter from the Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2161. A letter from the Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2162. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the Financial Integrity Act entitled, "Inadequate Controls Result in Ineffective Federal Programs and Billions in Losses" (GAD/AFMD-90-10, November 1989); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2163. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report entitled "Credit Reform: Comparable Budget Costs for Cash and Credit", pursuant to Public Law 100-119, section 212; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2164. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report on unauthorized appropriations and expiring authorization, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602(f)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2165. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, trans-

mitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2166. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2167. A letter from the Director, Division of Commissioned Personnel, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report on the financial condition of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps retirement system for the year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2168. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 14, 1989, through September 30, 1989; report on audit resolution, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2169. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2170. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report of the Agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2171. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2172. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period January 22 through September 30, 1989, comments at later date, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2173. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2174. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2175. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report for the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989, to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2176. A letter from the Managing Director, Federal Communications Commission,

transmitting notification of two proposed new, and one altered, Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2177. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General during the 6-month period ending October 31, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2178. A letter from the Acting Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2179. A letter from the Acting Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during the year ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2180. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2181. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989, to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2182. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2183. A letter from the Acting Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2184. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General since its inception May 23, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2185. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2186. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize executive agencies to establish more than one supply source for a particular commodity or service; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2187. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report covering the disposal of

surplus Federal real property for historic monument, correctional facility, and airport purposes for fiscal year 1989; description of negotiated disposals of surplus real property having an estimated value of more than \$15,000, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 484(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2188. A letter from the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of the Audit Report Register of his office, as an addendum to the semiannual report of activities for the 6-month period ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2189. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administrator's first semiannual report on the status of audit followup of the inspector general, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2190. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the internal accounting and administrative control system, as of September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2191. A letter from the Acting Public Printer, Government Printing Office, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1989 through September 30, 1989; report on final action to be transmitted under separate cover, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3903 (102 Stat. 2531); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2192. A letter from the Chairman, International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2193. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2194. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the 22d semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1989 through September 30, 1989; first management report on the status of audit followup, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2195. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2196. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the first report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General covering the period April 1, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2197. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting a report on compliance with the re-

quirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2198. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2199. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the inspector general's semiannual report and management's semiannual report, pursuant to Public Law 100-504, section 104(a) (102 Stat. 2522); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2200. A letter from the Director, National Gallery of Art, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2201. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2202. A letter from the Chairman, National Science Board, transmitting the initial report of the Office of Inspector General, National Science Foundation, for the period April 1 through September 30, 1989; comments thereon, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2203. A letter from the Director, National Science Foundation, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during the year ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2204. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during the year ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2205. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General covering the period since its inception April 15, 1989 to September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2206. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during the year ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2207. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on accounts containing unvouchered expenditures that are potentially subject to audit by the General Accounting Office, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3524(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2208. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and

administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2209. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2210. A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1989, through September 30, 1989; comments thereon, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2211. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration, President of the United States, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2212. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2213. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1989; comments thereon, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2515, 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2214. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2215. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2216. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General during the 6 months ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (96 Stat. 750, 102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2217. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2218. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report of surplus Federal real property disposed of to educational institutions, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to Public Law 100-612, section 5 (102 Stat. 3181); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2219. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2220. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report of the Depart-

ment's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2221. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2222. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2223. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2224. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1989, through September 30, 1989; Department's initial management report on actions taken in response to audit recommendations, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526, 2640); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2225. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a report of the Department's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for the period ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2226. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the first semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1989; Chairman's response to the report, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2227. A letter from the Director, Selective Service, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2228. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1989, through September 30, 1989; status of management actions thereon, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2229. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2230. A letter from the Acting Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report of the Commission's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2231. A letter from the Associate Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting a report of the Agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2232. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2233. A letter from the Director, U.S. Peace Corps, transmitting a report of the agency's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2234. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2235. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's fifth and final annual report on competition advocacy during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2236. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2237. A letter from the Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2238. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2239. A letter from the Lieutenant General, USAF, Retired Governor, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2240. A letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a list of reports pursuant to clause 2, rule III of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 101-133); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2241. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2242. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to

43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2243. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2244. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2245. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2246. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2247. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payables in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2248. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2249. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the first biennial report on the estimated reserves of crude oil and natural gas in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1865; jointly to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2250. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2251. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2252. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2253. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2254. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting

notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2255. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2256. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2257. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2258. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Department of the Interior, transmitting the High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program 1989 interim report, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 390g-2(c)(2); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2259. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2260. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Land Management, transmitting the ninth annual program report on the public lands, entitled "Managing the Nation's Public Lands," pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1741(a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2261. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 10th annual program report on the managing of the Nation's public lands, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1741(a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2262. A letter from the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, transmitting a newly proposed plan for the use of judgment funds awarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation in Docket 50233 before the U.S. Court of Claims; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2263. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the 1990 update to the national plan for research in mining and mineral resources and the 1990 report on the Mineral Institute Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1229(e); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2264. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States, September 1989, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 331; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2265. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the calendar year 1987, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2266. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report on recommendations

submitted to the Judicial Conference of the United States from the ad hoc Committee on Federal Habeas Corpus in Capital Cases, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 623(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2267. A letter from the Corporation Agent, Legion of Valor of the United States of America, Inc., transmitting a copy of the legion's annual audit as of April 30, 1989, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(28), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2268. A letter from the Acting Adjutant General, Military Order of the Purple Heart, transmitting a copy of their financial audit as of June 30, 1989 and 1988, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(31), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2269. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, National FFA Organization, transmitting a report on the audit of the accounts of the Future Farmers of America for the period ending August 31, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(23), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2270. A letter from the Executive Vice President, Noncommissioned Officers Association, transmitting a copy of the audited financial statement for 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-281, section 13 (100 Stat. 75); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2271. A letter from the Director, Office of Drug Control Policy, transmitting the report on the study of the necessity to establish a new division or make other organizational changes within the Department of Justice in order to promote better civil and criminal law enforcement, pursuant to Public Law 100-690, section 1053(a) (102 Stat. 4190); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2272. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Paralyzed Veterans of America, transmitting a copy of the annual audit report of the Paralyzed Veterans of America for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1166; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2273. A letter from the veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting proceedings of the 37th National Conference, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 776; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 101-137); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2274. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Claims Court, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2275. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting a report on developing a mapping plan for the U.S. Great Lakes region, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 883a nt.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2276. A letter from the Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the annual report of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1989, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 715b; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2277. A letter from the Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard Commandant, transmitting the U.S. Coast Guard's study of safety problems on fishing industry vessels, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 4502 nt.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2278. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the Agency's Endangered Species Protection Program as it relates to pesticide regulatory activities; to

the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2279. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's comments on the effects of the Shipping Act of 1984, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 1717(c)(2); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2280. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration, The White House, transmitting the aggregate report for personnel employed in the White House Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Policy Development (domestic policy staff), and the Office of Administration, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2281. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report titled "OPM's Classification and Qualification Systems—A Renewed Emphasis, A Changing Perspective," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2282. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the annual activities report for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to Public Law 101-12, section 3(a)(11) (103 Stat. 29); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

2283. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on the activities of the Economic Development Administration, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3217; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2284. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report on the nonpoint sources of water pollution reduction activities and programs, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to Public Law 100-4, section 316 (101 Stat. 59); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2285. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, on Mill Creek, TN, together with other pertinent reports and comments (H. Doc. No. 101-125); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

2286. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report dated February 7, 1989, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, on Coyote and Berryessa Creek, CA, together with other pertinent reports (H. Doc. No. 101-126); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

2287. A letter from the Chairman, Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting the annual report of the activities of the Goldwater Foundation, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4711; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2288. A letter from the Executive Director, Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped in Science and Technology, transmitting a final report entitled, "Changing America: The New Face of Science and Engineering"; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2289. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the 1989 annual report on the performance of its industrial application centers and on the ability to interact with the Nation's small business community, pur-

suant to 15 U.S.C. 648(f); to the Committee on Small Business.

2290. A letter from the Chairperson, National Women's Business Council, U.S. Business Administration, transmitting the first activities report of the National Women's Business Council activities, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 631 nt.; to the Committee on Small Business.

2291. A letter from the National Adjutant, the Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the report of the proceedings of the organization's 68th National Convention, including their annual audit report of receipts and expenditures as of December 31, 1989, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 901; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 101-136); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2292. A letter from the Adjutant General, the United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the 90th national encampment held in Des Moines, IA, August 23-31, 1988, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 101-138); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2293. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intention to add Poland to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP], pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(a) H. Doc. 101-130; to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2294. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting 1989 interim report on demonstration projects with respect to work incentives for disabled OASDI beneficiaries, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1310 nt.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2295. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the final monthly treasury statement of receipts and outlays of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2296. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the first report of the President's Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations' EC92 task force on its review and recommendations on the European Community's program to develop a single market by the end of 1992, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 1103(b)(3) (102 Stat. 1130); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2297. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on methods of expediting certification of workers for trade adjustment assistance, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 1429; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2298. A letter from the Board of Trustees, transmitting the 1989 annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2), 1395i(b)(2), 1395t(b)(2) (H. Doc. No. 101-134); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2299. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the fourth annual report on the impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on U.S. industries and consumers, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2704; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2300. A letter from the Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Aid, transmitting a report on expanding export markets for U.S. agriculture including higher value products, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736-1(c)(9); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

2301. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to change the statutory authority for the pay level of the Director of the U.S. Mint to Executive Level V; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

2302. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report on employment and training programs for veterans during program year 1987 (July 1, 1987-June 30, 1988) and fiscal year 1988 (October 1, 1987-September 30, 1988), pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 2009(b); jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Veterans' Affairs.

2303. A letter from the Commissioner, Monitored Retrievable Storage Commission, transmitting the first report on the need for a Federal monitored retrievable storage facility, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10163; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

2304. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's letter to the OMB appealing the fiscal year 1991 allowance for the Board, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1903(b)(7); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

2305. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on imports during the first 6 months of 1989, and the appendix, of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

2306. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his determination that it is in the national interest of the United States to lift the prohibition on reinstatement and approval of export licenses for the three U.S.-built AUSSAT and AsiaSat satellites for launch on Chinese-built launch vehicles, pursuant to Public Law 101-162, section 610; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

2307. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the audit of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation's financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Interior and Insular Affairs.

2308. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report describing the current condition of habitat at the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, CA, pursuant to Public Law 100-675, section 208; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2309. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint gold and silver coins in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights and the role of the Federal judiciary in interpreting the Bill of Rights; jointly, to the Committees on Judiciary and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2310. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting notification of adjustments to OCC's compensation for the calendar year 1990; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2311. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on SES positions in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, pursuant to Public Law 101-144; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Appropriations.

2312. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the Department's intent to transfer \$20 million for Jordan as a reprogramming action, pursuant to Public Law 101-165, section 9108; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

2313. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting the certification that 10 strategic minerals currently imported from South Africa are essential for the economy or defense of the United States and are unavailable from reliable and secure suppliers, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5094(a); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

2314. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to raise the authorized pay level of the Treasurer of the United States to Executive IV; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Post Office and Civil Service; and Ways and Means.

2315. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting final report of the Presidential Economic Delegation to Poland in November 1989 (H. Doc. No. 101-135); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor; Foreign Affairs; Energy and Commerce; and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Nov. 20, 1989, the following reports were filed on Dec. 15, 1989]

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 2061. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act through fiscal year 1992; with amendments (Rept. 101-393). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 3332. A bill to provide for development of a National Global Change Research Plan to coordinate oceanographic, atmospheric, terrestrial, and polar research programs; to direct to the Council on Environmental Quality to advise the President on policies relating to global change; and for other purposes; with an amendment (Report 394, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to H. Res. 84 the following report was filed on Jan. 12, 1990]

Mr. MILLER of California: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. No Place To Call Home: Discarded Children in America (Rept. 101-395). Referred to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

#### 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. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BATES, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. DICKS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TALLON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. COURTER, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FISH, and Mr. BEVILL):

H.R. 3847. A bill to establish a Department of Environmental Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. VENTO, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. ROTH, Mr. BATES, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 3848. A bill to require the appropriate Federal depository institution regulatory agency to revoke the charter of any Federal depository institution which is found guilty of a crime involving money laundering or monetary transaction report offenses and to require the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration Board to terminate the deposit insurance of any State depository institution which is found guilty of any such crime; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FROST, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 3849. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to reform the public information functions of the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. PERKINS):

H.R. 3850. A bill to assure a fair chance for a good education for all children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRENNAN (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. MURPHY):

H.R. 3851. A bill making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Health and Human Services for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP] in certain States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BATES, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 3852. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program for purposes of accelerating the development and demonstration of electric vehicle technology; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:  
H.R. 3853. A bill requiring the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate and evaluate Federal efforts to pro-

mote and assist mathematics and science education; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CHAPMAN:  
H.R. 3854. A bill to establish and evaluate four military-style boot camp prisons within the Federal prison system as a 4-year demonstration program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. KENNELLY, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 3855. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for the establishment of regional petroleum products reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3856. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on windfall profits derived from home heating oil, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PENNY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. DE LUOGO):

H.R. 3857. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1990 scheduled increase in Social Security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself and Mr. ACKERMAN):

H.R. 3858. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that income of a child which is to be used for the child's educational expenses shall be taxed at the child's rates and not the parent's rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORD of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BUECHNER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NAGLE, and Mr. TAUKE):

H.R. 3859. A bill to authorize assistance to the Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAWKINS (for himself and Mr. OWENS of New York):

H.R. 3860. A bill to assist schools in improving student performance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 3861. A bill to prohibit oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development offshore North Carolina until adequate physical oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information is available to enable informed decisionmaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KOLTER:

H.R. 3862. A bill to extend nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Czechoslovakia for 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER (for himself, Mr. GRAY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. PEASE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. McDADE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas):

H.R. 3863. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for the study and designation of the Underground Histor-

ic Trail; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 3864. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of annual screening mammography under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself and Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN):

H.R. 3865. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1990 scheduled increase in Social Security taxes and to reduce such taxes in 1991; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 3866. A bill to modify the requirements applicable to locatable minerals on public domain lands, consistent with the principles of self-initiation of mining claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 3867. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to provide interpretation and visitor education regarding the rich cultural heritage of the Chama River Gateway Region of northern New Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 3868. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to carry out a 4-year test program to examine the implications of the removal of limitations on the assignment of female members of the Army to combat and combat-support positions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SLATTERY (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BATES, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 3869. A bill to provide that no interest shall be imposed on any underpayment of tax resulting from the retroactive application of the amendment denying the deduction for personal exemptions under the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 3870. A bill making supplemental appropriations to the Department of Health and Human Services for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 3871. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide the penalty of death for major drug traffickers; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 3872. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal recent increases in Social Security taxes, and to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to exclude receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds from the calculation of Federal deficits and maximum deficit amounts under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 3873. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Montana as congressional study lands for the purpose of protecting Indian treaty rights; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 3874. A bill to rescind all funds for El Salvador for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 3875. A bill to allocate a housing credit dollar amount to certain buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3876. A bill to preserve and maintain as housing affordable to low-income families or persons privately owned dwellings that were produced for such purpose with Federal assistance; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. KENNELLY, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SHARP, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PETRI):

H.J. Res. 455. Joint resolution making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for low-income home energy assistance; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. KENNELLY, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KILDEE):

H.J. Res. 456. Joint resolution to require a study of and report on the home heating oil crisis during the winter months of 1989 and 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN (for himself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. BROOMFIELD):

H.J. Res. 457. Joint resolution calling upon the United Nations to repeal General Assembly Resolution 3379; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUARINI (for himself, Mr. GREEN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MCGRATH, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ROE, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. STOKES):

H.J. Res. 458. Joint resolution designating May 6 through 12, 1990, as "Be Kind to Animals and National Pet Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.J. Res. 459. Joint resolution to designate the month of September 1990 as "International Visitors Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROE:

H.J. Res. 460. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on May 6, 1990, and ending on May 12, 1990, as "National Drinking Water Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. SCHNEIDER (for herself and Mr. MACHTLEY):

H.J. Res. 461. Joint resolution conferring U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Ivan Dario Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.J. Res. 462. Joint resolution designating October 25, 1990, as "National Arab-American Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Con. Res. 242. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to

receive a message from the President on the state of the Union; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HAYES of Louisiana:

H. Con. Res. 243. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that certain minimum requirements for compliance must be met before the United States agrees to donate medical equipment to such hostile countries as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H. Con. Res. 244. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Italy should be commended for its assistance to Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 302. Resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 303. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 304. Resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 305. Resolution encouraging State and local governments to deny or otherwise restrict the driving privileges of minors convicted of drug-related offenses; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H. Res. 306. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives against proposals to privatize the Social Security Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## MEMORIALS

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

303. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to apartments in Illinois subsidized by HUD; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

304. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of West Virginia, relative to the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

305. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, relative to the adoption of H.R. 2945 which would prohibit oil and gas leases in certain offshore areas near Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

306. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to awarding Mr. George Mantello the Congressional Medal of Freedom; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

307. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to a proposed American Coal Miners' Memorial Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

308. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the use of ethanol as an alternative fuel in urban buses; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

309. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to phased shifts to alternative transportation

fuels, tax incentives to reduce obstacles posed by initial capital expenditures for shifts to such fuels; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill (H.R. 3877) for the relief of William L. Stuck, Glenn Jenkins, Charles L. Cavell, Alto C. Bowdoin, Jr., and Nathan J. Schnurman; 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. 41: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CROCKETT, and Mr. KASTENMEIER.

H.R. 60: Mr. GALLO, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 82: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.

H.R. 109: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 195: Mr. ROE.

H.R. 222: Mr. VISLOSKEY.

H.R. 283: Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. TALLON, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. PARRIS.

H.R. 379: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. SOLARZ.

H.R. 539: Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. DYSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. BATES.

H.R. 560: Mr. DYSON.

H.R. 572: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 614: Mrs. SAIKI.

H.R. 691: Mr. PETRI and Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 718: Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 726: Mr. ROE.

H.R. 780: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland and Mr. DERRICK.

H.R. 787: Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 930: Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 1010: Mr. MILLER of Washington.

H.R. 1043: Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 1044: Mr. STALLINGS and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 1085: Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 1086: Mr. BARNARD and Mr. SPRATT.

H.R. 1171: Mr. GLICKMAN and Mr. WHITTAKER.

H.R. 1200: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1205: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HORTON, Ms. LONG, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1239: Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1243: Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 1383: Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1400: Mr. MRAZEK, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. McCANDLESS, Mr. DERRICK, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. GRANT, Mr. STARK, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 1563: Mr. RAY.

H.R. 1574: Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 1710: Mr. WOLPE and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1725: Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1730: Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 2166: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 2270: Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2288: Mr. ESPY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BARNARD, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 2418: Mr. SHAW, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 2596: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 2665: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ROE and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2690: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 2699: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

H.R. 2734: Mr. PASHAYAN, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 2776: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COURTER, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. BATES.

H.R. 2797: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. McGRATH.

H.R. 2876: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2951: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 2952: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. LOWERY of California.

H.R. 2957: Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 3004: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire.

H.R. 3051: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SENSENBRENER, Mr. ROE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. KYL.

H.R. 3095: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.R. 3162: Mr. BAKER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BATES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3182: Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PRICE, Mr. QUILLEN, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. GRANT, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. FROST, and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H.R. 3205: Mr. DAVIS and Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 3208: Mr. MAVROULES.

H.R. 3248: Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 3267: Mrs. BOXER.

H.R. 3280: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 3288: Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 3297: Mr. DE LUGO and Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN.

H.R. 3315: Mr. CARPER and Mr. McEWEN.

H.R. 3336: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 3350: Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. CRAIG.

H.R. 3389: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3401: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LENT, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 3429: Mr. BLILEY and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 3466: Mr. ESPY and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 3475: Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. DIXON, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. ROE, Mr. PAYNE

of New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 3489: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. SENSENBRENER, Mr. SCHAEFFER, Mr. ESPY, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 3498: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. SABO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mrs. SAIKI.

H.R. 3500: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, and Mr. PRICE.

H.R. 3511: Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 3520: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3527: Mr. WISE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3533: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ROE, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. ESPY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3539: Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 3541: Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 3577: Mr. WOLF and Mr. CLINGER.

H.R. 3587: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. SHUMWAY.

H.R. 3591: Mr. TORRES, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 3595: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. COX, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 3657: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 3705: Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 3706: Mr. BROWDER and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 3722: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

H.R. 3735: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. YATES, Mr. ROE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WILSON, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3736: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 3737: Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 3766: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MOODY, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OLLIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PAXON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 3798: Mr. HERGER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 3805: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BATES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. DAVIS, Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. POSHARD, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 3806: Mr. HAMILTON, Ms. LONG, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. FAUNTROY.

H.R. 3817: Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BATES, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LaFALCE, Mrs.

BOXER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BRYANT, Hochbrueckner, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.J. Res. 54: Mr. MOODY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. BEILENSEN.

H.J. Res. 57: Mr. ANDERSON.

H.J. Res. 226: Mr. ROSE.

H.J. Res. 398: Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. PRICE, Mr. QUILLEN, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. GRANT, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. FROST, and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 417: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.J. Res. 427: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. CARR, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YATES.

H.J. Res. 439: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. ROE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WEISS, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. MCNULTY.

H.J. Res. 452: Mrs. BOGGS, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DYSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BROWN of

California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. HUCKABY, and Mr. CRAIG.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. SAXTON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. BRENNAN.

H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. FAUNTROY and Mr. PANETTA.

H. Con. Res. 135: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PURSELL, and Mr. WALSH.

H. Con. Res. 149: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DOWNY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TANNER, Mr. YATES, and Mr. YATRON.

H. Con. Res. 172: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 176: Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. TORRES, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H. Con. Res. 182: Mr. FISH and Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Con. Res. 187: Mr. FISH.

H. Con. Res. 202: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. SAIKI, and Mr. WALSH.

H. Res. 121: Mr. MAZZOLI.

H. Res. 297: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KYL, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HILER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. WILSON.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

123. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Council of the city of New York, NY; relative to an override of the President's veto of the bill to broaden assistance for federally

financed abortions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

124. Also, petition of Washington State Association of Counties, Olympia, WA, relative to military expansion on local government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

125. Also, petition of the Secretary, Board of Trustees, City University of New York, NY, relative to drug education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

126. Also, petition of Mrs. Patti C. Roemer, Baton Rouge, LA, relative to the National Governors Association State literacy initiative; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

127. Also petition of office of the Governor, Trenton, NJ, relative to New Jersey's global climate change initiative; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

128. Also, petition of the Common Council, city of Buffalo, NY, relative to an end to United States aid to the Government of El Salvador; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

129. Also, petition of Lisa Lively, et al, Hood River, OR, relative to an investigation concerning all Americans missing in action or prisoners of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

130. Also, petition of Washington State Association of Counties, Olympia, WA, relative to offshore oil exploration and development; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

131. Also, petition of the Governor of the State of Alaska, relative to the reauthorization of the Alaska Land Use Council; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

132. Also, petition of the Council of the city of New York, NY, relative to banning the sale and possession of weapons commonly known as assault weapons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

133. Also, petition of Washington State Association of Counties, relative to offshore oil exploration and development; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

134. Also, petition of the State treasurer and chairperson, State bond commission, Baton Rouge, LA, relative to the private activity bond allocation for Louisiana and other similarly situated States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.