

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, April 24, 1990

The House met at 12 noon.

Rabbi Barry Tabachnikoff, Congregation Bet Breira, Miami, FL, offered the following prayer:

Master of all beings, to You we turn, in search of inspiration, as we walk life's path. Grant wisdom and inspiration to our leaders who devote their service to our country and its citizens. Here our ancestors built a land of freedom, a beacon for the oppressed in every generation. Here the poor and homeless came, from every land, from every faith. Here they found acceptance, in a land of pluralism and plenty, a land of opportunity and acceptance. May our great country continue to strive to sustain this noble heritage. Ours is the opportunity to serve humanity and bring blessings to all. As we today commemorate the suffering of the Holocaust. May we learn to live together in harmony, working to bridge our differences in the laboratory of democracy that protects us all.

Humbly we invoke the blessings of the creative force that guides and sustains us all: May we release the energy, the spark of the divine, that dwells within each individual. So that we might shape our generation and influence it, as we move toward harmony, understanding, and peace. May we learn to value people above possessions, accomplishments above wealth. May we be worthy heirs of the tradition that urges us, to be a light unto the nations, to bring a spark of reason, understanding, and peace into the world. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARNARD] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARNARD 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.

MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1990, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 310, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order on Wednesday, April 25, or any day thereafter, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, for the Speaker to declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 310, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1991. Further, I ask that the first reading of the concurrent resolution be dispensed with and that there be a period for general debate, which shall be confined to the concurrent resolution and shall continue not to exceed 6 hours, including a period of 3 hours on the subject of economic goals and policies, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget. Finally, at the conclusion of general debate, the Committee of the Whole shall rise without motion, and any further consideration of the concurrent resolution shall be determined by a subsequent order of the House.

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

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I simply reserve that right to say the leadership on this side is in agreement, and that we think it is a very practical and commonsense way to go forward.

Therefore, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

RABBI BARRY TABACHNIKOFF

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased today to introduce a dear friend and distinguished religious leader from my congressional district, our guest chaplain today, Rabbi Barry Tabachnikoff.

Rabbi Tabachnikoff is the founding rabbi of Congregation Bet Breira in Miami where he currently serves and

is a past president of the Rabbinic Association of Greater Miami. In addition, he is cochairman of the National Rabbinic Cabinet of Israel Bonds.

Rabbi Tabachnikoff is a former chairman of the secondary committee of the University of Pennsylvania where he did his undergraduate work. He was ordained in 1968 at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He and his wife, Paula, have two children, Jonathan, a student at Brandeis University, and Adam, a student at Killian High School.

On behalf of all our colleagues, I want to extend a warm welcome to Rabbi Tabachnikoff and thank him for giving our prayer today.

□ 1210

AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE POSTURE THREATENED BY ADMINISTRATION'S ACTIONS

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the House begins work this week on a 5-year budget that makes tough decisions. Our proposal, which passed the committee with unanimous democratic support, achieves a lower deficit than the President requested, provides a more rational approach on defense, and makes targeted investments in areas that will rebuild America economically and strengthen the hands of working families.

The decisions made in our budget contrast sharply with one the administration made—a decision that represents a step backward in our effort to regain America's competitive posture. I refer to the firing of Dr. Craig Fields, the head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Just as DARPA is becoming more instrumental in U.S. efforts to develop and maintain critical technologies, the administration has pulled the rug out from under DARPA by firing Dr. Fields. They have condemned his defense of America's economic and military technology foundations with that old slogan "Industrial Policy." This is the triumph of ideology over the national interest.

I am today sending a letter to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee asking for an investigation of the decision to fire Dr. Fields.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, John F. Kennedy was fond of saying: "To govern is to choose." Now more than ever, governing well requires that we

□ 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.

choose wisely. I believe the decisions made by Chairman PANETTA and our Budget Committee contrast sharply both with the Bush budget and the administration's tragic decision to fire Dr. Fields.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE BUDGET DESERVES HOUSE CONSIDERATION

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

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this week, after the April 15 legal deadline, the House will finally get down to the business of adopting a budget resolution for fiscal year 1991. I think we can all agree that the fact that the House is getting down to the business of drafting a blueprint for next year's spending is of enormous significance.

I am sure that the energy and enthusiasm that Members will bring to the debate this year will be on par with prior years. But to ensure that the House is given a chance to fully and completely consider all the major budget options, I urge that the Committee on Rules of the House make in order the Rostenkowski budget.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the Rostenkowski budget because its essential components consist of raising taxes and cutting Social Security, but a budget assembled by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means deserves the full attention of the House and deserves full debate and a final vote recorded on the floor of this House.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC BUDGET

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, when comparing the Democratic budget resolution with the President's recommendations, a concern of paramount importance is American competitiveness. It is clear that the Democrats want to make an investment in the future, while the President merely invokes the rhetoric from the past.

The House Democratic Budget makes essential investments in the future that are being neglected. One of the most deserving involves U.S. competitiveness.

According to a memorandum I requested from the Congressional Research Service, less money for defense and more money for infrastructure would make America more competitive.

Each dollar of Government spending on highway and bridge construction, repair, and maintenance returns \$2.40 to the U.S. economy. However, defense spending generates only \$1.70 for the

American economy. Investment in highways and bridges results in 40 percent more "bang for the buck."

I support the House Democratic budget resolution as an alternative to the Bush budget. The President wants to cut programs which will increase U.S. economic competitiveness by \$825 million. The resolution introduced by Chairman PANETTA would increase by \$2.1 billion programs to hone American competitiveness. I commend Chairman PANETTA, and would ask my colleagues to support his efforts.

THE ROSTENKOWSKI CHALLENGE

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

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, on March 11 of this year, the Washington Post printed an editorial by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which detailed his proposal for a 5-year Federal budget. The accompanying chart, explaining in detail the numbers behind the plan, was titled the "Rostenkowski Challenge."

Mr. Speaker, this week is budget week. The House will debate and approve a blueprint for Federal spending priorities for the upcoming fiscal year. In order for the House to give full and complete consideration to this issue, we must be allowed to vote on all serious options.

I must believe that when our colleague Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI put forward the "Rostenkowski Challenge" he was being serious. His proposal, then, should be made in order along with the other serious budget proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Rules Committee, when it meets later today, to make in order the Rostenkowski budget as a substitute to the committee-passed plan.

NECESSARY RESOURCES INCLUDED IN DEMOCRATIC BUDGET

(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, there are two ways to measure whether a budget is balanced. The first is whether every dollar spent is covered by a dollar coming in. That is not going to happen this year. By anybody's budget, that is not going to happen this year.

The other way is measuring a budget's rhetoric with the resources that are committed. Unfortunately, the budget presented by the President is not balanced by this measure either.

The budget coming from the House floor does help the President balance his rhetoric with real resources. He

called his budget an investment in America but then forgot to mention infrastructure except in one word. However, the House budget does permit him to keep that promise by increasing \$1.3 billion over what he requested to build our Nation's highways.

The President promised more resources for education. The Committee on the Budget of the House added \$2.5 billion in important education initiatives. The President spoke of being competitive. The House budget resolution has special packages for competitiveness, science, research, and efforts relating to children.

Mr. Speaker, the President's rhetoric sounded good but lacked commitment. The House budget resolution coming to the floor ignores the rhetoric but delivers the resources.

Read my lips. This budget does begin rebuilding America.

FULL DEBATE URGED ON ALL BUDGET ALTERNATIVES

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

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, the annual rites of spring are upon us—first, major league baseball, and second, the Federal budget debate. While some hopes are already being dashed on the baseball diamond, some Members' hopes for House approval of a budget backed up by a realistic plan for implementation are likewise being dashed.

This week we will consider the budget resolution for fiscal year 1991. Today the Rules Committee will meet to decide what amendments will be made in order and the parameters of House debate. I am sure that all the Members of the House will want a full and complete debate on this major issue. Unless the Rules Committee makes in order the Rostenkowski budget as a separate alternative, the House will not be given that opportunity.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has put together a serious budget. Some in this House will disagree with the priorities he has laid out, some will agree. But that is the nature of debate.

The House should be given the opportunity to debate and vote on the Rostenkowski budget.

A 5-YEAR PLAN TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the action of our Budget Committee under the capable leader-

ship of the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] in developing a budget resolution to protect America's future economic security.

This budget resolution, unlike the Bush administration's budget, provides a 5-year plan to fully balance the budget without relying on the social security trust fund to mask the true dimensions of the Federal deficit. Overall, our budget achieves over \$100 billion more in deficit reduction in over 5 years than the Bush budget.

Further, the internal reordering of priorities within the budget ceiling includes a competitiveness initiative that invests in the American people, in our technology, and in improving our trade as well as our economic independence.

□ 1220

It invests \$2.8 billion more than the President's budget in the American people to advance the competitiveness of our economy in cooperation with the private sector. The Federal Government's investment in basic and applied research and development is strengthened, particularly in new technologies that can be commercially applied. It expands trade and export opportunities for U.S. goods out in world markets. And it targets help for people and communities adjusting to economic dislocation. Education, skills advancement, technician training, and improvements in math and science are all reinforced.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution as the best investment we can make in America's future economic security.

GREENVILLE BRETHREN HOME VOLUNTEERS SHINE BRIGHTLY

(Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard our President, George Bush, mention his now-famous thousand points of light—people helping people all across America. Well, I am proud to say the light is shining brightly in Greenville, OH. Today, the Brethren's Home in Greenville will honor 1,200 individuals who have performed 35,802 hours of volunteer service this year for that retirement community.

Young and old alike have volunteered their time to help the senior citizens who live at the home. They did laundry, read books for those with poor eyesight, wrote letters, and shopped, among other things. Their efforts equalled 18 full time staff members, the cost of which would have placed a serious burden on this church-supported retirement and nursing home facility.

Mr. Speaker, the coordinator of these special volunteers, Diana Holmes, and each person who has volunteered his or her time deserves recognition and appreciation for being points of light in their community. Keep up the good work Greenville.

RECYCLING STARTS IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

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

Mr. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, beginning next month glass, plastic and aluminum trash in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee will be recycled. This park, the most visited national park in the country, produces more than 1,500 tons of such trash annually. Park officials estimate that 80 to 90 percent of it can be recycled.

Two hundred seventy-five of the Great Smoky Park's bear-proof garbage cans will be painted dark green and marked with a gold recycling logo. Park officials expect that a high percentage of visitors will use these cans since most of them are already conservation-minded. Campers will be given a recycling kit that includes a bag for storing the trash.

The recycling program, which is sponsored and financed by the Dow Chemical Co. and the Huntsman Chemical Corp., will be extended to three other parks this year: Acadia in Maine, Grand Canyon in Arizona and Yosemite, in California. Other parks may be added to the 5-year recycling program.

The sponsoring companies believe that over the long term the program has a good chance of paying for itself through sale of the materials.

This looks like another big plus for the Earth Day movement.

SALVADORAN JUDGE IMPEDING INVESTIGATION OF JESUIT MURDERS

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying in El Salvador: "Justice in El Salvador is like a serpent * * * it bites only the barefooted, not those with shoes, and never those with boots."

It is over 5 months since the brutal murders of the six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her 15-year-old daughter by soldiers of the Salvadoran Army, and the judge handling the case is sitting on his hands. Under Salvadoran law, judge Ricardo Zamora has the broad responsibility to direct the investigation and bring the accused to

trial, but consider what this judge has not done:

He has met only once in 5 months with Colonel Rivas, head of the special investigative unit investigating the crime, that was 6 weeks ago and he has given the investigators no guidance.

He has never met with the military honor board which is also investigating the murders.

He did not even ask for the daily log kept by Colonel Benavides, the highest army officer accused of the crime, until the U.S. Embassy pushed him to do so.

He has not yet interviewed key military leaders, including Chief of Staff Ponce and Vice Minister of Defense, Colonel Zapeda, even though they insist they are prepared to cooperate.

He has not instructed the investigators to polygraph other key officers even though there is testimony that they have knowledge of the crime. I have even heard the Machiavellian theory that the left in El Salvador are pleased with the do nothing judge because they see political gain in the case festering forever. Judge Zamora: America wants justice in these brutal murders * * * America's support for El Salvador depends on it.

READ MY LIPS BUT DON'T READ MY BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Florida. My colleagues and Mr. Speaker, as we enter this week, we anticipate getting into the budgetary process.

When the budgets are brought to the floor, and I hope that all of them will be, the alternatives, as well as the Democratic package, which is moving forward from the Committee on the Budget, I hope that there will be an examination of the President's budget as well because I think it would be wise for the American people to understand the differences between that which the President has used in his rhetoric and that which the President has put in his budget, and once again it is one of these things about "read my lips," but in this case there is a second corollary, and that is, "Don't read my budget."

Mr. Speaker, this is the education President who comes here and tells us that he wants to have the best education possible and then adds hardly anything into the budget as a total percentage, whereas the Democrats have taken him at his word and added in a significant amount of money. For competitiveness of the United States, where he talked about creating jobs, he is actually cutting \$825 million while the Democrats have added

almost \$2 million. In AIDS research, where he talked about wanting to do the right thing, he has added only a little money where the Democrats have added a significant amount of money.

Mr. Speaker, all this needs to be examined within the context of what the President says. In this case I say, "Mr. President, not only are we going to read your budget, we're also going to read your lips."

THE MIRRORS OF THE HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE

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

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the launching of the Hubble space telescope. I am extremely proud to know that many men and women from my district worked to write this page in history. They are the scientists of Hughes Danbury Optical Systems in Danbury, CT.

The team at Hughes Danbury Optical was responsible for the monumental task of assembling the telescope's optical assembly and guidance system. Essentially, this mission hinges on the integrity and accuracy of the telescope's optical components, and Hughes Danbury did not stop short of perfection in their efforts.

The pioneers at Hughes Danbury fabricated the mirrors for the telescope. Through the development of special computers, these mirrors were smoothed to perfection in order to maximize the telescope's performance and our view of the universe.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to commend the employees at Hughes Danbury Optical Systems and their colleagues around the world for making the Hubble space telescope possible.

Today, we have taken a grand step toward understanding our vast universe.

MURDERERS SHOULD BE PUT TO DEATH

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, in 1974 Edward Mitchell murdered a man. He shot him six times in the head, and he went to jail for it.

However, Mr. Speaker, Edward Mitchell is back on the street in 4 short years, like so often we hear about.

Last week in a Youngstown rooming house Mitchell was at it again. He had an argument with a woman by the name of Carolyn Wilson. Later that night she awoke to find Mitchell lean-

ing over her with a gun at her head, and he slashed her throat. He then discarded her body because he thought that she had died. Luckily some citizen found Carolyn Wilson. She awoke in a hospital. She is there fighting for her life.

However, Mr. Speaker, the question I have is this: "Why doesn't Congress do something to help innocent victims in our country; and, No. 2, how did Mitchell get out of jail in the first place, being a murderer?" If someone could answer that, I would like them to try to explain that to my constituent, Carolyn Wilson.

My bill, H.R. 2102, would offer some explanation. Murderers, cold-blooded murderers, should be put to death in America.

THE NEED FOR CAMPAIGN REFORM: THE LESSON OF THE S&L DEBACLE

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

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, of all the lessons of the savings and loan debacle, one stands out: The need for campaign finance reform. S&L-gate—the principle that every living American and a good many yet to be born will be required to put up \$1,000 to \$2,000 a piece over the next 30 years to cover up public policy mistakes—makes Teapot Dome and Abscam historical scandals of peanut proportions.

What is so extraordinary is that so few in this body seem to recognize that the root of the S&L problem is weak law and that the root of weak law was not a collusive attempt of ill-willed legislators to defraud the public, but rather of well-intentioned solons operating under the rubric of politics as usual.

It is the system that has perverted judgment, not the individual who has perverted the system. Hence the need for reform of a campaign system that allowed an industry to give \$1.8 million to candidates in the last election cycle while losing over 100,000 times that amount in federally insured deposits over the last decade and 10,000 times that amount in the past year alone. Taxpayers who are being asked to pay the congressional piper demand that this kind of return on political investments be stopped, once and for all.

Yet, tragically, news reports and rumors abound that America's senior political party—a party in which the majority has rhetorically supported campaign reform for over a decade—may again refuse to translate good public intention into good public statute. The "no-limit" limit currently being bandied about by the party that used to stand so proudly for the little man—the prescription that PAC contributions to a House candidate be

"limited" to \$275,000 each election cycle—defies any reasonable definition of reform. It represents an ensconcing of the status quo, an invitation to continued conflicts of interest.

What America needs is a Congress indebted to the individual citizens who click the voting levers not to the moneyed groups which tilt the levers of power.

In the highest sense, politics should be the art of representation, not the art of electoral manipulation.

□ 1230

DARPA DIRECTOR CRAIG FIELDS

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to the actions taken by the administration regarding DARPA director Craig Fields. It is surprising to me that the administration would remove him from his current post as head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA].

In my opinion, Craig Fields has done a good job and has shown great leadership. This is not disputed by anyone. Obviously, the administration and Dr. Fields have a basic difference in philosophy. Dr. Fields believes that the Government should play a role in the industrial development of such things as semiconductors, computers, HDTV and other technologies which have commercial as well as military applications. Apparently, the administration feels that the Government should have little or no part in developing these technologies.

In a fast-changing world it is amazing to me that the administration would divorce itself from these types of projects. If DARPA is not a participant in supporting certain technologies simply because they have commercial applications, I believe we will be severely limited. Many high-technology initiatives have military as well as commercial applications. Especially in light of recent world events, it seems to me that Government should be concentrating more on research and development in technologies which have a wide range of applications.

Mr. Speaker, Craig Fields is a good man and has done a good job. He is a forward thinker and I hope the administration will reconsider, or at least put his talents in place where his talents can help the United States participate in joint ventures that enable our Government to be joint partners with business in this fast-changing world.

THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE

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

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Hubble space telescope has been carried successfully into orbit by the space shuttle *Discovery*. The launch of Hubble, which took place at 8:31 a.m. this morning, appears to have been flawless. I know that our best wishes are with the crew of *Discovery*—Loren Shriver, Charles Bolden, Steven Hawley, Bruce McCandless, and Kathryn Sullivan—as they begin their mission.

The Hubble space telescope will provide humanity with a unique window into the far reaches of the universe. It will see 7 times farther away and observe objects 50 times fainter than any ground-based telescope. The observable universe accessible to humanity will expand dramatically from the present limit of 2 billion light years to 14 billion light years. That is, we will see light that left distant stars and galaxies 14 billion years ago—almost to the dawn of creation.

Hubble is likely to answer questions that have stymied Earth-based astronomers for generations—and is equally likely to raise many more questions for future generations to tackle! The space telescope will search out clues to the size and origin of the universe and to its likely evolution. It will look at stars and galaxies, as well as even more exotic objects such as quasars and black holes. It may even allow us to observe planets circling distant stars.

Yet the Hubble space telescope will not spend all of its time focusing on the distant reaches of space—it will also spend significant time observing the planets of our own solar system, including the giant planets of Jupiter and Saturn as well as the icy world of Pluto, the most remote planet circling our Sun.

In the months ahead, as we consider the funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and super collider, I hope my colleagues will reflect on the rich achievements that our investments in science and technology have brought. These benefits cannot be measured in dollars and cents but will be our most lasting legacy to our children.

It will be an exciting time—not only for astronomers but for all of us—as Hubble begins to send back a wealth of images in the weeks and months ahead. We wish the crew of *Discovery* Godspeed and look forward to seeing them up here on the Hill after their return.

TRIBUTE TO ENERE LEVI, ESQ.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I recently announced that a key member of my Washington office staff will be returning to the private practice of law in Seattle, WA, and I want to pay a special tribute to him for the outstanding work that he has done for the people of American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, as a native son of Samoa, Mr. Enere Levi performed his duties and responsibilities as legislative counsel in my Washington office with distinction and honor. As a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I specifically assigned Mr. Levi with one of the hottest, most time-consuming, demanding jobs on the Hill. He plunged into his new role with a full head of steam and hasn't let up since.

During his tenure on my staff, Mr. Levi coordinated several pieces of legislation with considerable success. Key among these successes were House Concurrent Resolution 214, a resolution banning drift net fishing which has already passed the House; increased funding for the Pacific region in the State Department fiscal years 1990-91 authorization and appropriation acts; a South Pacific Scholarship Program to encourage Pacific island students to attend American universities; restoration of arrearage funding for the South Pacific Commission; the upgrading of the U.S. officer in Western Samoa to U.S. Ambassador; and the report on the South Pacific and Hurricane Ofa.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest regret that I accepted Mr. Levi's resignation. I understand his desire to return to private practice in Seattle, where he can spend more time with his family, certainly earn more money, work fewer hours, and live in a safer, healthier environment. He has done a fantastic job in foreign affairs and working for Samoa's veterans, and I am going to miss him very much.

Mr. Speaker, several senior members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have told me they were impressed with Mr. Levi's professionalism and tremendous drive to do a first-class job on any project he was assigned. The Samoan people should be very proud of this young man, who is a tremendous example and role model for Samoa's next generation of outstanding leaders.

Prior to working for the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. Levi served as an assistant attorney general in American Samoa for 4 years, and assistant public defender in Seattle for 5 years.

Mr. Levi graduated magna cum laude from the University of Washington, where he completed his undergraduate studies in political science.

He was inducted a member of the Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society, and later received his juris doctor degree from the University of California at Berkeley—Boalt Hall.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Levi is returning to Seattle as a partner in a five-member law firm which specializes in antitrust litigation and real estate development and planning.

Mr. Levi, and his lovely wife, Marci, were blessed 6 months ago with their newest addition to the family, daughter Danielle Salilo.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO BAN STEEL JAW LEGHOLD TRAPS

(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, today, I and more than 20 of my colleagues are introducing a bill to outlaw the use of the cruel and inhumane steel jaw leghold trap, a brutal device used by the U.S. fur-trapping industry. The steel jaw trap snaps closed on the limb of an animal as it steps into the trap. It does not kill it. It causes excruciating pain for hours or perhaps days until a hunter comes along and dispatches it or until it bleeds or starves to death. Sometimes the animal frees itself by gnawing off its own limb in desperation, despair, and panic.

Mr. Speaker, the European parliament is currently deliberating legislation that would ban imports of all fur and fur products caught in countries that continue the use of the steel jaw leghold trap. I have met with these men and women. I have negotiated with them and discussed the matter with them. They are rational, thoughtful, enlightened, dedicated legislators. Their act, if they are successful, would mean an annual loss to the U.S. fur industry of approximately \$200 million worth of fur exports to Europe. Continued use of the trap, in other words, would not only continue a cruel and inhumane practice, but would represent a major economic threat to our country. There is no point in continuing use of this trap and increasing our trade deficit further, Mr. Speaker, when there are several alternative, economically viable, and reasonably humane trapping means available.

We in Congress ought to act now and anticipate the act of the European parliament.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that once and for all we can ban the barbaric use of the steel jaw leghold trap.

DEMOCRATS SLASH PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR SCIENCE AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman from New Jersey who spoke a few minutes ago congratulating the crew of the space shuttle *Discovery* for their successful launch this morning, and the whole team that was responsible for that launch. We will put in orbit in the next few days the Hubble space telescope, which is a remarkable technical achievement for this country.

It is this kind of project that helps drive the technology of the future, and that is the reason why it is so disappointing that as the Democrats bring their budget to the floor this week that they have slashed the President's proposals for spending in science and space by almost \$7½ billion over the next 5 years. It is apparent from the budget of the Democrats that not only did they do what we expected them to do, slash our ability to defend the country, but now they have decided to go after another major account in the budget as well, that which we spend for science and technology. That will be a tragedy. It will mean that we will not have the ability to build the devices necessary and the technology necessary to be competitive in the world economy of the future.

THE CAMPAIGN ADVERTISING BILL

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

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, people all over the world, from Czechoslovakia to Nicaragua have risked their lives for the simple right to vote, a right, we in America too often take for granted.

I rise today to introduce a bill which is directed toward the source of many Americans' voting apathy, negative campaigning. My bill would require a candidate's image to appear for a minimum of four seconds on at least one-third of the television screen in all television spots.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, my bill requires candidates to take full responsibility for the content of their television, radio, and print advertising.

American voters deserve to know who is paying for the negative campaigns they are seeing, and candidates need to be held accountable for their messages.

People are growing increasingly frustrated by campaigns lacking in substance, yet full of mean-spirited personal attacks. It is no wonder that the United States has the second-lowest

voting percentage of the top 20 industrialized democracies.

Our Nation is the greatest and oldest democracy in the world. We ought to continue setting the standard for all democracies.

Americans deserve campaigns that address issues and facts rather than mud-slinging, negative campaigns based on half-truths.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

□ 1240

AIDS MEMORIAL QUILT PANELS DISPLAYED IN CANNON BUILDING ROTUNDA

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

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues and members of the staff of the Congress and visitors to drop by sometime this week to see the display in the rotunda of the Cannon House Office Building.

Several dozen panels from the AIDS memorial quilt are displayed in the rotunda for the duration of this week. I think many Members and certainly many Americans have had an opportunity to see that quilt displayed in Washington and several dozen cities around the country. On its last visit here it took up the entirety of the square footage of the Ellipse, and it can never again be displayed in one piece because, unfortunately, it has outgrown it.

There are some 12,000 3 by 6 foot panels, each of which gives a face and a name to the tragic statistics of the epidemic. They are expressions of anger and pain, but they are also an extraordinary symbol of remembrance and of hope.

I would urge Members to take the opportunity to drop briefly by the rotunda of the Cannon Building.

THE GREAT BUDGET DEBATE

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

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, this week is the week of the great budget debate, and there will be a lot of rhetoric heard on both sides of the political aisle.

Before that all begins, Mr. Speaker, I want to focus on some very basic facts. According to the House budget resolution, approximately \$130 billion of public resources would be shifted from defense to nondefense initiatives on a pay-as-you-go basis. Major physical capital investments are made in aviation, highways, housing, and the environment. Research and technology are given new resources to raise overall productivity. Human capital is

enhanced through funding increases in education, training, health, and child care. Substantial investments are devoted to repairing damage from the past, to cleaning up our nuclear and toxic wastes, and to reducing the menaces of drugs and AIDS.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, funding is increased for international affairs which will enhance American leadership toward a more democratic world.

Mr. Speaker, I would just observe that this is far from a perfect budget resolution, but I view it, Mr. Speaker, as the first step on the road toward another economic summit where hopefully we can achieve a bipartisan agreement to significantly reduce this Nation's enormous deficit.

AIDS MEMORIAL QUILT RENEWS A SENSE OF URGENCY

(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, the AIDS memorial quilt now on display in the Cannon Building rotunda memorializes the lives of nearly 12,000 of the persons who have died from a disease that has touched all of us in some way.

The quilt is a living monument. It speaks eloquently to us—proclaiming the significance of each lost life, expressing the sorrow of family and friends, demanding relief from a devastating disease.

Each panel pleads for a cure, effective prevention, and comprehensive care for all those affected. Each reminds us that the epidemic can strike persons from all walks of life, many cultures, and of all ages. Each panel proclaims the urgent message that the epidemic is continuing to attack human beings and that much more must be done to prevent its deadly progression.

I do not think anyone can view the painstaking creativity embodied in the panels without feeling the sadness and love of those who made them. But I am hopeful that the quilt will renew a sense of urgency that we provide the resources necessary to bring these senseless deaths from AIDS to an end.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today, April 24, marks the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide in which over 1½ million Armenian people were senselessly slaughtered. It is only by commemorating this date that we gain an understanding of the Armenian

people's struggles. We must guarantee that an event like the Armenian holocaust will never be repeated. Yet the suffering of the Armenian people continues—and will continue—until and unless that genocide is recognized and acknowledged. As we have very recently witnessed, the new government of East Germany, in one of its first official acts, apologized for its role in the massacre of Jews during World War II. It is incumbent upon those parties responsible for the deaths of 1½ million Armenians to do the same and make amends for their role in this horrible tragedy.

Indeed, if the world is going to prevent mass killings, we must keep memories of genocide alive and pay tribute to the innocent individuals whose lives were unjustly taken for political motives. The Armenian genocide is one example that reminds all of us that planned mass murder is a crime against each of us. If we choose to let this memory pass into the shadows of history, we deprive the world of the opportunity to cry out against this deplorable tragedy.

USE COMMON SENSE WHEN H.R. 3030 COMES BEFORE HOUSE

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

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, the preliminary release of the acid-rain study will be coming out, and it infers that H.R. 3030 goes too far.

Let me read the Members a couple of things. Dr. Mahoney, who is the director, says that while "acid rain does cause damage, the amount of the damage is less than we once thought." He said that the view that acid rain represented an imminent environmental disaster has now been eliminated. He says, "There is no evidence acid rain has caused a general decline of American forests," and says that there is no evidence that acid rain in the United States harms crops.

Read it; read it. Do not just listen to what these radical people are saying.

There are problems, but let us balance the environment with jobs. Let us balance it with the economy.

Passage of H.R. 3030 will have the potential of an economic devastation on coal and steel regions throughout the United States.

Let us use some common sense when this bill comes before the House of Representatives.

EXPLAIN ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET

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

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, there have been a lot of 1-minute speeches this morning about the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I served on the Committee on the Budget for 6 years, and for the last 10 years the administration's budget has been sent to this House. Not once has it been explained. It has been voted on twice. One time it received 27 votes, and one time it received 1 vote.

If Members want to explain the budgets, I am hoping that some of the advocates for the administration's budget will fully explain it to us, tell us about the cuts in Medicare and the other health benefits, where we can make a determination. Who knows, if the administration's budget is fully explained, which it has not been in the last 10 years, maybe some of us just might vote for it.

STOP THE REPRESSION OF LITHUANIA

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union continues to increase the pressure on the tiny Baltic Republic of Lithuania, sending signals to that country that they are going to use whatever force is necessary to crush the movement toward freedom and independence and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I think that we in the country who have considered the Baltic nations as captive nations for the past 25 to 30 to 50 years ought to let the Soviet Union know in no uncertain terms that this is not going to be tolerated.

We ought to urge the President of the United States of America to put whatever pressure is necessary upon the Soviet Union to stop this repression that is taking place in Lithuania right now, and that means that if we have to tell the Soviet Union there will be no more technology transfer, no movement toward giving them IMF or World Bank loans, not giving them observer status at the GATT talks, these things should be done.

The President of the United States should say in no uncertain terms that we are tired of this. "We want you to stop the repression of Lithuania and let that country become free as they want to be."

ANOTHER LEVERAGED BUYOUT ARTIST BITES THE DUST

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, Hosannah! Another corporate raider, another leveraged buyout artist has bitten the dust.

Sir James Goldsmith engineered, or attempted to engineer, a raid which

would have taken over B.A.T. PLC, which is the British corporation which has ownership interests in Brown & Williamson Tobacco, and BATUS USA, which are located in my district.

□ 1250

The decision on the part of Sir James Goldsmith to withdraw his hostile bid did not occur quickly enough to save BATUS Industries and the 150 jobs in my community. However, his withdrawal does represent a significant change in mood in the country toward leveraged buyouts. I think that mood change has occurred in part because of hearings which have been conducted by our Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law of the Committee on the Judiciary. We lifted the rock called leveraged buyouts, and under that rock are a lot of creepy crawlers. They may wear Savile Row suits and Hermes ties, but they are creepy crawlers nonetheless. I hope that the Goldsmith retreat signals an end once and for all to the era of the "go for broke, take no prisoners" mentality, during which Wall Street attempted to raid Main Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBERIA

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 354) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States military assistance for the Republic of Liberia and human rights abuses in Liberia.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Res. 354

Whereas the Republic of Liberia and the United States are bound by ties of mutual respect and friendship;

Whereas in recognition of this special relationship, the United States has provided Liberia with substantial economic and military assistance;

Whereas the Congress and the administration have repeatedly expressed concern about human rights abuses in Liberia;

Whereas United States assistance to Liberia has declined in recent years as a result of the Government of Liberia's persistent lack of progress in the protection of internationally-recognized human rights and in the implementation of needed economic reforms;

Whereas on or about December 24, 1989, a group of insurgents opposed to the government of President Samuel Doe entered the eastern county of Nimba and killed a number of Liberian officials and unarmed civilians;

Whereas Liberian troops and provincial security forces were dispatched to Nimba County to counter the insurgency and indiscriminately killed Liberian civilians without regard to the distinction between combatants and noncombatants;

Whereas media reports and international human rights organizations have estimated that at least 200 persons, primarily members of the Mano and Gio ethnic groups, have been killed by troops of the Government of Liberia during the counterinsurgency campaign; and

Whereas according to the estimates of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other relief organizations, more than 140,000 Liberians have been forced to flee their homes in Nimba County into the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire and the Republic of Guinea as a result of the recent fighting; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives condemns the recent violence against unarmed civilians (particularly members of the Mano and Gio groups who have been singled out on the basis of their ethnicity) in Nimba County, Liberia, and calls on all parties to the conflict to comply with Article 3 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War which establishes the right of noncombatants to humane treatment in the case of armed conflict; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(A) the President should convey to the Government of Liberia the concerns of the United States about human rights abuses in Liberia since 1980, especially the recent killing of unarmed civilians by Liberian Government troops;

(B) the President should urge the Government of Liberia to quickly resolve the conflict in a manner which permits the thousands of Liberian refugees to return to their homes;

(C) the President should provide all necessary support to efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant international and private voluntary organizations to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of Liberian refugees in neighboring countries;

(D) the President should not permit any United States military advisors to accompany Liberian troops in fighting the insurgency in Nimba County;

(E) the President should consider recent events in Nimba County in making the assessment, related to human rights in Liberia, required by section 549 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990;

(F) in the event that the suspension of foreign assistance to the Republic of Liberia is no longer required by those provisions of law which restrict foreign assistance to countries which are in default in foreign assistance loans (commonly known as the Brooke amendment), the President should not resume military assistance to the Republic of Liberia until the Government of Liberia has—

(i) ended the indiscriminate killing of civilians by Liberian troops in Nimba County;

(ii) instituted a fair and impartial inquiry into human rights abuses in Nimba County

and allowed credible international human rights organizations complete access to the affected regions;

(iii) taken steps to investigate and prosecute those individuals, including members of the Liberian armed forces, guilty of human rights abuses; and

(iv) made substantial progress in promoting the safe return of the refugees to Nimba County; and

(G) the Government of Liberia should honor its commitment to hold scheduled elections in 1991 and ensure circumstances in Liberia that are conducive to a free and fair election process.

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

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON].

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Resolution 354 and I want to commend my colleagues, Congressman WEISS, Congressman PAYNE, and Congressman WOLFE, for their leadership on this resolution. I also want to commend the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the ranking minority member, Congressmen FASCELL and BROOMFIELD and Congressman BEUTNER, ranking minority member of the Human Rights Subcommittee for this timely and important effort.

The human rights situation in Liberia remains deplorable. Recent hearings of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations on United States Human Rights Policy have documented continuing abuses committed by the Liberian Government. The State Department's country reports, plus recent publications and testimony provided by Human Rights Watch and the lawyers committee for human rights have detailed extensive violations. The full Foreign Affairs Committee approved the resolution in late March.

In response to a coup attempt, Liberian security forces have killed hundreds of noncombatants, and committed other serious abuses. In addition, more than 140,000 Liberians have been forced to leave their homes and become refugees.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 354 condemns the violence against noncombatants, calls on President Doe of Liberia to investigate the abuses committed by his security forces and prosecute those culpable of such crimes. It also urges President Bush to support international efforts to address the needs of the Liberian refugees. Finally, it adds human rights conditions to United States aid to Liberia, which is now being restricted because of corruption and economic mismanagement.

I ask all my colleagues in the House to vote in support of this important measure.

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

Mr. Speaker, I offer my support of House Resolution 354, expressing our concern about recent events in the Republic of Liberia.

The United States and Liberia have long been bound by ties of friendship and respect. Since 1980, Congress has repeatedly expressed concern about the worsening human rights situation in Liberia. We now have reliable reports from the media and from human rights organizations which detail the Liberian Government's brutal attacks against unarmed civilians under the guise of a counter-insurgency campaign.

Last December, forces opposed to President Doe's regime launched attacks in Liberia's Nimba County. The Doe government responded with indiscriminate attacks on minority ethnic groups in the Nimba region. Hundreds were killed and thousands more were forced to flee Liberia.

House Resolution 354 strongly condemns the violence directed at unarmed civilians in Liberia. It calls on the President to convey United States human rights concerns to the Liberian Government, and to urge the Doe regime to resolve the conflict peacefully. The resolution also states our view that any future United States assistance to Liberia—now prohibited because of Liberian default on loans—should be limited to economic aid until the situation in Nimba County is resolved.

Mr. Speaker, there is a way out of the Liberian tragedy. Elections are scheduled for 1991. This resolution urges the Government of Liberia to honor its commitments to hold those elections next year. I hope President Doe will see the wisdom in allowing truly free and fair elections for Liberia. The ballot box has played a crucial role in resolving longstanding differences—from Namibia to Nicaragua. I believe elections can play a similar, positive role in Liberia.

I support this resolution as a balanced measure to express the Congress' view of recent developments in Liberia and urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have always believed very deeply that human rights issues deserve to be beyond politics. And when it comes to human rights violations, we ought to tell it like it is, no matter who is involved. Whether it is Cuba,

India, Chile, South Africa, the Soviet Union, or Liberia, our loyalty and our concern should be reserved for the victims of violence, of torture, of mistreatment. It should be reserved for those whose voices are muted.

I want to make it clear that this resolution is in no way aimed at the people of Liberia, and does not reflect adversely on our historic relationship with that country. We greatly value those ties. But we cannot ignore the horrible actions by the Liberian troops which have been widely reported. We must raise our voices of concern on behalf of those victims. As President Reagan used to say: "If not us—who?" For that reason, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS], the sponsor of the resolution and a leader on human rights in Congress.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to express my appreciation to the leadership on both sides of the aisle of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations and the Subcommittee on Africa for their support for this resolution. This committee has made a significant contribution to the cause of human rights throughout the world, and I very much appreciate bipartisan effort of its leaders to expedite this legislation.

The resolution before the House today—which I introduced with our colleague from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE] on March 7—expresses the sense of the House about serious human rights abuses in the West African nation of Liberia. During the last 4 months, fierce battles between Liberian troops and antigovernment rebels have raged in Nimba County in eastern Liberia. The fighting began when rebel forces opposed to the government of President Samuel Doe entered Nimba County last December and reportedly killed a number of Liberian officials and unarmed civilians.

In response to this insurgency, President Doe launched an unrelenting wave of violence against the inhabitants of Nimba County—government troops killed hundreds of innocent civilians without distinguishing between combatants and noncombatants. Many of the victims appear to have been targeted by government troops simply because of their ethnic ties to the insurgent forces.

In addition, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees reports that 140,000 Liberians—an astounding 5 percent of the entire population of the country—have fled the violence in Nimba County. Most have become homeless refugees in the neighboring republics of Guinea and Ivory Coast.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 354 outlines the recent fighting in Nimba County and strongly condemns the violence on both sides of this tragic conflict. But the resolution makes clear that the rebels' actions—inexcusable as they are—cannot justify the atrocities committed by Liberian troops, especially the indiscriminate murder of civilians simply because of their ethnicity. Our resolution singles out these acts of barbarism for particular condemnation.

The resolution calls on the Government of Liberia to cease the killing of unarmed civilians and to begin an immediate investigation of the widespread allegations of gross human rights violations by Liberian troops. The perpetrators of these crimes must be prosecuted and brought to justice.

The resolution also calls for urgent efforts on the part of international relief agencies to provide desperately needed humanitarian assistance to the thousands of Liberian refugees in neighboring countries.

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for the United States to reevaluate its relationship with the government of President Samuel Doe. Both the Congress and the administration have expressed grave concerns about human rights abuses in Liberia in recent years. In fact, United States assistance has sharply declined as a result of Liberia's persistent lack of progress in protecting basic human rights and its failure to implement needed economic reforms. But in light of recent events, even these reduced amounts of U.S. aid are difficult to justify.

Therefore, our resolution calls on the Bush administration to suspend all military assistance to Liberia until President Doe's atrocious human rights record improves. United States military aid is now being temporarily withheld as a result of Liberia's chronic failure to repay its loans to the United States. Our resolution would add strict human rights conditions to these economic restrictions.

Finally, the resolution urges the Bush administration to prohibit United States military advisors from accompanying counterinsurgency troops in Nimba County. The presence of these advisors gives the incorrect impression that the United States endorses the Liberian troops' actions.

This resolution is a genuinely bipartisan statement of the sense of the House of Representatives on United States policy toward Liberia. The resolution is cosponsored by the leadership of the Subcommittee on Africa and the Subcommittee on Human Rights—Mr. WOLFE, Mr. BURTON, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. BERENUTER. And, again, I would like to thank these gentlemen—and the resolution's cosponsor, Mr. PAYNE—for their strong support.

Mr. Speaker, violations of human rights are no less serious simply be-

cause they occur in small or distant nations. In fact, it is precisely in countries such as Liberia, which do not often find their way into the headlines, where the defenders of human rights must be especially vigilant. I urge my colleagues to help reassert the United States' commitment to human rights in Liberia by supporting this resolution.

□ 1300

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE], who is an original sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and previous administrations have often expressed concerns about the lack of regard for internationally recognized human rights in Liberia. As a result of Liberia's lack of progress in improving human rights conditions, United States assistance to Liberia has sharply declined in recent years. Most recently, the Bush administration has also charged the Liberian Government with extensive human rights abuses in its 1990 country reports on human rights practices.

The recent violence best illustrates those criticisms. International organizations estimate that over 500 persons, primarily members of the Mano and Gio ethnic groups, have been killed indiscriminately by both Liberian and rebel forces.

The property damage that has resulted has been significant and this has led to the flight of more than 140,000 Liberian nationals from their homes in Nimba County. Without stability in the region, or a cessation to the violence, the number of innocent victims affected can only increase.

House Resolution 354 emphasizes our close historical ties with the Liberian people by requiring the United States to take responsibility for how our foreign aid to Liberia is spent. It condemns the recent violence and calls on the Liberian Government to take action to resolve the conflict in a manner that permits the thousands of refugees safe passage back to their homes.

The resolution urges the Liberian Government to allow international human rights organizations to make an impartial inquiry into human rights abuses, and take steps to prosecute individuals responsible for those crimes. Finally, it calls on President Bush to continue to suspend all U.S. military aid until these human rights concerns have been addressed.

Cutting \$1.5 million in U.S. military aid, now suspended under the Brook-Alexander amendment, would send a

message to the world that Congress and the President consider human rights a high priority issue in American foreign policy. It is an action that is consistent with emerging international interests for human rights, and it is an action that I believe is long overdue.

As an original cosponsor of House Resolution 354, I would like to thank my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS], for his guidance in bringing this resolution to the floor. And I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 354, regarding human rights abuses by the Government of Liberia. I would like to commend the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS] for his diligence in bringing this, as well as other resolutions regarding abuses of internationally recognized human rights to the attention of the House. I would also like to commend Mr. YATRON, the chairman of the subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations for his constant efforts in this regard.

The resolution before the House deplores the violence associated with the recent counterinsurgency in Liberia, particularly the killing of innocent civilians in the Nimba region by Liberian Government troops. According to reliable sources, more than 200 persons, primarily of the Mano and Gio ethnic groups have been killed in this region since the onset of this civil strife. In addition, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that more than 140,000 Liberians have been forced to flee this region because of the recent fighting.

The resolution condemns this violence against noncombatants and urges the President to convey to the Liberian Government the concerns of the United States about these recent abuses, as well as all other human rights abuses in that country. In addition, the resolution urges the President to support the UNHCR and other relief organizations in the efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of the refugees fleeing this conflict. Finally, House Resolution 354 urges the President not to resume military assistance to Liberia until they have ended the indiscriminate killing of civilians and taken steps to investigate and prosecute those individuals responsible, instituted an inquiry into human rights abuses in the Nimba region, and made substantial progress in promoting the safe return of refugees to Liberia.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution deserves the support of the House and I urge its unanimous adoption.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, for a long time Liberia has been the country with which the United States has had the closest relations in sub-Saharan Africa. In various ways that relationship has been beneficial to both our countries. From the United States point of view, relations have been conducted under the expectation that the present Liberian regime would conform to internationally recognized human rights standards. A look at recent history shows that this is not so.

Human rights groups have reported on brutal outbursts of unjustified violence on the part of the Liberian Army. Examples are the beating and raping of hundreds of peaceful university demonstrators in 1984, and the killings of hundreds of innocent civilians in the aftermath of the 1985 coup attempt. The State Department reports that the undisciplined army has continued its indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians during the present counterinsurgency campaign in Nimba County. The army, which has been a major beneficiary of United States aid, receives sanction for its human rights violations by the fact that the Liberian Government has shown little, if any inclination to prosecute the soldiers for their crimes.

Despite promises to institute multiparty democracy, these promises remain unkept and look less and less likely to be fulfilled. The only election to be held since the 1980 coup was fraudulent; the legislature is subject to inordinate Presidential influence. The State Department notes that these and other factors have "moved Liberia closer to a de facto one-party system."

The resolution before us urges President Bush to place conditions on United States aid offered to Liberia. These conditions demonstrate the extent of Congress' human rights concerns to the Government of Liberia and hopefully will encourage that regime to conform to internationally accepted human rights standards. This is a message that we ought to express loud and clear and to this end, I respectfully urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Liberia is of significant importance. It is imperative that actions be taken to pressure the Doe government to immediately end the human rights violations that are occurring in Liberia. Reliable allegations hold that people have fled to try to find safe havens, some people have been killed, while others have been beaten and maimed. Moreover, others alleged that the 1985 election, which kept Doe in power, was fraudulent, that freedom of the press has been curtailed and parts of the constitution have been suspended.

There are conflicting reports as to how many people have been killed during the Nimba uprising. According to the lawyers committee on human rights, the number of dead is 500 and those exiled is 150,000. In addition, it is alleged that 125 preschool children were taken, by the death squad, from Nimba to Schefflein where they were buried alive in a mass grave.

The Liberian Government is not clear whom the insurgents are. People are being killed and maimed at random.

The United States and Liberia have a long history together. The United States has always supported the ruling governments of Liberia. However, the present government has been overdue on its loans and its human rights violations are so blatant that the United States has had to curtail aid to Liberia.

The United States is the biggest investor in Liberia. Liberia has received more United States aid, per capita, than any sub-Saharan African nation. The United States has landing and refueling rights on a 24-hour notice and

VOA is based in Monrovia. The relationship is very closely knit.

Because of this closely knit relationship, it is incumbent for the United States to speak out against this abhorrent behavior which the allegations imply.

I support the resolution and urge its adoption.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 354.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

CONCERNING JERUSALEM AND THE PEACE PROCESS

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 290, in support of the unified status of Jerusalem, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 290

Whereas the State of Israel has declared Jerusalem to be its capital;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths were not permitted access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan;

Whereas since 1967 Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city;

Whereas the President and the Secretary of State have demonstrated their strong desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and have worked diligently toward that end;

Whereas ambiguous statements by the Government of the United States concerning the right of Jews to live in all parts of Jerusalem raise concerns in Israel that Jerusalem might one day be redivided and access to religious sites in Jerusalem denied to Israeli citizens; and

Whereas such concerns inhibit and complicate the search for a lasting peace in the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) acknowledges that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of the State of Israel;

(2) strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic religious group are protected; and

(3) calls upon all parties involved in the search for peace to maintain their strong efforts to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

□ 1310

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 290, the concurrent resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 290, introduced in the House by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL]. I wish to commend the gentleman from New York for sponsoring this very timely piece of legislation. He is a respected and hardworking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and we are lucky to have him and I know when the floor is yielded to him he will explain in some detail his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I will take very little time because I know there are a number of Members who wish to speak on this resolution and because to me the issue is very clear. Plain and simple no one should presume to advise the Israelis what the capital of their country should be. Only the Israelis can make that determination and they have chosen Jerusalem as their capital. Now that may make some people happy and others unhappy but that is what they have done and it is their prerogative to do so. We could discuss at length the historic

nature of the religious ties to Jerusalem. We could discuss the fact that since Israel gained control of the city in 1967, it has been open for worshippers of all faiths. But all of that discussion is overshadowed, as I see it, by the right of the State of Israel to choose its capital.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the legislation before us and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL], the principal sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced this resolution in response to statements by President Bush and others in the administration that called into question the status of Jerusalem. Jerusalem is the heart and soul of Israel, and as previous administrations have maintained, under no circumstances, should be divided.

Prior to 1967 when Jerusalem was a divided city, Jews and others were denied access to holy places, including the western wall. I have traveled to Israel a number of times, most recently in the summer of 1989, and have found that Israelis of all political stripes consider Jerusalem to be their capital. While the Government of Israel is deeply divided over other issues, this is one issue on which everyone agrees. Even the most dovish of future Israeli governments cannot accept anything other than a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Every other country in the world, Mr. Speaker, has the right to choose its own capital. Israel should be accorded that right as well. It is absolutely ridiculous for Israel to be the only nation on Earth that is not allowed to choose its own capital.

Furthermore, the questions about Jerusalem have done nothing to advance the peace process. Indeed, they have hurt them. If we are asking the Israelis to take risks for peace, then they need to know that the United States will stand by them, not pull the rug out from under them. Questions about Jerusalem have contributed to the collapse of the National Unity Government of Israel by offering an enormous disincentive for Israelis to take further risks to advance the peace process. At this delicate stage the Israeli Government must know that the United States is solidly and unambiguously supportive. We need to encourage the Israelis to take risks for peace. We do not do that, Mr. Speaker, by stabbing them in the back. We do it by holding their hand, showing our commitment to a peace process that addresses their legitimate security concerns.

The President's statements equating a part of Jerusalem with the West Bank, in one fell swoop hurt the peace process. At a time when the Israelis were considering directly including East Jerusalem Palestinians in the peace process, because of American assurances that this would not raise the issue of the status of Jerusalem, the remark of the President sent the wrong signal. That remark could only strengthen hard liners on both sides. Some hard-line Israeli officials would use this as proof-positive that the United States cannot be counted on when push comes to shove. Hard-line Palestinians will attempt to use the remark to drive a wedge between the United States and Israel, and subvert the peace process totally. If we expect the Israelis to take real risks for peace, we must assure them that they have the solid support of the United States.

My resolution and the one already passed in the Senate with overwhelming support will help to put the peace process back on track by assuring the Israeli people that the U.S. Congress fully supports a solution that guarantees their security. The Israelis live under the constant threat of annihilation. All their neighbors, with the important exception of Egypt, still refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist, and in fact are still in a declared state of war with the State of Israel. It is no wonder that statements like those of our President put fear into the hearts of all Israelis, and make them very wary of negotiations with the Palestinians.

The Israelis have an impressive track record of taking political risks to advance the peace process. The Camp David accords were an incredible risk for Israel, but one which resulted in peace with Egypt. Recently I had the opportunity to meet with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Egyptian People's Assembly, as well as renewing my acquaintance with the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States. I want to state for the record, Mr. Speaker, that the Egyptians took a great risk making peace with Israel as well, and they have continued to play a constructive role in working to advance a more comprehensive solution. We must keep the peace process on track and must continue to push for negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians.

Again, we must show the Israelis that we stand by them in their hour of need. A united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, is a reality, and the United States Congress is simply acknowledging that fact.

Mr. Speaker, it is my desire to see a lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and I believe that this resolution will contribute positively to that process. I urge colleagues to support adoption of this resolution in stating

that a united, undivided Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, for that is simply reality.

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

Mr. Speaker, I offer my support of the resolution before us today. This resolution expresses the view of Congress that Jerusalem should remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic religious group are protected. It also calls upon all parties involved in the peace process to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives.

I realize that the ancient city of Jerusalem is important to Jews, Moslems, and Christians alike, and believe that keeping that city united and open to access to all faiths is critical and will set a positive tone in that troubled area.

I am optimistic that peace will someday come to the Middle East. Some encouraging progress has been made in that regard and this search for peace should continue. All of the parties to the peace process should recommit themselves to finding a just solution to the complex problems that divide the people of that important region.

America should continue to play a positive role in encouraging both parties to the dispute to bravely walk down the road to peace. The U.S. Government and the American people want to reduce the significant tensions in that area and want to resolve the longstanding disagreements between Israelis and Palestinians.

I commend the administration for its determined efforts to find lasting peace in the Middle East and encourage my colleagues to support this timely resolution.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleague, the ranking Republican member on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his comments and for what he has pointed out about what this resolution does.

□ 1320

I think it is very important, because it does, among other things, call upon the parties involved to maintain their strong efforts to bring about peace, and also because of the questions that were raised—and they certainly were legitimate questions, I might add—with regard to the principle that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city.

I wish the issue had never come up and that the matter would have stayed dormant, but unfortunately it did come up. Therefore, it seemed to me incumbent, particularly given the sensitivity of the political situation in Israel, which is difficult enough at

best, and it makes it almost necessary to get any movement forward with regard to the peace process, to settle that one fear or to calm that one fear. It is not good to say it is an unreasonable fear because we do not live there. But it is important to calm that one fear, that the policy of the United States has not changed, that it is our policy that we believe Jerusalem must remain an undivided city and that it must have access by all parties and all religions, and to acknowledge the reality of the fact that as far as Israel is concerned, Jerusalem is the capital.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for this measure. For over 3,000 years, Jerusalem has been the center of religious, historic, and political identification for all practitioners of the Jewish faith. The people of Israel are united in their conviction that Jerusalem is and will remain the undivided capital of the State of Israel.

Jerusalem is the heart and soul of the Jewish people. For thousands of years it has been the focus of Jewish national and religious yearning. Jews have always lived in Jerusalem, and since the 19th century, a plurality of its residents have been Jewish.

It is inconceivable for any Israeli Government to agree to the redivision of Jerusalem under any circumstances. In 1967, a Labor government was responsible for reunifying the city and a labor controlled Knesset legislated Israeli jurisdiction over all parts of the city. This commitment was reaffirmed when the Knesset enacted the Basic Law on Jerusalem in July 1980, which declared that "Jerusalem, united in its entirety is the capital of Israel."

On December 5, 1949, David Ben Gurion, first Prime Minister of Israel, declared in the Knesset that:

... Jewish Jerusalem is an organic and inseparable part of the State of Israel, as it is an inseparable part of the history of Israel, of the faith of Israel, and of the very soul of the Jewish people. Jerusalem is the heart of hearts of the State of Israel.

Those words, so articulately spoken by Ben Gurion, loudly proclaim to the entire world that Jerusalem the only religious and national center that Jews have ever had. If all of this is so obvious, and so obviously important to Israel and her citizens, many question why the administration has not been more sensitive to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize that I believe President Bush is deeply committed to our important strategic

relationship with our one stable, resolute ally in the Middle East: The State of Israel. In fact, the Republican Party platform of 1988 was the most pro-Israeli political document ever produced by a major American party. Lately, however, something appears to be lost in the translation. We have received a plethora of mixed signals with respect to our Nation's policy toward Israeli Jews living in East Jerusalem.

Since 1967, successive administrations have been sensitive to the special status of Jerusalem. It is significant to note that according to Arthur Goldberg, one of the drafters of U.N. Security Council resolution 242, that resolution, and I quote, "in no way refers to Jerusalem, and this omission is deliberate * * * Jerusalem is a separate matter, not linked to the West Bank."

Mr. Speaker, I urge our President to clarify once again, the official United States position on Jewish settlement in East Jerusalem. A.M. Rosenthal, in his comments in the New York Times on March 8, 1990 stated:

The very use of the word "settlement" to describe Jews moving into Jewish neighborhoods in Jerusalem is insulting. Should Israel declare a quota for the eastern part of its capital?

I thank our colleagues, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] for their sponsorship on this measure.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA].

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding this time to me, and I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 290.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 290, which expresses the clear sense of the Congress that a united Jerusalem "is and should remain the capital" of Israel. I commend the Committee on Foreign Affairs and its able chairman, Mr. FASCELL for reporting this resolution to the House.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution reaffirms the long-standing American policy that Jerusalem must remain undivided and open to all ethnic and religious groups that look to this holy city for spiritual and cultural inspiration.

Jerusalem must never again be partitioned. Between 1948 and 1967, the exclusion of pilgrims and the systematic effort to eliminate all vestiges of Jewish heritage from east Jerusalem is a solemn reminder that the rights of people of all religious faiths to live and worship in Jerusalem must be protected.

Israeli sovereignty over a united city is the only way to ensure this protection. Since 1967, this unique place, of unparalleled importance to so many faithful throughout the world, has been open to all people. I have visited Israel and have witnessed first hand their efforts to safeguard the religious rights and shrines sacred to Christians, Jews, and Moslems.

Mr. Speaker, our resolution also calls upon all the parties working for peace to continue the effort to bring about negotiations between Israel and Palestinian representatives. Our priority must be peace, a secure, lasting peace, peace where Jerusalem is united, cherished, and open to all.

House Concurrent Resolution 290 makes crystal clear American support for Israel and for the peace process. The genuine commitment of the President and the Secretary of State to advance negotiations must not be complicated by unwise, ill-timed revisions in United States policy regarding the inviolable status of Jerusalem. I urge all my colleagues to support passage of the resolution.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the first rule of legislating, as in medicine, ought to be, first do no harm. Before the House votes on this resolution concerning the future status of Jerusalem, we ought to ask this question: What will passage of this resolution at this time contribute to the overriding imperative in the Middle East forward movement on the peace process?

The answer to that question, unfortunately, is: Nothing. It has no legal effect, and in my view, congressional passage of this resolution at this time could in fact contribute negatively to the prospects for the peace process which the administration is trying to move forward.

I happen to personally believe that Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel, and I believe that Jerusalem will remain and should remain undivided. Everybody knows that. I believe it ought to be a city open to all religions, and it ought to serve as a unifying rather than a divisive symbol in that troubled part of the world. But in this life we are not always required to institutionally and collectively voice every opinion we have at every moment, especially when the voicing of that opinion at an inopportune moment can do more harm than good. The President's own misstatements have demonstrated that.

Another question we ought to ask at this moment is whether passage of this resolution will make it easier or more difficult for the Bush administration as they pursue their justifiable efforts to encourage both Israel and the Palestinians and the Arab world in general to move toward rational negotiations.

No one's interest is served by unnecessarily inflaming the dialog at this moment, not Israel's, not America's, not anyone else's.

I love this House, Mr. Speaker, and the role it plays in insuring a vibrant democracy, but I must confess that I believe on more than one occasion this House has not well served the causes for which we stand, when we needlessly and gratuitously, and continuously, I might add, comment as a body on

issues of the day in ways which are not well thought out and in ways which do not contribute to the solving of the very problems about which we profess our concern.

I believe that action on this resolution, whether it is passed or defeated, is ill advised at this time. I believe it ought to be withdrawn. If it is not, I will reluctantly vote against it, not because I disagree with the contents of the resolution, because I do not, but because I strongly believe that an institutional comment on this question, as opposed to individual comments by individual Members, would be counterproductive and ill advised at this time.

For America to play a constructive role in the Middle East, we need to have good relations with a number of parties in the Middle East, not just one. It is in Israel's interest as much as it is in our own to have good relations with the Arab world as well as with Israel. To be effective in promoting negotiations, we must be credible to all parties, not just one, and I do not believe that passage of this resolution at this time will contribute to that credibility.

This resolution has no effect. In considering this and other resolutions, I would urge the House to remember that we do not always serve the interests of our country or the interests of our friends when we continuously issue institutional press releases, which is all this statement is today.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

□ 1330

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that I should follow the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] because, even though we sit on opposite sides of the aisle, there are a number of occasions when we do think in similar terms, and the thrust of my remarks would pretty well echo those that have been stated by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for this nonbinding concurrent resolution.

I am going to do so because stripped of all its rhetoric, what this resolution says is: we like Israel.

And I have supported Israel in the House since I came here in 1957.

But if we really want to help Israel, and help the cause of peace in the Middle East, this is not a particularly good way to go about it.

A concurrent resolution like this one has less value than commemorative resolutions calling upon the President to declare National Frozen Kumquat Week.

A commemorative resolution involves a Presidential signature. A concurrent resolution doesn't. It is merely an expression of congressional feeling.

To give you an idea of its importance, the budget resolution is also a concurrent resolution, just like this one.

I need not remind our colleagues of the tenuous connection between the budget resolution and the realities of the budget.

Is this really the way we should send a message on an extremely delicate and potentially explosive issue?

More to the point, is this a good time to engage in rhetorical exercises about the status of Jerusalem?

Middle East countries, including Israel, are being asked to join in a difficult peace process.

It is a process requiring patience, diplomacy, and mutual trust.

We should be concentrating our energies on fostering those virtues, instead of passing nonbinding resolutions that will only confuse the issue.

Now that we have made a rhetorical point, let's really get to work.

The United States should tell all concerned Middle East parties that we believe the time has long since passed for words, words, and more words.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], who is the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Africa and the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have been the original cosponsor of this bill, House Concurrent Resolution 290, along with my distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. ENGEL. We, the Congress of the United States ought to stand firmly, and proudly behind our ally and friend, the State of Israel. Israel's capital, for the past 3,000 years, has been Jerusalem. King David made it the capital, and that is why it is holy to the three great religions. The Jewish people, who longed for 2,000 years to return to Zion, never forget Jerusalem. One of their most fervent prayers declared:

If I forget thee O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I do not remember thee, if I do not raise Jerusalem above my highest joy.

Israel's legitimate, moral claim to Jerusalem is not the obstacle to peace in the Middle East. It is, and always has been the Arab inability to really accept Israel's presence in the Middle East. I fully support a legitimate solution in the Middle East, including justice for the Palestinians. And I don't always agree with everything Israel does. But Israel really is one of our truest, most valuable allies, and Jerusalem really is its capital. And we shouldn't be afraid to say so.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR].

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, it pains me to have to disagree with my chairman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] who I so often agree with on these issues, but, Mr. Speaker, this resolution is untimely. It will upset an already very precarious situation in the Middle East.

The peace proposal submitted by Secretary of State Baker, I think, holds real promise for a settlement, but I do not think this resolution is going to help him one bit. I think the resolution is particularly and especially pernicious, coming on top of the revelation of the Likud government, that the Likud government has been secretly aiding settlements in the Christian sector of Jerusalem. The Likud government has been providing this aid while lying, lying, about the action, saying that they were providing no such aid. They even kept the fact from Jerusalem's mayor who accused the government of covering up and said that these actions strained the delicate fabric of relations in the old city.

Mr. Speaker, today we should be asking tough questions on how to spend or should we be spending \$400 million appropriated for settlements in the recent supplemental instead of passing this resolution that could only encourage more of these destabilizing settlements.

Mr. Speaker, given the recent events in Jerusalem, this resolution will be seen, I think, as an affront to the Arab community, to the Christian community, and to the Greek Orthodox community. It will undermine the efforts of those in the Arab community who are trying so hard to build support for the Baker plan. This resolution is untimely. I do not think it is responsible. We should be allowing for ways to help move the peace process forward rather than disrupting it. We should be seeking to bring the parties together in the Middle East rather than passing a resolution that will only polarize the situation.

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS].

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 290 which expresses the sense of Congress that Jerusalem should remain the undivided capital of the State of Israel. The people of Israel and all major parties of that country unanimously recognize the unique significance and status of the city of Jerusalem. They are firmly united in their conviction that Jerusalem is and will remain the undivided capital of Israel.

Certainly, no Israeli Government could even suggest removing the nation's capital from Jerusalem and survive. Such a suggestion would gain no

support from the people or the Knesset which, upon convening in Jerusalem for the very first time in 1967, took a solemn oath never to leave the capital again. The Knesset reaffirmed its commitment to these principles when it enacted the basic law on Jerusalem in July 1980 which declared that "Jerusalem united in its entirety is the capital of Israel."

Israel's unshakable commitment to a unified Jerusalem as its nation's capital has historical roots. For one, Jerusalem was the ancient capital of Israel. For over 3,000 years it has been the center of religious, historic, and political identification for Jews throughout the world. It has been the single geographical focal point of Jewish prayer, theology, and national aspirations and exists as the only religious and national center that the Jewish people have and have ever had.

Jewish people view this city as the inseparable part of their state, history, and faith; it is the heart and soul—the spiritual capital—of their land and their religion.

In addition to their deep-rooted historical and religious ties to Jerusalem, Israelis remember the traumatic experience of 19 years of Jordanian rule over the eastern sector of Jerusalem. Israel had acquiesced in Jordanian control on the basis of explicit guarantees of free access to the holy places as well as to cultural institutions such as, the Hebrew University and to Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus which were written into article VIII of the 1949 Armistice agreement signed by Jordan's King Abdullah.

However, during Jordanian occupation, the Jewish quarter was destroyed and 58 synagogues were razed or desecrated. The Jordanians used synagogues that were not destroyed as toilets, stables, and chicken coops. The tombstones on the Mount of Olives were used to build latrines and pave roads. Jews were denied access to the Western Wall, their holiest of shrines, and the area around it was allowed to deteriorate into a slum.

Christian Israelis were denied the right to worship at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, to walk the Via Dolorosa, or to visit the Garden of Gethsemane and the Garden Tomb. Even Israeli Moslems were barred from the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa mosques.

Under Israeli administration, however, the various communities who reside in and identify with Jerusalem have been granted administrative autonomy. Israeli law—passed by the Knesset in 1967 and reaffirmed in 1980—protects the holy places from desecration and guarantees free access to them for all people. The tens of thousands of Christian pilgrims who flock each year to the Christian holy sites in Jerusalem are given the full cooperation and protection of the gov-

ernment of Israel. Moslems who visit their holy mosques and other religious sites are given the same rights and privileges.

I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 290. We must recognize that the Israeli people and Government are steadfast in their commitment to keep a unified Jerusalem as their capital. No Israeli Government which so much as implied relinquishing Jerusalem could survive in power for a day.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CROCKETT].

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution because it is sharply at variance with more than 40 years of U.S. policy. In 1947, the member states of the United Nations—including the United States—adopted General Assembly Resolution 181 on Jerusalem. That resolution made Jerusalem a separate entity—neither Arab or Israeli—an internationalized city to be administered by a U.N. Trusteeship Council. Since that time, U.S. policy has been that Jerusalem should be a unified city with free access for people of all religious faiths and that any change in its status could only be decided by negotiations. And for that reason, for more than four decades, United States administrations—both Democratic and Republican—have refused to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

And so, I oppose adopting this resolution today because it would, in effect, imply United States recognition of Israel's claim to Jerusalem as its capital despite the fact that this is a disputed claim that has been categorically rejected by the world community, by international organizations such as the United Nations, and by leaders of major religious bodies throughout the world.

Finally, I oppose this resolution because I believe it would be damaging to the peace process. Surely, we can all agree that peace will only come to that troubled region of the world when all parties come to the negotiation table and begin to make a good faith effort toward that end. If this resolution further delays the peace process—and I and many others believe that it would—that would be counter to the best interests of both the United States and Israel.

□ 1340

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL].

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 290, which acknowledges that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of the State of Israel.

The longstanding policy of the U.S. Government for more than two decades has been that the final status of Jerusalem must be determined by negotiations, not by the unilateral actions of any party. The United States Government has not recognized Israeli claims to Jerusalem as its capital or the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem. The reason that the United States has taken this position is simply that Jerusalem is considered holy by each of the three great monotheistic religions—Christianity, Islam, and Judaism and its status can only be determined by negotiation. House Concurrent Resolution 290 clearly contradicts longstanding U.S. policy.

Further, the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 290 would not only send a mixed signal from the U.S. Government, but it is very likely that it may be detrimental to the peace process. I can see no way in which the passage of this resolution can enhance the peace process. The status of Jerusalem is a very sensitive issue. The fact that the President was accused of contributing to the fall of the Shamir government because of his brief statement regarding U.S. policy with respect to new settlements in East Jerusalem, underscores the highly sensitive nature of East Jerusalem's status in the Middle East. Acknowledging that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of the State of Israel will undoubtedly have a similar effect among Arab nations. Is it really our intent to attempt to balance our position in the Middle East by alienating everyone in the region?

We should learn from the President's experience. In an effort to undo any damage to United States relations with Israel which may have occurred as a result of the President's statement, we should not alienate the very Arab nations which we are asking to contribute to the peace process. The passage of this resolution can only further complicate an already complicated process and will undoubtedly make matters worse than better. I urge my colleagues, and interested organizations not to view a vote on this issue as a vote for or against Israel, but as a vote for or against peace in the Middle East. If you support peace in the Middle East, vote against this resolution.

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

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express serious concern about the timing of this resolution, if not its content.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and should remain the capital of Israel. But I question the wisdom of taking up this resolution on the same day that the newspapers report that the Likud government of Israel financed a takeover by Jewish nationalist of a hospice owned by the Greek Orthodox Church in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem's walled city. The Likud government admitted, after 2 weeks of denial, that it had been involved in this and other similar activity. Somehow, we must send a message to the people of Israel that these excesses on the part of the Likud hard-liners will not be ignored by the American people or the Congress.

I am extremely offended by this action against one religious group for the benefit of

another, and I believe the American people are as well. If we continue to pass resolutions such as the one before us today in spite of their timing, the Likud hard-liners will continue to attempt abuses regardless of our views and regardless of basic fairness.

I believe Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and should remain so. But the timing of this resolution is not in Israel's interest or in the interest of the American people.

To supplement my remarks, I wish to include the following front page article from today's Washington Post:

U.S. CRITICIZES COVERT ISRAELI AID TO SETTLERS

(By Al Kamen)

The State Department sharply criticized the Israeli government yesterday for financing a takeover by Jewish nationalists of a church owned hospice in the Christian Quarter of Jerusalem's walled Old City, calling the aid "deeply disturbing."

Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler said the April 11 take over of the St. John's Hospice was "an insensitive and provocative action" and said the department was "pleased that the Israeli courts have ordered the settlers' eviction."

Tutwiler said the "admission by the Israeli Housing Ministry that it subsidized the settlers' action is deeply disturbing." U.S. Ambassador William Brown would be "taking this issue up with the government of Israel," Tutwiler said, but declined to characterize the move as a formal protest.

Administration officials and even pro-Israel lobbyists said the Israel government's action was a needless irritant at a time when the U.S.-Israel relationship is under strain, ties between the Bush administration and Jewish groups are frayed, and the issue of resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel is unresolved.

The strongly worded U.S. response came after the Israeli Housing Ministry admitted that the government had funneled 40 percent of the purchase price of a sublease of the property, about \$1.6 million, to a Panamanian-registered company that in turn had rented the premises to Jewish settlers.

The statement, which came after two weeks of denials of official involvement, also said the ministry had been involved in funding other purchases by Jews in the Old City but did not give details. The Housing Ministry is controlled by hard-liner David Levy of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party.

About 150 settlers two weeks ago occupied the site, which is owned by the Greek Orthodox Church and is located a half block from the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, one of Christianity's most revered historical sites.

In reaction, Christian leaders ordered the unprecedented closure of all their holy sites this Friday, Reuter reported, in protest against the Jewish settlement, the first in the Christian Quarter since the city was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Administration officials said the issue is almost certain to affect the negotiations over a proposed \$400 million housing loan guarantee program to help resettle Soviet Jews in Israel. The proposal, which has passed the House and is pending before the Senate Appropriations Committee, has been backed by the administration only on the condition that the Israelis assure the administration that none of the funds will be used to settle the Soviet Jews in East Jerusalem or the West Bank.

U.S. pro-Israel groups criticized the administration's position, saying that it in effect would bar Israel from using its own money to help settle the Soviet immigrants.

Administration officials said privately that the takeover would give them a stronger leg to insist on those assurances, adding that the incident also would give ammunition to those who question the level of U.S. aid and closeness to Israel, especially to Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.).

David A. Harris, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, said his organization "expressed serious concern" yesterday to the Israeli government over the issue but has not received a response.

"This could serve as a setback to the effort to gain the housing loan guarantees. That is unfortunate," he said, given the importance of housing an unprecedented number of Soviet Jews pouring into Israel. Passage of the aid program has been jeopardized by the takeover, but Harris said the effort was "not dead."

Harris said relations between American pro-Israel groups and the administration have been "mixed." While the administration has been supportive in a number of key areas, such as Soviet Jewish emigration and in a number of issues at the United Nations, there is growing unease among Israeli supporters. "Comfort level has dropped a couple of notches from where it was in the Reagan-Shultz era," Harris said. "Justified or not it's a fact."

Another pro-Israel lobbyist, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said "nobody is pleased with this [takeover]. It doesn't take a genius to figure out that this is disturbing. . . . People on the Hill are not going to like it . . . it makes my job much tougher."

U.S.-Israeli relations are on hold, he said, pending information of a new Israeli coalition.

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

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I am troubled by the resolution before us today. I do not believe that it contributes to the movement toward negotiation and peace in the Middle East. It certainly cannot be substituted for the results of negotiations between the parties in dispute.

It has properly been the policy of the United States that we not prejudge the matter.

We are all interested in ensuring that Jerusalem be open to all faiths. To that extent, the entire world has the right to express a strong expectation that both the Israelis and Palestinians will ensure that all faiths have full access to this unique city.

We must actively seek to assist the parties to come to the negotiating table. I hope that we will not take any action that will make negotiation more difficult.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN].

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of the resolution.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, one Member said earlier, and he is a very respected leader, he said if we really want to help Israel today, we would not do this; but he said he is going to vote for it anyway.

Now, I want to know why he is going to do that.

I think it is time to tell it like it is. I think this is not only good legislative news for Israel, I think this is even worse for America. We have got one hostage released. We are making progress. We need the community of the Middle East to help us in that process, but we are here today being held to a strange litmus test by many friends of Israel and by the Israeli lobby, and no one will say it.

Now, they are probably going to come after me for this, but I am saying, we represent America. We are not members of the Israeli Knesset.

We have got a problem in this country. How far can we go? We support Israel. It is a free, democratic nation in a cluster of monarchies and dictatorships. I support Israel. I do not want anybody to question the security of Israel. But how far do we go and how far do the lobbies push us?

Members are afraid of a recorded vote here. You know it and I know it, and Members of Congress have about as much courage as the anatomy of a gnat here today.

I am going to vote no because this is not good for America. I am also going to vote no because this thing is not any damn good for America, either.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMITH].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

You know, a little history lesson might be in order before we consider not what is being said here, but the context of this resolution.

Israel has had Jerusalem as its capital for over 3,000 years. It is mentioned in the Bible. It is mentioned by David. It is mentioned by Isaiah where he talks about beating their swords into plowshares, that every child and adult who has ever gone to a religious institution understands, that emanated from Jerusalem.

There was no, there is no, and there should be no division of Jerusalem. For 3,000 years Jerusalem was an undivided city. For 20 years, because the Israelis and Israel were attacked by a massed Arab army and the Jordanian section of that Arab army occupied a portion of Israel for that period, for 20 years, all of a sudden there arose an East Jerusalem. For 3,000 years, there

was none. Now for 20 years of occupation there is an East Jerusalem. There is no real East Jerusalem. That is a figment, made up to try to make Jerusalem a divided city because somebody says it is; but it is not, it has not been, and it will not be.

The reason we are here today is to enunciate principle. That is the difference. That is the reason that we are doing this. This is not an uncalled for resolution. This is not something that is unique. This Congress has an absolute obligation, as well as a right, to enunciate principle and the principle is that through five Presidents and over 25 years of foreign policy, enunciated at every fora and at every international meeting, including the United Nations, we have enunciated that Jerusalem is an undivided city, and most of us have recognized that it is the capital of Israel, as enunciated by the country and the government that runs Israel.

Nobody questions that this is the capital of the United States, because we who run the country have enunciated it as the capital.

This is an issue of principle. This is an issue of importance, and we would not be here if the President of the United States had not broken with that principle. That is why it is important for this Congress to enunciate this policy.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, last month, after President Bush made his ill-advised comments about East Jerusalem, he held a press conference and announced he had no regrets about those comments. Well, Mr. Speaker, he should have regrets.

The President—by bringing East Jerusalem into the debate on settlements, occupied territories, and "land-for-peace"—has done great damage to the Mideast peace process and may well be responsible for the fall of Israel's coalition government.

Israel is a vibrant democracy—the only one in the Middle East—and we should be supporting that democracy. Instead, the President is treating the issue very lightly, engaging in a sort of political gamesmanship. But for Israel this is not gamesmanship; it is life and death, and Israel's continued survival is on the line.

The President has undercut Israel's negotiating position in its peace talks with the Palestinians. Why should the Palestinians make any concessions, when the President is sending such mixed signals about United States support for Israel, especially on something so basic to Israel's survival as the sanctity of Jerusalem?

The inviolability of a united Jerusalem is one of the only topics that unites Israelis across the political spectrum. Any Israeli Government that questioned the sanctity of a united Jerusalem couldn't stay in office for 24 minutes, let alone 24 hours.

The assertion that the Palestinians in some way have an equal claim on Jerusalem is absurd on its face. Throughout history, Jerusalem has been the capital only of a Jewish state. It is mentioned 700 times in the Torah, the Old Testament of the Bible. By contrast, it

is not mentioned even once in the Koran, the holy book of Islam. Islam cherishes Mecca and Medina, with Jerusalem coming in only a distant third.

The President's discussion of East Jerusalem in the context of "settlements" is thoroughly inappropriate. It indicates the President has little frame or reference for the issues he is discussing. East Jerusalem is no frontier outpost that Israel is "settling." It is a vibrant, densely populated urban area that is inseparable from the western half of the city.

Perhaps the most telling commentary on Bush's recent statements was the reaction of Teddy Kollek, Jerusalem's mayor. Kollek would be the last person in the world to support settlements in the occupied territories, and he has been a strong supporter of President Bush in the past. Yet, even he was sharply critical of the President, asking with exasperation, "Why did the White House have to bring it up?"

It is a question I and many of my colleagues are pondering ourselves. The President only compounded the problem by his awkward attempts to justify his earlier, ill-chosen statement.

The Congress should settle this issue once and for all, by removing all ambiguity in U.S. policy toward Jerusalem. I urge my colleagues to support this bill to make clear that Jerusalem is and will continue to be the one and only capital of the State of Israel.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I represent one of the largest Jewish communities in the United States. What is most impressive is that Jews in my district are very active in American-Israeli issues. They are not silent when policy regarding Soviet Jewry, the intifada, or Middle East economic aid is discussed and dissected in Washington. After more than 9 years as their Congressman, I have enjoyed their support and guidance. During a recent trip to my district, however, I heard very disturbing thoughts from Jewish enclaves concerning Jerusalem.

Jews have always believed that Jerusalem is an undivided city and the capital of Israel. By stating that no more Jews should settle in East Jerusalem, this administration has created an impression that fundamental changes in United States policy are being developed. No need exists for Jewish quotas in Jerusalem. This is one issue where Israel is united—the Jewish community is in clear harmony on the status of Jerusalem. For the United States to question this Israeli belief undermines the stability of the government and creates additional disarray in an already difficult process.

East Jerusalem is not a settlement, and should not be compared to the West Bank. Our effort to promote peace in the Middle East may be set back by including another issue already settled in the mind of all Jews.

In closing, I applaud the direct approach the administration has taken in dealing with the problems in the Middle East. I hope that the White House will understand the depth of feeling on this issue and realize the special historical and religious belief held by Jews throughout the world on an undivided Jerusalem. I support passage of House Concurrent Resolution 290 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 290, which reaffirms a fundamental truth about which there must be no ambiguity: that Jerusalem has been and will remain the undivided capital of the State of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of Jerusalem took center stage in early March when President Bush made his regrettable remark on East Jerusalem.

At that time, the administration itself saw movement on the Mideast peace process and, particularly, on advancing the Israeli election plan. Yet, the President, by contradicting previous American policy and essentially calling East Jerusalem "occupied territory," undermined that process and contributed to the downfall of the Israeli Government. A Washington Post headline said it best: "Bush's Remark Undercuts Peace Plan."

This administration seemed not to understand either history or the universal consensus within Israel and the Jewish community that Jerusalem will never again be divided.

For Jerusalem was divided and occupied between 1948 and 1967 by Jordan. That brought with it barbed wire and snipers. That brought with it complete denial by Jordan of access to the Jewish holy places. That brought with it wholesale destruction of the city's Jewish heritage. And, ultimately, it brought on Israel's recapture of East Jerusalem in a war the Arabs started. To quote the New Republic: "If the Arabs cared so desperately to maintain Arab dominion over the city, they should not have risked a war of annihilation. * * * They lost the war, and so they lost the city."

Furthermore, the President simply misstated American policy, which had never considered Jerusalem in the same category as the West Bank and Gaza. Jerusalem, rightly, was accorded a special status, one which recognized the unity of the city, which left it to the end of the negotiating process, which understood—even if implicitly—that Jerusalem, East and West, would forever remain the capital of the Jewish state.

President Bush chose to do otherwise. He chose to be the first American President to imply that Jews have no right to live in certain sections of Jerusalem. The administration's subsequent attempts at clarification—including letters to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolk, to Senator RUDY BOSCHWITZ, and to me—while welcome—do not change the fact that the President said what he said.

Secretary of State Baker's letter to me dated March 16, 1990, seemed to go the furthest in that it said regarding Jerusalem, "clearly, Jews and others can live where they want, East or West, and the city must remain undivided."

Mr. Speaker, this resolution puts Congress on record as viewing Jerusalem as the undivided capital of the State of Israel. Far from being a "mistake," it sends a strong and unambiguous signal on an issue about which there must be no confusion. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the pending resolution, which firmly states that Jerusalem must remain the undivided capital of the State of Israel.

There are few foreign policy issues that are more important than the Middle East peace process. The United States has a responsibility to work with its close ally, Israel, in the pursuit of a regional peace in the Middle East that preserves Israel's security.

However, recent comments by leading U.S. officials which call into question the status of Jerusalem have harmed, rather than helped, the peace process.

In the midst of delicate negotiations designed to get the peace process moving in the Middle East, the administration made ill-advised in fact counterproductive statements about the status of the city of Jerusalem. Not only did these statements derail the peace process, but they also represented a dramatic departure from previous U.S. policy on this question. These statements were followed by other attacks on Jerusalem's status by other leading U.S. officials.

In making these comments, the administration and its supporters unnecessarily complicated the peace talks. The result has been the collapse of the Israeli Coalition Government, which will substantially delay any actual peace negotiations.

In addition, these statements represent a dramatic departure from previous U.S. policy on the status of Jerusalem. No administration has ever questioned the right of Jews to live in Jerusalem, and no administration has ever equated the status of Jerusalem with the status of the West Bank and the Gaza strip. In fact, every previous U.S. administration has repeatedly insisted that Jerusalem must remain united under any final peace agreement.

Jerusalem is the holiest site and the spiritual capital of the Jewish people, and the right of Jews to live anywhere in Jerusalem should not be questioned by the United States. Moreover, we should never suggest that the political capital of the State of Israel is simply another piece of territory to be bargained over.

This resolution will help put this unfortunate episode behind us. It states clearly that those of us here in the House know what our policy must be—normally and practically. Then, we can get on with the all-important task of reinvigorating the Middle East peace process. The resolution expresses the sense of Congress that Jerusalem is and should remain the capital of Israel, and that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of all ethnic and religious groups are prohibited. The resolution also calls upon all parties involved to continue efforts to bring about negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian representatives.

Mr. Speaker, It is a tragedy that some continue to call into question the status of Jerusalem—a posture that threatens ongoing efforts to bring about real negotiations in the Middle East. I know as I know a majority of my colleagues do, that this stance is both wrong and counterproductive.

Those of us who are strong supporters of a secure Israel believe deeply that raising questions about the status of Jerusalem will not contribute to a solution of the Middle East conflict. We urge adoption of this resolution, which expresses strong support for a united Jerusalem, and we urge renewed steps to reinvigorate the Middle East peace process.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support his very important resolution.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, Jerusalem is a sacred ancient city which Israelis and indeed Christians, Jews, and Moslems everywhere revere. Indeed the three prominent religions view Jerusalem as a sacred city. It is well maintained by Mayor Teddy Kolk though not without tension. The people of Israel regard it as their capital. Others in that region do not. To me it is unfortunate that this resolution be voted upon today. It comes at a time when there is a movement toward freeing American hostages, and at a time when there is a movement toward the peace process. My vote today should not be viewed as an anti-Israel vote. I believe that my vote signifies that I am dissatisfied that such a sensitive vote should come up at a time when the people of Israel, and indeed the people of that region have a chance for peace. We should not interfere with the process. I think this resolution is extremely ill-timed. Let us hope and pray that the people of Israel and indeed the entire region experience peace and tranquility. Let us use U.S. leadership to bring people together so that they experience the harmony and joy that all people deserve.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 290, I rise to express my strong support for this bill expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of the unified status of the city of Jerusalem.

The longstanding policy of the United States has been that Jerusalem must remain a unified city with free and universal access for all religious denominations. The recent commitments of President Bush deviated significantly from this position, and this legislation puts the Congress on record in opposition to the President's remarks.

I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to approve this legislation to reassert the policy of the United States that Jerusalem must remain a unified city, and also to demonstrate support of the Congress of the United States in recognizing the unified city of Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 290. This resolution deals with one of the most sensitive and controversial issues in the Middle East: The status of the city of Jerusalem. A matter of this gravity deserves more than 40 minutes of debate and it should certainly not be brought up now, in a time of increased tension in Jerusalem, where the Israeli Government has just admitted to secretly funding Jewish nationalist settlements in the Christian Quarter. Even the mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kolk, has said that although he believes Jerusalem should be recognized as the capital of Israel, this resolution is ill-timed: it merely stirs up controversy without really furthering the prospect of formal recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Furthermore, this resolution contradicts the established policy of the United States Government that the status of Jerusalem must be determined by negotiations, not unilateral action. That is why our Embassy remains in Tel Aviv. Jerusalem is considered holy by Moslems, Chris-

tians, and Jews. The Arab States and the Palestinians, who must be equal partners in the peace process, are vehemently opposed to any resolution declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

Supporting this resolution undermines the fragile chances for peace in the Middle East. I see nothing to be gained by supporting it.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of House Concurrent Resolution 290.

What we are expressing today by passing this resolution is very important to ensuring fairness within the peace process in the Middle East, but I cannot help but think that what we are establishing as the sense of Congress through this measure ought to go without saying. To say that Jerusalem should not be redivided is as basic to me as saying that the Berlin Wall should not be reconstructed. We are entering a new period in history, one marked by openness and the tearing down of physical and institutional barriers which separate and divide. Only a unified Jerusalem with free and open access by all religions will be acceptable in this new age.

The language of this concurrent resolution states simply that Jerusalem "is and should remain the capital" of Israel. Those words are important because in agreeing to this measure, we are not asking for a change in the situation in Jerusalem. Rather, we are declaring that the freedoms enjoyed by all people of Jerusalem should be maintained for future generations of Israel citizens and Arab residents.

Mr. Speaker, as a practical matter, the cohesiveness of Jerusalem is essential to the peace process moving forward in the Middle East. Moreover, as a matter of principle this body must reassert its conviction that unity must prevail over division. I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 290.

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I stand for a united Jerusalem. I stand for the right of all persons, of all faiths, to have access to the religious sites of Jerusalem. I condemn the practice of denying Jews access to their holy places when Jordan held part of Jerusalem, and I applaud Israel for not denying access to Moslem and Christian holy places since it has controlled them.

However, to make a unilateral declaration about Jerusalem's final status would be counterproductive at this time. The issue of Jerusalem has long been seen by both sides as the final issue to be settled in the peace process. By passing this resolution, we run the very real risk of endangering the discussions just now promising fruit between Israel and the Palestinians. Passage would put us on a path of looking to highlight disagreement, instead of looking for areas where we can begin to make compromise.

Agreement is a process that must start with small steps. It is human nature that positive steps made in compromise can later lead to compromise on more troubling areas of disagreement. That should be the process we seek to facilitate.

I told out high hopes for peaceful negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians. I have great concerns that this resolution, at this time, would only hinder the progress that seems so near at hand.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 290 and for our effort today to clarify and amplify U.S. policy in the Middle East.

A clear and forceful statement of U.S. policy by the Congress will accomplish two purposes: It will let all concerned parties know where we stand on the issue of Jerusalem and it will reiterate one of the bedrock principles of the U.S. approach to the region—that efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East must enhance—and not erode—the security of Israel.

One might ask why do we take this time to pass a resolution seeking to re-state U.S. policy on Jerusalem? The resolution became necessary after comments from the Bush administration that were seen as unhelpful to the peace process. For as long as the United States has been involved in the peace process, our policy makers have recognized that the status of Jerusalem is the most complex issue, the most emotionally charged issue and presents the greatest challenge to our diplomacy. For those reasons it has always been seen as something that came at the end of the process—negotiations that would crown the achievement of a comprehensive peace settlement.

President Bush's comments of March 3 put Jerusalem on the table at the beginning of the process. Furthermore, his remarks seemed to suggest that all of Jerusalem—East and West—was up for grabs, even before the negotiations had begun. The response in Israel was immediate and emotional. One thing that unites Israelis across the political spectrum is that Jerusalem is their capital. It is a united city. Israelis don't "settle" there. They live there.

The resolution reaffirms U.S. policy that Jerusalem should remain unified. It also points out that the rights of all people to live and worship within Jerusalem can never be compromised and are not negotiable. And above all, the resolution recognizes that a peace process that calls into the question the status of Jerusalem simply will not succeed and would be a departure from longstanding U.S. policy on this issue.

I want to commend the sponsor, Mr. ENGEL, for his initiative and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 290) as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2514) amending subchapter III of chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2514

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Thrift Savings Plan Technical Amendments Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. CORRECTION OF EMPLOYING AGENCY ERRORS RELATING TO THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 84.—Chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8432 the following:

"§ 8432a. Payment of lost earnings

"(a)(1) The Executive Director shall prescribe regulations under which an employing agency shall be required to pay to the Thrift Savings Fund amounts representing lost earnings resulting from errors (including errors of omission) made by such agency in carrying out this subchapter, subject to paragraph (2).

"(2) If the error involves an employing agency's failure to deduct from basic pay contributions (in whole or in part) on behalf of an individual in accordance with section 8432(a), the regulations shall not provide for the payment of any lost earnings which would be attributable to—

"(A) the contributions that the agency failed to deduct from basic pay in accordance with section 8432(a); or

"(B) any related contributions under section 8432(c)(2) that the employing agency is not required (by statute or otherwise) to make up.

"(b) The regulations—

"(1) shall include—

"(A) procedures for computing lost earnings; and

"(B) procedures under which amounts paid to the Thrift Savings Fund under this section shall be credited to appropriate accounts;

"(2) may provide for exceptions from the requirements of this section to the extent that correction of an error is not administratively feasible;

"(3) may require an employing agency to reimburse the Thrift Savings Fund for costs incurred by the Thrift Savings Fund in implementing corrections of employing agency errors under this section; and

"(4) may include such other provisions as the Executive Director determines appropriate to carry out this section.

"(c) Any amounts required to be paid by an employing agency under this section shall be paid from the appropriation or fund available to the employing agency for payment of salaries of the participant's office or establishment. If a participant in the legislative branch is paid by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Clerk may pay from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives the amount required to be paid to correct errors relating to the Thrift Savings Fund that otherwise would be paid from the appropriation or fund used to pay the participant."

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8432 the following:

"8432a. Payment of lost earnings."

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to lost earnings attributable to errors made before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e) and redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (e) through (h), respectively;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (e)";

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "Subject to subsection (e), the" and inserting "The";

(4) in subsection (d)(1), by striking "and not subject to subsection (e)";

(5) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g) (as so redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (e)", and in paragraph (3) of subsection (g) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (f)(2)" and inserting "subsection (e)(2)";

(6) in subsection (g)(6) (as so redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking "subsection (i)" and inserting "subsection (h)"; and

(7) in paragraph (1) of subsection (h) (as so redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking "subsection (h)" and inserting "subsection (g)", and in paragraph (2) of subsection (h) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (e)".

(b) **REMOVAL OF INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING CSRS PARTICIPANTS AND OTHERS.**—

(1) **CSRS PARTICIPANTS.**—Section 8351(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) **JUSTICES AND JUDGES.**—Subsection (b) of the first section 8440a of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (6) and redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

(3) **BANKRUPTCY JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.**—Section 8440b(b) of title 5, United States Code (as so redesignated by section 9) is amended by striking paragraph (7) and redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (7).

(4) **OTHERS.**—Any other provision of law, in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, which provides that any amounts contributed to the Thrift Savings Fund, or earnings thereon, may be invested or reinvested only in the Government Securities Investment Fund established under section 8438(b)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, shall cease to be effective.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsections (a) and (b), and the amendments made by such subsections, shall be effective as of the second election period described in section 8432(b) of title 5, United States Code, beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, or as of such earlier date as the Executive Director may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 4. EXEMPTION OF THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN ANNUITIES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PREMIUM TAXES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8434 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e)(1) No tax, fee, or other monetary payment may be imposed or collected by any State, the District of Columbia, or the Com-

monwealth of Puerto Rico, or by any political subdivision or other governmental authority thereof, on, or with respect to, any amount paid to purchase an annuity contract under this section.

"(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to exempt any company or other entity issuing an annuity contract under this section from the imposition, payment, or collection of a tax, fee, or other monetary payment on the net income or profit accruing to or realized by that entity from the sale of an annuity contract under this section if that tax, fee, or payment is applicable to a broad range of business activity."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO AN ANNUITY'S COMMENCEMENT DATE.

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 8433.**—

(1) **RELATING TO DEADLINE FOR CHANGING AN ELECTION.**—Section 8433(f)(3)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "an annuity elected by the former employee or Member commences," and inserting "an annuity contract is purchased to provide for the annuity elected by the former employee or Member."

(2) **RELATING TO RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING DEFERRED ANNUITIES.**—Section 8433(f)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(B) A modification of a date may not be made under paragraph (2) on or after the date on which an annuity contract is purchased to provide for the annuity involved, and may not specify a date for the commencement of an annuity earlier than 90 days after the date on which the modification is submitted to the Executive Director (or such period shorter than 90 days as the Executive Director may by regulation prescribe)."

(b) **AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 8434.**—

(1) **RELATING TO DEADLINE FOR CHANGING AN ELECTION.**—Section 8434(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "the annuity commences," and inserting "an annuity contract is purchased to provide for that annuity."

(2) **RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS.**—Section 8434(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "At the time an annuity is to commence under this subchapter," and inserting "Not earlier than 90 days (or such shorter period as the Executive Director may by regulation prescribe) before an annuity is to commence under this subchapter,".

(c) **AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 8435.**—

(1) **DETERMINATION OF MARITAL STATUS.**—Section 8435(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting "an annuity contract is purchased to provide for" after "the date on which"; and

(B) by striking "commences".

(2) **DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION.**—Section 8435(d)(2)(B)(ii) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "the annuity commences," and inserting "an annuity contract is purchased to provide for the annuity,".

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall be effective as of April 1, 1987.

SEC. 6. PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACCOUNTS HAVING A FINAL BALANCE OF \$3,500 OR LESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—Section 8401 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (30), by striking the final "and";

(B) in paragraph (31), by striking "States," and inserting "States; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(32) the term 'nonforfeitable account balance' means any amounts in an account, established and maintained under subchapter III, which are nonforfeitable (as determined under section 8432(g))."

(2) **PAYMENT OF NONFORFEITABLE ACCOUNT BALANCE IN CASE OF NONELECTION.**—Section 8433(h) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(h)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (d), if an employee or Member separates from Government employment before becoming entitled to a deferred annuity under subchapter II, and such employee's or Member's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the employee or Member elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, to have the nonforfeitable account balance transferred to an eligible retirement plan as provided in subsection (e)."

"(2) Notwithstanding subsections (b) and (c), if an employee or Member separates from Government employment under circumstances making such employee or Member eligible to make an election under either of those subsections, and such employee's or Member's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the employee or Member elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, one of the options available under subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

"(3) Unless otherwise elected under this section, and subject to paragraphs (1) and (2), benefits under this subchapter shall be paid as an annuity commencing for an employee, Member, former employee, or former Member on February 1 of the year following the latest of the year in which—

"(A) the employee, Member, former employee, or former Member becomes 65 years of age;

"(B) occurs the tenth anniversary of the year in which the employee, Member, former employee, or former Member became subject to this subchapter; or

"(C) the employee, Member, former employee, or former Member separates from Government employment."

(3) **WAIVER OF NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 8435 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i), and by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

"(h) Except with respect to the making of loans under section 8433(i), none of the provisions of this section requiring notification to, or the consent or waiver of, a spouse or former spouse of an employee, Member, former employee, or former Member shall apply in any case in which the nonforfeitable account balance of the employee, Member, former employee, or former Member is \$3,500 or less."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **CSRS.**—Section 8351(b) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 3(b)(1), is further amended—

(A) by adding after paragraph (7) the following:

"(8) Notwithstanding paragraph (6), if an employee or Member who elects to make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund under subsection (a) separates from Government employment before becoming entitled to a

deferred or immediate annuity under this subchapter, and such employee's or Member's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the employee or Member elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, to have the nonforfeitable account balance transferred to an eligible retirement plan as provided in section 8433(e).

"(9) Notwithstanding paragraphs (4) and (5), if an employee or Member separates from Government employment under circumstances making such employee or Member eligible to make an election under subsection (b) or (c) of section 8433, and such employee's or Member's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the employee or Member elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, one of the options available under such subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

"(10) For the purpose of this section, the term 'nonforfeitable account balance' has the same meaning as under section 8401(32); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7)(C) the following:

"(D) Except with respect to the making of loans under section 8433(i), none of the provisions of this paragraph requiring notification to a spouse or former spouse of an employee, Member, former employee, or former Member shall apply in any case in which the nonforfeitable account balance of the employee, Member, former employee, or former Member is \$3,500 or less."

(2) JUSTICES AND JUDGES.—Subsection (b) of the first section 8440a of title 5, United States Code, as amended by section 3(b)(2), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Notwithstanding paragraph (5), if any justice or judge who elects to make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund under subsection (a) resigns without having met the age and service requirements set forth in section 371(c) of title 28, and such justice's or judge's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the justice or judge elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, to have the nonforfeitable account balance transferred to an eligible retirement plan as provided in section 8433(e).

"(8) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), if any justice or judge retires under subsection (a) or (b) of section 371 or section 372(a) of title 28, and such justice's or judge's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the justice or judge elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, one of the options available under section 8433(b)."

(3) BANKRUPTCY JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.—Subsection (b) of section 8440b of title 5, United States Code (as so redesignated by section 9, and as amended by section 3(b)(3)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(8) Notwithstanding paragraph (4)(C), if any bankruptcy judge or magistrate who elects to make contributions to the Thrift

Savings Fund under subsection (a) retires before becoming entitled to an immediate annuity, or an annuity upon attaining age 65, under section 377 of title 28 or section 2(c) of the Retirement and Survivors' Annuities for Bankruptcy Judges and Magistrates Act of 1988, and such bankruptcy judge's or magistrate's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the bankruptcy judge or magistrate elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, to have the nonforfeitable account balance transferred to an eligible retirement plan as provided in section 8433(e).

"(9) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (4), if any bankruptcy judge or magistrate retires under circumstances making such bankruptcy judge or magistrate eligible to make an election under subsection (b) or (c) of section 8433, and such bankruptcy judge's or magistrate's nonforfeitable account balance is \$3,500 or less, the Executive Director shall pay the nonforfeitable account balance to the participant in a single payment unless the bankruptcy judge or magistrate elects, at such time and otherwise in such manner as the Executive Director prescribes, one of the options available under such subsection (b) or (c), as applicable."

(4) OTHERS.—The Executive Director (as appointed under section 8474(a) of title 5, United States Code) shall prescribe regulations under which the purposes of the amendments made by this section shall be carried out with respect to any individuals participating in the Thrift Savings Plan who would not otherwise be affected by this section.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section, and the amendments made by this section, shall be effective as of the second election period described in section 8432(b) of title 5, United States Code, beginning after the date of enactment of this Act (or as of such earlier date as the Executive Director may by regulation prescribe), and shall apply with respect to separations occurring before, on, or after that effective date.

SEC. 7. ELECTION TO REMAIN SUBJECT TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO CAREER APPOINTEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3392(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraph (A) and (B), respectively;

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (c)(1); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) An election under paragraph (1) may also be made by any career appointee who is appointed to a civilian position in the executive branch—

"(A) which is not in the Senior Executive Service; and

"(B) which is covered by the Executive Schedule, or the rate of basic pay for which is fixed by statute at a rate equal to 1 of the levels of the Executive Schedule.

An election under this paragraph shall remain effective so long as the appointee continues to serve in the same position."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; ELECTION BY PERSONS PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ELECTION BY PERSONS PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED.—The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations (including

procedures and deadlines) under which an election under section 3392(c)(2) of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this section) may be made by any individual who—

(A) on the date of enactment of this Act, is serving in a civilian position in the executive branch which—

(i) is not in the Senior Executive Service; and

(ii) satisfies section 3392(c)(2)(B) of such title 5 (as so amended);

(B) was appointed to that position on or after November 1, 1986, and has served continuously in such position since then;

(C) was a career appointee (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(4) of such title 5) immediately before having been so appointed; and

(D) was not, based on such individual's appointment to the position described in subparagraph (A), eligible to make an election under section 3392(c) of such title 5 (as then in effect).

An election under this paragraph shall be effective as of the date of appointment to the position described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 8. REPEAL.

Subsection (c) of section 133 of Public Law 100-238 (5 U.S.C. 8477 note) is repealed.

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

(a) SECTION REDESIGNATION.—Chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by redesignating the second section 8440a thereof (relating to bankruptcy judges and magistrates) as section 8440b.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to the second section 8440a and inserting the following:

"8440b. Bankruptcy judges and magistrates."

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

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 2514, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2514 authorizes Federal agencies to pay lost earnings to employees' thrift savings plan accounts when such losses are caused by administrative errors of employing agencies.

The bill also removes the limitations which current law places on the allocations which FERS employees may make to either the C or F fund. In ad-

dition, the bill removes the investment restrictions affecting CSRS participants and allows them to invest in both the C and F funds.

H.R. 2514 exempts from State and local premium taxes the annuities purchased by the plan. This exemption is similar to the one currently in effect for the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program.

Section 5 of the bill clarifies current law with regard to the distinction between an annuity's commencement date and the date an annuity is purchased.

Section 6 of the bill provides authority to the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to make cash payments of \$3,500 or less when an employee separates from service and does not select one of the other options available. This provision is similar to authority granted to private sector plans in current law.

H.R. 2514 amends current law to allow career Senior Executive Service employees who are appointed to executive level positions or positions whose salaries are linked to the Executive Schedule, to elect to retain their SES benefits. Currently, such an election is only available to career SES employees who move to positions that are subject to Presidential appointment.

Last, H.R. 2514 strikes the expiration date of the fiduciary indemnification provisions in current law, thereby making those provisions permanent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2514.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of the measure before us and to commend the chairman of our Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] for moving it so swiftly.

This measure was introduced last year by the chairman and I at the request of the Thrift Investment Advisory Board. I particularly would like to commend the chairman for the additional time and effort he put into this bill, through the offering and adoption of a series of amendments to the legislation which both expands and improves on our original version.

The thrift savings plan has been viewed as one of the better investment opportunities for Federal and postal employees. It is certainly one of the more positive things we have been able to do for our Federal employees in the last decade.

However, it does have its weaknesses. Presently, the estimated 1.4 million employees in the Federal Employee Retirement System [FERS] are limited in how much they can invest in either the common stock fund—the C fund—or the fixed income bond fund—the

F fund. The bulk of their accounts must remain in the Government securities fund—the G fund. Meanwhile, the approximately 1.8 million employees in the Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS] cannot participate in stock or bond investments at all. They are limited to the G fund. The measure before us corrects this situation by removing all limitations to full and active participation. It treats our Federal and postal employees as adults and allows them the opportunity to plan their retirements and to take full advantage of any and all of the investment funds represented by the thrift plan. It also provides for greater participation in the thrift plan by Federal judges and certain members of the Senior Executive Service.

H.R. 2514 also sets in place a mechanism for Federal agencies to pay into an employee's thrift account earnings that were lost due to agency errors. I am advised that this does not occur often, but when it does a substantial amount of an employee's earnings can be lost. The error was not the employee's fault and I believe he, or she, should not be penalized for it.

The bill also provides the Thrift Investment Board methods, and in some cases provides corrections, for dealing with several technical problems that were not foreseen when the thrift plan was established. Problems, such as the imposition of premium taxes by State and local jurisdictions on purchases of thrift savings plan annuities and thrift accounts of less than \$3,500 that are allowed to languish in the plan after the employee has separated from Federal employment. Rather than forcing the thrift board to maintain these accounts, it gives them the authority to close that account through a lump-sum payment of the proceeds to the employee.

The committee has been advised by the Congressional Budget Office that the changes we propose will have an insignificant effect on our overall Federal budget. I am pleased to have been a cosponsor of this legislation and I urge all of my colleagues to join us, on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, in voting to improve the thrift savings plan and the many futures it represents.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2514, Thrift Savings Plan Technical Amendments Act of 1990.

The thrift savings plan [TSP], with over \$5.7 billion in assets today, is one of the few exemplary employee benefits the Federal Government affords its employees. Federal pay and employee health benefits are admittedly deficient. But, the thrift plan stand out as a shining example of a good concept brought to fruition.

The amendments which the House considers today are the product of the hard work of Chairman GARY ACKERMAN and his Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, for which they are to be commended. I

would also like to take this opportunity to commend the members, Executive Director, and staff of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, and the plan's recordkeeper, the National Finance Center, for their tireless efforts in making this vital employee benefit program work.

While many of the changes included in H.R. 2514 are technical in nature, I would like to highlight two important amendments to the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 [FERSA] contained in the legislation.

First, the measure gives legal authority to Federal agencies to pay lost earnings to the thrift savings fund resulting from agency administrative errors. While existing laws permit employing agencies to correct errors by making up missing contributions to the thrift plan, the General Accounting Office has ruled that, in most instances, agencies lack the authority to make up lost earnings resulting from the delayed deposit of corrected contributions. H.R. 2514 would facilitate steps to make employees whole for errors beyond their control.

Generally, we believe that claims for lost earnings will be handled expeditiously by employing agencies without dispute. However, in the exceptional situation where a dispute concerning lost earnings cannot be resolved with the employing agency, the provisions of FERSA provide a mechanism for the employee to seek appropriate relief from the employing agency in Federal court.

Second, the bill removes existing limitations on TSP investments by Federal and postal employees covered both by the Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS] and the Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS]. FERS-covered employees will no longer be restricted in the deposit and movement of employee and government contributions between the Government securities investment fund—G fund—fixed income investment fund—F fund—and common stock index investment fund—C fund. Further, CSRS participants will, for the first time, be permitted to contribute to all three investment funds.

This freedom of choice will give employees a greater say in managing their retirement accounts and a greater role in tailoring an investment strategy which best meets their future needs.

Mr. Speaker, today's action marks but one of a number of efforts intended by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to bolster the confidence of Federal workers in their Government employer. The committee is pledged to action in many areas of Federal employment, from reforming the Federal Pay System and Health Benefits Program to enhancing training, recruitment, and retention opportunities in a changing world. In addition we are committed to seeing the good work of the National Commission on the Public Service continued through a federally sanctioned council. We will move forward with what we feel are the best responses until critical employment issues are resolved and the Federal Government stands ready to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

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

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his cooperation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2514, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 553) to make technical changes in the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 553

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this joint resolution to make technical corrections in the Ethics Reform Act of 1989.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE I.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 207 OF TITLE 18.—Section 207 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 101 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-194), is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) is amended—

(A) by inserting "(including any special Government employee)" after "employee" the first place it appears;

(B) by striking "Government" after "United States" each place it appears;

(C) by striking "and any special Government employee";

(D) by striking "as the case may be," each place it appears;

(E) by striking "(except the United States)" and inserting "(except the United States or the District of Columbia)"; and

(F) in subparagraph (A) by inserting "or the District of Columbia" after "United States".

(2) Subsection (a)(2) is amended—

(A) by striking "Government" the first place it appears and inserting "or the District of Columbia";

(B) by striking "(except the United States)" and inserting "(except the United States or the District of Columbia)";

(C) in subparagraph (A) by inserting "or the District of Columbia" after "United States"; and

(D) in subparagraph (B) by striking "Government".

(3) Subsection (a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) CLARIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS.—The restrictions contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply—

"(A) in the case of an officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency), only with respect to communications to or

appearances before any officer or employee of any department, agency, court, or court-martial of the United States on behalf of any other person (except the United States), and only with respect to a matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest; and

"(B) in the case of an officer or employee of the District of Columbia, only with respect to communications to or appearances before any officer or employee of any department, agency, or court of the District of Columbia on behalf of any other person (except the District of Columbia), and only with respect to a matter in which the District of Columbia is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.".

(4) Subsection (b)(1) is amended—

(A) by striking "a former officer or employee" and inserting "a former officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency) and is";

(B) by striking "and any person described in subsection (e)(7)" and inserting "or any person who is a former officer or employee of the legislative branch or a former Member of Congress";

(C) by striking "and which is so designated by the appropriate department or agency, shall not, on the basis of that information, which the person knew or should have known was so designated, knowingly represent" and inserting "which is so designated by the appropriate department or agency, and which the person knew or should have known was so designated, shall not, on the basis of that information, knowingly represent";

(D) by inserting "a period of" before "1 year"; and

(E) by striking "Government";

(5) Subsection (c) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "of the executive branch" and inserting "(including any special Government employee) of the executive branch of the United States"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(I) by inserting "specified in or" after "pay" the first place it appears; and

(II) by striking "or a comparable or greater rate of pay under other authority,";

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(ii) by striking "basic rate of" each place it appears and inserting "rate of basic"; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C) and redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C).

(6) Subsection (d) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking "paid" and inserting "in the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency)"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending the paragraph caption to read as follows: "PERSONS WHO MAY NOT BE CONTACTED"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B) by striking "other".

(7) Subsection (e) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6) by striking "basic rate of" each place it appears and inserting "rate of basic"; and

(B) in paragraph (7) in subparagraphs (L) and (M) by inserting "on or" before "after the effective date" each place it appears.

(8) Subsection (f)(1) is amended—

(A) by striking "subsection (c), (d), or (e), as the case may be" and inserting "such subsection";

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking "the interests of"; and

(ii) by striking "of the Government"; and

(C) in subparagraph (B) by striking "of the Government".

(9) Subsection (i) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) the term 'officer or employee', when used to describe the person to whom a communication is made or before whom an appearance is made, with the intent to influence, shall include—

"(A) in subsections (a), (c), and (d), the President and the Vice President; and

"(B) in subsection (f), the President, the Vice President, and Members of Congress;".

(10) Subsection (j) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "subsections (a), (c), (d), and (e)" and inserting "this section";

(ii) by striking "as an officer or employee of" and inserting "on behalf of"; and

(iii) by striking "Government" and inserting "or the District of Columbia";

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "subsections (c), (d), and (e)" and inserting "this section"; and

(ii) by striking "of which the United States is a member" and inserting "in which the United States participates, if the Secretary of State certifies in advance that such activity is in the interests of the United States";

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the paragraph caption by striking "PERSONAL MATTERS AND SPECIAL" and inserting "SPECIAL";

(ii) by striking "apply to appearances" and all that follows through "subsections";

(iii) by striking "prevent a former officer or employee" and inserting "prevent an individual";

(iv) by striking "former officer's or employee's" and inserting "individual's"; and

(v) by striking "other than that regularly provided for by law or regulation for witnesses";

(D) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking "(d), and (e)" and inserting "and (d)"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'officer or employee' includes the Vice President."; and

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in the first sentence by striking "a former Member" and all that follows through "employee" and inserting "an individual"; and

(ii) in the second sentence by striking "sentence, a former" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting the following: "sentence—

"(A) a former officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency) who is subject to the restrictions contained in subsection (a)(1) with respect to a particular matter may not, except pursuant to court order, serve as an expert witness for any other person (except the United States) in that matter; and

"(B) a former officer or employee of the District of Columbia who is subject to the restrictions contained in subsection (a)(1) with respect to a particular matter may not, except pursuant to court order, serve as an expert witness for any other person (except the District of Columbia) in that matter.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 102 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "Subject to subsection (b)" and inserting "(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and to subsection (b)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) Subject to subsection (b), the amendments made by section 101 take effect at noon on January 3, 1991, with respect to Members of Congress (within the meaning of section 207 of title 18, United States Code)."; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting ", the Vice President," after "Congress".

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE II.

Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 is amended as follows:

(1) **JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.**—Title I is amended by striking "of the United States" after "Judicial Conference" each place it appears, except for section 109(9).

(2) **PERSONS REQUIRED TO FILE.**—Section 101(e) is amended by striking "the later of May 15 or".

(3) **CONTENTS OF REPORTS.**—Section 102 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking "such individuals" and inserting "the reporting individual";

(ii) in paragraph (3) by striking "parent, brother, sister, or child" and inserting ", or by a parent, brother, sister, or child of the reporting individual or of the reporting individual's spouse,"; and

(iii) in paragraph (4) by striking "relative" and inserting "spouse, or a parent, brother, sister, or child of the reporting individual or of the reporting individual's spouse";

(B) in subsection (e)(1)(E) by inserting "of subsection (a)" after "(5)";

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (3)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)(i)(II) by striking the comma after "involved in";

(II) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) to read as follows:

"(II) is not a partner of, or involved in any joint venture or other investment with, any interested party; and"; and

(III) in subparagraph (F) by striking "this section" and inserting "title II of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989"; and

(ii) in paragraph (6) (A) and (B) by striking "or negligently" each place it appears and inserting "and willfully, or negligently,"; and

(D) by adding at the end of section 102 the following:

"(I) A reporting individual shall not be required under this title to report—

"(1) financial interests in or income derived from—

"(A) any retirement system under title 5, United States Code (including the Thrift Savings Plan under subchapter III of chapter 84 of such title); or

"(B) any other retirement system maintained by the United States for officers or employees of the United States, including the President, or for members of the uniformed services; or

"(2) benefits received under the Social Security Act.".

(4) **FILING OF REPORTS.**—Section 103 is amended—

(A) in subsection (c) by inserting "individuals nominated to be judicial officers and" after "Houses of Congress other than";

(B) in subsection (d) by inserting "of the Office of Government Ethics" after "Director";

(C) in subsection (e)—

(i) by inserting "who is a candidate for nomination or election to the Office of President or Vice President" after "section 101(c)"; and

(ii) by striking "Elections" and inserting "Election";

(D) in subsection (g) by striking "The Office of Government Ethics" and inserting "Each supervising ethics office";

(E) by amending subsection (h)(1)(A)(i) to read as follows:

"(A)(i)(I) the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the case of a Representative in Congress, a Delegate to Congress, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, an officer or employee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, an officer or employee of the Architect of the Capitol, the United States Botanic Garden, the Congressional Budget Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, or the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (including any individual terminating service, under section 101(e), in any office or position referred to in this subclause), or an individual described in section 101(c) who is a candidate for nomination or election as a Representative in Congress, a Delegate to Congress, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico; and

"(II) the Secretary of the Senate, in the case of a Senator, an officer or employee of the Congress whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, an officer or employee of the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, or the Office of the Attending Physician (including any individual terminating service, under section 101(e), in any office or position referred to in this subclause), or an individual described in section 101(c) who is a candidate for nomination or election as a Senator; and";

(F) in subsection (h)(1)(A)(ii)—

(i) in subclause (I) by striking "congressional ethics committee" and inserting "Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, as"; and

(ii) in subclause (II)—

(I) by striking "Senate Select Committee on Ethics" and inserting "Secretary of the Senate"; and

(II) by striking "Committee on Standards of Official Conduct" and inserting "Clerk"; and

(G) by adding at the end of section 103 the following:

"(i) A copy of each report filed under this title by a Member or an individual who is a candidate for the office of Member shall be sent by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, to the appropriate State officer designated under section 316(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 of the State represented by the Member or in which the individual is a candidate, as the case may be, within the 7-day period beginning on the day the report is filed with the Clerk or Secretary.

"(j)(1) A copy of each report filed under this title with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be sent by the Clerk to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives within the 7-day period beginning on the day the report is filed.

"(2) A copy of each report filed under this title with the Secretary of the Senate shall be sent by the Secretary to the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate within the 7-day period beginning on the day the report is filed.

"(k) In carrying out their responsibilities under this title with respect to candidates for office, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall avail themselves of the assistance of

the Federal Election Commission. The Commission shall make available to the Clerk and the Secretary on a regular basis a complete list of names and addresses of all candidates registered with the Commission, and shall cooperate and coordinate its candidate information and notification program with the Clerk and the Secretary to the greatest extent possible."

(5) **FAILURE TO FILE.**—Section 104 is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking "Chairman of the Judicial Conference" and inserting "Judicial Conference"; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1) by striking "shall pay a filing fee of \$200 to the miscellaneous receipts of the General Treasury" and inserting "shall, at the direction of and pursuant to regulations issued by the supervising ethics office, pay a filing fee of \$200. All such fees shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The authority under this paragraph to direct the payment of a filing fee may be delegated by the supervising ethics office in the executive branch to other agencies in the executive branch."

(6) **INDEPENDENT COUNSEL; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—(A) Section 105(a) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 105. (a) Each agency, each supervising ethics office in the executive or judicial branch, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public, in accordance with subsection (b), each report filed under this title with such agency or office or with the Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate, except that—

"(1) this section does not require public availability of a report filed by any individual in the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, or the National Security Agency, or any individual engaged in intelligence activities in any agency of the United States, if the President finds or has found that, due to the nature of the office or position occupied by such individual, public disclosure of such report would, by revealing the identity of the individual or other sensitive information, compromise the national interest of the United States; and such individuals may be authorized, notwithstanding section 104(a), to file such additional reports as are necessary to protect their identity from public disclosure if the President first finds or has found that such filing is necessary in the national interest; and

"(2) any report filed by an independent counsel whose identity has not been disclosed by the division of the court under chapter 40 of title 28, United States Code, and any report filed by any person appointed by that independent counsel under such chapter, shall not be made available to the public under this title."

(B) Section 105(b)(1) is amended—

(i) in the first sentence—

(I) by striking "and each supervising ethics office" and inserting ", each supervising ethics office in the executive or judicial branch, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate"; and

(II) by striking "by such agency or office under this title" and inserting "under this title by such agency or office or by the Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be,"; and

(ii) in the second sentence by striking "or office" and inserting ", office, Clerk, or Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be"; and

(C) Section 105(d) is amended—

(i) by inserting "or to the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate" after "ethics office"; and

(ii) by inserting "or by the Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate" after "or office".

(7) REVIEW OF REPORTS.—Section 106(b) is amended—

(A) by striking "the Chairman of the Judicial Conference" each place it appears and inserting "a person designated by the Judicial Conference";

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking "Secretary concerned, designated agency ethics official, or" and inserting "the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official,";

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking "Secretary concerned, designated agency ethics official or" and inserting "the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official,";

(D) in paragraph (3) by striking "Secretary concerned, designated agency ethics official, a congressional ethics committee, or the" and inserting "the Secretary concerned, the designated agency ethics official, a person designated by a congressional ethics committee, or a person designated by the";

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting "in the executive branch" after "position"; and

(ii) by striking "foreign service" and inserting "Foreign Service";

(F) in paragraph (5) by striking "foreign service" and inserting "Foreign Service"; and

(G) in paragraph (6) by striking "employee" and inserting "employee,".

(8) DEFINITIONS.—Section 109 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "Senate Select Committee on Ethics" and inserting "Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate";

(B) in paragraph (4) by inserting ", other than the General Accounting Office," after "Code";

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (C) by inserting ", the District of Columbia, or a State or local government or political subdivision thereof" after "United States Government";

(ii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

"(D) food and beverages which are not consumed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging;";

(iii) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by striking "individual" and inserting "individual,"; and

(ii) by adding "or" after the semicolon; and

(iv) by adding after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) consumable products provided by home-State businesses to the offices of a reporting individual who is an elected official, if those products are intended for consumption by persons other than such reporting individual;";

(D) in paragraph (8)—

(i) by striking "Tax Court," and inserting "United States Sentencing Commission, of the Tax Court, of the Claims Court,"; and

(ii) by striking "who receives compensation" and all that follows through "Code" and inserting "who is paid at a rate of basic pay equal to or greater than the minimum rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-16 of the General Schedule";

(E) in paragraph (10)—

(i) by striking "the Canal Zone, Guam," and inserting "Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands,";

(ii) by striking "Court of Claims,"; and

(iii) by inserting "Claims Court, Court of Veterans Appeals," after "Tax Court,";

(F) in paragraph (13)(B)(i)—

(i) by striking "60 consecutive" and inserting "at least 60"; and

(ii) by striking "equal to or in excess of" and inserting "of basic pay equal to or greater than";

(G) in paragraph (15)(A) by inserting ", the District of Columbia, or a State or local government or political subdivision thereof" after "Government";

(H) in paragraph (17)—

(i) in subparagraph (A) by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (B) by adding "and" after the semicolon; and

(iii) by adding after subparagraph (B) the following:

"(C) the Secretary of State, with respect to matters concerning the Foreign Service;"; and

(I) in paragraph (18)—

(i) in subparagraph (A) by striking "such committee" and inserting "the Secretary of the Senate";

(ii) in subparagraph (B) by striking "such committee" and inserting "the Clerk of the House of Representatives"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (D) by inserting "officers and" after "branch".

(9) ADMINISTRATION OF PROVISIONS.—Section 111 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2) by striking "Senate Select Committee on Ethics" and inserting "Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate";

(B) in paragraph (3) by striking "and clerk of the applicable court, as appropriate,"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"The Judicial Conference may delegate any authority it has under this title to an ethics committee established by the Judicial Conference."

(10) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR TITLE II.—(A) Section 112 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, is repealed.

(B) Title II of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 204. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"The amendments made by this title and the repeal made by section 201 shall take effect on January 1, 1991, except that the provisions of section 102(f)(4)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by this title, shall be effective as of January 1, 1990."

(C) The provisions of titles I, II, and III of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, shall be effective for the period beginning on November 30, 1989, and ending on January 1, 1991, as if the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 had not been enacted, except that the provisions of section 202(f)(4)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be repealed as of January 1, 1990.

(D) Nothing in title II of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 or the amendments made by such title shall be construed to prevent the prosecution of civil actions against individuals for violations of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 before January 1, 1991.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE III.

(a) GIFTS TO SUPERIORS.—Section 7351 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2) by inserting "or give a gift" after "gift"; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "The Office of Government Ethics" and inserting "Each supervising ethics office (as defined in section 7353(d)(1))"; and

(B) by striking "similar circumstances" and inserting "circumstances in which gifts are traditionally given or exchanged".

(b) REDESIGNATION.—(1) Section 1352 of title 31, United States Code, as enacted by section 302 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, is amended by redesignating such section as section 1353.

(2) The item relating to section 1352 of title 31, United States Code, as enacted by section 302 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 13 of such title, is amended by striking "1352" and inserting "1353".

(c) TRAVEL ACCEPTANCE AUTHORITY.—Section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (b) of this section, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) in the first sentence by striking "or employee in the executive branch may accept payment" and inserting "in the executive branch (including an independent agency) may accept payment, or authorize an employee of such agency to accept payment on the agency's behalf,";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting "or 7342" after "section 4111"; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking "(1)" and inserting "(1),"; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1) by striking "any executive agency" and inserting "all executive agencies";

(d) GIFTS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Section 7353 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "branches" and inserting "branch"; and

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking "regulated by the individual's employing agency" and inserting "regulated by, the individual's employing entity";

(2) in subsection (c) by striking "An employee" and inserting "A Member of Congress or an officer or employee"; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B) by striking "officers" and inserting "officers,"; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (E) to read as follows:

"(E) in the case of legislative branch officers and employees other than those specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B), the committee referred to in either such subparagraph to which reports filed by such officers and employees under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 are transmitted under such title, except that the authority of this section may be delegated by such committee with respect to such officers and employees; and"; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking "Government" and inserting "Government,".

SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE IV.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—(1) Section 202(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Except as otherwise provided in such sections, the terms 'officer' and 'employee' in sections 203, 205, 207 through 209, and

218 of this title shall not include the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, or a Federal judge."

(2) Section 202(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "shall include" and inserting "means".

(3) Section 202(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "means any" and inserting "includes each"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

"(A) the Congress; and"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking "an officer or employee" and inserting "the Office".

(b) **COMPENSATION IN MATTERS AFFECTING THE GOVERNMENT.**—Section 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B) by inserting "or Federal judge" after "employee";

(2) in subsection (a)(2) by inserting "Commissioner Elect, Federal judge," after "Commissioner,";

(3) in subsection (b)(2) by inserting "representational" before "services";

(4) in subsection (d)(1) by striking "Government employee," and inserting "Government employee or as a special Government employee"; and

(5) by adding after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) Nothing in this section prevents an individual from giving testimony under oath or from making statements required to be made under penalty of perjury."

(c) **OTHER COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.**—Section 205 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2) by striking "any civil" and inserting "civil"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2) by striking "any commission" and inserting "commission".

(d) **PENALTIES FOR PRIOR VIOLATIONS OF POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.**—Section 207 of title 18, United States Code, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, is amended by striking "shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both" following subsection (c) and inserting "shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 216 of this title".

(e) **ACTS AFFECTING A PERSONAL FINANCIAL INTEREST.**—(1) Section 208 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2) by striking "paragraph (1)" and inserting "subsection (a)";

(B) in subsection (b)(3) by striking "section 107 of"; and

(C) by amending subsection (d)(1) to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Upon request, a copy of any determination granting an exemption under subsection (b)(1) or (b)(3) shall be made available to the public by the agency granting the exemption pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 105 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. In making such determination available, the agency may withhold from disclosure any information contained in the determination that would be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5. For purposes of determinations under subsection (b)(3), the information describing each financial interest shall be no more extensive than that required of the individual in his or her financial disclosure report under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978."

(2) Section 405(1)(C) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 is amended by inserting "each place it appears" before "and inserting".

(f) **PENALTIES.**—Section 216 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "sections 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, and 209" and inserting "section 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, or 209"; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking "sections 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, and 209" and inserting "section 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, or 209".

SEC. 6. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE V.

(a) **SALE OF PROPERTY TO COMPLY WITH CONFLICT OF INTEREST REQUIREMENTS.**—(1) Subsection (b) of section 1043 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) **SPECIAL RULE FOR TRUSTS.**—For purposes of this section, the trustee of a trust shall be treated as an eligible person with respect to property which is held in the trust if—

"(A) any person referred to in paragraph (1)(A) has a beneficial interest in the principal or income of the trust, or

"(B) any person referred to in paragraph (1)(B) has a beneficial interest in the principal or income of the trust and such interest is attributable under any statute, regulation, rule, or executive order referred to in paragraph (2) to a person referred to in paragraph (1)(A)."

(2)(A) For purposes of section 1043 of such Code—

(i) any property sold before June 19, 1990, shall be treated as sold pursuant to a certificate of divestiture (as defined in subsection (b)(2) thereof) if such a certificate is issued with respect to such sale before such date, and

(ii) in any such case, the 60-day period referred to in subsection (a) thereof shall not expire before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the certificate of divestiture was issued.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), section 1043 of such Code shall not apply to any sale before April 19, 1990, unless—

(i) the sale was made in order to comply with an ethics agreement or pursuant to specific direction from the appropriate agency or confirming committee, and

(ii) the justification for the sale meets the criteria set forth in subsection (b)(2)(A) thereof as implemented by the interim regulations implementing such section 1043, published on April 18, 1990.

(3) The amendment made by paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraph (2) shall apply to sales after November 30, 1989.

(b) **USE OF GOVERNMENT VEHICLES.**—Section 503 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (31 U.S.C. 1344 note) is amended in the first sentence by striking "shall" and inserting "may".

(c) **INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 505(b) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 is amended by striking "Fiscal Year 1988" and inserting "Fiscal Year 1989".

(d) **OTHER AMENDMENTS TO TITLE V.**—Section 506 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(2) in section 3393(g), by inserting after '1215,' the following: '3393a,';

(2) by amending paragraph (6) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(6) in section 7701(c)(1)(A), by striking 'of' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'or a removal from the Senior Executive Service for failure to be recertified under section 3393a of';"

(3) in the amendment made by subsection (c)(1), by redesignating the new subsection

being inserted at the end of section 305 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 as subsection (d) (rather than subsection (c)); and

(4) by amending subparagraph (B) of subsection (c)(3) to read as follows:

"(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "; and".

SEC. 7. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE VI.

(a) **CLARIFICATION OF SECTIONS 501(a) AND 502.**—(1) Sections 501(a) (1) and (2) and 502 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, are each amended by striking "not a career civil servant" and inserting "a noncareer officer or employee".

(2) Section 501(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, is amended—

(1) by striking "Member, officer or employee which" and inserting "Member or such an officer or employee which"; and

(2) by striking "Member, officer or employee during" and inserting "Member or such officer or employee during".

(b) **CLARIFICATION OF SECTION 502.**—Section 502 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "affiliate with or be employed" and inserting "receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed";

(B) by striking "to provide professional services which involves" and inserting "which provides professional services involving"; and

(C) by striking "for compensation"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "practice" and inserting "receive compensation for practicing"; and

(B) by striking "for compensation".

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Section 503 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, is amended by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) and administered by—

"(A) the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives, with respect to Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives; and

"(B) in the case of legislative branch officers and employees other than Senators, officers, and employees of the Senate and other than those officers and employees specified in subparagraph (A), the committee to which reports filed by such officers and employees under title I are transmitted under such title, except that the authority of this section may be delegated by such committee with respect to such officers and employees."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.**—(1) Section 323(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441(a)) is amended by inserting "or child" after "spouse".

(2) Section 908(a) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (2 U.S.C. 31-1(a)), is amended in paragraphs (2) and (4) by inserting "or child" after "spouse" each place it appears.

SEC. 8. AMENDMENTS PERTAINING TO TITLE IX.

Section 901 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (2 U.S.C. 31-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B) by adding "or" after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C) by striking "; or" and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (D); and
(B) in paragraph (6)—
(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively; and
(ii) by inserting after "subsection—" the following:

"(A) the term 'foreign national' means a person acting directly or indirectly on behalf of a foreign corporation, partnership, or business enterprise, a foreign trade, cultural, educational, or other association, a foreign political party, or a foreign government;" and

(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) by striking "(and 2 nights)";
(B) by striking "(and 6 nights)"; and
(C) in the last sentence by striking "of a Member" and inserting "or child of such Member".

SEC. 9. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Those reports filed under title I, II, or III of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as in effect before January 1, 1991, shall be made available to the public on or after such date in accordance with section 105 of that Act, as amended by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, and the provisions of such section shall apply with respect to those reports.

SEC. 10. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.

(a) SECTION 3730 OF TITLE 31.—Section 3730(e) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "201(f)" and inserting "paragraphs (1) through (8) of section 101(f)".

(b) SECTION 2397a OF TITLE 10.—Section 2397a(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "209(10)" and inserting "109(3)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on January 1, 1991.

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this joint resolution, this Act and the amendments made by this joint resolution take effect on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 553, making technical corrections to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989.

The bill is jointly sponsored by the Republican leader and myself.

House Joint Resolution 553 makes a number of technical and conforming amendments to the Government-wide ethics reform legislation enacted into law November 30, 1989. The bill is based on corrections suggested by the

administration and on other changes developed by the two Houses relative to the legislative and judicial branches. It has been developed in consultation with the committees of jurisdiction under the direction of the bipartisan Task Force on Ethics which I have been privileged to cochair with the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. MARTIN].

In this context, I would like to particularly thank the chairmen and the ranking minority members of the Committee Standards of Official Conduct, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for their cooperation and understanding in support of this effort.

The bill is also supported by the administration and by the joint leadership of the House and the Senate.

I would like in addition to thank the Republican leader and members of his staff for their cooperation and assistance on these technical amendments.

Several of these technical corrections need to be acted on immediately, because they affect the statutory requirements governing the financial disclosure reports which are due to be filed on May 15, 1990.

Specifically the bill resolves an ambiguity in the effective date of the new financial disclosure requirements by changing the date to January 1, 1991 for all provisions of the disclosure title. The amendment thus clarifies that the financial disclosure requirements under the prior law apply to disclosure reports for calendar year 1989 and other reports due to be filed this year.

The resolution makes other changes to the financial disclosure requirements to restore certain procedures and exemptions in the prior law. Most of these provisions were included in the original version of the Ethics Reform Act, H.R. 3660, passed by the House, but were not included in the Senate amendment which replaced the three separate financial disclosure titles in the prior law with one title for all three branches of Government.

The technical amendments also clarify coverage of Government officers and employees under the post-employment restrictions and make other technical and conforming amendments to the conflict-of-interest laws in title 18 of the United States Code.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues that the Ethics Reform Act created a new Office of Advice and Education within the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. That Office has prepared a briefing on the new statute.

The first briefing will be offered for Members tomorrow April 25, at 1:30

p.m., in room 2359, Rayburn Building. Two additional briefings for Members are scheduled on Thursday, May 3, at 1:30 p.m., also in room 2359, Rayburn Building, and Tuesday, May 8, at 1:30 p.m., in room 2318, Rayburn Building. Each Member may bring one employee to the briefings. Staff will not be admitted unless accompanied by a Member. Additional briefings will be scheduled for all staff. I would urge all Members to make every effort to attend one of these ethics briefings.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD at this point a detailed explanation of House Joint Resolution 553 that has been jointly prepared by House and Senate legislative counsel.

SUMMARY OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 553, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE I—POST-EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS

(1) District of Columbia—The amendment makes several technical corrections to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (the Act) to restore the references to District of Columbia employees that had been omitted.

(2) Restrictions Clarification—The amendment clarifies that the post-employment restrictions apply, in the case of an Executive Branch employee, only to communications to agencies of the United States, and in the case of a District of Columbia employee, only to communications to agencies of the District of Columbia.

(3) Coverage—The amendment clarifies coverage of independent agency employees under the post-employment restrictions of section 207, and corrects an ambiguity that could result in an individual's position being covered in two different places, only one of which has the benefit of compartmentalization or waiver authority.

(4) Foreign Entities—The amendment clarifies that the restrictions in section 207(f) apply to the representation of a foreign entity and not to representation of other parties on an issue in which the foreign entity may be interested.

(5) Definitions—The amendment specifies that the term "officer or employee", when used to describe the person to whom a communication is made, includes the President and Vice President with respect to restrictions on former Executive Branch officials, and includes Members of Congress with respect to restrictions on the Legislative Branch.

(6) Official Government Duties—The amendment conforms the exception to section 207 for official government duties in (j)(1) with the 207 prohibitions by including those acts done in carrying out official duties on behalf of the District of Columbia. This exception applies only to official duties performed as an officer or employee of the United States Government or District of Columbia Government.

(7) International Organizations—The amendment tightens the exception in section 207(j)(3) for appearances before international organizations to require the Secretary of State to certify in advance that such activity is in the interests of the United States, and extends the exception to organizations in which the U.S. participates, rather than only those in which the U.S. is a member.

(8) Personal Matters—The amendment deletes the specific exception in section

207(j)(4) for communications by a former employee concerning personal matters, because such communications, by the very terms of the Act, are not subject to the post-employment restrictions.

(9) **Technological Information**—The amendment deletes the exception in section 207(j)(5) for furnishing scientific or technological information in the case of former Members and employees of the Legislative Branch, because that exception was intended to apply only to the Executive Branch. It also specifies that the exception does apply to former Vice Presidents.

(10) **Testimony**—The amendment clarifies that the exception in section 207(j)(6) for giving testimony applies to all individuals subject to the Act, including former employees of the District of Columbia.

(11) **Effective Date**—The amendment clarifies that the effective date of post-employment restrictions in the case of Members is January 3, 1991, to coincide with their term of office. This is consistent with the legislative intent to delay the effective date of new post-employment restrictions applicable to the Legislative Branch until the next Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE II—FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

(1) **Termination Reports**—The Act requires individuals to file a termination report within 30 days after leaving office or by May 15, whichever is later. As drafted, an individual who leaves after May 15 could have up to an entire year to file a termination report. This result was not intended, so the amendment strikes the May 15 deadline option. Persons filing termination reports can always seek an extension of up to 90 days as provided for all reports filed under the Act.

(2) **Liabilities**—Prior law exempted from the reporting requirements any liabilities owed to a relative, and exempted from the reporting of asset any liabilities owed by a relative to the reporting individual. The Act narrowed the term "relative" to just those who are a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child, but did so inadvertently only for liabilities owed by such relatives. The amendment narrows the exemption in the same way for the reporting of liabilities owed to a relative, as was originally intended.

(3) **Blind Trust Trustees**—The Act requires that the officer or employee of a trustee who manages a qualified blind trust is not or has not been a partner of or involved in any joint venture with the reporting individual or other interested party. The amendment strikes the past tense so that the restriction applies only to current involvement with an interested party, the same standard applies to the trustee under the Act and under prior law.

(4) **Retirement Income**—The amendment specifically exempts from disclosure any financial interests or income from federal retirement systems, consistent with current policy.

(5) **Judicial Nominees**—The amendment clarifies that the Office of Government Ethics would not receive copies of reports of judicial nominees who are subject to Senate confirmation. This reinstates the present system where judicial nominee reports are filed only in the Judicial Branch.

(6) **Candidate Filings**—The Act now requires congressional candidates to file reports with the Federal Election Commission. Prior law requires candidates to file with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate. The amendment restores prior

law to promote uniform review of reports filed by Members and candidates.

(7) **Disclosure Forms**—The Act directs the Office of Government Ethics to develop reporting forms for all three branches. The amendment authorizes each supervising ethics office (OGE, Judicial Conference, House and Senate ethics committees) to develop reporting forms for individuals under their jurisdiction.

(8) **Legislative Agency Filings**—The Act does not specify where current Legislative Branch agencies, such as GAO, OTA, GPO, and Library of Congress, file their reports. The amendment restores prior law to specify the agencies that file with the House and those that file with the Senate.

(9) **Duties of Clerk, Secretary**—The amendment restores prior law to provide that all Legislative Branch reports are filed with the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, rather than directly with the appropriate ethics committee, and directs those officers to send reports within seven days to the ethics committee. The amendment also restores the requirement under prior law that the Clerk and Secretary send copies of reports filed by Members and candidates to the appropriate state officer, and to avail themselves of the assistance of the Federal Election Commission.

(10) **Late Filing Fee**—The Act authorizes the supervising ethics office to assess a \$200 fee on anyone who files a report more than 30 days after the due date or any extensions. The amendment clarifies that the \$200 late filing fee is to be paid to the supervising ethics office, pursuant to regulations issued by that office, and deposited in the U.S. Treasury.

(11) **Independent Counsel**—The amendment clarifies that disclosure reports filed by an independent counsel and his or her employees whose identities have not been made public shall not be disclosed unless the court has made public the appointment of that independent counsel. This comports with the recently reauthorized independent counsel statute.

(12) **Review of Reports**—The amendment makes grammatical and conforming changes in the procedures for review of reports by a designated agency ethics official or a person designated by the congressional ethics committee or the Judicial Conference.

(13) **State Government Travel Expenses**—Prior law for the Legislative Branch exempted from the definitions of gift and reimbursement any food, lodging, transportation, or entertainment provided by the United States Government or by state and local governments. The Act now exempts only travel expenses provided by the United States Government. The amendment restores the pre-existing exemption for state and local governments or political subdivisions thereof in the reporting of gifts and reimbursements, and applies the exemption to all three branches.

(14) **Judicial Employees**—The amendment clarifies the definitions of judicial employees and judicial officer to delete references to obsolete courts and to include references to the United States Sentencing Commission, the Claims Court, and the Court of Veterans Appeals.

(15) **Local Meals Disclosure**—Disclosure of gifts under the Act partly coincides with the House and Senate gifts rules by exempting gifts of \$75 or less in value. However, unlike the House and Senate rules, the law does not specifically exempt meals that are not provided in connection with a gift of overnight lodging. In order to conform the rules

and statutory provisions and thus avoid inconsistent record-keeping requirements, the amendment replaces the current exemption for food and beverages consumed at banquets and receptions with an exemption for food and beverages not consumed in connection with a gift of overnight lodging.

(16) **Home-State Products**—The Act repealed the prior law exemption for disclosure of gifts of consumable home-State products provided to a Member's office for distribution. The amendment restores that exemption for home-State products provided to the offices of an elected official for distribution to others.

(17) **Effective Date**—The Act combined financial disclosure requirements for all three branches into one title, and repealed the Executive and Judicial Branch disclosure titles, effective January 1, 1990. The Act states that the provisions of the disclosure title take effect on January 1, 1990, and that the new disclosure requirements are first applicable to reports filed in 1991. Because of the specific language of the effective date, there is some confusion as to which financial disclosure requirements apply to the reports filed in 1990 for calendar year 1989. The amendment resolves this uncertainty by changing the effective date to January 1, 1991 for all provisions of the disclosure title (except one relating to blind trusts, which takes effect January 1, 1990), and clarifies the authority to file disclosure reports under the terms of the prior law in 1990.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE III—GIFTS AND TRAVEL

(1) **Gifts to Superiors**—Current law at 5 U.S.C. 7351 prohibits employees of all three branches from giving a gift to a superior. The Act changed the penalties for violations to "appropriate disciplinary action," rather than only dismissal. Only the Office of Government Ethics is authorized by the Act to issue regulations implementing the statute, including exemptions for voluntary gifts for special occasions, such as weddings and retirements. The amendment authorizes the supervising ethics office of each branch to issue its own regulations, and broadens the exemptions to include other circumstances in which gifts are traditionally given or exchanged.

(2) **Redesignation**—The amendment corrects the section number of the new law on acceptance of travel expenses from 1352 to 1353 in Title 31, and makes several conforming changes.

(3) **Travel Acceptance Authority**—The amendment clarifies that authority for accepting travel expenses by Executive Branch agencies applies to independent agencies as well, and that an employee may accept travel expenses only if authorized by the agency to do so. The amendment also provides that acceptance of foreign travel expenses under the Foreign Gifts Act is not prohibited by this section.

(4) **Gifts to Employees**—The amendment clarifies the enforcement of new section 7353 of title 5 on gifts to employees to provide that Members and officers, as well as employees, are subject to appropriate disciplinary action. The amendment also makes a conforming change to the provision defining supervising ethics office in the case of Legislative Branch agencies.

The prohibition on solicitation and acceptance of gifts in section 7353 applies only to those gifts solicited by or given to a covered person. It does not apply to donations solicited by a Member of Congress to be given to an entity such as a political cam-

paign committee, whether or not it is the Member's own campaign committee.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE IV—TITLE 18 OF U.S. CODE

(1) **Uniformed Services**—The Act inadvertently excluded military officers (and members of civilian uniformed services, such as the Public Health Service) from the criminal conflict of interest laws by defining "officers" and "employees" to include only civilian personnel. The amendment makes clear that "officers" and "employees" includes officers of the uniformed services on active duty. As under the prior law, reserve officers who are serving on active duty for training, or are serving on active duty voluntarily for less than 130 days, would not be subject to the conflict of interest provisions, except those that apply to special government employees. The amendment makes conforming changes in the definitions in section 202.

(2) **Federal Judges**—The amendment returns to current law by clarifying that federal judges are subject to coverage under section 203, which prohibits any government officer or employee from accepting compensation for representing any party in matters affecting the government. The amendment also reinserts the exception for giving sworn testimony which was inadvertently omitted under the Act.

(3) **Penalties for Prior Violations**—The amendment provides that the new penalties established under the Act for violations of the conflict of interest laws shall take effect on enactment for violations of the post-employment restrictions in section 207, rather than on January 1, 1991 when other amendments take effect.

(4) **Disclosure of 208 Determinations**—The Act sets forth procedures for the disclosure of determinations under section 208, and makes no provision for withholding any information contained in the determination that might otherwise be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Such information includes trade secrets, law enforcement records, financial reports, and other material which are currently exempt from public disclosure under FOIA. This modification restores the ability of an agency to withhold that protected information from public release.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE V—OTHER ETHICS REFORMS

(1) **Divestiture Tax Deferral**—The amendment makes two changes to the Act's deferral of capital gains taxes on property sold by Executive Branch personnel to comply with conflict-of-interest requirements. The first extends the tax deferral provision to certain assets held in a trust in which the officer or employee has a beneficial interest. The second provides a transition rule to allow certain sales to be eligible if made after November 30, 1989, the effective date of the Act, and before June 19, 1990, 60 days after publication of OGE's interim regulations.

(2) **Use of Government Vehicles**—The amendment makes discretionary the new requirement in the Act that each department, agency or other entity of each branch of government shall prescribe rules for the incidental non-official use of government vehicles.

(3) **Interior Appropriations**—The amendment corrects a technical error in describing an appropriations provision to be repealed in the FY 1989 Interior Appropriations Act.

(4) **SES Recertification**—The amendment makes a number of technical and conform-

ing amendments to the new recertification procedure for members of the Senior Executive Service.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE VI—OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AND HONORARIA

(1) **Coverage**—The amendment substitutes the term "noncareer officer or employee" for the phrase "not a career civil servant" to clarify the categories of employees to whom the earned income limitation would apply. The definition of career employees in Title 5 of the U.S. Code does not include some categories of federal employees who should not be covered by the limitation—for example, attorneys hired under Schedule A, or the military.

According to the Administration, the term "noncareer officer or employee" includes presidential appointees confirmed by the Senate (including appointees to term positions, but not including individuals in non-Ambassador positions in the foreign service, or in the uniformed services), and full-time presidentially appointed positions not requiring Senate confirmation, as well as non-career positions in the Senior Executive Service, and Schedule C excepted service employees. The term does not include, and thus excludes from the limitation, career positions in the Senior Executive Service, in excepted service positions under Schedule A, and other career-type positions.

(2) **Outside Employment**—The amendment makes several grammatical changes in the limitations on outside employment and clarifies that the prohibition on affiliation with a firm for compensation applies to a firm or other entity which provides professional services.

(3) **Administration**—The amendment specifies that the outside employment limitations and honoraria ban will be administered, in the case of Legislative Branch agencies, by the House or Senate ethics committee which receives the financial disclosure reports filed by the agency's employees, and that the committees may delegate that authority to that agency.

(4) **Honoraria Travel**—Statutory restrictions on honoraria (2 U.S.C. 441 and 2 U.S.C. 31-1) provide that a Member, officer, or employee may accept necessary travel expenses for himself or herself and for a spouse or aide in connection with an honorarium appearance. The amendment provides that such individuals may accept expenses for themselves and for either a spouse, or a child, or an aide in connection with an honorarium. The amendment thereby adds the option of substituting one's child for one's spouse in connection with such events, which is similar to House rules. A comparable change is made in Senate rules.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE IX—SENATE RULES

(1) **Foreign Nationals**—The amendment makes a conforming change to transfer to the definition section of the gifts rule a description of foreign nationals to whom the prohibition applies.

(2) **Travel Limits**—The amendment strikes the reference to the number of nights in the limits on acceptance of travel expenses to allow more flexibility in applying the duration limits of 3 days for domestic travel and 7 days for foreign travel, excluding travel time in both cases. The amendment also allows a Member or employee of the Senate to accept travel expenses for his or her child, in lieu of the spouse, in connection with domestic or foreign travel.

SAVINGS PROVISION

The amendment clarifies that all financial disclosure reports filed under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 prior to January 1, 1991, shall continue to be made available to the public after January 1, 1991 in accordance with the amended public access provisions of the Act.

□ 1400

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this technical corrections bill. As a member of the Ethics Reform Task Force, I can assure my colleagues that these small items are truly technical in nature. The most critical, time-sensitive item is the issue of financial disclosure for the executive branch.

As many of you know, the final ethics reform package was largely drafted by the other body. The intention was to bring us—the legislative branch—into conformity with the judicial and executive branches. Unfortunately, the act repeals the old financial disclosure requirements without the new disclosure requirements becoming effective until 1991. The legislation was silent on financial disclosure for 1990. Clearly, the intention of the other body and the intention of this House was not to eliminate this important disclosure rule. The executive branch has asked its personnel to disclose voluntarily, but without this clarifying legislation, the administration cannot require compliance.

This and the other provisions are truly technical in nature. For instance, when the other body added a new definition of officers and employees under the conflict of interest laws, the definition inadvertently excluded the coverage of uniformed officers, both military and civilian. This exclusion is clearly a mistake and merits correcting.

Although, it is never easy to admit that errors were made and segments were left out, it is easier to mention them when they were made by the other body. Nevertheless, just like tax reform, welfare reform, immigration reform, and even Social Security reform, technical corrections are normal and necessary.

Let me reassure my colleagues that this measure in no way alters the tough reforms implemented by the Ethics Reform Act. These corrections are not controversial and are truly technical in nature. Fixing these points now is the correct and statesmen approach to legislating. I hope all my colleagues would join me in supporting this important measure.

The resolution also clarifies that Federal judges are subject to coverage under title 18, United States Code, section 203, which prohibits Federal public servants from accepting com-

pensation for representing any party in matters affecting the Government.

The resolution makes a number of technical and conforming amendments to the new recertification procedure for members of the Senior Executive Service.

I will not take the time to review each proposed change, but I rely on these key examples to show both the caliber of this legislation and the necessity for moving it in this timely fashion.

In addition, I would like to establish legislative history on one point. The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 specifies a financial disclosure review procedure for all branches of government similar to that previously followed by the executive branch.

Section 106(b) of the Ethics in Government Act, as amended, will require that a designated person must sign each report after it has been reviewed if the reporting individual is "in compliance with applicable laws and regulations."

The laws and regulations referred to are conflict of interest provisions applicable to the particular branch.

The provision was not intended to require the reviewing official to reject reports merely because of minor reporting errors, where the required information may be discerned from a review of the entire document.

Mr. Speaker, we have carefully crafted a good-government technical corrections resolution. It is noncontroversial and I urge my colleagues to support this effort.

Mr. Speaker, the letter referred to is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, March 19, 1990.

DEAR BOB: As you may be aware, there is a need to make certain significant technical corrections to the recently enacted Ethics Reform Act of 1989.

First, the Act inadvertently appears to have repealed financial disclosure requirements for the Executive and Judicial Branches, during calendar year 1990. This unintended and undesired effect results from a mismatch between the effective date provision for the new law and the provision repealing the current law. The effective date provision states that the "provisions made by this title shall take effect on January 1, 1990, and shall be applicable to reports filed under this title after January 1, 1991." See Section 112 of the Ethics in Government Act (EGA) (as amended by section 202 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989). Because section 201 of the Ethics Reform Act repealed Title II (Executive Branch) and Title III (Judicial Branch) of the EGA effective as of January 1, 1990, we are concerned that nothing in the law seems to provide for public financial disclosure reporting this year in the Executive and Judicial Branches.

A second problem is an inadvertent omission in the definition of officers and employees of the United States covered by the criminal conflict of interest laws. Although personnel in the uniformed services were covered under the criminal law prior to the enactment of the Act, the definitions added

by section 401 of the Act to the criminal code appear unintentionally to have deleted such coverage. We assume that Congress did not intend to reduce the scope of these laws.

Language to address both of these issues is included in the package of technical amendments that the Administration provided to your staff in January, as technical assistance, along with language addressing a number of other technical corrections. A copy of the technical corrections package is enclosed for your reference.

We recognize that technical amendments to the Act would in due course be considered by the Congress. In view of the significance of these two issues, we believe it is important that they be taken up directly at the earliest possible opportunity.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

C. BOYDEN GRAY,
Counsel to the President.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, on March 21, 1990, I received a letter from C. Boyden Gray, the counsel to the president, who requested our prompt support of technical corrections to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. I am submitting a copy of this letter for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The resolution before us today is in response to the administration's request and is based in large part on an administration proposal. This resolution is noncontroversial, truly technical, and supported by the administration.

Most comprehensive laws are accompanied by technical corrections at a later date. The reason for our prompt action today is the need to clarify congressional intent regarding the financial disclosure requirement for our colleagues in the legislative and judicial branches next month.

Although we fully expect that the appropriate Federal employee in all three branches of government will file financial disclosure forms this May, it appears that our intent was not adequately stated in the language of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. This resolution clarifies our intent that there be no summer vacations from the duty to file disclosure forms this year.

In addition, this resolution clarifies a number of other provisions. For example, it reinstates the unintended absence from coverage of our military in the conflict of interests and postemployment laws.

The resolution also clarifies that the executive, judicial, House, and Senate will each regulate their rules regarding gifts to superiors.

Another important aspect of this resolution corrects an unintended interference with ongoing SEC and other enforcement investigations by requiring public disclosure of all 18 United States Code section 208 waivers.

Targets who learn of investigations from these disclosures might destroy evidence and otherwise prevent adequate law enforcement. To correct this problem, the resolution allows agencies to withhold the same type of enforcement investigation information that can be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act.

The new law places restrictions on the outside earned income of high-level employees who are not career civil servants. The resolution before us clarifies that the new restrictions will not apply to Senior Executive Service employees, the military, and other career-type positions.

Although these new restrictions do not take effect until next January, the thousands of public servants affected by these new provisions need this prompt clarification.

Unfortunately, the postemployment ban language in the new ethics law confuses which senior executive branch personnel are subject to the 1 year no-contact ban.

The resolution clarifies that 1,000 executive branch personnel are subject to the 1 year no-contact ban so that the ambiguity is resolved and prosecutions will not be lost due to unconstitutional vagueness of the statute's breadth.

The application of postemployment laws to employees of the District of Columbia government are also clarified so that these public servants understand the scope of coverage as it is applied to them.

The resolution tightens the exception in the postemployment law for appearances before international organizations in which the United States participates. The resolution requires the Secretary of State to certify in advance that such activity is in the interests of the United States.

The House and Senate, as well as the judicial branch, are authorized under the resolution to design their own disclosure forms. The current law leaves responsibility for all disclosure forms to the Office of Government Ethics within the executive branch.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to comment upon the provisions contained in this legislation making technical corrections to the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. These modifications are to section 1043 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, a provision enacted as part of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, which allows an officer or employee of the executive branch, along with a spouse and dependent children, to defer gain on sales of specific property reasonably necessary to comply with certain conflict-of-interest statutes, regulations and orders, to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are reinvested in certain permitted investments. Property subject to this provision must be specifically named in a certificate of divestiture issued by the President or the Di-

rector of the Office of Government Ethics, and any gain deferred by such a sale will reduce the basis for gain or loss of the permitted investments.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has requested certain modifications to the provision enacted last year. In order not to slow House consideration of this technical amendment legislation, I have not requested a sequential referral of the legislation to the Committee on Ways and Means. Instead, the Ways and Means Committee has met on an informal basis to discuss the legislation and the proposed modifications. We have negotiated with the administration and the Treasury Department with respect to the drafting of the tax-related clarifications.

The administration has requested two modifications to section 1043 of the Code. First, present law would be modified to provide a special rule for trusts, allowing a trustee to obtain the benefits of the rule if an employee or officer of the executive branch has a beneficial interest in the principal or income of property held in the trust which is specifically named in a certificate of divestiture. A similar rule would apply to a trustee holding property in which a spouse or dependent child of the officer or employee has a beneficial interest, to the extent the applicable conflict-of-interest requirement attributes such property to the officer or employee.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means intends that this modification, which broadens the scope of last year's legislation, be utilized by the administration in a very limited manner. In response to concerns expressed by the committee, the Acting Director of the Office of Government Ethics has submitted a letter to the committee, dated April 23, 1990, a copy of which I am placing in the RECORD along with my statement. In his letter, the Acting Director states that a certificate of divestiture will not be issued unless all feasible actions are taken which, in the opinion of the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, exclude parties other than the officer or employee, a spouse, or dependent children from participation in the deferral mechanism of section 1043. The Government Ethics Office further indicates that such measures may include, as permitted by applicable law, division of the trust into separate portfolios, special distributions, dissolution or amendment of the trust, or any other method deemed by the Director to be feasible to exclude additional parties from benefiting from the deferral statute. Further, the Acting Director states that the Office of Government Ethics will make available to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, on a mutually agreed upon schedule, a report of all instances in which a certificate of divestiture has been provided to a trustee where the beneficiaries of the deferral provision include parties in addition to the officer or employee of the executive branch, a spouse, or dependent child.

Mr. Speaker, based upon the assurances of the Office of Government Ethics as set forth in the April 23 letter, the Committee on Ways and Means has no objection to this modification of section 1043. We do, however, plan to examine very carefully all certificates of divestiture that provide the benefits of deferral to

someone other than the officer or employee of the executive branch, a spouse, or a dependent child. We will do this to make sure that there is no abuse of this deferral provision.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has also requested a modification to the provision permitting sales to qualify if made based upon a certificate of divestiture issued pursuant to interim regulations issued by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics on April 18, 1990, so long as, first, such sale was made after November 30, 1989, second, the property is sold prior to June 19, 1990, and third, other restrictions are met. The Committee on Ways and Means has no objection to this modification.

U.S. OFFICE OF
GOVERNMENT ETHICS,
Washington, DC, April 23, 1990.

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washing-
ton, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter relates to a proposed technical amendment to section 1043 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which was enacted by section 502 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. The amendment would provide special rules for certain properties held in trust.

We understand that your Committee, through this amendment, does not intend the tax benefits of the section's nonrecognition mechanism to be generally available to beneficiaries of a trust other than those referred to by subsection (b)(1) (A) and (B) of section 1043 (that is, an officer or employee of the executive branch, and his or her spouse and minor and dependent children whose ownership of property is attributable for conflict of interest purposes to the officer or employee). The concern is that there may be additional parties, such as the siblings of the officer or employee, who are also beneficiaries of the same trust and who might obtain an unintended benefit.

Accordingly, we understand that it is the Committee's intent that the availability of Certificates of Divestiture issued pursuant to section 1043 be restricted as follows: A Certificate will not be issued unless actions are taken which, in the opinion of the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, are appropriate to exclude parties who are not referred to in subsection (b)(1) (A) and (B) from participation in the nonrecognition mechanism. Such measures may include, as permitted by applicable state trust and estate law, division of the trust into separate portfolios, special distributions, dissolution or amendment of the trust, or any other method deemed by the Director in his sole discretion, to be feasible under the facts and circumstances to exclude additional parties from benefiting from the nonrecognition mechanism. We understand that the Committee also recognizes in such cases where feasible measures are not available to avoid additional parties' interest from being benefited by the nonrecognition mechanism, the intent is that Certificates nevertheless would be granted.

I would like to assure you that the Office of Government Ethics will make every effort to implement the intent of the Committee. We will be happy to make available to your Committee and to the Senate Finance Committee on a mutually agreed upon schedule a report of those instances in which a Certificate of Divestiture has been provided to a trustee where the benefici-

aries of the tax deferral include parties in addition to the officer or employee, his or her spouse or child. We would also be happy to discuss any particular Certificate that is of concern to either Committee.

Sincerely,

DONALD E. CAMPBELL,
Acting Director.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 553.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and that I be allowed to insert extraneous and tabular material, on House Joint Resolution 553, the joint resolution just passed.

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

There was no objection.

JOHN F. SHEA FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4035) to designate the Federal building located at 777 Sonoma Avenue in Santa Rosa, CA, as the "John F. Shea Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4035

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION

The building located at 777 Sonoma Avenue in Santa Rosa, California, shall be known and designated as the "John F. Shea Federal Building".

SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, paper, map, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the "John F. Shea Federal Building".

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

The gentleman from California [Mr. Bosco] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. Bosco].

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

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us today is an important tribute to a man from whom I had great respect, and who made many important contributions to the community of Santa Rosa, CA.

John F. (Jack) Shea was born in Winfield, KS, in 1930 and moved with his family to California when he was 8 years old. Soon after arriving in California, Jack contracted a near-fatal case of poliomyelitis. While Jack went through years of physical therapy and convalescence, he never fully recuperated from the damage caused by the polio and he suffered from its effects all his life.

After graduating from the local high school, Jack attended the Santa Rosa Junior College and then completed his undergraduate degree at Stanford and received his law degree at Berkeley. Upon his acceptance to the California Bar Association, Jack returned to Santa Rosa, where he worked as a deputy district attorney for 4 years before joining a local law firm which became Geary, Shea, O'Donnell & Gratton. In 1964, Jack married Dorothy (Dottie) Jones and had two children, Jennifer and Katie.

On March 27, 1985, Jack died unexpectedly at the age of 54, as a result of complications from the polio.

Jack was a beloved member of our community whose generosity and enthusiasm were limitless. Though he often suffered great physical pain from polio complications, he exuded boundless energy, contributing his time and legal expertise to numerous civic and charitable organizations. He was one of the original partners in what many believe is the finest law firm in northern California. And, although he was well known among the rich and powerful throughout the State, his greatest pleasure came from helping those in need in the community.

As an unofficial adviser to many local politicians, Jack labored long and hard to protect the environment and preserve benefits for the community's disadvantaged. The remarkable respect he commanded spanned party lines. Jack was always humble, always compassionate, always successful at whatever he did, and always helping people.

I hope my colleagues will support me in this tribute to an extraordinary human being.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for H.R. 4035, legislation to

designate the Federal building in Santa Rosa, CA, as the "John F. Shea Federal Building".

H.R. 4035 was introduced by the chairman of our Public Buildings and Ground Subcommittee, Doug Bosco. He knows first hand the many contributions that John Shea made to the community of Santa Rosa. Mr. Shea freely gave of his time and legal knowledge to many local organizations and charities. He was particularly involved in environmental concerns and provided needed aid to the Rural Legal Assistance Program in Sonoma County.

All the while, Mr. Shea frequently suffered from the lasting physical effects of the polio he had contracted during his childhood. In fact, this led to his death 5 years ago at the age of 54.

At a time when there has been renewed attention to the importance of the spirit of voluntarism on the part of all Americans, it is appropriate that we honor a citizen who gave so much of himself to his community by naming the Federal building in Santa Rosa the "John F. Shea Federal Building."

□ 1410

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

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California, Mr. ANDERSON, chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I join in strong support of H.R. 4035.

As has been mentioned, Jack Shea was born in Winfield, KS in 1930. His family moved to California in 1938.

He remained in California and completed his education as a lawyer. He began his legal career fighting for justice as a deputy district attorney in Santa Rosa, and then went into the private practice of law.

Throughout his career, Jack Shea worked to make this a better world, especially for the poor and the defenseless. As an unofficial adviser to many local leaders, he labored to protect the environment and preserve benefits for the disadvantaged of the Santa Rosa community. Unfortunately, his many contributions were cut short by his untimely death.

Jack Shea was a rare individual who will be missed.

In tribute to his numerous civic and personal contributions, it is fitting and appropriate to name this Federal building after John F. Shea.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. MONTGOMERY]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Bosco] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4035, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

ROBERT S. VANCE FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill—H.R. 3961—to redesignate the Federal building located at 1800 5th Avenue, North in Birmingham, AL as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3961

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 1800 5th Avenue, North in Birmingham, Alabama, and known as the Federal Building and United States Courthouse, shall be known and designated as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

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

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

The gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to provide my strong support for H.R. 3961. This bill would honor the late Judge Robert S. Vance by naming a Federal building located at 1800 5th Avenue, North in Birmingham, AL, as the

"Robert S. Vance Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Judge Vance's life and distinguished judicial career were cut short on December 16, 1989, when he was killed by a bomb that had been mailed to his home.

He was born in Talladega, AL. After earning a college and law degree, he practiced law with a private firm for 21 years. In 1978, President Carter nominated him for appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Judge Vance had an impressive judicial career. He did much to stop discrimination against minorities. He was renowned for his dedication to being fair and seeking out the truth.

Consequently, it is most appropriate that we name this building after Judge Vance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3961, which would name a Federal building and courthouse in Birmingham, AL, in honor of the late Judge Robert S. Vance.

It was with great sadness (last December) that I learned the news that Judge Vance had been killed by a bomb delivered to his home. I had the opportunity to meet with Judge Vance shortly before that tragic event and was most impressed by his warm spirit, friendliness, and commitment. Judge Vance had a distinguished 12-year career—serving as a member of the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals—where he was known for his wisdom and high standards in the execution of his duties.

Naming this building in Judge Vance's honor will be a lasting tribute to his many years of dedicated service to our country, and a strong statement that this violent act will not be forgotten. The judicial conference of the United States recently approved a resolution which strongly endorsed this proposal. I would ask that the House also honor the contributions and memory of Judge Robert S. Vance by approving H.R. 3961 today.

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

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Bosco].

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of Judge Vance and the injuries to his wife caused by the terrible bombing at their home is something that all Americans abhor. I wanted to say that the naming of an important Federal building after Judge Vance is particularly appropriate because the judge took his time and headed the Federal judiciary's building committee. In that capacity he worked with a

number of Members in Congress, including myself, to see that the Federal judiciary is appropriately housed.

Because of Judge Vance's work, we are in the process now of working on legislation that will greatly benefit the judiciary, and I think all Americans should realize the contributions Judge Vance made not only as a great jurist, but as one who went one step beyond and helped the other members of the judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN].

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3961, a bill to rename the Federal building and U.S. courthouse in Birmingham, AL, for the late Judge Robert S. Vance.

I want to commend my good friend and colleagues from Alabama, BEN ERDREICH, for introducing this legislation. I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of the bill which is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant.

This Nation was shocked and saddened to learn last December 16 that Bob Vance had been killed by a mail bomb delivered to his home in Birmingham. His wife was badly injured by this crime that to this date has not been solved. This was the first in a series of malicious and cowardly mail bombings that maimed and killed public figures whose only crime was passionate dedication to their jobs.

Judge Vance was appointed in 1978 to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. He was highly regarded by his peers and by the people of Alabama. It is appropriate to name the Federal building for Judge Robert Vance to honor his contributions to the American judicial system. It is also important to preserve his place in history in this manner so that we will never forget that Americans still die defending the values they cherish and to insure that vestiges of prejudice in our society will not be tolerated.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to honor a man who gave his life for the ideals he promoted on the Federal bench.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ERDREICH], the author of the bill.

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I appreciate the chairman's expeditious movement of this bill through his committee, and thank the gentleman from California [Mr. Bosco], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI], for

their assistance in moving this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 3961, would honor the late Judge Robert S. Vance, an outstanding citizen and most distinguished U.S. circuit court judge who resided in my district in Birmingham, AL. He was killed on December 16, 1989 when a bomb concealed in a package that was mailed to his home exploded.

Judge Vance was appointed to serve as a member of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1977 from which his Eleventh circuit court later evolved. He maintained his Birmingham office in the Federal building for most of his judicial career.

The Federal building, which is a near-replica of the post office in Washington, DC, and on the National Register of Historic Places, is currently undergoing a year-long renovation, and will house the Bankruptcy Court, military recruiting offices, the General Services Administration, and congressional offices.

I believe it is fitting that we in Birmingham, the State of Alabama, and the Nation honor this man whose judicial skill was matched only by his high standards as a man, by the redesignation of the Federal building as the "Judge Robert S. Vance Federal Building and Courthouse" when the renovated building is unveiled later this year.

My bill has received the endorsement of the city of Birmingham and the Birmingham Bar Association, as well as Judge Vance's fellow judges in active and senior service of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.

As we see democracy sweep away totalitarian regimes around the world, we are constantly reminded how we, as individuals participants in this great democracy of ours, put the words of our democratic ideals into reality. President Havel of Czechoslovakia said it eloquently in his address to Congress on February 21, 1990:

When Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed," it was a simple and important act of the human spirit. What gave meaning to that act, however, was the fact that the author backed it up with his life. It was not just his words, it was his deeds as well.

Bob Vance, with his deeds and his life, gave meaning to our democracy, where men govern their fellow men under a system of laws.

We in Congress can honor this great man and make a statement to the Nation about this act of violence against Judge Vance and our system of government. I urge my colleagues in the House to support me in this effort.

□ 1420

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the chairman for bringing this important piece of legislation. I would just like to say, as a former sheriff, this is appropriate and I think everybody is proud to vote for this measure today.

But I would like to say something: I think just naming a building for this courageous judge who was willing to be progressive in an area where it paid, and he paid dearly with his life for his fairness; I believe naming the building is not enough.

We lose, and we have murdered in America, one policeman every second day. We have had three judges assassinated in the last 5 years. We had an American President, a Senator seeking the Presidency and a very powerful international leader of consequence assassinated.

What is Congress doing about it?

What is dangerous about the case with Judge Vance is that somebody, if he does not like the decisions of the court, they kill the judge. Does this ring a bell? That was happening in Columbia; prosecutors being shot and killed, judges being shot and killed. Everybody said, "Hey, what is the use of it? Why take a position?", down there. It leads to anarchy.

I have taken this time because I think America and our Congress should pass a law to remember Judge Vance. I am not going to deal with the issues of States' rights today, but I think any public official dispatching their duties who is assassinated should be protected under a Federal statute or law.

Any informant or witness in a trial, any police officer, judge or prosecutor.

I think that is where we should be, ladies and gentleman.

So we come here every so often and we name a building after someone, but we are going to be continuing to name buildings after judges, prosecutors who are shot down by people who do not like their decisions.

I think Congress has a right and a duty today to try to protect those Americans who are attempting to mete out justice according to the Constitution of our country.

I am very proud today, from the law enforcement community, to pay my respects with my vote here today on this particular piece of legislation. I hope Congress will look at safeguards protecting our courts, the witnesses, our policemen, and public officials who can become in fact targets of disgruntled Americans.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3961, a bill to redesignate the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, as the Robert S. Vance Federal Building. The cowardly act which ended Judge Robert Vance's earthly life, did not diminish the memory of his spirit, nor the quality of the justice which he brought to his fellow men over his long and distinguished career of service as a judge, as chairman of the Democratic Party in Alabama, and as a son, father, and husband.

Judge Vance led the Alabama Democratic Party with reason, courage, and intelligence through a troubled time. With the power of reason, he integrated the party against the voices of the past. With the power of reason, he helped people to see that justice for all is not served when justice is denied to any individual. The power of Judge Vance's clear reasoning remains, and will always remain stronger than the violence and hate which he fought against. Wherever justice is served, Judge Vance's spirit will be present, and so it is fitting that this courthouse be named for Robert S. Vance, a man who devoted his life to securing the rights of us all under the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill.

By any measure, Judge Vance is worthy of having the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, named in his honor. But it is an action we should not have to be taking today. By rights, Judge Vance should have had many more years of service to the people of Alabama still ahead of him.

An act of cowardice has denied this to him.

Whether this was an act of retaliation for some imagined grievance or merely a random and irrational act, it was nevertheless an act of terrorism. It is a reminder to all, whether we serve the public interest or are victims of a wanton act, that there are those who hold human life in such low regard. Acts of terrorism cannot be tolerated. Humanity suffers when terrorists strike and is diminished when they are not brought to justice.

Judge Robert Vance was a man of integrity and of intellect who in no way deserved his fate. The American judicial system and the people of Alabama have been well and faithfully served over this man's lifetime. The honor we extend today is insufficient to this good man's service to all of us, and I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to a former judge, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, in the normal course of events, when we act to name a public building or structure after an individual, we do so as a memorial as a recognition of a full and well-lived life reflecting the highest ideals of public service and contributions to the betterment of one's community. By attaching their name to a structure, we seek to keep alive their memory and example.

What should be a joyful occasion. This act of commemoration has, in the case of my fellow member of the Alabama Bar, Judge Robert S. Vance, become a sad and solemn act. Judge Vance was murdered. He was murdered because he served our Nation and upheld our Constitution. As a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th circuit, Robert Vance was the highest ranking Federal judge to be assassinated. The assassin who ended Robert Vance's life chose a cowardly and deceptive means to attack this honorable public servant. It was shortly before Christmas when Judge Vance and his wife received a package delivered to their home, bearing the return address of one of his fellow judges. As he stood in their kitchen, unwrapping this apparent gift from a friend, Judge Vance's body was ripped apart by a bomb, a bomb which included not only an explosive, but nails intended to further maim any who were within its range. Indeed, Helen Vance was, herself, severely injured in the blast. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is continuing its hunt for the bomber, and we in the Congress must see that the FBI continues to make this matter its highest priority, for it is clear that the bomber, in killing Judge Vance, intended to strike directly at the administration of justice in this country.

Mr. Speaker, in my opening remarks I spoke of how the naming of a public structure after a noble public servant should be a joyful act. I have no doubt that had Judge Vance's life and career not been so tragically cut short, we would still wish to venerate his memory. Though Bob Vance was extremely active in State and National Democratic Party politics once he was appointed to the Federal bench, there was never any question that his decisions were in any way partisan. Perhaps the greatest tribute to his judicial and judicious temperament came from the chief judge of the 11th circuit, Gerald Tjoflat, who said of Robert Vance, "He was a judge's judge."

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the Alabama delegation, my fellow members of the Alabama State Bar, and at the request of the members of the Federal bench in the 11th circuit, I ask that this House approve the designation of the Federal Building in Birmingham as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building."

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I might note that the first position Judge Vance ever held in the Federal Government was as a page in this House. It is fitting that, as a final act commemorating his public service, this House approve the legislation now before it.

□ 1430

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BROWDER], a former member of our Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, Bob Vance began his career of public service as a page in this House, as my colleagues has just noted. He served the public throughout, and with his life. I can think of no better epitaph. So why, if there is no finer epitaph, are we prepared to vote today? Our action is not to write last words but to remark upon the life of a man devoted to justice.

A coward's bomb ended his life. It took from Americans a man of unquestioned integrity. It robbed Americans of an able jurist. It killed a friend. That coward's bomb mocks Americans. It mocks the rule of law. It echoes in empty rooms as long as we forget the justice it martyred. It cowers Members if we do not stamp out its noise by honoring the service of Judge Vance.

The Robert S. Vance Federal Building will not be a memorial. It will be a symbol. Memorials mark the end of things. Let our actions today remind Americans that violence cannot set aside justice. Fear cannot deter truth. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this House to support adoption of H.R. 3961 to honor the ideals of justice and service represented in the life of Judge Robert Smith Vance.

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, in this limited forum, it is impossible for me to adequately describe the tremendous contribution Judge Robert S. Vance made to Alabama during his lifetime or to measure, in any way, the magnitude of the loss our State has suffered because of his tragic death.

When an insidious package bomb exploded at the Vance home this past Christmas season, our Nation lost more than a brilliant and fair-minded Federal judge in the 11th Circuit Court. We lost a person of great courage and rare insight; a character and spirit of such strength that he was capable of bringing out the best in people even in the worst of times.

I am here today to support the redesignation of the Federal building in Birmingham, where Judge Vance served during most of his judicial career. H.R. 3961, a bill introduced by my colleague, Representative BEN ERDREICH,

would rename the building the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building."

I had known Judge Vance for many years and I believe this is an apt memorial for a man who fought for equal justice and strove consistently to uphold the integrity of our laws.

In addition to his remarkable work as a trial lawyer and a judge, Vance played a key role in Alabama politics as a voice of reason during a period of upheaval.

By the early 1960's, when Vance was becoming involved in politics, a searing split had begun to develop in the Alabama Democratic Party. The growing influence of segregationists in the controlling committee of the State party caused infighting that was tearing the party apart and alienating it from the National Democratic Party.

At this point, Robert Vance stepped in and supplied the leadership and conviction needed to keep the party together and move it forward.

He stood firmly for justice and equality and had the courage to hold his ground during an era of great confusion about civil rights issues and resistance to change.

He also pushed for election law reform, for tougher financial disclosure laws, and for progressive changes in the nominations of Presidential delegates. He served as a delegate himself in the riot-torn National Democratic convention in 1968 and served again at the conventions in 1972 and 1976.

It is a sad fact that we cannot redeem what we have lost with the death of Judge Robert S. Vance. We can, however, pay tribute and express our gratitude for his life and accomplishments.

The redesignation of the Federal building in Birmingham is a fitting honor to Judge Vance and will help ensure that his service will always be remembered.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the "people's Chamber," to express my support for H.R. 3961, a bill to rename a U.S. Courthouse in Birmingham, AL, after Judge Robert Vance, who was killed when a bomb mailed to him exploded on December 16, 1989.

Judge Vance's superb judicial career was tragically cut short by a cowardly act of terrorism. I believe that this legislation would create an appropriate memorial to a distinguished career of service to the people of the United States and the State of Alabama.

Judge Vance began his service at an early age as a page in this body. During the Korean conflict, he was on active duty with the Army as a judge advocate, and he subsequently retired from the Army Reserve as a lieutenant colonel. When the Korean conflict ended, he returned to Alabama and practiced law, with distinction, in Birmingham until January 3, 1978, when he assumed the office of Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. On October 1, 1981, as a result of the division of the Fifth Circuit, he became a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Vance's contributions to the Federal bench, and thus to the cause of justice, were many. He was a man of great courage; a scholar blessed with common sense. He was a judge's judge. The renaming of this courthouse in his honor will serve as

an inspiration for all who strive for equal justice under law.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to lend my voice in support of my colleague from Alabama's bill to redesignate the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, the Robert S. Vance Federal Building in honor of Judge Robert S. Vance who was tragically murdered on December 16, 1989.

His death was the most recent in what has become a peculiar and futile phenomenon of attempting to destroy greatness.

I never met Judge Vance. That was my loss. I have read and heard of Judge Vance's significant actions during the beginning of the civil rights movement.

As a trial lawyer in Birmingham, AL, Vance was a realistic and pragmatic man. By the early sixties, he understood that the reign of segregation was nearing its end on the national political scene. The long subjugated and submerged civil rights proponents had begun to mobilize in a mass movement to obtain basic human rights. However, the segregationists forces were gaining impetus in Alabama and other States of the Deep South. Their emergence and successful pursuit of their political agenda would mean the demise of the nascent civil rights movement.

In an effort to reap political gain from this backlash movement of segregationists, the State Democratic Party began to move away from the national party in an attempt to gain favor with the burgeoning segregationist forces. This policy of defiant resistance, was about to cause confusion and derision in the southern Democratic stronghold. It was at that time that Vance ascended to the chairmanship of the Alabama State Democratic Party. Vance wanted to forge a platform and an atmosphere which would allow the State party to remain in step with the national Democratic party. Although there were powerful contradictory forces, during his tenure Vance was able to keep the State party in line with the national party. Vance held the chairmanship of the party for 11 years. He initiated the political wrangling necessary to fully integrate the all-white Democratic Party. One of his first public efforts was to cause the removal of the rooster—a longtime symbol of white supremacy—from the party's election ballots and campaign paraphernalia. Although a small step, this was not insignificant. The removal of the rooster held symbolic importance for blacks and whites. For blacks, the demise of the rooster renewed hope for the dawning of a new day. For whites, the message was clear that change would come quietly and peacefully if it were not opposed.

In essence, Judge Vance was a valiant man. He tried to achieve change without fanfare or self-aggrandizement. This Federal building should be named to honor a man who believed and acted to bring about quiet but forceful change to benefit all people.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3961, which would redesignate the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building."

This bill honors my late friend Bob Vance who was tragically murdered last year when a mail bomb exploded at his home. The attack

on Judge Vance was a shocking act of terrorism which struck us close to home. Our Nation and our State lost a very fine man and a very fine judge.

I think it is very fitting that the Federal building in Birmingham, where Judge Vance maintained an office, should be named in his memory and to his honor.

I knew Bob Vance for many, many years. I valued his friendship and his wise counsel. He was a brilliant thinker and a man of integrity. He was plain-spoken and he had a great sense of humor. He was a very fine judge, not only because he knew the law, but also because he had common sense and he was fair.

Bob Vance's contributions to Alabama and his service on the U.S. Court of Appeals will always be remembered. Naming the Federal building for him will be a lasting tribute.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise in support of H.R. 3961, a bill to designate the U.S. Courthouse in Birmingham, AL, after Judge Robert Vance. It is certainly fitting that we honor a man whose intelligence and thoughtfulness on the bench was an inspiration to his colleagues.

Robert Vance's political career began early as he served as a congressional page in the House. Later Vance went on to serve as Alabama State Democratic Chairman for 11 years. During his tenure, the Democratic Party pushed for campaign reform and later adopted a rule requiring its candidates to disclose their finances before the party primary elections.

In recognition of his commitment to the Democratic Party and his skills as a lawyer, President Carter appointed Robert Vance to serve as a member of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Vance was later assigned to the Eleventh U.S. Circuit Court.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to recognize Robert Vance today. His belief in the Democratic system and contribution to the cause of justice were admired by many. I do not believe that there is a single person that does not hold him in the highest esteem. Designation of the U.S. Courthouse in Birmingham as the Robert Smith Vance United States Courthouse will serve as an inspiration to all of us who strive for the truth.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, the House will consider legislation to redesignate the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building." I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this bill.

The deplorable act of violence that took the life of Judge Vance was an affront to our sensibilities and to our system of justice. Whether motivated by racism, revenge, or just plain unadulterated hatred, the murder of Judge Vance is to be condemned.

Judge Vance dedicated his life's work to the pursuit of justice in the Federal judicial system, and it is fitting that the newly renovated Federal building should be named after him. The Robert S. Vance Federal Building will stand as a reminder to us all that we must continue to pursue truth and justice in our society, and in our system of government.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Alabama for introducing this legislation, to rename the Federal

building in Birmingham, AL, after Federal Judge Robert Vance.

Judge Vance had a long and distinguished political career in Alabama, and his contributions involved reasoned judgment and support for civil rights at a time when the Southern States were facing enormous racial turmoil.

In 1977, he was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to serve on the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and he was later assigned to the Eleventh U.S. Circuit, based in Atlanta.

His service in the judiciary was marked by distinction, and his death was an unfortunate and violent end to a man who had dedicated himself to calming political waters. As a tribute to his service as a Federal judge and political leader, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3961, legislation under consideration today to honor Judge Robert Smith Vance, a distinguished member of the Eleventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who was killed on December 16, 1989, when a bomb mailed to his home exploded.

H.R. 3961 honors Judge Vance by redesignating the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, where Judge Vance maintained an office for most of his judicial career, as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building." A dedicated member of the Eleventh Circuit Court, Judge Vance had a long and distinguished career as an attorney and judge. This legislation serves as a tribute to his contributions to the Federal bench and serves as an inspiration for all who strive for equal justice.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is called upon frequently to consider legislation to name Federal facilities after prominent Americans. Often, I am aware of such proceedings but feel little need to participate in the consideration of these worthwhile measures.

Today, however, as we consider H.R. 3961, which will rename the U.S. Courthouse in Birmingham, AL, after Judge Robert S. Vance, I believe it is important for me to show my support publicly for this measure and my deepest regards for the life of this man.

Although I did not know Judge Vance personally, as some of you did, I was well aware of his outstanding service as Democratic Party Chairman for the State of Alabama and Federal appeals court judge.

As you have heard today, Judge Vance was a voice of calm and reason during a turbulent time in the history of Alabama State politics. He was also a champion of election law reform and equal rights for all Americans.

The irrational and abhorrent act that ended the life of this outstanding American must not go unpunished. Steps must be taken to prevent such a tragedy from ever occurring again.

In the meantime, it is only just that the U.S. courthouse in Birmingham be renamed the Robert Smith Vance United States Courthouse. It will stand as a fitting memorial for the principles and actions of a great man.

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 3961 I am proud to join its sponsor, my friend and colleague BEN ERDREICH of

Birmingham, in paying tribute to a dedicated Federal judge, the late Robert S. Vance.

Last December a cowardly, terrorist act deprived our Nation of one of its most distinguished appellate court judges, Robert S. Vance. Unfortunately, we will never be able to repair the damage that bomb has done, either to the judicial system or to Judge Vance's family. Nonetheless, our action today sends a message to terrorists everywhere that their acts of violence are counterproductive, and serve only to redouble our resolve to press forward for the causes and ideals that Judge Vance believed in, and embodied.

As a former House page myself I take great pride in noting that Judge Vance's long and distinguished career in public service began as a page in this House. After service in the Army as a judge advocate during the Korean war, he practiced law and was active in Democratic Party affairs in Birmingham, including three distinguished terms as State party chairman.

Throughout the tumultuous years of the 1960's and 1970's in Alabama, Bob Vance was a leader in efforts to move the party forward, to integrate its affairs, and to make it once again the party of all the people. In accomplishing this goal he frequently went up against, and beat, a formidable foe, Gov. George Wallace. He was also an early advocate of State election law reform and State campaign finance disclosure.

Appointed to the fifth circuit court of appeals by President Jimmy Carter in 1977, Judge Vance was later assigned to the eleventh circuit in Atlanta when the fifth circuit was divided into two parts. As a judge he continued to be a force for integration, serving as the presiding member of a three-judge panel which ruled in favor of further desegregation of Alabama's system of higher education. While we regret he is no longer with us, we can be reassured by the fact that his judicial legacy will live on for many years.

Mr. Speaker, his colleagues on the 11th circuit have called Judge Vance, "a man of great courage, a scholar blessed with common sense," "a judge's judge," and a man whose "contributions to the federal bench, and thus to the cause of justice, were many."

The judges of the 11th circuit have unanimously asked us to rename the U.S. Courthouse at 1800 Fifth Avenue North in Birmingham, AL, where Judge Smith maintained an office for most of his judicial career, as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building." By passing Congressman ERDREICH's bill, H.R. 3961, we will be taking a first, important step, in achieving this goal and in commemorating Judge Vance's service to our Nation.

I join all my colleagues in sending my best wishes and deepest sympathies to Judge Vance's widow, who was also injured in the bomb blast which claimed his life, and to his children.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for this bill which would name a Federal building in Birmingham, AL, in honor of the late Judge Robert S. Vance.

Last December, Judge Vance was killed, and his wife seriously injured, when a mail bomb exploded in their Birmingham home.

Like some other Members, I had met with Judge Vance just a few weeks before his death when he visited my office in his capacity as chairman of the Space and Facilities Committee of the Judicial Conference. During our conversation, I was taken by his warm Southern manner and his obvious dedication to his work.

We often fail to recognize that our Federal judges may serve at great personal risk. Although it has not yet been determined who was responsible for this violent act, it is believed that Judge Vance may have become a target as a result of rulings on civil rights cases.

Mr. Speaker, as a lasting tribute to the memory of Judge Vance, it is appropriate that the building where he spent most of his judicial career be designated as the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3961. This bill will name the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, after the late Judge Robert Vance. I can think of no one more deserving of such an honor than Judge Vance. During his career as an attorney, Democratic Party official, and as a Federal judge, Judge Vance dedicated himself to building the New South. He represented the best of southern leadership and tradition.

It was his stewardship of the Alabama Democratic Party that helped ease Alabama's transition from an era of exclusion to one of interracial political cooperation. He brought people together instead of driving them apart. He was a healer.

Judge Vance sought to build a new society. He had the courage to move beyond the fear and pain of the past. He had the determination to move toward the future and confront the challenges of a free society.

Judge Vance was a good and decent man. He should be remembered as an individual who did not fear change. He welcomed it and made it easier for all of us. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues again to support this legislation. It is only fitting that we do so.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support of H.R. 3961, to redesignate the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, the "Robert S. Vance Federal Building" in honor of U.S. Circuit Judge Robert S. Vance.

Judge Vance was killed by a letter bomb at his Mountain Brook, AL, home last December. Only 58 years of age, Judge Vance's distinguished career was tragically ended by the terrorist attack.

Judge Vance spent 12 years serving on the U.S. Circuit Court bench and was a leading member of the Democratic Party in Alabama for over 30 years. Advancing Democratic ideals, Judge Vance's reputation for integrity and the highest ethical behavior was unsurpassed. His outstanding leadership with the State Democratic Executive Committee led to his appointment to the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals by President Jimmy Carter in 1977. Vance was later assigned to the 11th U.S. Circuit Court in Atlanta, where he served until his death.

I am sure all of my colleagues join me in honoring the late Judge Robert S. Vance. I thank my colleague, Congressman BEN ERD-

REICH for introducing this important legislation. By redesignating the Federal building in Birmingham, AL, we will immortalize the memory and the spirit of Robert S. Vance.

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3961. I do so for several reasons. It is only fitting that we in Congress support legislation that would endow Federal buildings with lasting significance. In my view, today represents one of those occasions when we can achieve that objective. The Federal building located at 1800 5th Avenue, North, in Birmingham, AL, should have the honor of bearing the name of Judge Robert S. Vance.

In my view, Judge Vance represented all that is right with the Federal process and this Nation's institutions. Judge Vance is remembered as one who stood up for his convictions, when others backed down because of convenience. He leaves with us the legacy and vision of a country born of diversity, yet made great in its unity and collective strength.

I support H.R. 3961 because we, like Judge Vance, must stand for what is right. Congress can and should take the steps necessary not only to remember Judge Vance, but to align ourselves behind the causes that he gave his life to and gave his life for.

Last, Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3961 because of what it means for the Birmingham community and the State of Alabama. My own congressional district was affected by the same racial violence that took the life of Judge Vance.

Some hours after Judge Vance was assassinated, Savannah City Alderman Robbie Robinson was murdered by a similar mail bomb. All evidence indicates that the bombs were sent by the same individual or group.

As a private attorney, as an elected official, and as a civic-minded citizen, Mr. Robinson was dedicated to equal rights and equal justice under the law. Thanks to men and women like him, the evil force that took his life cannot take away the commitment of this Nation to racial justice.

Judge Vance and Mr. Robinson were people committed to rebuilding our communities, restoring harmony, and securing for ourselves, our Nation and our children, a future that is untarnished by racial intolerance. H.R. 3961 represents a physical symbol of that future.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I also urge my colleagues to rededicate themselves to the principles that these two great Americans upheld.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for H.R. 3961, legislation to rename a Federal courthouse in Birmingham, AL, for U.S. Federal Judge Robert Smith Vance. I commend my colleagues from Alabama, Representative BEN ERDREICH, for introducing this bill which I had the honor of cosponsoring.

Judge Robert Vance was killed because he was a leader—outspoken in the struggle to ensure freedom and equality for all Americans. Although some of us here today never had the privilege of meeting Judge Vance, his long and varied career is a testament to his many contributions to humanity.

At a time of terrible turbulence in Alabama, Judge Vance was a voice of sanity who

served as chairman of the State Democratic Party for 11 years. His compassion was only equaled by his political savvy and he steered the party on a course to greater racial sensitivity. Beyond this role as a political leader, friend, and adversary alike admired Judge Vance's intellect and expertise as a trial attorney.

Robert Vance's career as a Federal judge began with his appointment to the Federal bench in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter. Alabama Governor Guy Hunt called Robert Vance "one of the leading judges in the country." His death leaves the people of Alabama and all Americans with a tremendous loss.

It is my hope that the person or persons responsible for Judge Vance's death are soon brought to justice. The American judicial system must be safe from this type of terrorism.

On behalf of my wife, Nancy, and myself, I would like to extend our heartfelt condolences to Judge Vance's family. I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this legislation—a fitting tribute to a great American.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 3961, a bill to rename a Federal building in Birmingham, AL, after slain Federal circuit court Judge Robert Vance. Last December 16 a bomb mailed to Judge Vance's home exploded and killed a man with distinguished service to the people of the United States and the State of Alabama. As a former prosecutor, I know that it is not always easy to uphold the law due to the obstacles that impede our way. Nevertheless, Judge Vance faithfully assumed this responsibility and even gave his life to serve our Nation's judicial system.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this tribute of Judge Robert S. Vance, who was tragically killed by a bomb which had been mailed to his home on December 18, 1989.

Robert Vance began his service here in the House of Representatives as a page, where his interest in the Government grew, and his commitment to the public good became his cause of justice.

Judge Vance was the student body president at my alma mater, the University of Alabama, where he earned his bachelor of science degree in 1950.

In 1955, he returned to Washington, DC, to complete his law degree at George Washington University.

Judge Vance went on to serve in the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict, retiring from the Army Reserve as a lieutenant colonel.

Robert Vance returned to the Government in 1978 when President Carter nominated him for appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, a position I had previously held from 1959 to 1963.

It is both sad and ironic that Judge Vance survived the Korean conflict, left a lucrative private law practice to return to public service, only to give his life at home in a time of peace.

His life and work should not have been in vain, and the designation of the courthouse will serve as a symbol of his beliefs and ideals—that justice is the guardian of liberty.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3961, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 3961, as amended, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

REAUTHORIZING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COMMISSION

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3545) to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to make certain changes relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3545

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

SECTION 1. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COMMISSION

(a) VACANCY.—Section 6(c) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act (16 U.S.C. 410y-4(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "A member may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office."

(b) TERMINATION.—Section 6(g) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 410y-4(g)) is amended by striking "twenty" and inserting "thirty".

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

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 3545, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3545 introduced by our colleague on the subcommittee Congresswoman BEVERLY BYRON, reauthorizes the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission for 10 more years until 2001. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, running nearly 185 miles from Georgetown to Cumberland, MD, was originally built to link the Nation's Capital with the west. In 1971, the canal, long abandoned, became the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. The park preserves part of our past as well as providing a recreational area for hiking, canoeing, camping, and bicycling close to the Nation's Capital. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission was created at the same time as the park. In the 20 years since, the Commission has provided valuable advice to the National Park Service and has served to link together the various groups concerned about the park. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favorably reported H.R. 3545 without any changes.

Mr. Speaker, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission serves a useful function and should be reauthorized. I endorse this legislation and recommend its enactment.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3545, an act to extend the C&O Canal National Historical Park Commission. This bill would make two changes to existing law to allow the existing Commission to continue past its scheduled expiration.

During the subcommittee hearing on this measure, we received testimony regarding the importance of this Commission in serving as a sounding board for management decisions which affect many persons and communities along the 184-mile-long park. Indeed, establishment of these advisory commissions seems to have become standard operating procedure for many of the new areas authorized by this body. Thus, an extension for this time-tested Commission for an additional 10 years as proposed is both appropriate and desirable.

I would like to recognize the efforts of Mrs. BYRON for her continued interest in management issues of the C&O Canal and express my appreciation to the subcommittee chairman for finding room in the busy schedule for bringing this issue forward in a timely manner.

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON].

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, let me say that for the past 11 years I have had the honor and privilege of representing the Sixth Congressional District in the U.S. Congress, and one of the most distinctive features of this district is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park.

The C&O Canal is a unique American cultural resource. In its infancy it was the child of George Washington, who persisted in seeking a waterway to the west to encourage early American commerce. As early as 1774, he formed a company to improve navigation on the Potomac River. The canal enjoyed substantial commerce in the mid-1800's, but never quite became a financial success.

Today, this thin, 184½-mile ribbon of canal and its towpath are protected as a national park. The park plays host to over 2 million visitors each year. Every section of the canal is unique. Just last Saturday, we had celebrated the 36th reunion hike of Justice Douglas. This hike in some years is in gorgeous weather, some years in not such nice weather. Last Saturday over 100 hikers, in very poor weather appeared, the youngest being 4-month-old Brendon Ayer.

It is a lifeline to this Washington area for those individuals that wish to go out and hike and bike and have an opportunity to get back with nature. The work of the Commission is what has made it possible.

I want to thank the chairman once again for his timely fashion in moving this piece of legislation forward.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3545.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1440

PARKS CENTENNIAL ACT OF
1990

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3811) to recognize the centennials of national parks and monuments, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3811

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Parks Centennial Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. PARK CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall appoint a Centennial Commission for each unit of the national park system (hereafter in this Act referred to as "park unit") established less than 97 years before the enactment of this Act. Each Centennial Commission shall be appointed 3 years before the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the park unit concerned. Each Centennial Commission shall plan appropriate activities to recognize and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the park unit for which it was appointed.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—Each Centennial Commission shall be composed of the following members appointed by the Secretary to serve for terms of 4 years:

(1) One member from recommendations made by the Governor of each affected State in which any portion of the park unit is located.

(2) One member from recommendations made by each unit of local government in which any portion of the park unit is located.

(3) Two members from among those individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the welfare of the park or have special expertise on the park unit and its resources.

(4) One member to represent the National Park Service, who shall serve as the Commission chair.

(c) **MEETINGS.**—Each Centennial Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area.

(d) **EXPENSES.**—Members of each Centennial Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary shall pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities on vouchers signed by the chair.

(e) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.**—Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply with respect to any Centennial Commission appointed under this Act.

SEC. 3. PARK CENTENNIALS.

Not later than six months preceding the beginning of a calendar year, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of the park units celebrating their centennials within the next five years.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare a thorough and comprehensive administrative history of each unit of the national park system five years before that unit celebrates its centennial.

SEC. 5. CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

In order to carry out the purposes of this act, at least 3 years before the centennial of each park unit referred to in section 2, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall, by contract or cooperative agreement, arrange for the preparation of a centennial history of the park unit. The Secretary shall also, by contract or cooperative agreement, arrange for the preparation of a centennial history of Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872, and Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, California, established in 1890. Each centennial history shall be reviewed by the Director, in consultation with appropriate experts. Upon the Director's recommendation the centennial history shall be published and made available for sale to the public at the park unit concerned and in other appropriate locations. To the extent proceeds from the sales of any such history exceed the cost of preparing and publishing the history, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31 of the United States Code or any other provision of law, such excess proceeds may be retained and expended for purposes of providing facilities and services consistent with the purposes for which the park unit was established.

SEC. 6. CENTENNIAL EVENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, is authorized to accept and use donations of money, property, personal services, or facilities for the purpose of a centennial event for that park unit in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The Secretary shall submit a detailed report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the actual sources and disbursements of such donations of money and property.

SEC. 7. PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

The President, on the 100th anniversary of each park unit, shall issue a proclamation acknowledging the centennial year of the park unit so affected.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). Is a second demanded?

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks on the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in the next few years, various units of the National Park System will celebrate their centennials—Yellowstone, Hot Springs and Casa Grande and Ford's Theatre already have. This year, 1990, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Rock Creek, Chickamauga-Chatanooga, and Antietam will also be a century old.

H.R. 3811, a bill introduced by our colleague, Congressman CHIP PASH-AYAN, directs the celebrations of national park centennials. All parks, large and small, should use their centennials to analyze their past and prepare for their future in a constructive fashion. H.R. 3811 directs the National Park Service to establish centennial commissions for each park and monument approaching their 100-year birthday, authorizes acceptance of donations for centennial events, and directs that a centennial history will be prepared for each centennial unit.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute which made several changes to H.R. 3811 as introduced. The bill now applies to all units of the National Park System rather than just to parks and monuments. This recognizes that many other units, such as national historic sites, national battlefield parks, and national seashores exist. The bill as amended makes technical changes to the advisory commission, directs the reporting of park units having centennials in the next 5 years, requires the timely preparation of administrative histories, and directs the National Park Service to accept donations in accord with existing law, regulation, and policy. It directs the preparation of the centennial histories by contract or cooperative agreement and directs the National Park Service Director to review the centennial histories before their publication. These changes refine the bill rather than change it substantially.

Mr. Speaker, I endorse this legislation and recommend its enactment.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3811, an act to recognize the centennials of units of the National Park System. This measure which has been developed by my colleague, Mr. PASH-AYAN, and I commend him for it, would provide special attention for an important American institution, our nation-

al parks. Specifically, it would establish a process for recognition of the centennials at all units of the National Park System.

One of the important features of the bill is the positive requirement for preparing the administrative history of national park units. While NPS already has an administrative policy directing preparation of this document, only 46 units currently have adequate histories. It is important these histories become a higher priority within the Agency and that managers and staffs of each unit fully understand the legislative and administrative background which led to the establishment of a particular area. This knowledge is often critical to the overall success of the park area.

Additionally, the bill would establish an advisory commission to include local persons, who would assist in planning centennial activities. It is important that local persons be incorporated in the centennial celebration, because adjacent parks are often a very important element in their lifestyle. Indeed, all of the major national parks which have celebrated their centennials in recent years—Yellowstone, Sequoia/Kings Canyon, and Yosemite—have established commissions which included local persons to help in planning for centennial activities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of the legislation, the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN].

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 3811, I of course support the bill now before us that recognizes the centennials of our national parks, and to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO], for his work on behalf of this bill.

The legislation provides for the Secretary of the Interior to plan for the 100th anniversary of the individual components of the national parks.

Of the three oldest national parks, Yellowstone established on March 1, 1872, Sequoia on September 25, 1890, and Yosemite on October 1, 1890, there can be no centennial commissions. H.R. 3811 provides that the histories of those three jewels of the national parks will be done. Sequoia National Park, incidentally, is wholly within my 17th Congressional District in California.

The first park that will be able to utilize all the provisions of H.R. 3811 is Mount Rainier National Park in the State of Washington. Its centennial will be on March 2, 1999. The next 20 to 30 years provide an abundance of new units being added to the national parks in a vast number of States.

Each unit of the national parks, as is true for Yellowstone, Sequoia, and Yosemite, is deserving of a centennial history and Presidential proclamation. Local supporters of each of the parks will have the opportunity to serve on commissions established for the purpose of developing appropriate activities that will recognize and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the parks or monuments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this measure as a minimum effort to recognize the centennials of literally hundreds of the units that make up the national parks.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3811, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to recognize the centennials of units of the national park system, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier in the day in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order;

House Resolution 354, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 290, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 3961, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBERIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 354.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON] that the House suspend

the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 354, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

YEAS—417

Ackerman	Dickinson	Hunter
Alaka	Dicks	Hutto
Alexander	Dingell	Hyde
Anderson	Dixon	Inhofe
Andrews	Donnelly	Ireland
Annunzio	Dorgan (ND)	Jacobs
Anthony	Dornan (CA)	James
Applegate	Douglas	Jenkins
Archer	Downey	Johnson (CT)
Armey	Dreier	Johnson (SD)
Aspin	Duncan	Johnston
Atkins	Durbin	Jones (GA)
AuCoin	Dwyer	Jones (NC)
Baker	Dymally	Jontz
Ballenger	Dyson	Kanjorski
Barnard	Early	Kaptur
Bartlett	Eckart	Kasich
Barton	Edwards (CA)	Kennedy
Bateman	Edwards (OK)	Kennelly
Bates	Emerson	Kildee
Beilenson	Engel	Klecza
Bennett	English	Kolbe
Bereuter	Erdreich	Koiter
Berman	Espy	Kostmayer
Bevill	Evans	Kyl
Bilbray	Fasell	LaFalce
Bilirakis	Fawell	Lagomarsino
Bliley	Fazio	Lancaster
Boehrlert	Feighan	Lantos
Boggs	Fields	Laughlin
Bonior	Fish	Leach (IA)
Borski	Flake	Leath (TX)
Bosco	Foglietta	Lehman (CA)
Boucher	Ford (MI)	Lehman (FL)
Boxer	Frank	Lent
Brennan	Frenzel	Levin (MI)
Brooks	Frost	Levine (CA)
Broomfield	Galleghy	Lewis (CA)
Browder	Gallo	Lewis (FL)
Brown (CA)	Gaydos	Lewis (GA)
Brown (CO)	Gedensson	Lightfoot
Bruce	Gekas	Lipinski
Bryant	Gephardt	Livingston
Buechner	Geren	Lloyd
Bunning	Gibbons	Long
Burton	Gillmor	Lowey (NY)
Bustamante	Gilman	Lukens, Thomas
Byron	Gingrich	Lukens, Donald
Callahan	Glickman	Machtley
Campbell (CA)	Gonzalez	Madigan
Campbell (CO)	Goodling	Manton
Cardin	Gordon	Markey
Carper	Goss	Mariennee
Carr	Gradison	Martin (IL)
Chandler	Grandy	Martin (NY)
Chapman	Grant	Martinez
Clarke	Gray	Matsui
Clay	Green	Mavroules
Clement	Guarini	Mazzoli
Clinger	Gunderson	McCandless
Coble	Hall (OH)	McCloskey
Coleman (MO)	Hall (TX)	McCollum
Coleman (TX)	Hamilton	McCrery
Combest	Hammer	McCurdy
Condit	Hancock	McCade
Conte	Hansen	McDermott
Conyers	Harris	McEwen
Cooper	Hastert	McGrath
Costello	Hatcher	McHugh
Coughlin	Hayes (IL)	McMillan (NC)
Courter	Hayes (LA)	McMillen (MD)
Cox	Hefley	McNulty
Coyne	Henry	Meyers
Craig	Herger	Mfume
Crane	Hertel	Michel
Crockett	Hiler	Miller (CA)
Dannemeyer	Hoagland	Miller (OH)
Darden	Hochbrueckner	Miller (WA)
Davis	Holloway	Mineta
de la Garza	Horton	Moakley
DeFazio	Houghton	Mollinari
DeLay	Hoyer	Montgomery
Dellums	Hubbard	Moody
Derrick	Huckaby	Moorhead
DeWine	Hughes	Morella

Morrison (CT)	Rohrabacher	Spratt
Morrison (WA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Staggers
Mrazek	Rose	Stallings
Murphy	Rostenkowski	Stangeland
Murtha	Roth	Stark
Myers	Roukema	Stearns
Nagle	Rowland (CT)	Stenholm
Natcher	Rowland (GA)	Stokes
Neal (MA)	Roybal	Studds
Neal (NC)	Russo	Sundquist
Nielson	Sabo	Swift
Nowak	Saiki	Synar
Oakar	Sangmeister	Tallon
Oberstar	Sarpalius	Tanner
Obey	Savage	Tauke
Olin	Sawyer	Tauzin
Ortiz	Saxton	Taylor
Owens (UT)	Schaefer	Thomas (CA)
Oxley	Scheuer	Thomas (GA)
Packard	Schiff	Thomas (WY)
Pallone	Schneider	Torres
Panetta	Schroeder	Torricelli
Parker	Schuetz	Towns
Parris	Schulze	Trafficant
Pashayan	Schumer	Udall
Patterson	Sensenbrenner	Unsoeld
Paxon	Serrano	Upton
Payne (NJ)	Sharp	Valentine
Payne (VA)	Shaw	Vander Jagt
Pease	Shays	Vento
Pelosi	Shumway	Visclosky
Penny	Shuster	Volkmer
Perkins	Sikorski	Vucanovich
Petri	Slisisky	Walgren
Pickett	Skaggs	Walker
Pickle	Skeen	Walsh
Porter	Skelton	Washington
Poshard	Slattery	Watkins
Price	Slaughter (NY)	Waxman
Pursell	Slaughter (VA)	Weber
Quillen	Smith (FL)	Weiss
Rahall	Smith (IA)	Weldon
Rangel	Smith (NE)	Wheat
Ravenel	Smith (TX)	Whittaker
Ray	Smith (VT)	Whitten
Regula	Smith, Denny	Williams
Rhodes	(OR)	Wilson
Richardson	Smith, Robert	Wise
Ridge	(NH)	Wolf
Rinaldo	Smith, Robert	Wolpe
Rinaldo	(OR)	Wyden
Ritter	Snowe	Wylie
Roberts	Solarz	Yates
Robinson	Solomon	Yatron
Roe	Spence	Young (AK)
Rogers		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—16

Bentley	Hopkins	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kastenmeier	Stump
Flippo	Lowery (CA)	Traxler
Ford (TN)	Mollohan	Young (FL)
Hawkins	Nelson	
Hefner	Owens (NY)	

□ 1510

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on all of the remaining motions to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

CONCERNING JERUSALEM AND THE PEACE PROCESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 290, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 290, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 34, answered “present” 6, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

YEAS—378

Ackerman	Craig	Guarini
Akaka	Crane	Gunderson
Alexander	Dannemeyer	Hall (OH)
Anderson	Darden	Hall (TX)
Andrews	Davis	Hammerschmidt
Annuzio	de la Garza	Hancock
Anthony	DeFazio	Hansen
Applegate	DeLay	Harris
Archer	Derrick	Hastert
Army	DeWine	Hatcher
Aspin	Dicks	Hayes (LA)
Atkins	Dixon	Hefley
AuCoin	Donnelly	Hefner
Baker	Dorgan (ND)	Henry
Ballenger	Dornan (CA)	Herger
Barnard	Douglas	Hertel
Bartlett	Downey	Hiler
Barton	Dreier	Hoagland
Bates	Duncan	Hochbrueckner
Beilenson	Durbin	Holloway
Bentley	Dwyer	Horton
Bereuter	Dyson	Houghton
Berman	Early	Hoyer
Beverly	Eckart	Hubbard
Bilbray	Edwards (CA)	Huckaby
Billrakis	Edwards (OK)	Hughes
Bliley	Emerson	Hunter
Boehert	Engel	Hutto
Boggs	English	Inhofe
Borski	Erdreich	Ireland
Bosco	Espy	James
Boucher	Evans	Jenkins
Boxer	Fascell	Johnson (CT)
Brennan	Fawell	Johnson (SD)
Brooks	Fazio	Johnston
Broomfield	Feighan	Jones (GA)
Browder	Fields	Jones (NC)
Brown (CA)	Fish	Jontz
Brown (CO)	Flake	Kanjorski
Bruce	Foglietta	Kaptur
Buechner	Frank	Kasich
Bunning	Frenzel	Kennedy
Burton	Frost	Kennelly
Bustamante	Gallely	Kildee
Byron	Gallo	Kleczka
Callahan	Gaydos	Kolbe
Campbell (CO)	Gejdenson	Kostmayer
Cardin	Gekas	Kyl
Carper	Gephardt	LaFalce
Carr	Geren	Lagomarsino
Chandler	Gibbons	Lancaster
Chapman	Gillmor	Lantos
Clarke	Gilman	Laughlin
Clement	Gingrich	Leach (IA)
Coble	Glickman	Leath (TX)
Coleman (TX)	Gonzalez	Lehman (CA)
Combest	Goodling	Lehman (FL)
Condit	Gordon	Lent
Conte	Goss	Levin (MI)
Costello	Gradison	Levine (CA)
Coughlin	Grandy	Lewis (CA)
Courter	Grant	Lewis (FL)
Cox	Gray	Lewis (GA)
Coyne	Green	Lightfoot

Lipinski	Patterson	Smith (NE)
Livingston	Paxon	Smith (TX)
Lloyd	Payne (NJ)	Smith (VT)
Long	Payne (VA)	Smith, Denny
Lowey (NY)	Pelosi	(OR)
Lukens, Thomas	Penny	Smith, Robert
Lukens, Donald	Perkins	(NH)
Machtley	Pickett	Smith, Robert
Madigan	Pickle	(OR)
Manton	Porter	Snowe
Markay	Poshard	Solarz
Marlenee	Price	Solomon
Martin (IL)	Pursell	Spence
Martin (NY)	Quillen	Spratt
Martinez	Rangel	Staggers
Matsui	Ravenel	Stallings
Mavroules	Ray	Stangeland
McCandless	Regula	Stark
McCloskey	Rhodes	Stearns
McCollum	Richardson	Stenholm
McCrery	Rinaldo	Stokes
McCurdy	Ritter	Sundquist
McDade	Robinson	Swift
McDermott	Roe	Synar
McEwen	Rogers	Tallon
McGrath	Rohrabacher	Tanner
McHugh	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauke
McMillan (NC)	Rose	Tauzin
McMillen (MD)	Rostenkowski	Taylor
McNulty	Roukema	Thomas (CA)
Meyers	Rowland (CT)	Thomas (GA)
Mfume	Rowland (GA)	Torres
Michel	Russo	Torricelli
Miller (CA)	Sabo	Towns
Miller (WA)	Saiki	Udall
Mineta	Sangmeister	Unsoeld
Moakley	Sarpalius	Upton
Molinari	Sawyer	Valentine
Montgomery	Saxton	Vander Jagt
Moody	Schaefer	Vento
Moorhead	Scheuer	Visclosky
Morella	Schiff	Volkmer
Morrison (CT)	Schneider	Vucanovich
Morrison (WA)	Schroeder	Walgren
Mrazek	Schuetz	Walker
Murtha	Schulze	Walsh
Myers	Schumer	Watkins
Nagle	Sensenbrenner	Waxman
Natcher	Serrano	Weber
Neal (MA)	Sharp	Weiss
Neal (NC)	Shaw	Weldon
Nowak	Shays	Wheat
Oberstar	Shumway	Whitten
Olin	Shuster	Williams
Ortiz	Sikorski	Wilson
Owens (UT)	Slisisky	Wise
Oxley	Skeen	Wolf
Packard	Skelton	Wolpe
Pallone	Slattery	Wyden
Panetta	Slaughter (NY)	Wylie
Parker	Slaughter (VA)	Yates
Parris	Smith (FL)	Yatron
Pashayan	Smith (IA)	Young (AK)

NAYS—34

Bennett	Hamilton	Ridge
Bonior	Hayes (IL)	Roberts
Campbell (CA)	Hyde	Roth
Clay	Jacobs	Roybal
Clinger	Kastenmeier	Savage
Conyers	Miller (OH)	Skaggs
Cooper	Nielson	Studds
Crockett	Oakar	Trafficant
Cooper	Obey	Washington
Dingell	Pease	Whittaker
Dymally	Petri	
Ford (MI)	Rahall	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—6

Bateman	Coleman (MO)	Kolter
Bryant	Dickinson	Murphy

NOT VOTING—15

Collins	Lowery (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Flippo	Mazzoli	Stump
Ford (TN)	Mollohan	Thomas (WY)
Hawkins	Nelson	Traxler
Hopkins	Owens (NY)	Young (FL)

□ 1519

Messrs. KENNEDY, BEREUTER, EARLY, and Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning Jerusalem and the peace process."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1520

ROBERT S. VANCE FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3961, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3961, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—417

Ackerman	Campbell (CO)	Eckart
Akaka	Cardin	Edwards (CA)
Alexander	Carper	Edwards (OK)
Anderson	Carr	Emerson
Andrews	Chandler	Engel
Annunzio	Chapman	English
Anthony	Clarke	Erdreich
Applegate	Clay	Espy
Archer	Clement	Evans
Army	Clinger	Fascell
Aspin	Coble	Fawell
Atkins	Coleman (MO)	Pazio
AuCoin	Coleman (TX)	Feighan
Baker	Combest	Fields
Ballenger	Condit	Fish
Barnard	Conte	Flake
Bartlett	Conyers	Foglietta
Barton	Cooper	Ford (MI)
Bateman	Costello	Frank
Bates	Coughlin	Frenzel
Bellenson	Courter	Frost
Bennett	Cox	Galleghy
Bentley	Coyne	Gallo
Bereuter	Craig	Gaydos
Berman	Crane	Gejdenson
Bevill	Crockett	Gekas
Bilbray	Dannemeyer	Gephardt
Billrakis	Darden	Geren
Billiey	Davis	Gibbons
Boehlert	de la Garza	Gillmor
Boggs	DeFazio	Gingrich
Bonior	DeLay	Glickman
Borski	Dellums	Gonzalez
Bosco	Derrick	Goodling
Boucher	DeWine	Gordon
Boxer	Dickinson	Goss
Brennan	Dicks	Gradison
Brooks	Dingell	Grandy
Broomfield	Dixon	Grant
Browder	Donnelly	Gray
Brown (CA)	Dorgan (ND)	Green
Brown (CO)	Dornan (CA)	Guarini
Bruce	Douglas	Gunderson
Bryant	Downey	Hall (OH)
Buechner	Dreier	Hall (TX)
Bunning	Duncan	Hamilton
Burton	Durbin	Hammerschmidt
Bustamante	Dwyer	Hansen
Byron	Dymally	Harris
Callahan	Dyson	Hastert
Campbell (CA)	Early	Hatcher

Hayes (IL)	McNulty	Schroeder
Hayes (LA)	Meyers	Schuetz
Hefley	Mfume	Schulze
Hefner	Michel	Schumer
Henry	Miller (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Henger	Miller (OH)	Serrano
Hertel	Miller (WA)	Sharp
Hiler	Mineta	Shaw
Hoagland	Moakley	Shays
Hochbrueckner	Mollinari	Shumway
Holloway	Montgomery	Shuster
Horton	Moody	Shorski
Houghton	Moorhead	Sisisky
Hoyer	Morella	Skaggs
Hubbard	Morrison (CT)	Skeen
Huckaby	Morrison (WA)	Skelton
Hughes	Mrazek	Slattery
Hunter	Murphy	Slaughter (NY)
Hutto	Murtha	Slaughter (VA)
Hyde	Myers	Smith (FL)
Inhofe	Nagle	Smith (IA)
Ireland	Natcher	Smith (NE)
Jacobs	Neal (MA)	Smith (NJ)
James	Neal (NC)	Smith (TX)
Jenkins	Nielson	Smith (VT)
Johnson (CT)	Nowak	Smith, Denny
Johnson (SD)	Oakar	(OR)
Johnston	Oberstar	Smith, Robert
Jones (GA)	Obey	(NH)
Jones (NC)	Olin	Smith, Robert
Jontz	Ortiz	(OR)
Kanjorski	Owens (UT)	Snowe
Kaptur	Oxley	Solarz
Kasich	Packard	Solomon
Kastenmeier	Pallone	Spence
Kennedy	Panetta	Spratt
Kennelly	Parker	Staggers
Kildee	Parris	Stallings
Kleczka	Pashayan	Stangeland
Kolbe	Patterson	Stearns
Kolter	Paxon	Stenholm
Kostmayer	Payne (NJ)	Stokes
Kyl	Payne (VA)	Studds
LaFalce	Pease	Sundquist
Lagomarsino	Pelosi	Swift
Lancaster	Penny	Synar
Lantos	Perkins	Tallon
Laughlin	Petri	Tanner
Leach (IA)	Pickett	Tauke
Leath (TX)	Pickle	Tauzin
Lehman (CA)	Porter	Taylor
Lehman (FL)	Poshard	Thomas (CA)
Lent	Price	Thomas (GA)
Levin (MI)	Pursell	Thomas (WY)
Levine (CA)	Quillen	Torres
Lewis (CA)	Rahall	Torricelli
Lewis (FL)	Rangel	Towns
Lewis (GA)	Ravenel	Trafficant
Lightfoot	Ray	Udall
Lipinski	Regula	Unsoeld
Livingston	Rhodes	Upton
Lloyd	Richardson	Valentine
Long	Rinaldo	Vander Jagt
Lowey (NY)	Ritter	Vento
Lukens, Thomas	Roberts	Visclosky
Lukens, Donald	Robinson	Volkmer
Machtley	Roe	Vucanovich
Madigan	Rogers	Walgren
Manton	Rohrabacher	Walker
Markey	Ros-Lehtinen	Walsh
Marlenee	Rose	Washington
Martin (IL)	Rostenkowski	Watkins
Martin (NY)	Roth	Waxman
Martinez	Roukema	Weber
Matsui	Rowland (CT)	Weiss
Mavroules	Rowland (GA)	Weldon
Mazzoli	Roybal	Wheat
McCandless	Russo	Whittaker
McCloskey	Sabo	Whitten
McCollum	Saiki	Williams
McCrery	Sangmeister	Wilson
McCurdy	Sarpalius	Wise
McDade	Savage	Wolf
McDermott	Sawyer	Wolpe
McEwen	Saxton	Wyden
McGrath	Schaefer	Wylie
McHugh	Scheuer	Yates
McMillan (NC)	Schiff	Yatron
McMillan (MD)	Schneider	Young (AK)

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—16

Collins	Hopkins	Stark
Flippo	Lowery (CA)	Stump
Ford (TN)	Mollohan	Traxler
Gilman	Nelson	Young (FL)
Hancock	Owens (NY)	
Hawkins	Ridge	

□ 1528

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to redesignate the Federal building at 1800 5th Avenue, North in Birmingham, Alabama, as the 'Robert S. Vance Federal Building and United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to put in the RECORD a statement reflecting my vote on rollcall 77. I was unavoidably absent. If I were present, I would have voted no on rollcall 77.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcalls 76, 77, and 78.

□ 1530

INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS DAY

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 546) designating May 13, 1990, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HARRIS], who is the chief sponsor of House Joint Resolution 546, designating May 13, 1990, as Infant Mortality Awareness Day.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as chief sponsor of House Joint Resolution 546, I am pleased to be given this opportunity to address the House.

House Joint Resolution 546 designates May 13, 1990 as Infant Mortality Awareness Day. This designation is part of my efforts to educate more Americans about our Nation's deplorable infant mortality rate. While other nations have made valiant efforts to improve their rates, the United States continues to fall farther behind. In the past two decades, our international ranking has fallen from 6th to 22d. Each death of a child represents not only a personal tragedy for a family, but also the loss of the potential achievement of that individual for our Nation.

In my home State, Alabama, we have one of the highest infant mortality rates in our country. In fact, during the

past 5 years, the rate in Alabama has exceeded that of many Third World nations such as Jamaica. It is my hope that this measure will encourage more individuals in my State and elsewhere to dedicate more time to saving infants and their mothers. In a nation of such immense wealth, it is disturbing that so many babies continue to die needlessly.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to several Members of Congress who contributed to the success of this project. Chairman SAWYER of the Subcommittee on Census and Population was instrumental in obtaining expedited review of the legislation. Congressmen J. ROY ROWLAND and MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, cochairmen of the Task Force on Infant Mortality in the Sunbelt Caucus, dedicated personal time to this effort. With their help, the goal of more than 218 cosponsors was achieved within several legislative days. I would also like to thank the staff of the Sunbelt Caucus for their assistance.

It is my hope that passage of this measure will remind us all of what must be done to ensure the birth of healthy babies to healthy mothers. During this year's Mother's Day, I hope more people will be mindful of how important the birth of healthy babies should be to all of us.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, continuing with my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ROWLAND].

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Alabama for House Joint Resolution 546, Infant Mortality Awareness Day.

I think it is really a shame that the United States, which is one of the foremost countries in the world in medical science, has an infant mortality rate that is No. 20 among industrialized nations in the world. When we consider that we have the fantastic medical technology that we have, no country has any better quality neonatal intensive care units than we do here in the United States, and that we still rank No. 20 in infant mortality, it really points out to us that the problem is not a medical problem so much as it is a social problem.

It is so very important for women who are pregnant to understand the importance of good prenatal care, proper nutrition, not abusing themselves during that pregnancy. Of course, one of the problems we have is adolescent and teenage pregnancy, and we need to focus a lot of attention on that. And it is so very important not only for the Federal Government to be involved, but State and local government and the private sector also.

This is a problem that addresses itself to every area in our society, so I want to commend those who are focusing attention on this problem, because

it is certainly something that we need to address. It will save a great deal of money. We know that for every dollar invested in providing prenatal care we save anywhere from \$3 to \$5 in not having to look out for those infants of low birth weight, and in neonatal intensive care units. Not only that, they are much more susceptible to respiratory diseases and central nervous system damage, many things that require a great deal of expense.

Again I commend everyone involved in this effort focusing attention on the terrible infant mortality problem we have in this country.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his eloquent statement on behalf of this joint resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BILIRAKIS].

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the Congressional Sunbelt Caucus Task Force on Infant Mortality, cochaired by Dr. ROWLAND who spoke just before me, I too am a proud cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 546 which designates May 13, 1990, as Infant Mortality Awareness Day.

This year Mother's Day will be celebrated on May 13, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, that Mother's Day is a timely day to raise public awareness of the unacceptably high infant mortality rates in our country. On Mother's Day, children of all ages take the time to express gratitude to the person responsible for giving them the gift of life: their mother.

Unfortunately, there are thousands of babies who are unable to enjoy that gift of life. In my own State of Florida almost 2,000 children died before their first birthday in 1988. This means that in Florida there were 10½ infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988.

Recent statistics rank Florida 35 out of 50 States for infant mortality rates. I believe, Mr. Speaker, in many of these cases the children would be alive today if only their mothers had received immediate prenatal care as soon as they found out they were pregnant. Hopefully, Infant Mortality Awareness Day will remind future mothers of the importance of prenatal care. Perhaps this day will encourage prospective mothers to seek early and effective medical care since prenatal care is literally a matter of life and death.

Over the past 2 years, I along with Dr. ROWLAND have taken an active role in the infant mortality issue. The first step toward saving the lives of these children is providing essential information to Federal legislators. For this reason, I am arranging a Florida congressional delegation meeting to raise awareness of this problem in my home State of Florida, and I am hopeful that other States and their duly elect-

ed representatives will follow suit, and that by increasing our knowledge of infant mortality we will be able to bring back an important message to our districts, and that is that infant mortality can be prevented through prompt and adequate prenatal care.

I thank and commend the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HARRIS] for introducing this piece of legislation.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, continuing with my reservation of objection, I am pleased to see so many of my distinguished colleagues who want to comment on this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN].

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for yielding, and also want to commend my colleague for this resolution.

The State of Illinois, unfortunately, has the distinction of being the State with the highest infant mortality rate of any northern State. Sadly enough, the United States is tied with No. 20, if I remember correctly, as the highest infant mortality nation among industrialized nations in the world.

I believe one gentleman mentioned earlier some of the things that we can do to deal with this very serious problem in the United States.

□ 1540

And I wanted to bring to the attention of the House and of those listening the fact that at the recent hearing in Detroit, MI, the Select Committee on Children brought up an interesting statistic. It was learned that some 10 percent of all infant deaths are related to smoking by the mother.

It was also learned and has been shown that 50 percent of the sudden infant death syndrome cases have been related to smoking.

I believe there are ways that we can deal with the high infant mortality rate. Prenatal care is certainly part of it, an amazingly important part of it. But also the information imparted to women during their pregnancy to avoid alcohol, to avoid tobacco, to avoid drugs. These things give their children a chance to live.

Of course that is our goal here.

I want to salute my colleagues for bringing this issue to the floor so that we can discuss it on a national basis. And I hope that we as a Congress move forward, even with the budget resolution which will be up this week, in addressing this serious problem.

Mrs. MORELLA. I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] for his comments. He has always been one we can look to see what we can do individually for health and welfare.

I want to thank the prime sponsor, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HARRIS] for this resolution because we do know, as is stated in the resolution,

one out of three pregnant women do not get the appropriate early prenatal care in the United States, which has been one of the reasons why we have plummeted in terms of our recognition internationally.

It is also kind of a pitch for the WIC Program, women, infants and children, prenatal and postnatal supplemental feeding care, as to the things that we can do, the citizenry can do, to work toward the birth of healthy babies in our country.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, last month the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Louis Sullivan, released a report on the status of our health as a nation. "Health United States, 1989" serves as a barometer for how we are responding to the health care needs of our citizens.

The Secretary's news is alarming. In 1987, the infant mortality rate for the United States was 10.1. For every 1,000 children born in this country, 10 are dying. This ranks the United States 22d behind other industrialized nations of the world. To put it in perspective, Mr. Speaker, our national infant mortality rate is twice that of Japan, which is currently ranked first. In 1987, more than 38,000 infants in this country died before reaching their first birthday.

This is a complex, critical issue. While our medical technology allows us to rescue children that died mysteriously 10 years ago, other factors are being introduced into our society that jeopardize the healthy birth of infants. A 1989 survey conducted by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families found 15 of 18 hospitals reporting 3 to 4 times as many drug-exposed births as in 1985.

Crack cocaine use by pregnant women in killing our children. According to the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, those children born to women who use illegal drugs during pregnancy experience a greater likelihood of prematurity, low birthweight, and congenital defects. These innocent newborns may also suffer drug withdrawal symptoms, developmental and learning disabilities.

The Commission has targeted regions of the country as infant mortality disaster areas. One of these areas is the South. A child born in the South is less likely to see his or her first birthday than a child born in any other area of the country. It is for this reason that 20 members of the congressional Sun Belt caucus, which I serve as vice chairman, formed the Task Force on Infant Mortality. We are committed to pursuing solutions to this crisis.

For the past several months, the task force has met with authorities and individuals concerned with this issue. There is a consensus among the experts that knowledge and awareness is fundamental to bringing down regional and national infant mortality rates. I am a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 546, designating May 13, 1990 as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." I feel that it is most fitting that this Mothers Day, Members of Congress have declared their commitment to making the birth of healthy babies to healthy mothers a national priority.

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice my strong support for House Joint Resolution 546, Infant Mortality Awareness Day.

This resolution will help draw attention to our country's unacceptably high rate of infant mortality. As we examine this issue, I would like to remind my colleagues about a field hearing held in my district in Birmingham, AL, that addressed the high human and financial cost of inadequate prenatal care, and the steps that can be taken to significantly lower the infant mortality rate in the State of Alabama and the Nation as a whole.

The field hearing was held at the Jefferson County, AL, Health Department, which is surrounded by the University of Alabama at Birmingham's Medical Center, one of the greatest medical facilities in the world. The sponsor of House Joint Resolution 546, Alabama Representative CLAUDE HARRIS and I invited the House Select Committee on Hunger to hold the hearing in Birmingham, and we were joined on the congressional panel by our colleague MIKE ESPY, who is a member of the select committee. We heard from a distinguished panel of witnesses who presented their expert opinions and offered their suggestions on what can be done to improve infant survival rates.

It is shocking to learn that a child born in Japan, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Singapore, or any of 12 other industrialized nations has a better chance of surviving his or her first year than does a child born in the United States.

Alabama's high infant mortality rate is directly linked to the high percentage of women who receive inadequate or no prenatal care. Every day millions of dollars are spent across our country to save babies born too small or too sick to have the healthy start they deserve in life. Thousands of infants die at birth, and those who do survive often suffer permanent disabilities.

America currently spends over \$2 billion a year on health care for low birthweight babies during their first year of life, and the lifetime costs of caring for a low birthweight infant can reach some \$400,000 per child. This cost, by the way, does not include the ongoing expenses that must be shouldered by every community due to unemployment, underemployment, or long-term care for the permanently disabled. Preventive steps, it is estimated, can save \$3 for every \$1 spent.

We in Alabama are making great strides in reducing the number of low birthweight babies, and Governor Hunt and the State legislature have targeted infant mortality as a top priority for Alabama. Jefferson County is the home of a world-class medical center at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. We have the State's most sophisticated and accessible health care services. Our county health department has seven health centers that provide information and referral services to women needing prenatal care. The department also provides pediatric care for infants and children in the community, and works closely with Cooper Green Hospital and U.A.B.'s medical facility. And, due to a recent Medicaid waiver, the department is now offering expanded social support and case management to those most in need.

Yet surprisingly, with all these services available, Jefferson County's infant mortality rate is still higher than that of Alabama as a whole. That is why I asked the Select Commit-

tee on Hunger to come to Birmingham to hear firsthand from our panel of maternal and child health experts on what can be done to assure that adequate prenatal care is affordable and available to all pregnant women. I hope this hearing has helped us make meaningful headway in developing new strategies to improve infant survival rates across the Nation.

I further believe that House Joint Resolution 546, introduced by my fellow Alabamian CLAUDE HARRIS, will help draw attention to the problem of infant mortality. I urge my colleagues in the House to support this resolution and to continue the steps being taken by Congress to assure that our Nation's youngest and most vulnerable citizens get off to a healthy start.

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join many of my colleagues as an original cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 546, legislation observing May 13, 1990, as Infant Mortality Awareness Day.

Statistics show that in 1987, the infant mortality rate in this country was 10.1 deaths for each 1,000 live births. This rate is higher than the rate of the 19 other industrialized nations.

My State of South Carolina has the third highest infant mortality rate in the Nation. As a member of the Congressional Sunbelt Caucus' Task Force on Infant Mortality, I feel that it is time to make this country aware of a problem that is reaching epidemic proportions.

One of the key factors in reducing this unfortunate dilemma is to provide adequate prenatal care. It has been estimated that if my State alone could reduce its percentage of low birth weight babies to just the national rate, it would save \$12,744,576 of initial hospital costs.

I urge all Members of Congress to support House Joint Resolution 546 as a first step in recognizing the undeniable and urgent need to decrease infant mortality. Our Nation cannot afford to lose our precious infants as a result of inadequate prenatal care.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, at this point I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCurdy). Is there objection to the request to the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. Res. 546

Whereas more than 38,000 infants will die this year in the United States before their first birthday;

Whereas the international ranking of the United States in infant mortality has declined from 6th in the 1950s to 22nd in the 1980s;

Whereas proper prenatal care has been found to be the single greatest contributor to the birth of a healthy baby, but 1 in 3 pregnant women does not receive early and comprehensive prenatal care in the United States;

Whereas low birth weight has been found to be a significant determinant of infant mortality and 7 percent of all babies born in this country are born below a healthy birth weight; and

Whereas for every dollar spent on prenatal care for high risk mothers, there can be

a savings of more than \$3: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States finds that situation to be deplorable and designates May 13, 1990, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day", and encourages the citizens of this country to work toward the birth of healthy babies to healthy mothers.

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

NATIONAL ARBOR DAY

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 258) to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1990 as "National Arbor Day," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to point out that the prime sponsor of this resolution is the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ROEL].

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the resolution was submitted for National Arbor Day. We just celebrated Earth Day on the 22d of this month. I think it is saying to us there should be Earth Day every day. We know that by planting a tree, the trees absorb carbon dioxide and therefore help make a cleaner environment.

Mr. Speaker, with that being said, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. Res. 258

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday of April 1990 as "National Arbor Day" and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution 546 and Senate Joint Resolution 258, the joint resolutions just passed.

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

There was no objection.

THE ROLLSTONE HOUSE, FITCHBURG, MA

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

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to the city of Fitchburg, MA, which this morning received an award from the National Community Development Association [NCDA] for its outstanding use of community development block grant [CDBG] moneys. Indeed, we are honored to have the mayor of Fitchburg, Jeffery A. Bean, on Capitol Hill today.

The NCDA presents the Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Awards each year to those cities who creatively use CDBG moneys to successfully address the needs of families, neighborhoods, and homes. The NCDA, which represents close to 500 CDBG recipient communities nationwide, has chosen the Rollstone House of Fitchburg for its contributions to the low-income residents of this north-central Massachusetts city. The Rollstone House is a transitional residence for pregnant and parenting adolescents between the ages of 14 and 20.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in recognizing Mayor Jeffrey Bean and Planning Director Timothy Stewart, as well as the executive director of Rollstone House, Lisa Davis Segura, for their outstanding contribution to those in need in the city of Fitchburg.

Rollstone House is a transitional residence for pregnant and parenting adolescents, aged 14 to 20, and their infants and toddlers who are from the central Massachusetts area. The house serves 12 adolescent mothers or mothers-to-be and their children at one time. The department of social services refers clients it feels will benefit from this service. The appropriateness of each placement is reviewed by the on-site services provider. The level of enthusiasm and motivation of each candidate in terms of her openness to learning and benefiting from what is offered is a crucial factor in the final selection of occupants. Experience has shown that an overwhelming majority of the teen mothers are no-income to extremely low-income persons. To make the transition into a self-sufficient independent life each occupant receives the following services: educa-

tional services, career counseling, child care services, parenting skills, budgeting, medical services, mental health services, transportation services, emotional counseling, in addition to housing services.

As previously discussed, this project aids not only area adolescent mothers; it also benefits their children and their entire nuclear family. Additionally, the reclamation of a historic Finnish building was important to the local Finnish community. The building's time capsule placed in the building in 1906 was removed as a part of the building's restoration. The contents from the time capsule as well as other artifacts will be permanently preserved in an exhibit created in the building.

Finally, the entire neighborhood has benefited from a \$1 million restoration. Without the availability of CDBG dollars, and the strong support of the local, State, and Federal governments, this project could not have become a reality. Many lives which will become enriched through this project, would not have become so without this country's affordable housing agenda.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO COMBAT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced two pieces of legislation, H.R. 4454 and H.R. 4455, that will help slow or stop nuclear proliferation.

The bills will simply deny all trade preferences—most-favored-nation [MFN] status, generalized system of preferences, Caribbean Basin Initiative, and free trade agreements—to countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] or the Limited Test Ban Treaty, the two basic documents currently in force to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Article VI of the NPT calls on all signatories to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament * * *." In the past, it has been difficult for the superpowers to argue for nonproliferation and nuclear abstinence when they themselves have been wallowing in the arms race, piling up bombs like they were marbles for kids to play with. Now that the superpowers, at long last, have begun serious nuclear arms reduction talks, now that the cold war seems to be dissolving, we can, with a straight face, be more serious in seeking ways to prevent nuclear proliferation in the Third World countries.

Linking trade policy and foreign policy is not a revolutionary idea. For example, the Jackson-Vanik amendment, the antiterrorism amendment to the GSP, and Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 each explicitly tied trade concessions to foreign policy considerations. Making

the link between trade policy and foreign policy should be a tool in ensuring nuclear weapons will not continue to proliferate.

Among those nations reported to have or be working on developing nuclear arsenals are India, Pakistan, Israel, Iraq, and South Africa; all these nations have not signed the NPT, and at least one has not signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Brazil and Argentina—two more nonsignatory nations—have production sites for nuclear weapons material, which increases the potential for weapons production.

The nuclear club has grown from 1 member in 1945 to 9 in 1990, the number could even be 11. The recent example of Iraq seeking to smuggle nuclear weapons detonators points out how serious the problem is and how close the world is to nuclear war among ancient enemies in the world's trouble spots. New holocausts beyond all comprehension are within sight, unless the world community takes stronger action to stop nuclear proliferation.

While both these bills will not solve the problems of proliferation, they will provide incentives to sign the NPT and/or Limited Test Ban Treaty. The following is an article from the Washington Post of April 17 describing the dangers to the whole world from continued nuclear smuggling and the failure to take strong action on these blatant attempts to obtain nuclear weapons.

FIVE NATIONS' NUCLEAR PROGRAMS SAID TO GAIN FROM SMUGGLING; WEST GERMANY CALLED "WEAK LINK" OF SUPPLIES

Pakistan, India, Brazil, Argentina and Iraq have been able to build or expand nuclear weapons capabilities by smuggling materials from supplier countries, according to a private study released yesterday.

To counter these activities, the report by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace recommends that the United States and other suppliers threaten military and economic sanctions against countries engaging in such operations.

Titled "Nuclear Exports: The Challenge of Control," the report said West Germany has been the "weak link" in the international export system and must tighten export laws. India and Pakistan have relied on West German suppliers for their nuclear programs, the report said.

Shortly before the report was released, the new head of Brazil's nuclear energy commission, Jose Luis de Carvalho Santana, said Brazil will not build a nuclear bomb. But he declined to say whether it had technical ability to do so.

Argentina has repeatedly proclaimed the right to develop and explode a nuclear device even though experts say it seems far from being able to achieve that goal.

Three weeks ago, Iraq denied any intention of developing nuclear weapons and reaffirmed that denial Monday. It said devices described by U.S. prosecutors as nuclear warhead detonation capacitors allegedly being smuggled to Baghdad were to be used in a non-nuclear university laser project. In mid-March, British investigators arrested four people they claimed had tried to smuggle these devices to Iraq.

The study said Iraq's program was far behind those of the other four countries.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD McRANEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. House of Representatives to pay special tribute to Gerald McRaney, a personality well-known to Mississippians as well as many other Americans.

Mr. McRaney is better known as Major McGillis on the CBS-TV situation comedy "Major Dad" in which he portrays a traditional U.S. Marine officer. Mr. McRaney's experience helped him develop the series he is now producing under his own Spanish Trail Productions banner for MCA-TV.

What most people do not know is that Gerald McRaney was born in Collins, MS, about 60 miles from my hometown of Brookhaven. He also spent all of his youth in the great State of Mississippi.

Mr. McRaney is also well known for his starring role as Rick Simon on the television series "Simon and Simon". He played on this CBS comedy-adventure series for 8 years before producing "Major Dad". This kind of character diversity shows why Mr. McRaney continues to enjoy so much success in the entertainment industry.

In addition to appearances on numerous television series, Gerald McRaney has been seen in many television movies including "Roots II" and "The Law". I must mention one role that he played because it must have been a Mississippi boy's dream come true—McRaney was the last gunfighter to square off against Matt Dillon in the final episode of "Gunsmoke". Now that is one villain that any country boy would have been proud to play.

Although Gerald McRaney has such a demanding career, he still manages to devote much of his time and effort to numerous worthy causes. Through his active involvement in a wide array of organizations, Mr. McRaney has truly made a difference.

Perhaps Gerald McRaney's most important civic effort began when he helped form the Entertainment Industries Council for a Drug-Free Society. This organization is dedicated to convincing producers, directors, and actors to warn against the dangers and evils of drug abuse through their film and television shows. This nonprofit organization is recognized nationally for its innovative substance abuse campaigns. I firmly believe that this kind of effort can make a difference by changing our children's attitudes about drugs.

He is also a strong supporter of the John Tracy Clinic in Los Angeles which teaches communication and educational skills to deaf and hard of hearing children. The U.S. Marine Reserves' Toys for Tots Campaign and various MIA programs also benefit from Mr. McRaney's involvement.

In a few weeks, Collins, MS, McRaney's hometown, is going to honor him by declaring May 5 as "Gerald McRaney Day". I feel that this day is a fitting honor to Gerald McRaney's many accomplishments.

We honor and salute him for his unique role in society and the lasting place he has earned in the hearts of many.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special

order I have requested for today to honor Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA be allowed to precede all other special orders. Pending that I want to say that my office has consulted with Members with such requests and received consent from them to proceed.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AKAKA. 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 today.

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

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SPARK MATSUNAGA

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

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to mourn the loss of a statesman, a poet, and a friend—our colleague, SPARK MATSUNAGA. I know you share my great sadness and sense of deep personal loss over his death. SPARK passed away on Easter Sunday after a long fight with cancer.

It is an understatement to say that he will be missed. SPARK's life was a genuine American success story. Mahalo for enriching our lives and the lives of so many others.

The son of immigrant parents, SPARK rose from poverty to earn a Harvard law degree and ultimately to become a three-term U.S. Senator. Along the way, he served our country with courage and distinction as a combat officer in the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442d "Go for Broke" Regimental Combat Team.

Twice wounded on the battlefield, he was highly decorated for his valor in action. SPARK was instrumental in reshaping the politics of Hawaii in the modern era, first as a territorial representative, and then as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He served here for 14 years.

His career was extraordinary and his accomplishments were many. SPARK was the father of renewable energy research and development, a champion for the cause of Japanese-American redress, a pioneer in the field of Soviet-American cooperation in space, and the principal force behind the creation of the United States Institute of Peace.

It was a privilege for me to serve in Congress with SPARK for so many years. When the voters of Hawaii

elected me to Congress, SPARK generously shared his years of experience and gave me words of encouragement. I know that I am a better Congressman today because of his good advice and counsel.

SPARKY, I salute you and thank you for your service to our country, and for our friendship, which I will always cherish. Your accomplishments in the field of battle and for the cause of peace are legendary.

Millie and I extend to SPARK's wife, Helene, and their five children and grandchildren our love and aloha, and our condolences over the loss of this dear man.

To recognize his 40 years of service to his country, I have introduced legislation to establish the Spark Matsunaga Scholarship program and rename the United States Institute of Peace in his honor. It is a fitting tribute to SPARK that the organization he labored to create should bear his name.

Throughout his long career, Senator MATSUNAGA was devoted to the cause of peace, and it was due to his efforts that the Institute of Peace was founded. The legislation I have introduced will be a constant reminder of his vision, determination, and achievements on behalf of this noble cause. I am prepared to pick up the torch and make his cause my own so that the flame he lit will not die.

SPARK championed the cause of peace. He also fought for reconciliation. The credit for enacting the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which provided an apology and reparations to those Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II, can be shared by many members of the House and Senate. Many of you are on the floor here today.

But it was SPARK MATSUNAGA who was the intellectual force behind this legislation and who kept fighting for this cause until the bill was signed into law.

SPARK recognized that our Constitution ensures freedom and protection for all its citizens at all times. The Civil Liberties Act is the most solemn piece of legislation I have ever had the opportunity to consider in my 13 years in Congress. It was a compact between the U.S. Government and those unfortunate individuals who were unjustifiably evacuated, relocated, and interned during World War II. By this compact, the United States apologized for the grave injustice suffered by U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry. We vowed that such violations would not reoccur, and obligated ourselves to provide restitution for the hardships and losses they suffered.

Let history record that through the efforts of this boy from the small town of Kukuila, the son of immigrants, who rose to become a Senator of the United States, that this noble

cause became a reality and the Civil Liberties Act became law.

EDUCATION FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

As a son of Japanese immigrants who made extreme sacrifices for the education of their children, SPARKY knew the wisdom of fulfilling the educational needs of our Nation's disadvantaged children.

SPARKY embraced the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, who so wisely observed that an educated populace is absolutely essential to the survival of a democratic society such as ours.

Through hearings that SPARKY chaired, he demonstrated that supplemental instruction provided by Federal funds has a significant and lasting impact on disadvantaged children.

He backed up his findings in his home State by supporting the Native Hawaiian Education Act, which has proven to be a beneficial program in Hawaii.

And as a father of five children and a former school teacher, childhood education was a big part of SPARKY's life. SPARKY worked hard for education for all children.

ENERGY I

I am not sure how widely known this may be, but only last March, Senator MATSUNAGA was named the "Man of the Decade" by the Solar Energy Industries Association. I haven't checked the record, but this is probably the last award that SPARK received as a Senator.

Senator MATSUNAGA was named "Man of the Year" by the solar industry in 1981, 1987 and 1989 in recognition of his tireless efforts to promote renewable energy. Given his record of support, it was only fitting that he be named "Man of the Decade" for his contribution throughout the 1980's.

At the time of this award, it was said of MATSUNAGA that "virtually every piece of solar legislation in research and development through extension of the commercial solar tax credits passed through the direct efforts of Senator MATSUNAGA." I don't think that any member of the House or Senate can claim a record so strong.

ENERGY II

It was in no small part due to SPARK's efforts that Hawaii has become a recognized leader in the field of renewable energy. He was one of the first to recognize that investment in renewable energy was an investment in our future.

The advances in renewable energy that he championed have had a positive impact on our balance of payments, have helped maintain our stable economy and have significantly strengthened our energy security.

Senator MATSUNAGA dominated this field. He was an advocate of wind research, of solar thermal energy, and of photovoltaics. He was the "father of OTEC," a source of energy from the

ocean that will make its mark in the decade of the 1990's. He fought for hydrogen research so that America will have an energy source when it runs out of fossil fuels. And, he urged Hawaii to reach even greater heights in the area of biomass. Over 10 percent of the State's electrical generation comes from biomass.

In summary, SPARK MATSUNAGA has helped ensure that Hawaii's energy future is a bright and promising one.

ENVIRONMENT—KILAUEA POINT WILDLIFE REFUGE EXTENSION

SPARK has a special love for Kauai and its beauty, and he fought hard to protect its remaining wildlife habitat. SPARK led the cause in expanding the Kilauea Point Wildlife Refuge on Kauai, habitat for at least six species of seabirds.

Kilauea Point Wildlife Refuge is a popular visitor destination, where dolphins, whales, sea turtles and monk seals often can be sighted offshore. However, the explosive growth in the number of visitors had endangered the wild seabirds and their nests. SPARK came to the rescue and saw to it that the protection of the wildlife was enhanced by extending the size of the refuge. No living creature, big or small, was beyond his protective fold.

HUMAN RIGHTS

SPARK's leadership and courage in advancing the cause of human rights at home and abroad is well-documented. As the majority leader of the other body eloquently said during his eulogy for Senator MATSUNAGA in Honolulu, "Most of all, SPARK MATSUNAGA loved his country enough to make it right when it was wrong."

It is therefore fitting, that in one of his final statements offered during debate on the floor of the other body, Senator MATSUNAGA voiced his unwavering support for enactment of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990. This legislation, recently signed into law by the President, requires the U.S. Attorney General to collect and disseminate statistical data related to crimes based on race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. This data will provide invaluable information in confronting the problem of hate crime.

SPARK fought tirelessly throughout his public service career to champion the cause of the forgotten individual and to elevate the human spirit. He was convinced that through equal opportunity, imagination and hard work, each individual, and society in general, could overcome obstacles and achieve what he liked to call the "spiritual transcendence" separating man from all other living creatures.

SPARK's view of humanity, his unflappable belief in the capability of the human spirit and capacity of the mind is best described in an article he published in *Omni* in December 1984.

And I quote, "humanity constantly transcends its condition by inspired feats of imagination that the reasoning man translates into working reality."

SPARK lived his life by this philosophy and devoted his career challenging us to realize the full promise offered by the ideals upon which our democracy was founded.

SPARKY AND MINIMUM WAGE

One issue that SPARKY felt very strongly about was fair labor standards for all Americans. He firmly believed in a meaningful wage floor to ensure all Americans a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

On this issue, SPARKY helped dispel the myth that a decent minimum wage increases unemployment. On the contrary: A decent wage promotes employment.

SPARKY fought the misconception that a decent minimum wage has an inflationary effect. SPARKY knew that it is not the minimum wage earners struggling to provide for their families, who cause inflation.

SPARKY wouldn't yield to those who said a decent working wage would hurt our global competitiveness. SPARKY knew that it is productivity, technology and a well-educated work force that will give us a global edge.

SPARKY knew that we cannot solve our Nation's problems on the backs of our lowest wage earners.

OLDER AMERICANS

Many Americans remember our good friend, Claude Pepper, as a leader of the elderly, but older Americans had a great friend in the other body as well—Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA.

SPARKY took pride in having played a key role in the development of the original Older Americans Act and, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Aging, having been instrumental in its reauthorization. In large measure, his participation during reauthorization created even more programs of benefit to the elderly.

A major concern of SPARK's was whether older Americans were effectively taking advantage of these Federal programs to which they were entitled. Included in the reauthorization was the creation of a multiyear demonstration program to test the ability of the Older Americans Act system to reach these individuals and to evaluate the program's success or failure. Furthermore, provisions were included to improve outreach to the elderly with disabilities, to provide a new program of service to all native Americans, including native Hawaiians, and to assist States in carrying out programs for the prevention of abuse, neglect and exploitation of the elderly.

Mr. Chairman, SPARK once told me, "It has been said by sages of the past that the greatness of any society can be accurately measured by the degree to which it cares for its elderly." As a

champion of the elderly, our lives have been made far richer through SPARK's compassionate efforts.

PEACE INSTITUTE

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Appropriately, this passage from the Gospel according to Matthew was SPARK's favorite biblical inspiration. In his dedication to the cause of international peace and understanding, SPARK was guided by the belief that nations and individuals must transcend divisiveness and overcome counterproductive rivalries through the identification of shared ideals and cooperation on common interests.

"Let Us Teach Our Children To Want Peace," a composition written in 1938 when SPARKY was a freshman at the University of Hawaii, served as a blueprint for his lifelong tenacity in the pursuit of peace education.

From his first year in the House, SPARKY introduced legislation to create a United States Institute of Peace. Driven by the belief that "peacemaking is as much an art to be learned as war," his vision and persistence led to the creation in 1984 of the United States Institute of Peace.

Created by Congress to embody "the heritage, ideals, and concerns of the American people for peace," and dedicated to the interdisciplinary study of peaceful conflict resolution, the Institute is part of SPARK MATSUNAGA's legacy as peacemaker.

I urge my colleagues to place his name on the title of my bill to establish the Spark Matsunaga Scholarship Program and rename the U.S. Institute of Peace in his honor.

POET AND SCHOLAR

Besides his accomplishments as a respected member of the Senate, SPARKY possessed other notable talents that I would like to touch upon.

Many of you know that SPARKY coauthored a book on the operations and nature of the House of Representatives' Rules Committee titled "Rule-makers of the House". It has become a major reference material for students of American government and for Congress, as well, on the workings of the House.

SPARKY was also a fine poetic talent, and he often shared his compositions with us. One of my favorites went like this:

Success in life demands an early goal,
which you yourself must set and strive to gain.

'Tis better to be known as a good man than
a great one,
For greatness is an assessment of mortals;
Goodness a gift of God.

On a more personal note, SPARKY enjoyed music and we often sang in a musical duet. In anything that SPARKY undertook, he reached for the zenith of his potential, and singing was no exception. On special occasions, we joined together to sing his favorite,

our State anthem, "Hawaii Pono'i." This tenor sang with such gusto and pride that he would inspire me to sing with even more crescendo and heart, too.

I will miss those evenings of camaraderie, laughter and good times shared, but even more so, I will miss my good friend and partner, SPARKY.

SPACE

SPARKY's leadership in furthering space exploration was intricately linked to his overall vision of America and the world. He traced his commitment to the peaceful exploration of space to his 1980 visit to the observatory at Mauna Kea. Taken by the spectacular expanse of the cosmos and possibility for its limitless discovery, SPARKY devoted his considerable powers of persuasion to the peaceful, international exploration of the universe. For SPARKY, the boundless frontier of space held the promise to realize mankind's greatest achievements in art, science, and religion.

SPARKY was the leading advocate of international cooperation, especially American-Soviet cooperation, in space science. He introduced numerous congressional resolutions calling for international collaboration in "technologically productive" space research.

SPARKY's boldest proposal dared the United States and Soviet Union to work together in the effort to launch a joint, manned mission to Mars in the next century. Senator expounded this vision in his book, "The Mars Project: Journeys Beyond the Cold War." He challenged the superpowers to look beyond the arms race and cold war and to stop the exploitation of space as a weapons proving ground. The Mars mission offered the opportunity for all nations to dedicate their best efforts toward the development of new technology, while at the same time rediscovering our common humanity.

SPARKY AND CLAUDE PEPPER TWO GREAT AMERICANS

The loss of SPARKY brings to mind the passing of another great American, Claude Pepper, who died last year. Both came to the House in the class of the 88th Congress.

These two men were vastly different, yet they were alike in many ways: Both were born to rural poverty, but thanks to hard work and our country's open society, they were able to gain educations. Both began their careers as public school teachers. Moreover, both Claude and SPARKY were able to gain entry to and win credentials from Harvard Law School. Through the practice of law and service in their respective State legislatures, they were able to work their way to finally serve in our Nation's Capital.

Once in Congress, both were proud of their liberal philosophies. They fought bigotry and worked for our Na-

tion's elderly, the disadvantaged and children in poverty.

Today, both Claude Pepper and SPARK MATSUNAGA are serving together somewhere else in a much higher body than man will ever be able to create.

SENATOR MATSUNAGA'S FUNERAL SERVICE

Thursday of last week we eulogized Senator MATSUNAGA during a memorial service at Central Union Church in Honolulu.

SPARKY's colleagues and his many friends gave this special man the very highest praise for both his legislative accomplishments and for his unique human and humane qualities.

I want to extend gratitude to the delegation members who made a grueling 22 hour round trip to spend 6 hours in Honolulu to pay their final respects to a great American.

They traveled this great distance to extend their deepest sympathy to Helene Matsunaga and to the children of these two fine people, Karen, Keene, Diane, Merle, and Matthew, and all of their loved ones.

Making the official trip were Congressman NORM MINETA, Senate Majority Leader GEORGE MITCHELL, Senate President ROBERT BYRD, and Senators JEFF BINGAMAN, DENNIS DECONCINI, CHRISTOPHER DODD, MARK HATFIELD, and TED STEVENS. Also in the delegation were Mrs. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Senate Sergeant At Arms Henry Guigni.

These very busy people took the time and traveled such a great distance because SPARKY enlivened and enriched their lives.

WHO NAMED SPARKY

In Hawaii, for over a generation, we have come to love and admire the Senator who we fondly called "SPARKY." As we pay tribute to him today, I think it's appropriate to tell you how he came to be called "SPARKY."

It's a simple story, and it may cause many of you to recall your own childhood days. I think the way to relate this is to tell it in the words of Mr. Philip Morris. The setting is the old plantation camp of Kukuiula on Kauai:

According to Mr. Morris, a lifelong friend of the Senator's, the young MATSUNAGA and his pals would often run to school together. As Morris describes it, SPARKY was a slow runner, because he was smaller and younger than his classmates. So he would often lag behind.

He would always be racing to keep up with the others, and as Morris describes it, he would shout: "Come on, Sparkplug!" And that's how this great man came to be known as SPARKY.

As another person put it this way: "SPARKY was a special kind of friend." He was always close to the people of Hawaii and the people of Hawaii were just as close to him. He will not be forgotten.

SPARKY AND STATEHOOD

SPARKY was a decorated war hero, and after World War II he returned to Hawaii and became part of the revolution that turned Hawaii politics inside-out. He went on to a seat in the Territorial Legislature, and from there to the House of Representatives and finally the U.S. Senate.

But if there was one incident which first made Hawaii and the Nation take notice of this young man from Kauai, it was his testimony before a Senate Committee in support of Hawaii becoming a State. It was there that he made his plea for "a single star we can call our own." His statement won praise from Senators and front-page attention back in Hawaii. And as far as I can tell, it was that event that launched his career.

My colleagues, Hawaii fought a long struggle for statehood. Some of the more senior Members know this from personal experience because you cast a vote on statehood.

Hardly a day goes by when I don't glance up at the ceiling of this Chamber and notice the stars that are there, one for each State. Thanks to a young law student from Kauai, HI, has a star that it can call its own.

SPARKY AND VETERANS

One of SPARKY's guiding statement was: "Justice delayed is justice denied." This is why he always urged quick action when it came to providing justice for our Nation's veterans.

SPARKY AND VETERANS IN HAWAII

SPARKY saw that justice for veterans in his home State was lacking. Despite the fact that Hawaii has the highest ratio of veterans per general population, the State has ranked near the bottom in terms of VA spending per veteran * * * moreover, Hawaii has been one of only two States in the Nation without a veterans hospital.

SPARKY took it upon himself to turn these inequities around, and through his efforts, the Veterans Affairs Department is currently in the process of selecting a site for a new veterans hospital in Hawaii, a hospital that we hope will bear the name of SPARKY MATSUNAGA.

AGENT ORANGE VETERANS COMPENSATION

SPARKY strongly supported providing benefits to veterans who were suffering from exposure to agent orange. He was a key supporter of legislation that compensated veterans exposed to agent orange * * * veterans who were suffering from the cancers non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and soft tissue sarcoma, and other diseases related to that toxic defoliant. SPARKY pushed for benefits at a time when some in the administration were saying these diseases were not related to agent orange and service in Vietnam. Today, we know different.

SPARKY saw his fellow veterans suffering. He saw that they needed his help, and he was there.

CABINET STATUS FOR VA

SPARKY also was instrumental in making the Veterans' Administration a cabinet level agency. Because of these efforts, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski now sits in the highest policy council in the land * * * the rightful place for the individual who represents some of our most deserving Federal beneficiaries.

THE GI BILL

There was no stronger proponent of education benefits for veterans than SPARKY. He once said that the GI bill "has provided unprecedented opportunities for millions of Americans to expand their personal horizons through education and training which would otherwise have been beyond their means."

When SPARKY said this, he spoke from his personal experience as a youthful veteran of the Afro-European campaign, SPARKY was able to attend Harvard Law School through financial assistance afforded by the GI bill. SPARKY often said that he would never have been able to become a Member of this Chamber had it not been for the GI bill.

□ 1550

Mr. Speaker, we have friends of SPARKY who are here today. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing sorrow at the untimely death of my friend and colleague, SPARKY MATSUNAGA, Senator from Hawaii. For a number of years he was a valued Member of the U.S. House of Representatives before going to the Senate where he served 14 years.

He was an excellent public servant and a good friend.

Our families were good friends, and his daughter is married and lives in my district in Mississippi.

To all the family we express our sorrow at his untimely death. We have lost a good friend and the Nation a fine public servant.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am 1 of the 12 remaining Members of the House who had the honor of voting to admit Hawaii into the Union, along with the chairman of the full committee who just spoke. I have known all of the Representatives from Hawaii, and I can truly say that they have been outstanding, one and all.

Mr. Speaker, "man for all seasons" would be an apt description of the dear friend and colleague we honor here today. Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA will go down in history as an eminent

statesman from our great 50th State. But also, as his colleagues well know, he was a former teacher and prosecutor, a decorated combat veteran, an able lawyer, a leader for peace and humanitarian causes, an exemplary husband and father, an amateur poet, an authority on agriculture and finance, and a marvelous spokesman for his native Hawaii and for Japanese-American citizens. Like many others in the House, it was my privilege to enjoy a warm friendship with SPARK from the time he was first elected to Congress. We spent many memorable hours talking about topics ranging from farming and free trade to human service needs of the Nation. In his work in the House, SPARK would zero in on an objective and keep after it with unfailing good humor but unbelievable tenacity. His wife, Helene, and my wife, Bea, have also been intimate friends through the years.

It is entirely fitting and I thank the gentleman from Hawaii, one of SPARK's closest friends, for setting aside this special time in the House for us to reflect on the lifelong record of integrity and devotion to the common good of this extraordinary public servant. In his seven terms in the House, SPARK served with distinction on the Agriculture, Post Office and Civil Service, and Rules Committees. We remember him as deputy majority whip who knew the rules and the issues and whose leadership was readily accepted by his colleagues because of his warm personal attributes and good will. It was poetic justice that he succeeded by sheer personal energy in leading to the enactment of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, and then leading the effort in the Senate to make it an entitlement so that Japanese-Americans, so rightly entitled to compensation, could be sure to receive it soon. It was symbolic of his passionate commitment to the great issues that his last vote in the Senate was for the Clean Air Act. Our hearts go out to his lovely wife, Helene, and to his five children. He will be sorely missed in the Congress by his countless friends. As to enemies, if he had any, I never heard of them.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for his remarks.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. SAIKI], who also attended the services for SPARK in Honolulu as a representative of this body.

Mrs. SAIKI. Mr. Speaker, and my fellow colleagues, we gather here today to honor and pay tribute to a former colleague in the House, Senator SPARK MASAYUKI MATSUNAGA.

SPARK served in this House for 14 years before he went to the Senate for 14 more years. Each of those years was devoted—day and night—to serving his Hawaii constituents. And I would venture to say there is probably no one on

Capitol Hill who wasn't touched by SPARK's presence or his valuable work.

The "aloha spirit," was truly what SPARK lived by, strove for, and what he embodied. SPARK never changed, he only matured.

He learned from his very humble beginnings on the island of Kauai the importance of kindness. SPARK brought with him to Washington, this "aloha spirit." He shared his love and enthusiasm for life and mankind with his colleagues and his constituents.

He was full of compassion for his State, his people, and his country. Even if you didn't know SPARK personally, he took the time to make you feel as if you did.

SPARK has been characterized more recently by his Senate colleagues as diligent, legislatively astute, persistent, gentle, and tireless. His very long days are legendary, not only here on Capitol Hill, but in his beloved Hawaii. He took the time, no matter how much, to do what he felt needed to be done.

Senator MATSUNAGA took the words "public service" to heart. His career as a public servant began as a public school teacher before World War II, a career in public service that would span an amazing 50 years.

SPARK's efforts are legendary for fighting—in his own selfless way—for what he believed would help people, people in Hawaii, of course, but people across America and around the world.

He fought for peace all his life.

In college, SPARK wrote:

If we want peace, we must educate people to want peace. We must replace attitudes favorable to war with attitudes opposed to war.

What made SPARK different was that he went to work and literally spent his life creating what he believed. His Institute of Peace exists today, because of him. He learned the horrors of war and the insult of discrimination early, and was wounded by both experiences. But, SPARK worked to redress them.

The Japanese-American reparations authority exists because of him. Stories abound pointing to his valor on the field of battle during World War II, and his courage was equal to that when it came to getting restitution for Japanese-Americans.

When he argued before Congress for another earlier cause, statehood for Hawaii, one Senator remarked that it was the most stirring testimony he'd heard in 6 years on Capitol Hill.

A peacemaker, a legislator, a leader, SPARK was also a poet, using the language of the heart to bring peace to us all. Because of his effort again, America has a national poet laureate designated to continue the tradition he knew should be.

SPARK sought peace not only here on Earth but in our space program as

well. He wanted a joint United States-Soviet space mission to Mars. He called it Journeys Beyond the Cold War.

His Institute for Peace probably made him the happiest of all for it went to the very thing he lived for—peace in the world, goodwill toward man. He lived every moment a man at peace, striving to share what he knew, peaceful thoughts, advancing us toward a better and better world.

SPARK MATSUNAGA—our Ambassador of Peace.

As many of our constituents from Hawaii know, SPARK had the time to take almost every islander who came to Washington to lunch. Thousands of constituents would look forward to this.

We know, as Members of Congress, how visitors come in to see us for courtesy calls and to "talk-story" as we say in Hawaii.

My constituents have often come into my office, chatted with me, and then when we finished, they'd say, well, we're off to lunch now with SPARK.

He felt he owed it to his constituents to spend as much time with them as possible. This was a humble man dedicated to his people, who loved him in return.

Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA was a very good man who gave his life for Hawaii's people, for his country's benefit, for his own beliefs.

No one can give more with his life than SPARK did.

Aloha, SPARK, very well done.
Mahalo.

□ 1600

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. SAIKI] for giving us that deep insight of our friend from Hawaii, SPARK MATSUNAGA. I thank her very much for the personal touch she has given her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I will now yield to our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI], who has had a part in all this and has helped SPARK in the past with redress.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Hawaii, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to pay my respects to SPARK's wife Helene and their five children.

SPARK was a very dear friend of mine. To all the people of the State of Hawaii and all the people of this great Nation of ours, SPARK MATSUNAGA, as others have said, was a poet, a statesman, and a very wonderful and fine human being.

I remember very distinctly the first time I had the opportunity to meet SPARK MATSUNAGA. I had been a candidate for the U.S. Congress in 1978. I had just won my primary, and I came

to Washington, DC, to visit and thank a number of people for their help. SPARK MATSUNAGA was one of those who was very high on my list.

I visited with him in the area called the lobby right off the floor of the U.S. Senate, because he was very busy and was on the floor that day. He came out, and we chatted for a while. He said, "So you want to be the next Congressman from your area?"

And I said, "Yes."

He said, "I'll be right back." He went back into the Chambers of the U.S. Senate, and within 10 minutes he came out and brought with him Sam Hayakawa, the Senator from the State of California, and he said; "Sam, I want to introduce you to a young man. This is ROBERT MATSUI. He is running for Congress, and, Sam, Mr. MATSUI is a Democrat and I know you are a Republican, but you are going to have to promise me one thing. And he had a twinkle in his eye and a little smile on his face. He said, "I don't want you campaigning against this young man."

And Sam said, "That's fine, SPARK."

I will never forget that, because SPARK gave meaning to who he was, because he actually wanted to do something for me, and in fact he did, because Sam Hayakawa did not come out and campaign for my opponent that year.

Others have talked about SPARK's legislative achievements. I will never forget when Congressman MINETA and Congressman AKAKA and I were testifying before one of the subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee on H.R. 442, the bill to provide compensation for Americans of Japanese ancestry for their internment during World War II, when American citizens were incarcerated by their own Government because of race. I remember how SPARK became so emotional and how he had tears in his eyes when he spoke about his father, who was a Buddhist priest who was locked up in Hawaii because of his ancestry after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and how he felt so strongly about all the 120,000 of us who had interned from California and other Western States in the continental United States. And I remember how he was so instrumental in the ultimate passage of that legislation when singlehandedly on the floor of the U.S. Senate SPARK MATSUNAGA was able to get 76 of his colleagues to support that legislation by cosponsoring the bill.

Let me make a comment about that, if I may. Many of those Members did not know what that bill was all about. Many of those Members really did not give a lot of attention to it. The reason they cosponsored the bill was because of their affection and because of their loyalty and trust for SPARK MATSUNAGA.

Ultimately, as we all know, the bill became an entitlement, thanks to the

help of Congressman MINETA, Congressman DAN AKAKA, Senator INOUE, and certainly SPARK MATSUNAGA played a major leading role in that effort.

I would only conclude by saying that this body and the Senate will be somewhat lessened because SPARK MATSUNAGA is no longer with us. At the same time, the fact that he served in this Capitol for some 28 years has made it a greater and better place for all Americans in the future.

So SPARK, we will miss you, and we love you for what you have done for all of us. Thank you.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. MATSUI] for his remarks and for sharing with us his personal experiences with SPARKY.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Louisiana [Mrs. Boggs], who was a very, very good friend of SPARKY's.

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for yielding, and I thank him very much for giving us the privilege of participating in this ceremony for SPARKY.

Mr. Speaker, I quote now from the words of our dear friend and former colleague, SPARK MATSUNAGA, when he addressed this House during memorial ceremonies in honor of my husband, Hale Boggs. He said:

It is with a mixed sense of deep sorrow and great pride that I rise to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of [SPARK MATSUNAGA]—sorrow over the loss of a dear friend and pride in having had such a friend.

SPARKY and Helene have been dear and treasured friends for many years, starting with his trips to Washington in 1950 and 1954 with the Hawaiian statehood delegation to the Congress. Our mutual friend in New Orleans, George Lehlitner, had imbued Hale with the sense of justice and appropriateness which statehood for Hawaii represented. And SPARKY was the embodiment of everything that was right about the inclusion of Hawaiians as full citizens of the United States. He was a conscientious, productive patriot.

□ 1610

SPARKY also said about Hale, when he seconded Hale's nomination for majority leader of his House, "I like to think of him as one who possessed the qualities of leadership as if so endowed by nature." Well, SPARKY's service to the Army was brilliant and dedicated—and he won the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart with an Oak Leaf Cluster and many, many other decorations—as was his service in the territorial government legislature where he served as a majority leader, in his House where he served as a deputy whip, and in the U.S. Senate, where he made a brilliant career of his strong and wonderful feelings about his

State, about his people, and about the United States of America. Surely they all displayed his natural qualities of leadership.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to Helene and to the other members of his private family, but they also go out to the members of his extended family, the people, the citizens, of the State of Hawaii.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Louisiana [Mrs. Boggs] for her personal remarks on SPARKY.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will call on another Member from California, one who was part of the delegation that represented his House at the Services of SPARKY in Honolulu. He was also a very close friend of SPARKY's.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA].

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and privilege of attending the memorial service in Honolulu on April 18, 1990, as the only mainland Member of Congress to see the outpouring of love that was exhibited toward Senator SPARK M. MATSUNAGA and was very moved by that experience.

Mr. Speaker, there are many great words etched in stone here in Washington, DC.

Some words speak of the men and women who have helped shape the United States. Others speak to the great principles we have come to hold dearest of all.

Binding these words together is a special resolve: to seek the unique voices among us to reflect the best human decency, and the most tireless determination to better ourselves and our Nation.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was such a voice.

Eighty years ago, Woodrow Wilson spoke of Americans like SPARK when he said:

We live in an age disturbed, confused, bewildered, afraid of its own forces, in search not merely of its road but even of its direction. There are many voices of counsel, but few voices of vision.

SPARK MATSUNAGA, my great friend and colleague, was such a visionary, and more.

SPARK drew his strength from people, and he responded with warmth, persistence, and inspired public service.

SPARK was very much a teacher. And as with the best of teachers, he was a consummate listener. He listened because he cared.

He cared about people. He cared about peace. He cared about justice.

During the Second World War, SPARK was a highly decorated member of the all-Nisei 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most honored in the history of the United States.

Forty-five years later, he led the fight in Congress to redress the injustices endured by the 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned by the U.S. Government during the very war in which he and so many others fought so bravely.

Redress was not a Japanese-American issue to SPARK.

It was not an Asian-American issue. It was an American issue, which is how he wished the lessons of the internment to be remembered. Through his tireless efforts, they will.

It was SPARK's Native Hawaiian Claims Commission which served as the pattern for the Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. That Commission concluded, and I quote:

The personal injustice of excluding, removing, and detaining loyal American citizens to manifest. Such events are extraordinary and unique in American history. For every citizen and for American public life, they pose haunting questions about our country and its past.

SPARK's determination to correct those historic injustices was realized in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, a law that stands as a living testament to his dedication to the rights of every American.

Mr. Speaker, great words may be set in stone, but truly great men will always live on in our hearts.

SPARK and his ideal will live in us all so long as there are wrongs to right, people in need of justice, and a world in need of peace.

In 1938, while a student at the University of Hawaii, SPARK wrote a composition entitled "Let Us Teach Our Children To Want Peace."

In it he wrote:

Wants are the drives of all human action. If we want peace, we must educate people to want peace. We must replace attitudes favorable to war with attitudes opposed to war.

Parents should protect the child from experiences with materials of warfare. Teachers should let the generals fall into the background and bring into the foreground leaders in social reform as heroes.

We must help our young to see that there are other types of bravery than that which is displayed on the battlefield.

If in our teaching we emphasize the life and work of our great contributors instead of our great destroyers, people will come to realize that moral courage is bravery of the highest type, and America will be called the Champion of Peace.

SPARK lived by this goal, and saw it embodied in the United States Institute of Peace, which he established.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was a great man of peace who fought in war, and later fought to eliminate war and the wartime injustices which preyed upon innocent people.

That he was so successful in this is his lasting legacy to our Nation and a timeless source of inspiration to all Americans. Having known SPARK since 1962, he was my role model. We all

love you, SPARK, and we will all miss SPARK MATSUNAGA.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA], and, coming from Samoa, he has been a close friend of Hawaii and also a close friend of SPARKY's.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in expressing our sense of deep personal loss over the recent death of Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA on the 15th of this month.

SPARKY, as he was known, was one of the finest human beings I have known. I will always remember this thoughtful man who has contributed so much of his life to the service of his State and to our Nation.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was born on October 8, 1916, on the island of Kauai to a humble immigrant family from Japan. He worked hard and performed many odd jobs to support the family even while attending high school and as an undergraduate at the University of Hawaii. He earned several academic honors which included his election to the Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society. After the war, and with the use of his GI bill, he completed his law studies at Harvard University.

After spending some time as a prosecutor in Honolulu, SPARKY was elected a member of the territorial house of representatives from 1954 to 1959, and later on became the house majority leader. He was later elected a Member of Congress where he served in the Rules Committee for 14 years. In 1976, he ran for the U.S. Senate seat that became vacant upon Senator Hiram Fong's retirement. He won the election and served as Hawaii's Senator for 14 years.

At the outbreak of World War II, SPARKY joined the U.S. Army's 100th Battalion which later became part of the 442d Regimental Combat Team. Serving in Italy, that regiment became one of the most heavily decorated and famous units in the history of the Army. While fighting in Italy, SPARKY earned the Bronze Star Medal and two Purple Hearts.

Ironically, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Senator MATSUNAGA, though a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, was detained in a military installation in Wisconsin. He helped draft a plea to President Roosevelt to allow him and other Japanese-American detainees to organize a Nisei regimental combat team. As a result, both the 100th Battalion and the 442d Regimental Combat Team was officially organized by Executive order of President Roosevelt to allow Americans of Japanese ancestry to fight as soldiers during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with my colleagues the highlights and accomplishments of these two combat units. The 100th Battalion joined the 442d

Regimental Combat Team, and as such they rescued 1st Battalion, 141st Regiment, also known as the Lost Battalion. The 442d Regimental Combat Team suffered 314 percent casualties, earned 18,143 individual decorations, participated in six campaigns, and received seven Distinguished Unit Citations. The 442d Regimental Combat Team emerged as the most decorated military unit for bravery in the history of the U.S. Army. The 100th Battalion today is the only battalion-sized unit in the U.S. Army authorized to wear its own insignia—a shoulder patch.

Senator MATSUNAGA devoted a great deal of his life to redress a grave injustice done to Japanese-American citizens by the Federal Government after the attack on Pearl Harbor. SPARKY lobbied for 9 years trying to enact a law to provide approximately \$1.25 billion as reparation and payment of \$20,000 to each survivor among Japanese-Americans who were placed in relocation camps during World War II.

In 1984, Congress approved another of Senator MATSUNAGA's longtime goals—the establishment of the U.S. institute or academy for the establishment of peace internationally. The institute distributes grants for the study of peaceful resolution to conflict. SPARKY lobbied for 22 years before persuading Congress to establish the institute. He was often quoted as saying that peacemaking is as much an art to be learned as war.

In 1986, when colleagues heatedly debated star wars, he proposed a joint United States-Soviet exploration of Mars. That global approach was a legacy from his father, a former Shinto priest, who urged him to have an appreciation for both Japanese and Western cultures.

Mr. Speaker, I want my colleagues to know that the people of American Samoa have been recipients of many Federal programs through the tremendous efforts of Senator MATSUNAGA, both as a Member of Congress and as U.S. Senator. Just 2 weeks ago, SPARKY informed me that he fully supported my efforts to provide improvements for the weather observation station which was devastated by Hurricane Ofa 2 months ago in Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who knew SPARKY will miss him very much. Perhaps my good friend, Hawaii's Governor John Waihee, said it best when he said that SPARKY will be remembered most for his vision of world peace and his faith in humanity and in the tenderness of the human soul.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifemember of the Go-for-Broke Association and as a Reserve officer in the U.S. Army, and more specifically a member of the 100th Battalion 442d Infantry Reserve Organization in Fort DeRussy, HI, I know our commanding officer, Lt. Col.

Robert Lee and all the members of the battalion, including B Company that is stationed in Samoa—all join me in expressing our fond Aloha and "go for broke" slogan to Senator MATSUNAGA.

Mr. Speaker, The term "Go for broke" was the expression used by the members of the 100th Battalion and the 442d Regimental Combat Team in pidgin-English, which meant give it all you got, spare nothing, even if your guts fall out, you keep going, never say die, and never give up.

Mr. Speaker, with Aloha I say to the Honorable SPARK MATSUNAGA, U.S. Senator—"Go for broke, SPARKY—and may your journey be one filled with happiness and with Aloha Pūmehana," from all the Blalas of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a historical overview of the famous 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry.

SUMMARY HISTORY OF 100TH BATTALION 442D INFANTRY

1. Mission: As with all infantry units, the mission of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry, is to close with the enemy by means of fire and maneuver in order to destroy or capture him or repel his assault by fire, close combat and counterattack. Its combat support unit provides reconnaissance, and ground surveillance, indirect fire support, antitank support and limited air defense support for the infantry battalion, infantry division or separate infantry brigade. Its headquarters unit provides command, control and supervision of the operations of the infantry battalion.

2. History: The history of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry begins with the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. At the time of the attack, there were already some 1,500 Nisei's serving in the U.S. Army most of them with the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions, and the 298th and 299th Infantry Regiments at Schofield Barracks. Six months after Pearl Harbor, in May 1942, Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall ordered the formation of the 100th Battalion, composed of men already in the U.S. Army. The 100th Battalion (Separate) was thus activated on 12 June 1942, at Oakland, California.

The unit took its basic training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi under LTC Farrant L. Turner and was deployed overseas in August 1943. Landing in Oran, North Africa, the battalion crossed over to Italy, attached to the 133d Infantry Regiment, 34th Infantry Division. It participated in the bitter advance up the Italian peninsula fighting in the major battles at Salerno, Valturmo River, Rapido River and Cassino.

The 442d Regimental Combat Team was activated at Camp Shelby, Mississippi on 1 February 1943 with COL Charles Spence commanding. After training at Camp Shelby and in the Louisiana Army Maneuvers, the RCT deployed overseas in May, 1944. Landing in Italy, it joined the 34th Infantry Division and the 100th Infantry Battalion. Together, they participated in the Anzio and Rome-Arno campaigns and later fought in the Rhineland and North Apennines campaigns attached to the 36th Infantry Division.

While attached to the 36th, they rescued the 1st Battalion, 141st Regiment, known as the "Lost Battalion." During the rescue, the

RCT became closely attached to the people of Bruyeres, France, a little town in the Vosges Mountains. A sister city relationship exists today between Bruyeres and Honolulu.

In March 1945, the RCT returned to Italy and attached to the 92d Infantry Division, participated in the Po Valley campaign, their last campaign before the end of the war.

The record of the RCT is without equal. The unit suffered 314% casualties, earned 18,143 individual decorations, participated in six campaigns and received seven Distinguished Unit Citations, three by the 100th Battalion. It emerged as the most decorated unit of its size in the U.S. Army.

The unit was inactivated in August 1946 and reactivated in the U.S. Army Reserve in July 1947. The Battalion is the only battalion-sized unit in the U.S. Army authorized its own shoulder patch.

During the period July 1947 to 13 May 1968, the Battalion underwent organizational changes from Regimental to Battle Group, to its present battalion structure. Significant events during this period were providing individual personnel replacements during the Korean War when all company grade officers and senior NCO's were recalled to active duty. The Battalion also participated in Operation Koolau with the 25th Infantry Division in 1959 and Exercise Coral Sands 11 with the 11th Infantry Brigade in 1967.

On March 13th, 1968, during the Vietnam War, the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry was ordered to active duty and attached to the 29th Infantry Brigade (HANG) as one of its Maneuver Battalions. Its mission was to provide strategic reserve in the Pacific. Stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, the Battalion trained for eventual deployment, and provided a manpower pool of trained personnel replacements.

On an individual basis, most members of the Battalion were reassigned to Vietnam. During the period 13 May 1968 to 12 December 1970 a total of nine gallant men from the 100th Battalion 442d Infantry gave their lives while serving in combat in the Republic of Vietnam.

□ 1620

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from American Samoa very much for his personal comments and remarks about SPARKY.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to another good friend of SPARKY, one who has played a major role in the redress bill that SPARKY shepherded through these halls and one who has been helpful to SPARKY. I yield to our friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON].

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for taking this time so we can pay our respects to our great friend, SPARKY MATSUNAGA.

I rise today to join my colleagues to pay tribute to one of this body's most distinguished alumni, one of this Nation's bravest war heroes, and one of the foremost leaders in the quest to establish lasting peace and justice for all men and women.

Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA was a remarkable man who led a life which was as rich as it was diverse.

SPARK MATSUNAGA and I came to the House of Representatives in January

1963. We were both elected in 1962, in November. We were sworn in in January 1963, and we served together in this body until he was elected to the Senate 14 years later.

During that time and during the time that he was in the House and more recently during the time that he was in the Senate, we worked together on many matters, and I considered him a very close personal friend and his wife, Helene, as a close personal friend over these many years.

He distinguished himself here in the House, particularly as a member of the Rules Committee, and distinguished himself in the Senate and was highly regarded in the Senate, particularly in Hawaii.

It so happened coincidentally that our paths crossed again, because on Easter Sunday I was visiting along with my wife, Nancy, visiting my son, Steven, Comdr. Steven Horton and his wife, Ann, and two children. We were in Hawaii. We got up to have breakfast and the headline said that Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA had died. It was a close personal loss for me on that Sunday to read that headline and to know that SPARK had passed on.

I had served not only in the House with him, but we had been on a couple of trips together. He was in the Reserve unit that I was in during the early days of our tenure here in the House of Representatives, and it so happened that we went on a trip to the Orient. We were in Okinawa. We were in Tokyo and other places in the Far East in connection with our work on the Reserve unit that we were assigned to. We also visited in Honolulu.

It was my privilege to be his roommate. He and I were roommates on that trip and I got to know him even better than I had in just the relationship we had here in the Congress.

He was a very fine person. I remember on that trip that many people in different parts of the Far East would have little events for him in the evening and SPARK asked all the Members if they would like to go with him to that and I was one of the few who went with him to every one of them. I will tell you, I really appreciated the high regard that SPARK was held in by the people throughout the Far East.

□ 1630

He was widely known for his work in the House and then later in the Senate and distinguished himself greatly. I also had, but I did not know him at the time, but it so happened that I was in combat in World War II; I commanded an infantry company that made the landing in North Africa, and then I was in Italy, and my job with the office that I was serving at the time in Naples, Italy, was to meet new units that came in. It so happened that I met the 442d when it came into

Italy just before it went into combat in Italy up at Monte Cassino. I knew personally the efforts of the 442d, and that is why I was so happy to help with H.R. 442, and to make it possible for that legislation to be passed to make it possible for those people of Japanese ancestry who had been so mistreated by our Government during World War II to be provided some recognition for the suffering that they had had and the country could pay its tribute to them for their sacrifice and for their willingness to serve this country.

SPARK had a distinguished military record, and I was very proud to share that with him on numerous occasions. It also happened that we have a meeting once a year of the 88th Club on St. Patrick's Day and, as a matter of fact, the gentleman in the well now, DANNY AKAKA, is one of those who has attended for some time, and SPARKY had a very good singing voice. A lot of people do not realize this. But as does the gentleman in the well and my wife, Nancy, also has a very good singing voice. On numerous occasions, I can still hear SPARK and Nancy and DANNY singing together Hawaiian songs. So I had a very special personal relationship with Helene and with SPARK, and I did have the opportunity; I was not at the funeral, but I did visit the Capitol and saw his casket as he lay in state there. I heard some of the tributes being paid to him in Hawaii while I was there. A great person.

I personally will miss him, and I want to take this opportunity to say to his wife and his children that my wife and I miss SPARKY, and we will continue to think of him and what he has meant to this country. I join with the gentleman in paying our respects to the family and to the great State of Hawaii for the type of representation that SPARK MATSUNAGA gave.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK and I also worked together on passing Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. Work began on this legislation back in 1978. Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week was first observed in May 1979. Last year, SPARK and I once again joined forces in introducing new legislation to extend this observance into an entire month. His leadership in this effort will be missed, but it is my hope that both bodies will act to pass H.R. 3802 or its companion bill S. 2111 in his honor.

I was touched by the extreme sense of loss felt by his constituents. SPARK was more than a political figure for Hawaiians. As one of that State's founding fathers, he was viewed with the same reverence that all Americans view George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

Before his death, many had questioned whether SPARK should have resigned in light of his declining health. In response to those suggestions, the Honolulu Advertiser called on those to reconsider their position. An April 8, 1990, editorial stated:

[Spark's] 20-hour days over two decades have earned whatever sick leave he needs. The time will come when . . . Spark Matsunaga

decides to step aside from his work. But, . . . that should be determined by this man who has always acted in what he felt to be Hawaii's best interests.

This statement clearly shows the high regard in which SPARK was held.

The search for peace was one of Senator MATSUNAGA's lifetime goals. As a young student in 1938, SPARK wrote an essay for an English class entitled, "Let Us Teach Our People To Want Peace." He wrote:

Wants are the drives of all human action. If we want peace, we must educate people to want peace. We must replace attitudes favorable to war with attitudes opposed to war.

SPARK's sponsorship of legislation calling for a peace institute was clearly an extension of the essay he had written. A noted poet, SPARK continued his literary expressions as a Member of Congress.

SPARK's leadership will be missed both here in Washington and out in Hawaii, but he leaves behind a legacy which will endure forever. My wife Nancy joins me in extending our sympathies to SPARK's wife Helene and their five children.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his remarks on SPARKY. I know that they have been great friends over the years.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I also thank the gentleman from Hawaii for calling this special order for our friend, SPARK MATSUNAGA.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring and remembering our dear friend who has passed away as was mentioned April 15, 1990.

Others have spoken about SPARKY's background, about his training, about his legislation for which he was renowned, and for his many accomplishments in the House and in the Senate, and even before then in the legislature in Hawaii.

But I must say that not only have the people of Hawaii lost one of their greatest legislators and not only have we in the Congress lost one of our finest colleagues, but I rise to speak on behalf of my constituents in San Francisco where we are, indeed, blessed, Mr. Speaker, with, and enriched by, a great Japanese American population; indeed, even in the larger sense, the entire Asian American population, all of whom, even though they were not Hawaiians, some of whom were, but many were not, identified with SPARKY, took pride in his accomplishments, rooted for him, of course, with the Reparations Act, and were generally very, very proud of the work that he did here, and I might add, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON] did, of the entire Hawaiian delegation.

SPARK, as we all know, was a champion of peace and civil rights and will long be remembered for his leadership on the civil liberties act to provide re-

dress to Japanese Americans interned during World War II. It was through SPARK's leadership that all Americans came to understand the wrong that was committed in the 1940's to American citizens.

It was a great honor for all of us to have supported SPARKY on this historic legislation.

I would like to, on a personal note, particularly call to mind SPARKY's courage, bravery, and fortitude in coming to the floor of the Senate at the time of the override of the President's veto of the Chinese students' bill. He demonstrated his commitment to peace and human rights that day, too. I will be forever grateful to him for his efforts on behalf of the Chinese students. He was, indeed, a fighter, as has been mentioned, and never gave up.

I am so pleased that the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] has called this special order today. I think it is very fitting that we are honoring SPARK, a champion of peaceful exploration in space, on the very day that the shuttle finally was launched, perhaps to accommodate this special order, Mr. AKAKA, that it was fate, and launch the Hubble space telescope. I think it is very fitting we are here to honor SPARK and his commitment to space.

I hope that there will be something that will be named for him in recognition for his leadership, and as I said, we have in our district many people who supported SPARK because of ancestry and because of his civil rights stand, but there are also many people there who were fans of his because of his work for peace in space and the exploration of space. So he had a constituency in that regard as well.

I know that we all will miss his smile, the twinkle in his eye, and I know, personally, I will miss the chocolate-covered macadamia nuts that he treated us to from time to time. That was the first gift I received when I came to Congress, and I told SPARK, "Keep them coming," and he did.

On behalf of my constituents, I wish to extend to the Matsunaga family our deepest condolences, identify myself with the remarks that have been made in memory and in honor of SPARK today, and thank the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], our colleague, for taking this special order, and say to SPARKY, "We will miss you. Aloha."

Mr. AKAKA. I thank the gentleman from California very much.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to a friend of many years of SPARK's in the House, one who has distinguished himself here, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA conscientiously and ably represented his constituents in Hawaii and earned his constituents'

respect and the friendship of his colleagues in the Senate, and previously in the House.

He will be remembered in history for his successful efforts in the establishment of the U.S. Institute for Peace, in which efforts I was glad to play a part in the team he organized to pass this legislation through Congress. MATSUNAGA, a World War II hero in the American Army forces in Europe, felt that a country like ours, which invests so greatly in life and treasures in military strengths, should also invest thoughtfully in the quest for peace. And this institution fulfills that dream.

He also spoke eloquently and worked forcefully for the legislation that honored loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned in World War II. His speech on the Senate floor for this legislation was moving and effective.

We who knew him in Congress loved him for his warm and outgoing personality. He was not only a man with the spark that gave him his name, but also a man of sunny disposition that could have given him just as well another name—Sunny. We are all the beneficiaries of his fine life, and with his beloved family, we sincerely share their grief.

□ 1640

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as he may consume to our mutual good friend, a good friend of SPARK's, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join our colleagues in paying tribute to an outstanding legislator and dedicated public servant, Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA of Hawaii.

Senator MATSUNAGA has been in public life longer than his home State of Hawaii has been in the Union. As a member of the territorial legislature prior to statehood, he was one of the leading proponents of making Hawaii our 50th State. He had the foresight and the vision to grasp that the time for statehood had come, and played an integral role in convincing his fellow Hawaiians of the benefits of statehood. Senator MATSUNAGA also understood that Americans had felt Hawaii was already a part of the United States, even before that fateful Sunday morning when Japanese bombs plunged the United States into World War II.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was a member of the famous 442d Regimental Combat Team during World War II. The battalion of Japanese Americans was the most decorated unit of all during the Second World War, and was one of the most famous fighting teams in all of American history. SPARK MATSUNAGA's service with them underscored his courage and his dedication to American principles.

Upon the achieving of statehood, this fine record of public service helped get him elected first to the U.S. House of Representatives where I first came to know, admire and work with him and then to the U.S. Senate, where he served with distinction since 1976.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to SPARK MATSUNAGA's legislative skills was the passage he obtained of the bill granting \$1.25 billion in compensation to Japanese Americans interned during World War II. By steering this unpopular legislation through both Houses of Congress, Senator MATSUNAGA appealed to the desire for justice in all of us. It was through his leadership that one of the most disgraceful episodes in American history was redressed.

The passing of Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA leaves a void on Capitol Hill. He was a giant of a man, who will be greatly missed, and we join in extending our condolences to his widow, Helene.

Mr. AKAKA. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. BROOKS. I want to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in expressing our deep sense of sadness at the passing of our friend, SPARK MATSUNAGA of Hawaii. Senator MATSUNAGA not only served this body with both distinction and dedication for 14 years, but also served in the U.S. Senate from 1977 until his death a week ago. In this House and in the other Chamber, he was known as a hard worker and could always be counted on to offer good advice and the hand of friendship in difficult situations.

It was my distinct privilege to serve with Senator MATSUNAGA from 1962 until he left this body in 1976. The people of Hawaii can be proud of the 25-year record of service he established and the fine representation he gave to his district, his State, and his country. They could not have had a stronger advocate here in Washington, and he left an indelible mark on the social, economic, and political fabric of Hawaii.

As a member of the House Rules Committee, and as chairman of its Subcommittee on Federal, State, and Community Services, he earned the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

All of us will miss his many contributions to our joint legislative efforts. He set a high standard of excellence for others to follow.

Along with his many friends here and in the other body, I will miss him.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join you and our colleagues in the House in this moment of both great sadness but also great admiration for our late friend and colleague, Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA. It was my great fortune to be able to serve with SPARK for 7 years in the House before he moved onto the Senate in 1977.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA lived an exemplary life dedicated to the public service, and his record is one that any of us would be truly proud to call our own. He was serving his country long before coming to the U.S. Congress.

He was a highly decorated veteran of World War II, having been a member of the famous 100th Battalion and the 442d "Go for Broke" Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. Army fighting in Italy and France. This was the most decorated unit in U.S. history. During World War II SPARK was a hero in every sense of the word. He was wounded in defense of our country and earned two Purple Hearts and the Bronze Star.

When the war was over, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA began a different kind of fight, the fight for peace. To that end, he served the people of Hawaii and our Nation for more than 35 years, first in the Hawaii Territorial Legislature, then in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1962 to 1976, and finally in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA consistently demonstrated his dedication to fighting for peace and justice. He was the author of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, which provided long overdue apology and redress to Japanese-Americans interned during World War II; he was an early advocate of United States-Soviet cooperation in peaceful space exploration, and he was the father of the United States Institute of Peace.

Truly, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA was a statesman and a leader who led by example. I know that we can do greatest honor to his enduring memory by dedicating ourselves to those universal principles of peace and justice which he held so dear.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our friend and colleague, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA.

As a young man at the University of Hawaii, "SPARKY" wrote:

If we want peace, we must educate people to want peace. We must replace attitudes favorable to war with attitudes opposed to war.

This was the vision of an individual who had yet to experience the true horrors of war. A short time after writing these words, SPARK "joined up" and served with the "Go for Broke" 442d Regimental Combat Team in Europe during World War II. He was wounded twice and received a Bronze Star for bravery and two Purple Hearts.

"SPARKY" was a champion of world peace and cooperation throughout his 40 years of public service to the people of Hawaii and the rest of the country.

From his first election to the House of Representatives in 1962 and, later, the Senate in 1976, he focused his efforts on establishing a U.S. Institute of Peace, long before many people jumped on the glasnost bandwagon.

In 1984, 22 years after his initial election to Congress, the Institute of Peace—his vision—became a reality.

He also fought for fairness. In his early political career, as majority leader of Hawaii's territorial House of Representatives during the 1950's, he worked to establish full citizenship and statehood for the people of Hawaii.

SPARK, later, outraged at the unfair internment many of his fellow Japanese-Americans endured during World War II, reaching out to his Senate colleagues one-by-one, was able to convince 74 of 100 of them to cosponsor

the landmark bill that would provide an apology and compensation to each living internee.

Because of his own experiences in war, "SPARKY" never forgot those brave individuals who selflessly served this country, and, both as a Representative and a Senator, he sponsored legislation that addressed the special needs of veterans.

His last effort, which unfortunately he did not live to see, was the construction of a veterans hospital in Hawaii that would serve the aging and ailing military veterans in his native State. This facility, when completed, will bear "SPARKY's name."

We all have heard the story of how "SPARKY" came to be known as "SPARKY" because he was always lagging behind the older boys in races at camp.

But as I look back and remember SPARK, a friend and colleague, trying to catch up to everyone else doesn't come to my mind. I have always thought of SPARK as someone who was leading rather than following.

During the 27 years he graced these Capitol steps, SPARK was a courageous public servant who served through constant pain until he could serve no longer.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his devoted wife and children and hope that we all may find comfort in his accomplishments and vision.

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of our friend Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA of Hawaii, the Nation has lost a popular leader who dedicated his long and distinguished career to public service and always fought hard for the principles he held dear.

Warmly regarded by colleagues and constituents alike, the junior Senator from Hawaii was unfailingly friendly and kind in his personal demeanor. His gentleness added a rare and often overlooked dimension to daily life in the Halls of Congress.

In Congress, and throughout his life, Senator MATSUNAGA always championed large goals such as peace and justice. His values were forged in the crucible of events that included the United States Government's heartless internment of thousands of Japanese-Americans during World War II. He and other internees convinced President Franklin Roosevelt to allow them to form the first all-Nisei fighting regiment, and famed 100th Infantry Battalion. A twice-wounded war hero, Captain MATSUNAGA helped spur his regiment on to become one of the most highly decorated in history.

Senator MATSUNAGA never forgot the mistreatment of his fellow Nisei at the hands of the U.S. Government. He worked relentlessly until he gained passage of legislation providing a formal apology and monetary compensation for Japanese-Americans sent to wartime government camps.

Long before the Berlin Wall crumbled and the cold war began to thaw, SPARK MATSUNAGA pursued the idea of joint Soviet-American space exploration. After nearly two decades of dialog with his colleagues, in 1984 he finally achieved his quest to establish a Peace Institute to foster the resolution of disputes between nations.

During his time in the House of Representatives, SPARK MATSUNAGA served on the Rules Committee and gained a mastery of House

procedures amply demonstrated in his book, "Rulemakers of the House." This volume is required reading for students of government and political science students at many universities, and would serve as a valuable introduction to the legislative process for any new Member of Congress.

Because he was an ardent and effective advocate for environmentally sound renewable energy programs, it is fitting that the Senator's last vote was cast April 3 in favor of the Clean Air Act. This was the final step in a long career devoted to making the world a safer and more livable place for his fellow men and women.

A poet, a peacemaker and a great humanitarian, SPARK MASAYUKI MATSUNAGA will be greatly missed by all of us.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in this special order in tribute to our late colleague, SPARK MATSUNAGA, an outstanding individual, a friend, and an exceptional legislator.

I had the privilege of serving with SPARK for 4 years in the House of Representatives. He was a knowledgeable, effective legislator who never compromised his principles while fighting for what he believed in.

That is the kind of reputation he achieved even before coming to Congress. He was a combat veteran in World War II and was wounded in service to the country. After serving in the military, he distinguished himself, earning a law degree at the Harvard University Law School, following which he went on to serve in the Hawaii Territorial Legislature, the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

While many give only lip service to liberty, SPARK MATSUNAGA acted on his beliefs and his convictions. He compiled the kind of record of public service that is a monument to the man—thoughtful, caring, committed, and principled.

We will miss his counsel and his guidance, and I will also miss his friendship.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA was a very dear friend of mine. I am deeply saddened by his death. I will miss him very much.

SPARKY was a delightful, intelligent, thoroughly charming man. We shared many happy moments when he was a Member of this House. I benefited from his friendship and I was very proud of his career and his work in the House. While I hated to see him leave, I was just delighted when the people of Hawaii elected him to the Senate in 1976.

Our friendship continued and over the years we worked together on a number of issues. Redress for the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II was an abiding concern for both of us. It was a difficult issue and SPARKY never gave up. I am very glad that he was able to see the bill become law and the payment mechanism put in place last year.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was a man of principle and high purpose. The people of Hawaii have lost a fine Senator and we have lost a good friend. Addie joins me in extending our most sincere sympathy to Helene and the family.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] for reserving this

time to pay tribute to our former colleague and a great statesman, SPARK MATSUNAGA. With his passing, the State of Hawaii and our Nation lost a dedicated and committed leader.

SPARK MATSUNAGA served the people of Hawaii and our country for over 35 years in the Hawaii Territorial Legislature, the House of Representatives, and Senate. SPARK first responded to our Nation's call as an Army captain in Hawaii's famed 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d "Go for Broke" Regimental Combat Team. A twice-wounded, highly decorated combat veteran, SPARK graduated from Harvard Law School and returned to Hawaii to begin his distinguished career in public service. In 1954 he was elected to the Hawaii Territorial House of Representatives and served as its Majority leader from 1957 to 1959.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1962, and served in this body for 14 consecutive years. His accomplishments in the House were many. A specialist in legislative procedures, SPARK was chosen deputy majority whip and served as a key member of the Rules Committee. A book which he wrote about the committee, entitled "Rulemakers of the House," is now required reading in political science courses in 37 colleges and universities across the United States.

In 1976, Hawaii's voters elected SPARK to the U.S. Senate. In the Senate, SPARK was a pioneer in the promotion of renewable energy research and development, an early advocate of United States-Soviet cooperation in space exploration, and a strong proponent of free trade. He was the father of the United States Institute of Peace, and the author of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, which provided a long overdue apology and redress to Japanese-Americans interned during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA was a gentleman, a statesman, and a friend. Those of us who served in the Congress with SPARK will always remember his warm personality, his determination, and his commitment to his constituency and our Nation. We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife, Helene, his children, and his many friends.

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, the late Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA of Hawaii.

SPARKY was one of my favorite people. I admired him, respected him, and enjoyed working with him. Our Nation has lost an outstanding leader and statesman. My wife, Lou, and I have lost a good friend.

For more than 35 years, SPARKY dedicated himself to serving the people of Hawaii and our Nation. He was a decorated war hero who worked hard to make a better world for us all.

I have never known a more dedicated American, nor a nicer man. I will miss his friendliness and good humor as well as his entertaining stories.

The U.S. Congress will miss SPARKY MATSUNAGA for his intelligence and wise leadership, but we will never forget his good deeds and his fine service to our country.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our former colleague, the late Senator SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, whose death on April 15, after a long and distinguished career in public service, is a tremendous loss to the

people of Hawaii and the people of our Nation.

For 12 years, from 1965 through 1976, I had the opportunity to work with SPARKY in the House of Representatives, and he was a man who dedicated his life to public service.

Born in Kukuila, Kauai, HI, on October 8, 1916, SPARK MATSUNAGA served our country with distinction in the Army during World War II. Wounded in action, he received the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Army Commendation Medal, American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one battle star, and the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with four battle stars, in recognition of his heroic service. Before he retired from the Army, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Graduating from Harvard Law School in 1951, SPARK MATSUNAGA compiled an outstanding record of achievement as a member of the Hawaii Territorial Legislature from 1954 through 1959, and as House majority leader in 1959. He was elected to the 88th Congress in 1962, and he served in the House of Representatives for 14 years before his election to the U.S. Senate in 1976. Elected to three terms in the Senate, he ably served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management of the Senate Finance Committee, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Aging of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, and as the ranking member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee. He was also instrumental in creating the American Peace Institute and in establishing the position of American poet laureate at the Library of Congress.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was a man of peace, and possessed deep compassion, courage, and conviction. He was highly respected by all of us in Congress for his commitment to the causes of humanity, and his legislative abilities were unmatched. He was a statesman of great principle, and his service was inspirational in shaping our country's future. He will be missed by all of us who had the opportunity to know him and to work with him.

Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our deepest sympathy to the wife, Helene, his five children, and the other members of his family who survive him.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, our Nation lost a tremendous legislator and leader recently with the death of SPARK MATSUNAGA. I knew him as an able House colleague and a good friend. He was one of the most conscientious Members of this body to have served the people of Hawaii and this Nation.

He dedicated more than 40 years of his life to this Nation—from combat duty in support of freedom to service in government. He was wounded in the war and was highly decorated for heroism under demanding conditions. Following the war, he attended Harvard Law School and then returned to Hawaii to begin a long and distinguished career in government.

He came to the House in 1962 for the first of seven terms. During his tenure with us on the House side, he earned the respect of his colleagues by his mastery of House rules and procedures. He pressed for legislation with a perseverance that was impressive. He could always make his point without making waves.

He employed tactics that were graceful and effective. In short, he was a statesman and gentleman. He was a great friend. He will be missed.

I extend to his family my sincerest sympathy and commend my colleague Representative AKAKA for setting aside this time to appropriately remember a man who will not be forgotten—SPARK MATSUNAGA.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA's voice will continue to be heard through the work of the U.S. Institute of Peace, which was established by legislation he authored about 5 years ago. I was the House sponsor of that legislation, and I was proud to work with this devoted public servant. The Institute was founded on the notion that this Nation, which spends hundreds of billions of dollars annually in preparation for war, should do more to educate its leaders in the science of making peace. SPARK MATSUNAGA's vision was a West Point or Annapolis dedicated to peace.

As the world goes through monumental changes, it is clear that the leaders of both East and West are beginning to realize that we cannot afford the waste and tragedy of war. The cost of war, in terms of lives and economic loss has grown with the sophistication of weapons. So, we are entering a new era, where the skills of keeping peace and learning to live in a world of economic interdependence are paramount.

The U.S. Institute of Peace has begun to fulfill SPARK MATSUNAGA's vision of teaching the science of peaceful conflict resolution through the numerous programs, publications, and fellowship programs it sponsors. It is following the course of its new president, Ambassador Sam Lewis, former Ambassador to Israel under Presidents Carter and Reagan.

We will all remember the legacy of this Senator, who appears to have been at the forefront of a worldwide movement.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in mourning the passing of our good friend and comrade, Senator SPARK M. MATSUNAGA of Hawaii, who died last Sunday after a long fight against cancer.

SPARK was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1963, the same year I first came to Congress. He served for 14 years in the House, becoming a deputy whip and serving on the Rules Committee. He won election to the Senate in 1977, and immediately gained a seat on the Finance Committee.

Senator MATSUNAGA was steadfast in his legislative interests, especially his advocacy of free trade, the peaceful exploration of space, and justice for Japanese-Americans who had been interned during the Second World War. His successful 9-year effort to pass legislation redressing the unjust internment of Japanese-Americans may have been one of his greatest legislative accomplishments.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was born on the island of Kauai, HI, in 1917. He graduated with honors from the University of Hawaii with a degree in education. Upon the outbreak of World War II, he joined the Army and served with distinction in Italy, earning the Bronze Star Medal and two Purple Hearts. After the war, he graduated from Harvard University law school in 1951 and served as an assistant

prosecutor in Honolulu before entering into private practice.

SPARK MATSUNAGA was recognized for his ability and determination in his particular areas of legislative interest. He influenced legislation through his charm and persuasion, and he was deeply loved by his colleagues.

SPARK MATSUNAGA enriched all our lives with his warmth and friendship. His innumerable contributions left this institution and this Nation far richer and better than he found them. He will be remembered and revered for his achievements.

On a personal basis, Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA was elected to the House of Representatives in the 88th Congress the same year that many of us were elected to this great body. We elected SPARK MATSUNAGA president of the 88th Congress, and he has remained our president ever since, even after he was elected to the Senate.

He was loved by all the Members and his charm and wit and friendliness helped keep us together as a group all these years. The 88th Club has met on or around St. Patrick's Day every year for over 26 years, and I think that is an all-time record for any one congressional class. SPARKY and his wife Helene were our leaders, were our inspiration, and they were the love of all.

Even as services are being held in Hawaii this week, I think Senator MATSUNAGA would like to know that the 88th Club remembers him with great fondness, and we drink a toast to him today. One of our members, Federal Judge William Hungate, has written a toast of the 88th Club, and I quote it to you: "88th, 88th, here's a toast to thee, banner class, the very best, in our history!" Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA was the very best in our history.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I come before you today to honor and pay tribute to one of the most respected and dedicated Members of the U.S. Senate—Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA.

A man who was very much admired by his colleagues not only in the U.S. Senate, but in the House of Representatives as well where he once served. Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA will certainly be missed by all here on the Hill and around the country, who had the pleasure and good fortune to know him.

His life and many accomplishments throughout, are to be celebrated at this time, not mourned. We must remember SPARK as the hard worker and peacemaker that he was. We must remember him for the years of service that he gave to the people of Hawaii and to the Nation. And we must remember him for the friendship that he so willingly gave to all.

To his widow Helene and his family, I know I speak for the entire House of Representatives when I say our thoughts and prayers are with you. May you find comfort and strength during this time of sadness.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA with whom I served in the House before his election to the Senate.

Senator MATSUNAGA supported numerous worthwhile causes while serving in the Congress without any direct or indirect political gain to himself. One cause which the Senator

supported was the desire of the people of Puerto Rico for statehood.

In June of 1988, Senator MATSUNAGA co-sponsored a forum on Puerto Rico's economic transition to statehood, which was held in the Capitol's Mike Mansfield Room. He was one of the few in the Congress to recognize the efforts of over 350,000 Puerto Ricans who submitted petitions for statehood to Congress. He demonstrated he had not lost touch with the man on the street, even a man from a distant U.S. island territory.

No doubt SPARK MATSUNAGA empathized with the people of Puerto Rico as he had been born in a U.S. territory, lived most of his life without full political rights accorded to other U.S. citizens, understood the difficulty of living on an island with language and cultural characteristics different from the States, and had witnessed firsthand the long arduous and frustrating quest for statehood.

Senator MATSUNAGA was way ahead of the curve in 1988 on the importance of Puerto Rico's relationship to the United States when little attention was given by Congress. Since then, some 20 days of hearings have been held or are scheduled by both Senate and House committees on this very topic. This is a demonstration of Senator MATSUNAGA's foresight and leadership.

It is difficult to determine the impact of one man's action on the future. However, I believe Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA's efforts on behalf of so many people in different ways, will engender immeasurable positive results for generations to come.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my friend and neighbor in the Rayburn Building, Congressman DANIEL AKAKA, for calling this special order today. I join him and everyone here in mourning the death of our good friend, Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA.

With SPARKY's passing, Congress lost an accomplished legislator and a gentle human being. Hawaii lost a dedicated public servant and determined advocate. And we all lost a good friend.

SPARKY lived through some of the most significant events of the 20th century, and never lost his humility, his love for his family, and his unmatched gift for friendship.

He was a public servant committed to the well-being of the people of Hawaii, whom he served as a territorial legislator in Hawaii, as a leader in the cause of Hawaiian statehood, and as a gifted representative in Washington for almost 30 years.

He was a scholar, an author and a poet, who established the post of U.S. Poet Laureate 5 years ago.

He was a believer in the potential of technology and progress to make the world better for all its people. He was a thoughtful advocate for clean renewable energy sources like solar energy and wind power as well as for space exploration.

And he was a brave soldier who knew how blessed it is for a country to be at peace.

A decorated war hero; an officer of the famous 100th Infantry Battalion; a wounded veteran of the terrible battle for Monte Cassino, SPARKY came home from the Second World War and devoted his life to the search for peace. Over his years in Congress, he established the U.S. Institute of Peace, support-

ed arms control efforts, proposed cultural and technological U.S.-U.S.S.R. exchanges, and worked for peaceful resolution of conflicts around the globe.

His life, like the lives of Eisenhower and Washington, teaches us once again that those who know war best are the ones who hate it most of all.

We're all familiar with his long and successful fight to pass the redress bill for the Japanese-Americans and Aleuts who were shut into internment camps during the Second World War.

That bill's passage is a monument to SPARKY's passionate belief that our country must offer justice to all its citizens. It is the proof of his patriotic conviction that, as he said on the Senate floor, "our beloved country is great enough to acknowledge and correct its past mistakes."

I quote from a letter SPARKY received on the occasion of the redress bill's passage: "Your role in the redress movement will be part of the Nisei saga in American history. What a tremendous accomplishment. Thank you, SPARKY, for restoring the pride and dignity of all Niseis, their children, and now other newly immigrant Asians."

The author of that letter speaks not only for the Nisei and their children, not only for Asian-Americans—but for all Americans. In particular, it speaks for the veterans of the Second World War. The shame of the internment camps tarnished the ideals and values SPARKY and I served in that conflict to defend, and on behalf of his fellow veterans I thank him for giving justice to those so unjustly persecuted.

SPARKY, you gave honor to this Congress. You were a voice of kindness and compassion. You dedicated your life to making the words of the prophet Isaiah reality: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

It was a privilege to know you, and we miss you very much.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii and the entire United States suffered a great loss when Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA fell victim to cancer less than 10 days ago.

When we think back to those days he served with us here in the U.S. House of Representatives, we always see the smiling face of our colleague known to everyone as SPARKY. He was a gentleman, but he was also a fighter for what he thought was best for his native State as well as the remainder of the Nation.

The son of immigrants, he graduated with honors from the University of Hawaii with a degree in education.

SPARKY devoted over half of his 73 years to serving his State and the Nation. Climbing to majority leader while a member of the territorial House of Representatives, he was one of those who fought the difficult but successful struggle to bring statehood to the islands he loved. Part of that battle included work on the Hawaii Statehood Delegation to Congress.

He came to Washington in January 1963 as a newly elected Member of the House of Representatives. Hawaii was well served by SPARKY in the House until 1973, when he took his dedication to State and country to the Senate.

Our friend saw the war coming and volunteered for active duty in the Army in July 1941. He was a decorated hero in one of the most highly decorated and famous units in the Army—the Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442 Regimental Combat Team. Serving in North Africa and Italy as a combat infantryman, he was awarded the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster for wounds suffered as well as the Bronze Star for bravery. SPARKY was presented a total of five battle stars—four to go with his European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, and one with his Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

While he was instrumental in gaining passage of a number of important pieces of legislation in over a quarter of a century as a Member of Congress, he is best remembered, perhaps, for his outstanding efforts in behalf of gaining approval of a law redressing the injustices felt by West Coast Japanese-Americans who were interned in camps during World War II.

Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA will be missed by those of us who served with him and knew him here in Congress as well as by a nation grateful for his magnificent contributions to his country.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I join our colleagues in paying tribute to SPARK MATSUNAGA. Throughout his distinguished career, he fought for civil rights, education, and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Those of us who served with SPARKY in the House of Representatives, and those who worked with him during his years in the Senate, know that these causes were a reflection of his convictions. It seems appropriate that we are honoring SPARKY just as we have finished celebrating the 20th anniversary of Earth Day since his last vote was for passage of the clean air bill.

He bravely served his country in World War II, even though his country was denying his people the civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. As we all know, he made righting this injustice a personal crusade which, through enactment of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, our Nation has finally corrected.

As our world moves closer to conciliation and away from confrontation, I will remember my good friend, SPARKY, as a man of peace. In memory of his passion for this cause, the U.S. Institute of Peace serves as a testament to his commitment to peaceful resolution of conflicts. Peace was not an opportunistic issue for SPARKY, but, as a veteran of war, he did it so future generations would never see and experience the horrors of war.

SPARKY was a warm and gentle person who was always a welcome sight to his colleagues. How many times, as we walked through the hallways of the Capitol, did we bump into SPARK MATSUNAGA giving his constituents a tour of this building. There are very few people who can be admired by so many for so much, but SPARK MATSUNAGA was one of those people. It is fair to say that Will Rogers and SPARK MATSUNAGA would have enjoyed each others company. Jeanne-Marie and I extend our sympathies to his wife, Helene, and to their children.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my deep regret at the

passing of our friend and colleague, SPARK MATSUNAGA.

I got to know SPARK when we served together on the House Rules Committee 15 years ago. He was already an experienced and proven leader, and I was a newcomer to the legislative process. But I knew even then, this was a man of intelligence, dedication, and integrity. From whom I could learn many things.

SPARK had a deep respect for the House as an institution and for the exercise of power. He understood that even though you may have political advantage, it was usually wise, not to push that advantage in order to work for the greater good of the body and the country.

That's not to say that he hesitated to use his knowledge of the House, on rare occasion when it came to the vital interest of his constituents.

In 1974, when a dock workers strike threatened to disrupt the transportation Hawaii depends upon for survival, SPARK persuaded the Rules Committee to pry a compulsory arbitration bill from the legislative committee and bring it to the floor for a winning vote. He did this despite the fact the leadership of the House was opposed to his effort.

He actually discusses this balance between the committee's own goals and the responsibility it holds to the leadership in a book he wrote, "Rulemakers of the House." The book describes the day to day operations of the committee and the interaction of opposing views. It was a real labor of love for him.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA was a valued contributor to the important and complex work of the Rules Committee. Those of us who served with him will remember him for many reasons.

He was a man of great intellect, and yet a man of great humility. He was dedicated to his ideals and devoted to ensuring justice. But perhaps most importantly, he was a man of great courage who provided an example of public service for others to follow.

I want to thank my colleague for taking this time to pay tribute to a trusted friend. I am saddened by his passing and extend my heartfelt condolences to his family on this loss.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a former colleague in the House and distinguished Senator from Hawaii, SPARK MATSUNAGA.

I had the opportunity to serve in the House with SPARK from 1971 to 1976. He was always a cheerful and personable fellow.

SPARK MATSUNAGA may have had the distinction of being the only public official to have served in a territorial legislature and in the U.S. House and Senate representing his State. At any level of government, I feel SPARK distinguished himself for his tireless efforts while serving Hawaii and the Nation.

After a decorated career in the Army and after graduating from Harvard Law School, SPARK dedicated over 40 years of his life to public service. During this time, SPARK was a visionary and peacemaker. As a champion of Japanese-Americans, Senator MATSUNAGA pushed for measures to provide redress for Japanese-Americans interned in the United States during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, SPARK MATSUNAGA possessed many talents which made him an outstanding representative, statesman, poet and friend. I extend my sympathies to his wife, Helene, and his five children. SPARK will be deeply missed.

Mr. QUILLIN. Mr. Speaker, when I was first elected to serve in the 88th Congress, I met a newly elected Member whose district is about as far from mine geographically as it is possible to be. His name was SPARKY MATSUNAGA.

Even though we were members of different political parties, I found that he was friendly, knowledgeable and hard-working. When he made a commitment, he was true to his word.

In the 89th Congress I became a member of the House Rules Committee, and 2 years later in the 90th Congress SPARKY was selected as a member of the same committee.

Back in those days, the Rules Committee met with the members seated around a long table. There was a lot of give and take because the members of the other party were always about 3 feet away on the other side of the table. SPARKY was a great addition to the committee, and I came to appreciate even more what a fine human being he was. We were quite frequently on opposite sides of the issue, but always remained friends, even after some very tough legislative battles.

During those years, when the Rules Committee had its annual Christmas party, members of the committee provided produce from their home States for the occasion. SPARKY always provided fresh pineapple and macadamia nuts, an unusual treat for the rest of us.

He was president of our 88th club, and I think in part because of him, those of us who were first elected in the 88th Congress have maintained an unusually strong group identity.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing sympathy to SPARKY's wife, Helene, and their children. SPARKY's death is a great loss to his family, to his State, and to his Nation.

IN TRIBUTE TO SPARK MATSUNAGA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCurdy). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, our Nation lost a tremendous legislator and leader recently with the death of SPARK MATSUNAGA. I knew him as an able House colleague and a good friend. He was one of the most conscientious Members of this body to have served the people of Hawaii and this Nation.

He dedicated more than 40 years of his life to this Nation—from combat duty in support of freedom to service in Government. He was wounded in the war and was highly decorated for heroism under demanding conditions. Following the war, he attended Harvard Law School and then returned to Hawaii to begin a long and distinguished career in government.

He came to the House in 1962 for the first of seven terms. During his

tenure with us on the House side, he earned the respect of his colleagues by his mastery of House rules and procedures. He pressed for legislation with a perseverance that was impressive. He could always make his point without making waves. He employed tactics that were graceful and effective. In short, he was a statesman and gentleman. He was a great friend. He will be missed.

I extend to his family my sincerest sympathy and commend my colleague Representative AKAKA for setting aside this time to appropriately remember a man who will not be forgotten—SPARK MATSUNAGA.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE SPARK MATSUNAGA

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

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I too come to the floor of the House moved by the passing of a distinguished Member of the Congress and a very dear friend of mine.

A few days ago I paid tribute to him in downtown Honolulu, and I am in doubt as to whether I have the words or wisdom to adequately express, Mr. Speaker, the sentiment I have for SPARK MATSUNAGA. I did not know him before I came to the House. But when I came 6 years ago he was already in the Senate, and he immediately embraced me as a friend, being both sons of the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I recall so many good things about him, but I think the one that I remember the most was in our mutual battle for the recognition of the Japanese-Americans who were incarcerated during World War II. I remember the arguments, and I remember saying on this floor that the distinction between the guards regarding BOB MATSUI and NORM MINETA and the guards that were guarding me during the occupation of my own territory was that the guards guarding them were Americans and the guards guarding me were Japanese. SPARK told me later on that he felt that was a very good way of stating the problem and he was grateful.

I do not know that I can say much more than to say that each one of us has a hero in life and someone we emulate. When I was in the military my hero was Dwight Eisenhower. Later on here in Congress my heroes were DANIEL INOUE and SPARKY MATSUNAGA who has now left us.

Mr. Speaker, I come here to say these words, maybe piling by comparison to the good words that have been said by others, but it is something I had to say and I want to say with all my heart and to his family, thank you very much for being my friend,

SPARKY, and thank you for inspiring me to go on and do the things that I know you stand for and we in the Pacific all stand for.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my special order today.

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

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

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

Mr. PASAHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. I am happy to note that the United States has reaffirmed its proud record in support of the Armenian people. President Bush recently issued a statement squarely referencing the Ottoman government's attempt to commit genocide against the Armenian people, its own population, from 1915 to 1923.

In February the Senate held 4 days of debate on whether to commemorate the genocide, Senate Joint Resolution 212 introduced by Senator DOLE of Kansas. While a filibuster stopped any vote on the merits of the resolution, the debate conclusively refuted all those who would deny that the genocide ever occurred.

In addition, from Massachusetts to Oklahoma, California, Connecticut, and Tennessee, State and local governments all across America proclaimed this day as a day of remembrance on the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. The Armenian Assembly of America and the Armenian National Committee, two Armenian-American organizations that have worked hard to achieve America's affirmation of the facts, issued statements in response to the President's declaration. They are as follows:

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, April 23, 1990.

President GEORGE BUSH,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your statement on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide serves as a clear and welcome rejection of the Republic of Turkey's global campaign of denial. By remembering this crime against humanity, you give meaning to your call for "all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind."

We regret, however, that your statement avoided a direct reference to the word genocide. Our views on that matter are well known and need no elaboration here. But we take heart that you affirmed comments you made during the election campaign in which you characterized the intentional destruction of the Armenian people as genocide. We welcome your statement that these represent "the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured."

We are aware of the extreme pressures generated from Ankara on this matter. We applaud Senator Dole's leadership in illuminating the facts of the Armenian Genocide during the Senate debate on SR 212, and your wish to join in observing April 24, 1990, "as a day of remembrance for the more than one million Armenian people who were victims."

We ask that you urge Turkey to seize this moment to put its denial efforts to rest. Just two days ago, East Germany finally apologized to the Jewish people for the crimes committed by Hitler. And in Moscow, the Soviet Union acknowledged the Katyn Forest Massacres. Ankara can hardly do less. Turkey must come to terms with its past by recognizing the genocide committed by the Ottoman Empire against the Armenian people.

Sincerely,

HIRAIR HOVNANIAN,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

[Press release of the Armenian National Committee of America, Apr. 21, 1990]

BUSH STATEMENT ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

WASHINGTON, DC.—Last night, while on a visit in Orlando, Florida, President George Bush issued a statement on the 75th anniversary of "the massacres" of Armenians and expressed his personal wish "to join with Armenians and all peoples in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for more than a million Armenian people who were victims." He then called "upon all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind."

Avoiding the word genocide, the President described it as "the terrible massacres suffered [by Armenians] in 1915-1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire" and depicted those massacred as "the victims of this crime against humanity." However, he made clear reference to his campaign statement by saying that "my comments of June 1988 represent the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured," thus indirectly reiterating his earlier recognition of the Armenian Genocide.

"The President's statement is a deeply-felt personal expression of sympathy addressed to the Armenian community worldwide on the day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian Genocide," stated ANCA Executive Director Seto Boyadjian. "The President's sincere words come in defiance of Turkish pressures to prevent official observance by the U.S. government of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide," he said.

"While Armenian-Americans regret that the President could not make an explicit declaration in this regard by directly characterizing the genocidal nature of the 'terrible massacres' of 1915-1923, yet we recognize that he has in fact identified these massacres as a 'crime against humanity' by stating the magnitude of the crime and identifying the authors as the rulers of the Ottoman

Empire, and by reiterating his position on the basis of his 1988 statement affirming his stand on the Armenian Genocide," added Boyadjian.

Along with the tragedy of the genocide, President Bush also mentioned the tragedy that befell upon Armenians by the earthquake of 1988 in Soviet Armenia. In this regard, Boyadjian stated, "Needless to say, Armenian-Americans remember with gratitude the President's personal involvement in support of the recovery efforts for the earthquake and appreciate his continuing commitment to the people of Soviet Armenia in their effort to maintain the integrity and the economic stability of the homeland."

In his statement, President Bush also paid tribute to the "special, enduring relationship" which the United States has had with the Armenian people and said that the more than one-million Armenian-American community continues "to make significant contributions to the betterment of our country."

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, APRIL 20, 1990

Throughout this century, the United States has had a special, enduring relationship with the Armenian people.

Armenians around the world share with their friends in the United States a love of freedom, and as proud people they have a strong commitment to the preservation of their heritage and culture.

Their history, though marked by a number of tragedies, nonetheless reflects their faith and the strength and resilience of their tradition. Those tragedies include the Earthquake of 1988 and, most prominently, the terrible massacres suffered in 1915-1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire.

The United States responded to the victims of this crime against humanity by leading international diplomatic and private relief efforts.

The Armenian-American community now numbers nearly one million people. Those who emigrated to the United States, and their descendants, continue to make significant contributions to the betterment of our country in many fields of endeavor.

On this seventy-fifth anniversary of the massacres, I wish to join with Armenians and all peoples in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for the more than a million Armenian people who were victims. I call upon all peoples to work to prevent future acts of inhumanity against mankind, and my comments of June 1988 represent the depth of my feeling for the Armenian people and the sufferings they have endured.

In December 1988, an earthquake devastated Armenia and the United States responded and continues to respond to the overwhelming humanitarian needs of the victims. Before and after the earthquake, the Armenian people of Nagorno-Karabakh became the first in the Soviet Union to voice and the need for self-determination. The Soviet Union and Azerbaijan reacted with unconscionable brutality, including a devastating blockade. The United States has stood firm in supporting the Armenian people and democracy.

But today we commemorate those massacred and driven from their ancestral

homeland from 1915 to 1923. The evidence of this genocide is overwhelming in its scope and depth. We have recently learned that the U.S. Archives contains approximately 30,000 pages of documents detailing the bone-chilling history of who the Ottoman government targeted for killing, and when, where and how the Government killed them.

The time has now come for the Republic of Turkey to face its own history and to account for it. Its uncivilized refusal to acknowledge the Armenian genocide and its attempt to deny the genocide only perpetuates the Ottoman's crime against humanity.

Therefore, I take this occasion as an opportunity to challenge the Republic of Turkey to join the rest of the world and live up to its past.

□ 1700

From the United Nations Human Rights Commission to the European Parliament, from cities to States, from platforms to classrooms, government and social entities acknowledge that the history of the Ottoman government includes the Armenian genocide, not just a massacre or a killing, but of genocide.

Recently the Government of East Germany, Mr. Speaker, issued a formal apology for the Holocaust in Nazi Germany, although the East German Government was not responsible for causing the Holocaust. East Germany is the greater, not the lesser, for her apology as the Republic of Turkey would be if she should take the same civilized step.

President Bush has proved that Turkey's campaign of denial persuades no one, and I hold all confidence that the future will only bring additional rejection of Turkey's sad attempts to revise history.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to a colleague, a good friend of the Armenian community in the United States, the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD].

Mr. MOORHEAD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN] for his leadership in taking this time to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

Mr. Speaker, each year we come here like clockwork to talk about the attempted extermination of an entire race of people. We brush off our historical facts and figures and make the same request. We urge the Congress of the United States to recognize the systematic murder of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman empire between 1915 and 1923. Like clockwork, the result is always the same and it is always tragically unacceptable.

No one in this body condones murder. No one in this body disputes the fact that hundreds of thousands of innocent Armenians died cruel and,

in many cases, bloody deaths. But some House Members and Members in the other body have required us, year after year, to debate the historical accuracy of calling what happened from 1915 to 1923 genocide. I am as dismayed to hear someone say the Armenian genocide did not happen as I would be if someone challenged the facts of the Holocaust in which 6 million Jews perished at the hands of the Nazis.

Seventy-five years ago the genocide began and 75 years later neither the House nor the Senate has recognized April 24 as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Armenian genocide. There was a debate in the Senate 2 months ago that ended in the defeat of a resolution sponsored by Republican Leader BOB DOLE. Senator DOLE, during this eloquent and passionate defense of the resolution, called the vote "a triumph of politics over morality."

Harut Sassounian, the editor and publisher of the California Courier, one of the finest English-language Armenian newspapers in the country, dedicated several of his columns to the Senate debate, writing:

Talaat, the mastermind of the Genocide, had predicted that 50 years after 1915, no one would remember the Armenian question. Talaat must be turning now in his grave, because not 50, but 75 years after the Genocide, the U.S. Senate spent 15 hours over a three-day period discussing his crimes.

Now that the German Government has recognized the Jewish genocide and the Soviet Union has recognized the extermination of millions who disagreed with the Government under Stalin, it is time for Turkey to recognize the genocide of the Armenians under the Ottoman empire.

I'm not surprised with what has happened in the House on countless occasions regarding this issue and I'm not surprised with what happened in the Senate in February of this year. I'm disappointed. Politics is sometimes blind to what is right.

The Los Angeles Times, in reporting on the Senate debate, noted that support for the genocide resolution began to erode amid pressure from Turkish political and business interests.

Mr. Speaker, that influence exercised by Turkey was costly. Mr. Sassounian reports that Turkey hired four public relations firms at a cost of up to \$3 million to lobby on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Speaker, it is now time for the House of Representatives to recognize an established historical fact and adopt House Joint Resolution 417, designating April 24 as National Day of Remembrance of the 75th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman agree that in

that resolution and any number of resolutions there has been no attempt to implicate the present Republic of Germany in terms of its being the cause.

Mr. MOORHEAD. No. And there is no, absolutely no intention to place the blame on the present Government of Turkey. We are now in a republic in Turkey. At that time they were under a huge empire that spanned the areas of countries today.

I think that if we follow the pattern that we have, Adolph Hitler may be right when he said at the start of the Holocaust, when he started putting people in camps and was told he would never get by with it, he said, "Who remembers the Armenians?"

We are remembering the Armenians and their genocide.

But it is time that all people recognize what history has shown us, that this really happened and that we get on with it.

We want to be friends with every country around the world. We do not want this to divide the world, but at the same time it is so important that history be recognized and not become a fable to so many people.

Mr. PASHAYAN. I should like to thank the gentleman for his remarks, and again to say that he has been a staunch friend of the Armenian community in the United States. And really, the Armenian people from all over the world would join in thanking the gentleman for taking his precious time to be here today.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to yield to my good friend and colleague and neighboring Member, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN].

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank and commend my colleague and friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN] for organizing this special order today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise along with the gentleman and others to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

Unfortunately, what should be a simple reverent commemoration has become an item of political controversy.

As we commemorate the period from 1915 to 1923 during which history records the tragic loss of two of every three Armenians then living in their homeland, I would like us to reflect upon a statement made in 1918 by Henry Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. He said:

When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and, in their conversations with me they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact. I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignifi-

cant when compared to the suffering of the Armenian race in 1915.

That was no revisionist historian, that was no Armenian speaking, that was the United States official representative on the scene in Turkey at the time.

Mr. Speaker, to not recognize the Armenian genocide is to ignore history. The historical record is clear and irrefutable. It is our moral responsibility to acknowledge it.

Winston Churchill and Arnold Toynbee recognized it as, indeed, Ataturk, the founder of Turkey, the first leader of that state, recognized the atrocities and said the Turkish people ought to own up and face it.

Indeed it was a Polish Jew who first used the word genocide in 1939 to describe what had happened to the Armenians.

No, to officially recognize one of the most atrocious crimes against mankind runs counter to our American values and damages our moral credibility.

The genocide was officially recognized by the U.S. Government in the past. Prior to 1983 this was not an issue at all. The State Department did not refute the fact, the Congress routinely passed resolutions and Presidents frequently signed proclamations commemorating the event. The U.S. Holocaust Commission has recognized the genocide.

□ 1710

However, in 1983, our State Department stepped out and proclaimed a new U.S. position on the genocide: It did not occur. The State Department and the administration decided to bow to Turkish pressure and endorse a policy rooted in expediency and lies. The State Department succumbed to pressure put on it by Turkish Government, pressure that amounted to blackmail. The Turkish Government threatened to undermine our important alliance; a threat we know would never be backed up by actions, for our alliance with Turkey is as much in their interest as it is in ours. Nothing in the resolution, as my colleague just pointed out, casts any aspersions on modern Turkey, or anyone living in Turkey today, or on the Turkish Government.

Unfortunately, the current administration has continued this ill-conceived policy, disregarding a campaign promise pledging to support a resolution recognizing the Armenian genocide.

I also wish to commend Senator Dole and his supporters in the Senate for their leadership in the past year and in their valiant efforts to reverse this policy and gain recognition of this event. I would like to add a word about our commemorative resolution. Although we lost our battle this time, we have not lost our fight to have the resolution enacted into law. This issue will be alive in every Congress until

the truth prevails. Therefore, as we gather here today to commemorate the Armenian genocide in which 1,500,000 human beings whose only crime was being Armenians, were brutally murdered during the years 1915 to 1923, we comfort the survivors, and we keep alive the memories of those who were murdered, and try to gain insights and learn lessons from this experience so that a similar episode may never be repeated again.

The East Germans have owned up to their past in a commendable fashion. Turkey should do the same.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman made reference, as the last speaker did, to the commemorative resolution. Once again, let me ask the gentleman, in light of the fact that the commemorative resolution specifically excludes the Republic of Turkey from any reference to the events of the genocide, the resolution specifically saying that the events of the genocide occurred prior to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, would the gentleman care to expostulate on his own feelings about how obviously uncivilized it is for the Republic of Turkey to wage a horrendous expensive lobbying campaign against a commemorative resolution, and go beyond that, and share with Members his feeling or even speculations as to why the Republic of Turkey is taking that posture?

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I think Turkey needs to get this issue behind them. We need this as much as the survivors do. They need to come to grips with their past. As long as they fail to recognize what actually happened, the issues will not go away. It is not going to disappear because Turkey fights it every year. Occasionally, and most recently, they were successful.

All that happens is the issue is dramatized that much more, and momentum continues to build on the other side.

The gentleman is correct, nothing in the resolution either implicitly or explicitly referenced the Turkey state. The Turkey Government at that time was not the Government that we have today. It was subsequently overthrown later on. The Government at the time was fighting on the other side from the United States in the First World War. Today, Turkey is a valued ally of the United States. Nothing in this resolution would harm that relationship, just as nothing in our relationship with Germany today is harmed by Germany owning up to its past.

I do not know what the motivations are on the part of the Turks, or why they labor so hard to deny what is so obviously a historical fact. However, I think ultimately they are harming

themselves by so doing, as much as they are harming history.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman who has been a long supporter of this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], my friend and colleague on the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the following is a speech I delivered in Michigan last weekend to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide:

It is a great honor to be here with you. Today, we are gathered to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide—a horror that took the lives of 1½ million people.

For too long, the world has closed its eyes and tried to pretend the Armenian genocide never happened.

But, we must not let the world forget. Generation after generation, the Armenian people have struggled to keep the memory alive. You have reminded people in every land of the history of man's inhumanity to man.

The historical evidence of the Armenian genocide is overwhelming. American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau wrote:

"When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and, in their conversations with me, they make no particular attempt to conceal the fact."

British historian Arnold Toynbee adds:

"The atrociousness of the two great twentieth century wars was aggravated by genocide. In the First World War, the Turks committed genocide against the Armenians; in the Second World War, the Germans committed genocide against the Jews."

The individual accounts of suffering and agony are far too numerous to ever fully chronicle. I'm sure everyone of you in this room has some special story to tell. Perhaps like the story of Mary and Armen Derdarian, a couple from Pennsylvania. Mary Derdarian was a 9-month old baby when her entire family was massacred. She wrote of the grief she has felt all her life. "I don't know what mother's love is because I didn't feel it. The Turks deprived me of it." Mary survived because her only remaining aunt found her in the rubble of her home.

Mary's husband, Armen Derderian, also lost his father. His father was deported from his house and killed with Armen's aunts and uncles. After being taken in by a Turkish neighbor for a year, his mother and two siblings were forced to flee across the Syrian desert to Aleppo. He writes, "I am 82 years old and I have stories in me that if I tell, would give you goose bumps."

We must not let those horrible truths be disguised or forgotten—and we must never, never let them be repeated. That's why I was proud to introduce the Armenian genocide resolution in the House of Representatives.

President Bush gave his commitment during the last election to support the genocide resolution. Unfortunately, the administration has not carried through on this pledge and Senator Dole did not have the support he needed to pass the resolution in the Senate. This impasse has filled me with very deep regret. But, that is why this gathering here tonight is so important.

In gathering here tonight and in countless similar events around the world, people of conscience acknowledge the genocide, we mourn the victims, and we renew our cry—never again.

We must never stop our efforts to get the United States Government to acknowledge the Armenian genocide.

But as long as people gather in events such as this one, we will not forget those. Those who would like to cover up the Armenian genocide have not succeeded, and they never will.

□ 1720

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] for taking time to come to the floor. I have a question for the gentleman.

Let us suppose that 1 day the Republic of Turkey, in a fashion similar to what was just achieved by the Government of East Germany, issues a formal apology for the conduct of the prior Government under a different constitution for its conceiving and executing the Armenian genocide. Would the gentleman care to speculate on what he would suppose the standing of the Republic of Turkey would then be in the international community?

Mr. BONIOR. Obviously, it would impose immeasurably. It is difficult to admit mistakes. It is particularly difficult for nations to stand up and admit mistakes of horror. But when they do, I think there is a general feeling and a willingness to move on, on the part of the rest of the world community.

I would also say that there is a cleansing effect that enables citizens of a nation, whether they be the Russians, the citizens of Soviet Russia, or East Germans, to be able to move on. As long as they deny historically what has been chronicled, they will be besieged by the nightmare that they have not come to grips with the reality of who they are and where they want to go.

I would also add, I say to my colleague, that as we in the Congress debate the changing world, as reflected by the peace revolution of 1989, not one person will be unmindful of the fact that we have indeed been providing large sums of money, dollars to the Republic of Turkey, and that we have four or five major military installations in that Republic which may in fact not be needed.

I would also say to my friend that there are those of us here who have not been as engaged as we perhaps should have been on the issue of Cyprus, and if the present Government of Turkey wishes to continue this, what I consider to be an unfortunate attack on a historical reality, they can expect to encounter increased opposition from this body and the other body on more important and fundamental question relevant to their present political reality.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned in my remarks and as I am sure the gentleman himself knows, I believe it is correct to say that the European Parliament has said that until the Republic of Turkey shall acknowledge the Armenian genocide, it will not even be considered to be let into the European Economic Community, something it has applied for.

Mr. BONIOR. That is correct, Mr. Speaker. And I think that should give them pause also to reflect upon the lack of wisdom with which they have pursued this unfortunate policy.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, another colleague, a new Member, the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDIT], has joined us. The gentleman from California is a Member who is well known for his support on this particular issue. His district is very near to my district, and as a matter of fact they do touch one another.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDIT].

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in the Central Valley of California and across this great country lies an Armenian-American population that is waiting for this Congress and the President to recognize a fundamental fact of history.

One and a half million Armenians suffered a genocide at the hands of the Ottoman Turkish Government from 1915 to 1923, yet the Turkish Government of today says that genocide never happened.

I have people in my district who personally witnessed this slaughter of friends and family members. Many others escaped death themselves and were forced to flee from their country.

But their tragedy didn't end there.

Not only did these people have to live with the loss of their loved ones, but with the fact that the Turkish Government to this day denies this slaughter ever took place.

This resolution does not ask for reparations and it does not ask for the return of lands taken during this massacre. It simply asks for one thing: Recognition of the massacre and a day in commemoration.

I urge this Congress to take action on House Joint Resolution 417. This resolution recognizes April 24 as a National Day of Remembrance of the anniversary of the Armenian genocide of 1915 to 1923. It is important that we once and for all set the record straight.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from California, and I thank him very much for taking his time to come here to comment on this issue. Does the gentleman wish to expound on any kind of a theory as to why the Republic of Turkey is so dogmatic in not

only owning up to what the prior government did, but, in fact, spending as much as perhaps \$1½ million, as I understand it, when the issue was recently in the other body led by Senator DOLE from Kansas, in lobbying against it and positively denying that the genocide ever took place? Would the gentleman care to expound on why they indulged in this erratic and uncivilized behavior?

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, as to why they did it, that is a big question, I say to my colleague, and it is a dangerous subject on which to speculate. I am confused as to why they do not make a simple recognition of this event. It is fact. It happened, and sometimes the truth cleanses us. Confession is good for the soul.

I believe if they saw the truth and spoke the truth and confessed the truth, we would all feel better. I am absolutely confused as to why they will not do that. I believe that we would all have a higher regard for the Turkish Government if they would do so.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is accustomed to dealing with logicalities rather than the reverse. I can appreciate why the gentleman says he is confused.

I suppose we might conclude by saying that it was Shakespeare who said that "Perhaps they protesteth too much," and perhaps when the Republic of Turkey spends something like \$1½ million hiring professional lobbyists to carry on a campaign against a commemorative resolution which has no legislative effect, maybe they do protest too much. That is kind of a backward admission, but I would ask the gentleman, that is not the kind of admission we are looking for, is it?

Mr. CONDIT. No; it is not.

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

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. We commemorate this crime against humanity to understand the event, and thereby preclude its repetition against anyone anywhere in the world.

In the latter half of the 19th century, the Ottoman Turkish Government began a policy of persecution against its Armenian population. The persecution was brutal and ferocious. It resulted in many deaths of Armenians in 1894-96, and in 1909. The pattern of persecution and destruction culminated in the great massacre of 1915-23. At least 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children perished in the holocaust. Those who survived became homeless refugees, whose descendants, with their painful memories, can be found in numerous countries today.

As Armenians recovered from the shock of their near annihilation and deportation from their homeland, they found themselves largely forgotten. In time, however, the spirit of the Armenian people revived. April 24 has

become a rallying point, a day of commemoration for the victims and a day of renewal for their survivors and descendants. And those who had not been touched by this tragedy first hand began to join and participate in the commemorative events of April 24.

So our participation in these commemorative events today is a form of celebration, a celebration of the spirit and renewal of the Armenian people, as well as a renewal of our commitment to fundamental human rights.

We commemorate Armenian Martyrs' Day to remember and recognize the suffering and pain that the Armenian world community has endured. Let us commit ourselves today to a future course that prevents us from ever permitting the occurrence of such horror ever again anywhere in the world.

Commemorating those innocent victims who died is in the great American tradition. So I welcome this chance to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Armenian martyrs. In paying such tribute, we remind ourselves that the rights of minorities, no matter where they may be, must always be maintained.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of Armenian Martyr's Day.

In recent months we have witnessed extraordinary events taking place throughout the world.

East Germany has joined West Germany in apologizing to the Jews of the world for the atrocities committed against them during World War II.

The Soviet Union has admitted and accepted responsibility for the Katyn Forest Massacre where 50 years ago the best and the brightest officers of the Polish Army and the intellectual leaders of Poland were brutally murdered.

By their actions, the East Germans and the Soviets have gained new stature and respect in the eyes of the free nations of the world.

I urge the present government in Turkey to follow their inspiring example and acknowledge responsibility for the genocide 75 years ago of two out of every three Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire at that time. By so doing, they can permit the healing process to begin, and at the same time, gain the respect and admiration of the free world.

Mr. Speaker, as we recall and mourn the loss of the Armenian martyrs earlier in this century, so, too, should we now pledge ourselves never to forget those innocent martyrs and to continue to fight against violence and destruction so that humanity may survive in a world where genocide can never reoccur.

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate a very special—and very sad—date in the history of the Armenian people.

Today we commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. Between 1915 and 1923, the world witnessed the first attempt at systematic destruction of an entire people this century. Some 1.5 million Armenians died as a direct consequence of the international and deliberate actions of the Ottoman Empire.

Much debate has been generated over these events, the causes, and who is to blame. In fact, we need only to remember the Armenians who were victims of the massa-

cles. Almost every Armenian-American can tell of brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, or other relatives that fell victim to the outrageous events that occurred 75 years ago. Whatever the origins, whatever the causes, we can and must remember the victims. By doing so, we can and will help focus world attention on the need to recognize what happened, and we can thus help prevent genocide from ever happening again.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember the 75th anniversary of the beginning of Armenian genocide. We also today resolve to remember the victims, the survivors, and to commit ourselves to remembering this event in history and preventing it from ever happening again.

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to show my appreciation for the wisdom that the Members of Congress have demonstrated in not passing the Armenian Genocide resolution. Genocide is the most highly charged indictment that can be made against a country. However, if the term is to retain its meaning, it must not be applied to the events of 1915 in the Ottoman Empire, no matter how tragic they were for the victims.

No one denies that a civil war within a global war, intercommunal hostilities, famine, epidemics and banditry took a heavy toll on all sides. The Armenians suffered and the Turkish people did as well. However, no matter how painful this was, historians tell us there is insufficient evidence to apply the term genocide. Tragedy, suffering, loss of life and genocide are not synonymous. Until further research is done by bonafide scholars, the allegation that there was a systematic, state-directed program of the Ottoman Empire's Government to exterminate the Armenian people is not sustainable. Certainly, it is not one that this political body is in a position to validate.

I join my colleagues in the conviction that we must not unwittingly allow our compassion for the descendants of Armenian victims to cause us to convict unfairly the forebearers of our own Turkish-American citizens.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in rising to commemorate the Armenians who perished in this century's first genocide. Many of my Armenian constituents and friends have told me of loved ones taken from them by the genocide. Many are still tormented by memories of the death marches of 1915. I know how important this tribute is to them and to the memory of all those who lost their lives in the slaughter.

This single day each year serves also as an expression of our commitment to historical truths and to the universal principles of human rights. The line from Armenia to Auschwitz is a direct one. The Holocaust which took the lives of 6 million Jews and millions of other innocent people was inspired by the murder of 1½ million Armenians. Hitler, during an early meeting to map out the extermination of the Jewish people, was asked whether world opinion would not prevent such a plan from being carried out. Hitler laughed. "World opinion! A joke! Who ever cared about the Armenians?"

By holding his special order, we in the House vow that genocide will not go unacknowledged and unmourned. We must always continue to speak of the genocides of this century and resolve never to let our moral out-

rage diminish so that Hitler's sentiments are never again uttered.

The Armenian people, like the Jewish people, although scattered all over the earth, have remarkably kept their culture, language, and religion intact. I salute their tenacity and spirit.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in solemnly observing today as "National Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-23." I have long been a vocal proponent of the need to commemorate the 1.5 million Armenians who lost their lives in the first genocide of the 20th century. I am also a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and, as such, have supported a proposal designating a section of the planned Holocaust museum to the Armenian genocide.

We must not rewrite history by forgetting the 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children who were massacred earlier this century. The proof and magnitude of the Armenian tragedy was established at the time by the records of this Congress and by our own Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire in 1915. The truth must survive the eyewitnesses.

It was Hitler who cynically asked in 1939, "Who today remembers the Armenian exterminations?"

Fifty years later, it must be we who remember. To do otherwise brings shame to this great democracy. We must remember that many of the Armenian-Americans we represent are themselves survivors of the horrible massacres. Many others are the children of those who witnessed the atrocity. Today we must pause and pay tribute to the memory of those Armenians who senselessly lost their lives in 1915.

In closing, I should like to share with my colleagues the following piece from the New York Times of April 22, 1990, that attempts to describe the horrible wrong which occurred 75 years ago.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 22, 1990]

ARMENIA, REMEMBERED

SOMETHING TERRIBLE HAPPENED IN 1915

(By Karl E. Meyer)

After 50 years, Moscow admits that Stalin ordered the killing of thousands of Polish officers in Katyn. After 40 years, a new Government in East Germany joins West Germany in acknowledging accountability for Hitler's crimes against the Jews. But after 75 years, Turkey insists that charges of mass killings of Armenians are grossly exaggerated by survivors and descendants.

Indeed, Turkish resentment is so vehement that the United States Senate drew back from approving a resolution designating April 24 as a day of remembrance of "the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923." It is the word "genocide" that most angers Turks, who view it as a slanderous simplification of a confused and tragic episode.

There is justice in the Turkish argument that historians differ on exactly what happened. It's also true that Turkish diplomats have been viciously targeted by Armenian extremists. And one can grant a valid American concern about gratuitously offending a NATO ally.

Nevertheless, something abominable occurred in Anatolia. An Armenian community of a million or more was reduced to negligible numbers. Turkish authorities concede that at least 600,000 Armenians perished in

communal violence or in a forced exodus. Others fled Turkey, bearing memories that still sear a stateless people.

What is lacking in the Turkish response is even a hint of generous contrition for excesses that resulted in so many deaths. Instead, by pouncing on disputed particulars, official Turkish handbooks seem to suggest the Armenian case is mostly a fabrication. This is not the path to reconciliation.

Accidents of World War I brought on the Armenian catastrophe. In 1915, Russia turned back an Ottoman invasion of Transcaucasia and czarist troops soon entered northeastern Turkey. Long-established Armenian communities were located on both sides of the eastern front. Fearing that Christian Armenians would rise in aid of Russia, Ottoman leaders ordered their mass deportation.

Even granting a military justification, the order was carried out ruthlessly. This is borne out by press reports, diplomatic dispatches and accounts of historians, including Arnold Toynbee, who invoked the word "genocide." It is graphically documented in eyewitness descriptions by Leslie Davis, the U.S. Consul in Harput, who visited devastated villages.

To Mr. Davis, whose forgotten reports are reprinted in full in a recent book, "The Slaughterhouse Province," there was no doubt what was happening: it wasn't expulsion but "wholesale massacre."

And it passed from memory, so much so that Hitler remarked to his generals, on Aug. 22, 1939: "Who today remembers the Armenian extermination?" A Niagara of ink has spilled over the authenticity of this quotation. The context is frequently garbled; Hitler was talking about his planned invasion of Poland, not about the Jews. But an account of the speech was secretly transmitted to the British in 1939 by one of those present, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris; this is a matter of record, not a concoction.

What adds to the sorrows of Armenia is that so much of the argument concerns precise numbers, faded documents and whether or not Kemal Ataturk, the creator of the Turkish Republic, in fact deplored the killings in a 1926 press interview. A horrible wrong occurred, and Turkey would stand taller in the world if it ceased blaming the victims.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, once again the Congress is entangled with the State Department over whether to pass a resolution remembering the victims of the Armenian genocide. Ever since we first proposed a day of remembrance for the 1½ million victims, we have been told by our cautious diplomats and even a hesitant White House that such a move would harm our relations with Turkey, a key ally.

This argument will not work as far as I am concerned. We have made it very clear over the years that the systematic genocide of the Armenian people was the cruel work of the Ottoman Empire, which preceded the current state of Turkey.

As for those who would say the massive killings never occurred, it is appropriate to recall the heinous crimes which took place in those torturous years earlier in this century. We should tell them that in 1915, all Armenian members of the Ottoman Army were segregated, disarmed, and worked to death or massacred. We should point out that entire Armenian village populations were murdered. We should demonstrate the exile or murder of Ar-

menian religious, political, and intellectual leaders. Finally, we should remind all of the thousands of deaths resulting from long forced marches and starvation.

This horrendous slaughter did happen, and it is up to us in the democracies of the world to see that this kind of mass murder never happens again. It is extremely important to the thousands of Armenian Americans who have contributed and continue to contribute to the advancement of America that the Armenian genocide victims not be forgotten.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I spoke today at a rally to commemorate one of the most tragic events in history: The Holocaust of the Armenian people. As with the Holocaust of the Jews in Germany, we must constantly remind the people of the world of these atrocities. Though it may sadden us deeply to dredge up these memories, we must do so, lest these heinous crimes against humanity be forgotten, and heaven forbid, repeated.

Seventy-five years ago, on this day in 1915, the Armenian people were subjected to unspeakable loss, as their spiritual, intellectual, and societal leaders were rounded up and exiled to be executed. In the following years, the Armenian people were persecuted, untold thousands murdered, and their survivors forced into a diaspora that struggles throughout the world to maintain its culture and heritage, far from the true homeland of the Armenian people.

And so, on this day, just as several days ago the Jewish Holocaust Memorial Day, we remember the senseless slaughter of a wealth of humanity and we must renew our pledge to speak out against any atrocity large or small. Whether it be the millions of Ethiopians left to starve to death, or the thousands of Kurds massacred by poison gas, or the burning of a cross on the lawn of a black man, or the visit to the United States of bigoted, anti-semitic Russian nationalists. The identity of the victim or victims is not important, the reaction of the rest of the world is. Silence and apathy are the mortal enemies of freedom.

As a cosponsor of the legislation to commemorate this day of observance, I come before you to say the United States should officially recognize the genocide of the Armenian People as a tragic but very real part of world history.

I would like to salute the Armenian church, Armenian organizations, and the Armenian people for bringing us together here today on this solemn occasion. Our shared grief gives us the strength to fight for what is right and just, so that all peoples may live in freedom, without fearing persecution for who they are or what they believe.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, every year at this time we commemorate the genocide of the Armenians. Over the period 1915-23, 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were killed in Turkey. Today we recall those who starved to death, were tortured or just executed outright, and we honor those who survived.

On this special anniversary, let us also demand that those who would deny the reality of the genocide be called to account. We all suffer when history is denied, because it makes it that much easier to repeat. If the killings which started out this decade are forgot-

ten or refuted, who will bother to speak up against the massacres of tomorrow? Who will defend the people of Cambodia from the return of the Khmer Rouge, or face down Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his threats of chemical genocide?

As we remember the past, we must work for today. The December 1988 earthquake which left 25,000 Armenians dead, 100,000 injured and 500,000 homeless. The United States has spent \$4.5 million in disaster assistance already, and plans to spend another \$5 million. All the relief in the world will do no good, however, so long as the trains which carry them are blocked. Since the residents of Azerbaijan reinstated the blockade March 26, 186 trains, over 8,000 cars, have been stopped from reaching their destinations. These trains carry food, fuel, and reconstruction material desperately needed by the people of Armenia.

On this 75th anniversary, let us each do our part to remember old wrongs and prevent new ones. Those responsible must recognize their role in the genocide. The Soviet Government should accept that the 76 percent Armenian population of Nagorno-Karabagh must be allowed some autonomy. Each of us individually, should pause to reflect on man's potential for harming others, and renew our resolve to protect the sanctity of life.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday I had an opportunity to speak in Birmingham, MI, at the 75th commemoration of the Armenian genocide.

Commemorating the Armenian genocide is certainly important to Armenian Americans, but I believe it is also important for anybody, anywhere who is concerned about man's inhumanity to man.

A direct line runs from Anatolia to Auschwitz. In fact, the mass killings of the modern age got their start when Ottoman Turks decided to rid themselves of what they considered their "Armenian problem."

What followed was one of the most brutal massacres in the history of the world.

Anyone who has read the account of these events by Ambassador Morgenthau can't fail to be revolted by the story of the Armenian massacre.

Women snatched from doing their wash, children taken from their beds, young men nailed to crosses, tortured too terrible for most of us to imagine, death by clubs, hammers, spades and saws, as many as a million-and-a-half people led to their deaths by torture, starvation and exhaustion.

The concentration camps of Hitler had their seeds in Anatolia. The mass murders of the Stalin era and the killing fields of Cambodia—all the great terrors of the 20th century grew out of Anatolia.

That's why it's so difficult to understand the position in Congress to the resolution sponsored by Senator DOLE.

His resolution asked only that America observe the anniversary of the Armenian genocide, that America set aside a national day of remembrance for one of the most brutal events of this century.

Even Turkey's actions over the past few years have violated important principles that

America should be more assertive in defending.

When they invaded the sovereign nation of Cyprus in 1974, they jumped out of planes supplied by America. They chewed up Cypriot soil in American tanks, and killed Cypriots with American rifles and howitzers. All of this equipment was intended solely for defensive purposes.

Yes, we cut them off. But 4 years later, America was once again supplying them with arms.

We did it because Turkey promised us they would withdraw from Cyprus. That was a decade ago. Today their army still illegally occupies Cyprus. They continue to fortify their position, and they are modernizing their forces with equipment supplied by the United States.

Yet America continues to be intimidated by the Turkish lobby. We are told the same things whenever anyone tries to stand up to Turkey. We have been told that the genocide resolution will hurt our relations with Turkey, that we'll lose an important ally.

That doesn't make any sense. If this is a real alliance, it means both partners have real interest in being allies. Alliances cut both ways.

The Dole resolution offered America a good chance to stand up to the Turks. When we buckled under to their lobby, we lost a good chance to stand behind a principle of human rights that we wouldn't hesitate to project in other areas of the world.

Let me give you an example of just how ferocious this lobbying was. The Dole resolution originally had 61 cosponsors. By the time it was brought to the floor there were only 46.

Sixteen of the original cosponsors actually voted against the resolution. Was that because of pressure from a Republican White House? Hardly. Thirteen of the 16 switchers were Democrats.

I don't know how much Turkey spent on lobbying against this resolution, but I like the way BOB DOLE put it. He said the Turks are worried about having to pay reparations to relatives of the Armenian victims. But he pointed out, if Ankara had offered the same amount of money for reparations that it spent on lobbying against the resolution, the whole issue would have been resolved by now.

The Turks were willing to spend all that money because the Dole resolution touched a very sensitive spot in Turkey's history. It's something they'd like the world to forget.

I wonder if it wouldn't be better all around if the Turks just fessed up and admitted that these crimes were committed during the Ottoman Empire. Wouldn't it be better if they just opened their files and told the world the truth?

Germany has admitted its role in the Holocaust. It has accepted its responsibility. It has apologized, and it has regained the world's respect for doing so.

The Turks want the world to forget what happened in Anatolia 75 years ago. We can't let that happen.

Armenians who live in the Soviet Union certainly remember what happened. They know that only a thin fabric of civility protects them from the fate that befell their ancestors.

They see the fabric beginning to unravel, and they are worried. And we should be worried too.

For centuries, Armenians have suffered for their religious beliefs—at the hands of those who persecuted them for practicing a different religion, and at the hands of those who persecuted them for practicing any religion at all.

Armenians in the Soviet Union are surrounded by those who don't share their culture; who don't respect their talent for expression in art, music, and literature; and who envy their achievements in commerce.

Soviet Armenians know they might become the losers in a game of power politics that is not of their own making.

They see that Mr. Gorbachev is afraid of the Islamic republics in his empire.

They sense his one reason for coming down on the side of the Azeris—to keep his crumbling empire together.

If a little country here, or a little group of people there gets crushed, who in the Kremlin is going to care?

That's why commemorating the Armenian genocide is so important. It is a form of insurance. It tells the world that some people do care, and that they will not allow the Armenians to be swept away by the tidal wave of history.

One clear way of showing America's concern about the fate of Armenians in today's Soviet Union is to show that America still cares about the fate of the 1½ million Armenians who died at the hands of the Ottoman Turks.

You may remember what Hitler said. On the eve of the Holocaust, he said to his aides: "Who remembers the Armenians?"

It is a good thing to commemorate the lives lost in the great Armenian massacre. It is the best way to ensure it will never happen again.

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest concern for the oppression that the Armenian people suffered 75 years ago and for the new hardships they are confronted by in the present. As you know, this year marks the 75th anniversary of remembrance for those Armenians who suffered and died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. Unfortunately, this year's remembrance comes at a time of renewed peril for Armenians living in the Soviet Union. In light of the recent violence against Armenians, it is more important than ever to remember that atrocities can, and do, occur when the world chooses to turn a blind eye to realities that are too uncomfortable to confront.

My parents emigrated from southeastern Europe, just as many of yours did. I think because of this I have always had a special affinity for Americans of Armenian descent. I know that one issue of great importance to the American Armenian community is the official recognition of the Armenian genocide that occurred during World War I. As I am sure you would agree, a tragedy of this sort is never restricted to just one people. When war is made upon an entire nationality, it effects everyone: The victims, who suffer all the direct pain, hardship, and loss; the perpetrators, who must live with the guilt and disgrace of their actions; and the entire world community, which is inevitably shaken by the horror that man can bring upon his fellow man.

Unfortunately, many people today would rather forget the grim reality of what happened 75 years ago. The Government of

Turkey, to this day, continues to deny events that some of you experienced, many of you remember, and all of us know occurred during that terrible time.

As I am sure many of you know, Senator BOB DOLE has been trying to get a bill through the Senate commemorating the "Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923." Unfortunately substantial opposition to this bill has been waged by the Government of Turkey—now a NATO ally—and by some very influential Senators. In a letter to my Senate colleagues, the Turkish Ambassador to the United States argued that the Ankara government is afraid that passage of this legislation would "inflame nationalist passions and historic grievances and incite further violence." Considering how few Armenians actually remain inside Turkey, I really do not see how or why the Turkish Government would fear renewed nationalist passions on the part of the Armenians there. In my judgment, the real threat to the Turkish Government is open and official recognition that its forebears were responsible for such heinous and deplorable crimes.

Opposition on the part of some of my Senate colleagues is also difficult to understand. A number of Senators are afraid the resolution would offend Turkey. I do not see this as a legitimate concern. Turkey has been a strong NATO ally for years. I do not foresee the United States relationship with Turkey waning even with the extraordinary changes in Eastern Europe. In relationships such as the United States and Turkey's, there are bound to be disagreements. In the past, our relationship has withstood many such differences of opinion, an excellent example is the Turkish occupation of Cyprus. The 1967 invasion and subsequent occupation of this small, predominantly Greek island certainly offends Greece, also a NATO ally, and the United States, the United States has not backed away from criticizing Turkey for its military occupation of Cyprus even though such criticism upsets Turkish leaders. I see nothing wrong with letting the Government of Turkey know—in an official capacity—that the United States does not approve of what happened 75 years ago. If the Turks are displeased with this resolution, so be it. I do not see the United States relationship with Turkey irreparably damaged over passage of a genocide recognition bill.

I think it would actually be good for the Turkish Government to recognize the events of the Armenian genocide. Recently the East German Parliament recognized that it had indeed played a part in the Jewish Holocaust of World War II. This type of reconciliation with the past is extremely important. While it may be uncomfortable for the guilty country, and unquestionably revives deep, painful feelings, it is part of the healing process that allows both the victims and the perpetrators to finally come to terms with the horrors of the past. In my judgment, it is time, after 75 long years, for the Turkish Government to finally recognize that these atrocities did occur.

Regarding the Armenian genocide resolution specifically, in late February, Senator DOLE was unable to end a filibuster—supported by President Bush—against Senate Joint Resolution 202. This means that the Senate will not vote on this bill in this particular form,

Joint Resolution 202 is effectively dead. However, the Armenian genocide resolution will most likely be reintroduced in the Senate as a concurrent resolution—rather than a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution differs from a joint resolution in that it does not need to be signed into law by the President. Unfortunately, it also does not carry the same weight, the President apparently believes a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Senate—rather than a binding law—would be less offensive to the Turkish Government. I am optimistic that the resolution will pass in this form. Senator DOLE was only 12 votes shy of ending the filibuster against his joint resolution. Since President Bush will not oppose a concurrent resolution, I believe enough Senators will support the resolution to ensure its passage.

While passage of the Armenian genocide resolution is certainly a top priority, there are serious problems in Soviet Armenia today that require our immediate attention as well. As I am sure you would agree, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms are, without question, most welcome. However, the rapid, dramatic change catalyzed by perestroika and glasnost has not been without its downside. One of the most destructive consequences of Gorbachev's reforms has been, and continues to be, the escalation of ethnically motivated violence. Tragically, new found freedom has led to increased expression of violence and hatred toward certain minority groups. In Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Karabagh the situation has been most extreme—particularly since 1988. For it was just over 2 years ago that the Nagorno-Karabagh legislation passed a resolution calling for its reunification with Armenia. Since then, the Azeris have incited riots, racist attacks, and even blockades against Armenia and Karabagh. Thousands of Armenians living in Azerbaijan have been forced to resettle outside of Azerbaijan. To be fair, some Soviet Armenians have not been above returning violent acts for violent acts, albeit in the name of self-defense.

Much of the recent tension in Azerbaijan stems from an Azeri group known as the popular front. This group, which has de facto control of Azerbaijan, has exploited Moscow's relaxed posture, and the ethnic tensions in the southern caucas region to promote its plan for an independent Azeri state. While independence is a laudable goal, and I am sure many of you here, like myself, support similar efforts of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, the means employed by the Popular Front in Azerbaijan are wholly unacceptable.

The Popular Front's ultimate goal is to unite Soviet Azerbaijan, the Nakhichevan region, and Azeri populated parts of Iran to form one nation. In addition, it also proposes annexing, and relocating the Armenians from the Karabagh region as well as the Armenian region that lies between Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan. Further, the Popular Front hopes to rid Azerbaijan of all Armenians as it believes that ethnic plurality is a threat to its goal of a unified Azeri state.

Perhaps the Popular Front's most unconscionable act to date—at least in my judgement—is its imposition of blockades against Armenia. Since July of last year, aid to the earthquake victims of Armenia, many of whom

had been forced out of Azerbaijan shortly before the earthquake, as well as general shipment of commodities to Armenia, have been subject to an Azerbaijani blockade. The blockade has effectively derailed the international relief and caused severe shortages of many basic items needed for subsistence.

As you know from following the news accounts, the ethnic violence instigated by the Popular Front finally led to the intervention of Soviet forces. While it is unfortunate that force needed to be used to quell the disturbance, the restoration of basic order was certainly welcome.

Fortunately, after 3 months of relative calm there are signs of improvement in the situation in Karabagh. The Soviet leadership has allowed the Karabagh local governments to be reestablished. With time, I sincerely hope the Kremlin will allow the people of Karabagh to become part of Soviet Armenia.

We can all appreciate that Mr. Gorbachev's position is most difficult. We can only hope that he is able to strike the balance between maintaining order and allowing ethnic minorities the autonomy to determine their own destiny, including what form of government they desire to live under.

Before concluding I should comment on the latest violence that occurred last weekend. Apparently protests over the environmental situation broke out last Saturday in Armenia. These protests reportedly began after 100 people were hospitalized due to a gas leak at a chemical plant. This accident is an extreme example of the continuing problem of toxic emissions around Yerevan and the Ararat valley. Two-thirds of the Armenian population live in this region and is subjected to excessively high rates of stomach cancer, cardiac and respiratory disease, as well as birth defects. It is my sincere hope that while Mr. Gorbachev tries to improve the Soviet economy, he does not underestimate the importance of protecting the environment both in Armenia as well as the entire Soviet Union. Our environment has been abused to a far too great a degree, both in the East and in the West. It is time that the international community rise to the challenge of imposing far greater environmental controls, even if this costs short-term job loss, money, and sacrifice.

This past weekend, the United States celebrated the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, maybe next year—when we celebrate the 21st anniversary—the people of Armenia will be able to celebrate with us. I certainly hope so.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in commemorating the anniversary of the Armenian genocide, and I wish to thank Congressman BONIOR and Congressman PASHAYAN for sponsoring this very important special order.

Commemorating the Armenian genocide is a matter of utmost importance to all people who believe that the brutality and horror of genocide must never be repeated.

In the late 19th century, the Ottoman Turkish Empire began to persecute its Armenian population. The policy of persecution was brutal and ferocious. It resulted in many deaths and enormous destruction. This policy of persecution ended in bloody massacres that extended from 1915 through 1923.

There are some who would deny that the events of 1915 through 1923 actually occurred. There are others who would deny that the events of 1915 through 1923 are worth recalling. But these are voices that we must not heed.

What happened in 1915 to the Armenian people was genocide. At least 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children perished in the bloody massacres that ensued. The rest of the Armenian people became homeless refugees, scattered to other nations.

On July 16, 1915, U.S. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau sent a telegram to the Secretary of State that read as follows:

Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eyewitnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress. . . .

The archives of the United States and of other nations are filled with material that document the premeditated extermination of the Armenian people.

If we permit genocide and inhumanity to go unacknowledged and unmourned, we make it more likely to reoccur. When Adolf Hitler planned the genocide against the Jews, he is quoted as having said, "Who remembers the Armenians?" When we let one genocide go unremembered, we invite another genocide. Just as we must never forget the victims of the Nazi Holocaust, we must never forget the victims of the Armenian genocide—the first genocide of the 20th century.

As a Jewish woman alive at the time of the Holocaust against the Jews, there are few things that have made a stronger impression on my life. There was not a person among my friends or family who was not touched by the horrors of the Holocaust.

It was from the survivors of the Nazi death camps, where antisemitism was transformed into an orderly and mechanized process of mass murder, that we learned that all-important cry, "never forget!" And just as we must never forget the victims of the Nazi Holocaust, we must never forget the victims of the Armenian genocide—the first genocide of the 20th century.

It is fundamentally important that we publicly and without reservation condemn the atrocities that brought death and destruction to Armenia in the early part of the century. This tragic event must never be forgotten by us or by any people around the globe.

When the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps reentered civilization, they admonished the rest of us, "never forget!" and we have taken those words to heart.

Today, we must go even further. We must pledge to "never be silent." We must raise our voices against intolerance and oppression, wherever we confront them. We must pledge to work strenuously to prevent the horrors that have afflicted past generations, so that we leave to our children a future that is safer and more tolerant of the importance of all peoples and all cultures around the world.

Here in the U.S. Congress, we must dedicate ourselves, not only to remember the tragedy of the Armenian genocide, but to prevent inhumanity and genocide in the future.

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, no words of outrage or tragic loss can describe the events of 1915 through 1923, which claimed the lives of 1½ million Armenians. We haven't the vocabulary to capture the suffering or conjure the anguish. We haven't the capacity to give such words meaning.

The term "genocide" was coined in the aftermath of the Second World War to define in an academic, almost clinical way a phenomenon of the 20th century—the deliberate and systematic destruction of an entire people. It has no precedent in the barbaric annals of human history. It requires all of the organization and technology of our time.

I rise today along with my colleagues to remember the atrocities of 1915 to 1923 on this 75th anniversary. We join together to register an unspeakable loss, recognizing it as a singular event in history, a genocide. No manner of justice or atonement can be offered for the deaths of 2 out of every 3 Armenians living in their homeland. The most we can offer, and the least, is our remembrance.

Nearly 2 months ago, the other body failed to adopt a joint resolution which would have designated April 24, 1990, a national day of remembrance for those who perished in the Armenian genocide. This was a modest resolution which deliberately omitted mention of the current Republic of Turkey. Yet, due to Turkey's protests, the administration subordinated an issue of simple morality to amorphous claims of national security. Despite a clear campaign commitment to support this very resolution, President Bush persuaded 16 cosponsors to change their votes. I commend the distinguished Senate minority leader for his leadership, and regret that his efforts were so undermined by the President.

As we join together to commemorate this 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide, let us renew our firm commitment to designate April 24, 1991 a day of remembrance in the law of this land.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the events of 75 years ago in eastern Anatolia in which the Armenian people were subject to forced death marches and mass executions at the hands of their Ottoman overlords. These well-documented events were part of a deliberate attempt to destroy the proud and culturally rich Armenian nation. By the end of this ordeal, 1½ million, or two-thirds of the Armenian population, had been decimated.

While we remember this tragedy, we ought to reflect on the admirable fortitude with which the Armenian people have recovered from that incredible hardship and have worked to resurrect their nation. Through their faith they have found meaning in their ancestors' martyrdom and have perpetuated the Armenian spirit. The many Armenian communities across the United States have enriched the culture of our country and their example lends faith to those of us who also will experience hardship at some time.

While the survivors of the Armenian genocide and their descendants have recovered with dignity, they forever bear a tremendous anguish. That anguish, over the pain of a nation once broken and scattered about the globe, cannot but be exacerbated by the failure of some to fully recognize the full implica-

tion of those events. I would hope that those events receive worldwide recognition. Only through such recognition of the truth can the Armenian people hope to feel some measure of compensation for the ultimate injustice incurred by their nation 75 years ago.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for the opportunity to participate in this special order so that we may commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

We merely seek to have the truth told. To that end, we have worked to pass a resolution that would formalize the U.S. recognition of the genocide.

As time passes and more and more of the eyewitnesses die, we have a duty to those who have died and to those who survive to help preserve this memory forever. Indeed, an exhibit on the Armenian genocide will be included in the U.S. Holocaust Museum which is now under construction.

But this is not enough. What we now need is official recognition by the U.S. Congress and we will not cease this effort until this resolution is approved.

Of course, there are those who would prefer that these atrocities be forgotten forever. This is the final indignity. As a democratic country committed to human rights and humane values, it is our duty to record and to remember these terrible events. Only in this way can we ensure that such atrocities will never again be inflicted on any people.

Armenians have roots dating back more than 1,000 years in what is now eastern Turkey, northwestern Iran, and south-central Soviet Union. Today the Armenians in the Soviet Union continue their struggle to survive; they face not only the monumental task of rebuilding their lives after the devastating earthquake of late 1988, but they must also contend with the nationalist violence of their neighboring Soviet states.

On this day of memory for the 1½ million Armenians who lost their lives in the genocide we pledge our support both for a resolution recognizing the Armenian genocide, and for the ongoing struggle for Armenian rights in the Soviet Union.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we are called on to remember the tragic events which occurred in Armenia under the rule of the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923. During that time, almost two-thirds of the Armenians living in their homeland were killed. As a way of paying respect to the large number of Armenians who needlessly lost their lives, I support House Resolution 212, which designates April 24, 1990 as the 75th Commemoration of Armenian Martyrs' Day.

Being from Boston, with its large Armenian population, I have witnessed the grief and sense of loss felt throughout the Armenian community. I would like to express my profound sympathy for Armenians both living in Soviet Armenia and in diaspora, who had lost relatives and friends under Ottoman rule. I also share the concern of many Armenians over the reluctance of the present Turkish Government to take any responsibility for the tragedy, even to the point of denying it ever occurred. Therefore, I urge my fellow colleagues to join me in expressing admiration for the Armenian population, which has en-

dured so much and to press the Turkish Government to accept its responsibility, as a modern state, for the actions of its previous government.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, there is an Armenian grandmother in my district, her name could be Elizabeth. Elizabeth was born in her homeland of Armenia beneath the shadow of Mount Ararat. But she has no way of knowing exactly where she was born or when. Perhaps she has faint glimmers of once looking into her mother's smile.

Today, Elizabeth struggles but she cannot remember her mother. Elizabeth was orphaned in 1915. Her parents were victims of the first genocide of this century perpetrated by the leaders of the Ottoman Empire in what is today eastern Turkey.

In remembrance of her parents and 1½ million other Armenians who perished during the genocide of 1915, there was introduced in the Senate this session a resolution honoring these victims. This resolution was but a small token, a small gesture, saying to Elizabeth—we, the elected leaders of the free world, share with you your sorrow and pledge to remember one of man's greatest inhumanities to man so that we may never again be a witness to it on this earth.

The inhumanities and utter barbarisms of 1915, witnessed by U.S. Government officials, various relief workers, and missionaries and the world press, came in many forms. The able-bodied young men were inducted into the Ottoman army and worked to death or summarily executed. The religious and community leaders were gathered and butchered. The remaining men were taken away and shot.

Shockingly, the women, children, and elderly suffered an even crueler fate. They were forcibly marched in the deserts, without food or water and then bayoneted, raped, or allowed merely to fall and slowly die of exhaustion. The desert of Der Zor is one such place where the sands are soaked with the blood of these martyrs, parents, grandparents, and children.

These memories fill Elizabeth's mind. One of these victims was her mother, another her father, and perhaps a brother or sister she may have had back in 1915. Hearing of the Senate resolution, Elizabeth's heart was filled with joy, her eyes with tears that the U.S. Senate would have the moral fortitude to say, "We shall remember."

That was not to be the case however. Instead Elizabeth has learned a new proud word: filibuster—defined by Webster's Third New International Dictionary as "the use of extreme dilatory tactics by an individual or group in an attempt to delay or prevent action by the majority."

My esteemed colleagues may not realize that when they delivered their filibuster against this commemorative resolution, they stood not in the U.S. Senate but in the sands of Der Zor, atop the abandoned skeletons and souls of Elizabeth's parents, grandparents, sisters, brothers.

Today, Elizabeth is owed an explanation of the meaning of the word filibuster. She is owed a response to her question: "Why?" She needs to be reminded that ours is the Senate of the United States of America—

which stands as the defender of freedom and liberty, the beacon of morality and justice, and the country into whose arms she ran as an orphan, a forgotten child of the forgotten genocide of 1915.

My esteemed colleagues, let us push aside the pressures of special interests and reaffirm for Elizabeth what our great nation stands for. On the 75th anniversary of the first genocide of the 20th century, let us vote to remember man's inhumanity to man so that our children may never forget.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Hawaii has my sincere thanks for arranging this special order, so that we might all have the opportunity to pay tribute and bid farewell to our good friend and esteemed former colleague, SPARK MATSUNAGA.

I first became personally acquainted with SPARKY on his own "turf," during a congressional delegation which visited Hawaii. He could not have been more gracious, courteous, helpful and informative, and he extended his equally helpful staff to us. It was immediately clear how much SPARK loved Hawaii, and how fortunate that State was to have had his dedicated and enthusiastic public service for so many years.

From our earliest acquaintance, I always enjoyed having the opportunity to practice my Japanese on SPARKY. He took my practice efforts very seriously, and never failed to correct my pronunciation meticulously. The exchanges became something of a humorous ritual between us, and I always greatly enjoyed his company. For that reason alone, I would miss him.

However, SPARKY was much more to me than a dedicated legislator, Japanese instructor, and even enjoyable colleague. He and his wife, Helene, became good friends to my wife and myself. Our relationship has provided many treasured personal memories which will keep him alive in my heart, always.

SPARK MATSUNAGA made enormous contributions to his State, his country, and the international community. But, for me, personally, he will be remembered most for the even greater gift of his friendship.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, in this age of global telecommunications, it would be impossible to understand how the massacre of nearly 1 million Armenians could go unnoticed by the rest of the world. Indeed, the murder of even a few individuals in this day and age is almost instantaneously transmitted around the globe, and international condemnation is almost sure to follow.

Unfortunately, such a mechanism did not exist in the early part of this century, and the international community remained almost blind to one of the most tragic events of the 20th century: The brutal and systematic massacre of the Armenian people by the rulers of the Ottoman empire during the period of 1915-23.

Armenian-Americans are hard working individuals who are committed to the memories of those friends and relatives lost during this dark period of history. I have listened to the stories they have to tell. Stories of mothers seeing their husbands and sons executed before their eyes. Stories of families forcibly separated, never to see each other again. Accounts of babies beheaded, of entire villages murdered. One cannot help but be touched by these personal accounts.

A resolution was introduced to commemorate the Armenian genocide. This bill only sought to remind us of the tragedy so that our generation, and future generations, might take the care to ensure that this type of horror might never be repeated. Unfortunately, the resolution was smothered by opponents who argued that our relations with Turkey, an important NATO ally, might be harmed.

I think that it is unfortunate that the leaders of Turkey have taken such offense to this effort. They certainly are not being blamed for the tragedy, and bear no responsibility for the actions of the Ottoman Empire. The relationship between the United States and the Turkish Government should not be affected.

Today's special order is a solemn reminder of the brutality that man is capable of inflicting upon fellow human beings. It is our job to see that the world never forgets this incident, and in so doing, ensures that all possible international pressure is brought upon those who violate the most basic human right of every man, woman and child—life.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, with deep respect for the long suffering of the Armenian people, I join my colleagues in honoring the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

Every year, Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues and I issue this simple message of commemoration for a people who were systematically slaughtered. We must never forget the Armenian genocide was a real slaughter that occurred this century to real people and left behind pain and human suffering that continues to this day.

Let me tell you about one of the people who experienced firsthand the evil of that time. His name is Yervant Kouyoumjian, he was born in 1907, and he along with other Armenian-Americans told his story to the Washington Post. Some of the details of his experiences with death and destruction at such an early age are too gruesome for me to repeat. He tells of knowing that his father would be taken away.

"All night my father and mother were crying," he told the Post. "In the meantime, my father was sewing the Turkish gold into our belts. The next morning, they took my father and one of my stepbrothers, and from then on, our misery started."

His mother later sent him and his brother off with what they thought was a sympathetic man. When the two boys realized instead they were going to be killed, they managed to escape.

But most Armenians didn't. Two out of every three Armenians died during the years between 1915 to 1923. One extended family of 86 people was reduced to five.

Still, the Turkish Government fails to acknowledge this holocaust.

In this country, we are well aware of the Holocaust inflicted by Nazi Germany. That awareness helps us to ensure that it will never happen again. The 1.5 million victims of the Armenian genocide have not been able to experience the healing such recognition would accord. Only by looking this awful period in history straight in the eye can we fully comprehend its ugliness and hatred, and ensure that it too will never happen again.

I am proud to have been a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 417, which would have made April 24 a national day of remembrance. We will never forget.

REINSTATEMENT OF SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my 5-minute special order be reinstated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCurdy). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

UPDATE ON SANDINISTA PLANS TO GOVERN FROM BELOW IN NICARAGUA

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as a result of classified material made available to this Member through membership on the House Select Committee on Intelligence, I have become quite concerned by activities of the Sandinista government and its supporters in the post-election environment in Nicaragua. Accordingly, this Member wishes to share some unclassified information with my colleagues and the public about both what has happened in Nicaragua since the election for Violetta Chamorro to the Presidency. It is a brief account of what the Sandinistas have done in an attempt to undermine or sabotage the government headed by Violetta Chamorro and Virgilio Godoy, who will be inaugurated tomorrow, on April 25, 1990.

First. Summary: Sandinista actions since the election suggest President Daniel Ortega will try to follow through on his pledge to govern from below after April 25. The Sandinistas have used all the advantages of incumbency in their final 2 months to strengthen their power and undercut President Chamorro's ability to govern. In particular, the Sandinista-controlled National Assembly has passed a number of laws which will benefit party supporters, limit Chamorro's options, and deplete State resources. These moves could severely inhibit Chamorro's ability to restructure the Government or make rapid economic improvements, and further deplete Government resources so as to cause an even more severe early economic crunch for the new administration.

Second. Appropriating Government resources: The outgoing Government has raided Government assets to undercut Chamorro and ensure the Sandinista Party's financial future. The Sandinista-controlled National Assembly passed laws last month granting legal titles to some 10,000 State-owned homes and properties occupied by party loyalists since the 1979 overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza. Other States assets, such as radio stations and businesses, have been given or sold to party members. In addition, State enterprises are distributing vehicles and other property to Sandinista support-

ers, and there have been widespread reports of looting of Government offices. The regime also may grant last-minute hefty salary hikes to public employees before leaving office, depleting bank reserves, and preempting Chamorro's plan to realistically raise wages.

Third. Protecting party loyalists: The Sandinistas are implementing legal measures to protect supporters and power base before leaving office. The National Assembly passed a broad amnesty for unprosecuted crimes committed since 1979, and Ortega has asked for pardons for some 900 imprisoned Army and Interior Ministry personnel. The Assembly has amended the civil service law to expand benefits to Government employees and protect the jobs of party followers. In addition, the Assembly has granted immunity and a lifetime pension to some high-ranking Sandinista officials and extended salary benefits for outgoing legislators. The Assembly also has given legal status to a plethora of associations, foundation, and civilian groups associated with the party.

Fourth. Limiting Chamorro's policy options: The Sandinistas are taking steps to hamper Chamorro's ability to reverse existing policies. For example, the National Assembly passed a bill requiring the new Government to continue to press Nicaragua's suit against the United States in the International Court of Justice. In addition, the Assembly has moved to prevent a roll-back of agrarian reform by guaranteeing ownership rights to some 120,000 individual farmers and cooperatives who have received land since 1979. Party leaders also announced that they intend to use their large bloc of votes in the National Assembly to thwart constitutional change and protect revolutionary social programs.

Fifth. Threatening destabilization: The Sandinistas are planning harsher measures to press the Chamorro government if they believe their power base or programs are threatened. Party leaders have publicly raised the possibility of widespread strikes by the large Sandinista labor unions if Chamorro's economic policies work against labor's interests. In addition, party hardliners are distributing weapons to civilian supporters, giving them the ability to forcibly challenge the Government.

Mr. Speaker, these are a few of the unfortunate facts that I am free to relate publicly to my colleagues in the Congress. It is important that we keep these facts about the post-election activities of the Sandinista government of Nicaragua and its supporters in mind as we view the subsequent actions of the Chamorro administration, and the situations it faces in the difficult days ahead.

THE INCOMPARABLE SCENERY AND SUPERLATIVE SKIING IN COLORADO

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

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as the representative for that part of the country that I can humbly say offers the best skiing on this continent, I know—and most of my constituents know—how important tourism is to Colorado and our mountain communities.

People who live on the Western Slope of the Rockies in my district have traditionally supported themselves by utilizing the resources the mountains provide. Whether it was beaver pelts, gold, silver, and coal, or timber, early settlers in Colorado made their living harvesting and mining the treasures of the mountains.

More recently, many small communities and rural areas have discovered that they do not have to dig anything up, cut anything down or take anything away to profit from the mountains. They've found out that people will pay money to slide down the mountains on pieces of wood or fiberglass; that visitors from flatter places are fascinated by the high country and the hiking, camping, and fishing that can be found there; that locals and visitors alike can enjoy driving on scenic highways to view brilliantly gold aspen trees in the autumn.

Colorado draws visitors to the mountains in all seasons, but a closer look at just the winter aspect, the ski industry, gives us a good idea of how important tourism is to our State's economy.

The State's skiing industry has grown in the past 40 years to encompass more than 61,000 jobs and nearly \$2.3 billion in retail sales. The industry supports 28 ski areas, nearly 10 million skier visits and on average draws 10,000 out-of-State visitors a day to the State's Western Slope resorts.

The benefits of skiing extend beyond the ski resorts, of course. State sales tax revenues that resulted directly from the ski industry amounted to \$49 million last year. Personal and corporate income taxes generated another \$43 million, and \$9 million came into State coffers through alcohol, cigarette, and motor fuels taxes paid by skiers. The State of Colorado realized a total of more than \$100 million in tax revenues, thanks to the skiing industry, and believe me, no one in State and local government is sneezing about this contribution.

The latest data available ranked Colorado 18th in the United States in terms of travel and tourism expenditures in the State. Travel and tourism as a whole brings in more than \$5.7 billion, with each visitor spending on average \$1,740 in our State. These

numbers, too, are getting the attention of everyone, from the chambers of commerce in small, rural towns up to the Governor's office.

In Colorado, we know that tourism pays, and we are working hard to bring visitors from other States as well as from foreign countries to our State to sample our incomparable scenery and superlative skiing.

□ 1740

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCurdy) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 23, 1990.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, 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 sealed envelopes received from the White House at 4:32 p.m. on Monday, April 23, 1990 as follows:

(1) Said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits an agreement between the United States and the German Democratic Republic extending the agreement of April 13, 1983, concerning fisheries off the coast of the U.S.A., as amended; and

(2) Said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits, in accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, three proposed rescissions totalling \$226,883,000.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

EXTENSION OF EXISTING FISHERIES AGREEMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-177)

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

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Monday, April 23, 1990, at page S4828.)

RESCISSIONS OF CERTAIN BUDGET AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-178)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together

with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Monday, April 23, 1990, at page S4828.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. COLLINS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for April 24, 25, and 26, on account of personal injury.

Mr. STUMP (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and tomorrow, on account of family medical emergency.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. HANCOCK, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, on April 25.

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes each day, on May 1, 8, and 9.

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

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ECKART, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PARKER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DE LA GARZA, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. ANTHONY, for 30 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. AKAKA) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROWN of California, for 60 minutes, on April 26.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BLAZ, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. SCHEUER, on House Concurrent Resolution 290, in House, today.

Mr. KANJORSKI, immediately following general debate on H.R. 3961, today.

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

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. McEWEN.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

Mr. MACHTELEY in three instances.

Mr. MILLER of Washington in two instances.

Mr. SCHUETTE in three instances.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. BLILEY.

Mr. McGRATH.

Mr. DORNAN of California.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. KYL.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO in two instances.

Mr. SCHAEFER.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. EMERSON.

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

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.

Mr. UDALL.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. DARDEN in two instances.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. WEISS.

Mr. FUSTER.

Mr. DONNELLY.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. PANETTA.

Mr. OWENS of New York.

Mr. ASPIN.

Mr. SCHEUER.

Mr. DELLUMS.

Mr. BRUCE.

Mrs. KENNELLY.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

Mr. DYMALLY.

Mr. YATRON in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 25, 1990, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3047. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting requests for supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991, and amendments to request for appropriations for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 101-176); to the Committee on Appropriations and order to be printed.

3048. A letter from the Director of Defense (Administration), transmitting a report on the financial condition and operating results of the working capital funds of the Department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2208(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3049. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Procurement, transmitting notice of a delay in completing the report on financial analysis methodology to be used in future return on investment studies of the defense industry; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3050. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of the final report of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3051. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-192, "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Operations Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3052. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-193, "District of Columbia Drug Manufacture and Distribution License Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3053. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-194, "Omnibus Narcotic and Abusive Drug Interdiction Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3054. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-195, "Residential Drug-Related Evictions Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3055. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 9-196, "Liability Coverage for Child Development Homes Insurance Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3056. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-197, "African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank Investment Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3057. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-198, "Criminal Justice Improvement Commission Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code Section 1-

233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3058. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the annual report on the status of U.S. coal imports for 1989, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7277(a); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3059. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to enhance the ability of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to protect the integrity of the process of review and approval of products subject to regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, by authorizing the imposition of sanctions including Department, civil money penalties, and suspension of product approvals for improper activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3060. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of reports of political contributions by Charles H. Thomas, of Maryland, Dane Farnsworth Smith, Jr., of New Mexico, and Alan Philip Larson, of Virginia, Ambassador-designate and members of their families, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3061. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a copy of the 1989 annual report of the Office of the U.S. Courts, bound together with the reports of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States; held during 1989, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 604 (a)(4), (h)(2), 2412(d)(5); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3062. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to limit the amount of funds held by fiduciaries of incompetent veterans subject to inheritance by nondependent heirs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3063. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the biennial report on former prisoners of war, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 221(c); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3064. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend section 553 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit transportation through the United States of lottery materials produced in Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 3545. A bill to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to make certain changes relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission (Rept. 101-456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 3811. A bill to recognize the centennials of national parks and monuments, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 101-457). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 1576. A bill to modify the boundary of the Cranberry Wilderness, located in the Monongahela National Forest, WV; with an amendment (Rept. 101-458, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROE: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 4098. A bill to provide for the minting of coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the death of Benjamin Franklin and to enact a fire service bill of rights and programs to fulfill those rights (Rept. 101-459, Pt. 1). 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. BEREUTER:

H.R. 4584. A bill to promote the planting and renovation of windbreaks, shelterbelts, wildlife corridors, filter strips, and trees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself and Mr. WEBER):

H.R. 4585. A bill to impose sanctions against Iraq; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN:

H.R. 4586. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to correct technical errors in the rules for buildings in progress on the termination date of the low-income housing credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 4587. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on composite vials of timolol maleate/pilocarpine hydrochloride solutions and diluent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 4588. A bill to improve and extend the program currently operated by the Secretary of Commerce to ensure the quality and safety of fish and fish products; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DORNAN of California (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. INHOPE, and Mr. DELAY):

H.R. 4589. A bill to require that the death penalty be imposed on individuals convicted of certain crimes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DYMALLY (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. WOLPE):

H.R. 4590. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 concerning the prohibition on importation into the United States of steel produced in South Africa; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GORDON (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

H.R. 4591. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Communications Act of 1934 to require an image of a candidate for Federal office to be included in any television advertisement for such candidate, and for other purposes;

jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRANDY (for himself, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. NAGLE, and Mr. HOLLOWAY):

H.R. 4592. A bill to assist producers of agricultural commodities in the purchase of multiple-peril crop insurance that is federally approved and to provide a Federal program of reinsurance for insurers providing multiple-peril crop insurance to protect those insurers against catastrophic losses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 4593. A bill to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior the administration of the surface rights in approximately 10,650 acres of land presently within the boundaries of the San Carlos Indian Reservation, AZ, and managed by the Forest Service as part of the Coronado National Forest; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE (for himself, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. BATES, Mr. RHODES, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. GALLO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. PICKETT, Ms. KAPUR, and Mr. LAUGHLIN):

H.R. 4594. A bill to amend the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 to require notice to a borrower regarding transfer of the servicing of mortgage loan of the borrower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. LLOYD (for herself and Mr. VENTO):

H.R. 4595. A bill to provide for matching grants to States, Indian tribes, and units of general local government, and local non-profit housing sponsors to carry out congregate services programs for frail older adults and individuals with disabilities living in federally assisted projects; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H.R. 4596. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ethyl carbamate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina):

H.R. 4597. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the 5-year service obligation for graduates of a service academy and the 7-year service obligation for graduates of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (both by request) and Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut):

H.R. 4598. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, chapter 41, to revise the definition of "eligible veteran" and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PURSELL:

H.R. 4599. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States to correct the classification of certain leaf springs and leaves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 4600. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the reform of regulations governing the reimbursement of physicians under Medicare part B; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 4601. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for inflation adjustments to the income levels at which Social Security benefits are subject to income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.R. 4602. A bill to create the Ouachita Mountains National Recreation Area; jointly, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture.

By Mr. SABO:

H.R. 4603. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify the coverage of personal care services under Medicaid plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. YATES, Mr. GREEN, Mr. ROE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FRANK, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. SCHROEDER):

H.R. 4604. A bill to end the use of steel jaw leghold traps on animals in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 4605. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the investment of the trust fund in the same investments permitted by pension funds guaranteed by the Employees Retirement Income Security Act and to require the trustees to meet the same prudent person standards required under that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 4606. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the foreign tax credit and deduction for taxes paid in lieu of income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPIN:

H.J. Res. 554. Joint resolution designating January 6, 1991 through January 12, 1991, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. QUILLEN (for himself, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. TANNER):

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution to commemorate the bicentennial of the enactment of the law which provided civil government for the territory from which the State of Tennessee was formed; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

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

367. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to Manuel Noriega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

368. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to the compensation of Members of the U.S. Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

369. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to low-level radioactive waste; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

Mr. ROSE introduced a bill (H.R. 4607) for the relief of Donald W. Sneeden, Mary S. Sneeden, and Henry C. Best of Wilmington, NC; 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. 39: Mr. CONDIT.
H.R. 60: Mrs. PATTERSON.
H.R. 222: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 523: Mr. LEWIS of Florida and Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 567: Mr. FASCELL and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.
H.R. 572: Mr. STUMP and Mr. CHAPMAN.
H.R. 614: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 711: Mr. CLEMENT.
H.R. 885: Mrs. BOXER.
H.R. 930: Mr. REGULA.
H.R. 1095: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. YATES.
H.R. 1136: Mr. LANCASTER.
H.R. 1200: Mr. JENKINS.
H.R. 1279: Mr. LENT.
H.R. 1292: Mr. RHODES.
H.R. 1377: Mr. HERGER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. FAUNTROY.
H.R. 1381: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 1574: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. GEJDENSON.
H.R. 1582: Mr. PENNY.
H.R. 1710: Mr. OWENS of New York.
H.R. 1730: Mr. DYSON.
H.R. 1733: Mr. MOAKLEY and Mr. MOODY.
H.R. 1875: Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. STANGELAND.
H.R. 2121: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. ECKART.
H.R. 2202: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2274: Mr. DAVIS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. WYDEN.
H.R. 2277: Mr. STUMP.
H.R. 2300: Mr. STUMP.
H.R. 2406: Mr. ROBINSON.
H.R. 2437: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ROE, and Mr. BUNNING.
H.R. 2545: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 2584: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. HILER.
H.R. 2714: Mr. LANCASTER.
H.R. 3005: Mrs. SAIKI.
H.R. 3122: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 3349: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
H.R. 3401: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. BROOMFIELD.
H.R. 3412: Mr. GEREN and Mr. FAUNTROY.
H.R. 3415: Mr. RITTER.
H.R. 3420: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONTE, and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 3429: Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE.
H.R. 3496: Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ECKART, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WILSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 3562: Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 3598: Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.
H.R. 3643: Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 3700: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GALLO, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
H.R. 3704: Mr. HOYER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BRUCE, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BERREUTER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. RIDGE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ECKART, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. SAVAGE.

H.R. 3732: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mrs. COLLINS.
H.R. 3745: Mr. OWENS of New York and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3748: Mr. REGULA.
H.R. 3755: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. VOLKMER.
H.R. 3806: Mr. BARNARD.
H.R. 3859: Mr. MACHTLEY and Mr. PORTER.
H.R. 3880: Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 3930: Mr. FRANK, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 3935: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. DARDEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. WEISS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.R. 3971: Mr. FRANK.
H.R. 3980: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.
H.R. 4025: Mr. OLIN, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 4075: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 4080: Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOSCO, and Mr. STOKES.

H.R. 4208: Mr. DIXON, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 4212: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. PARKER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 4222: Mr. STOKES, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. NIELSON of Utah.

H.R. 4238: Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 4254: Mr. THOMAS of Georgia.

H.R. 4267: Mr. STARK, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONTE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MOODY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 4268: Mr. TORRES, Mr. HILER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. JONTZ, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4269: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. SANGMEISTER.

H.R. 4292: Mr. PENNY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. WALSH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. DORNAN of California.

H.R. 4308: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. AN-

DERSON, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.
H.R. 4332: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 4362: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 4405: Mr. McGRATH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 4425: Mr. FRENZEL and Mr. SKAGGS.
H.R. 4460: Mr. WALGREN, Mr. MURTHA, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4470: Mr. BATES.
H.R. 4475: Mr. BATES, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. MONTGOMERY.

H.R. 4478: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4492: Mr. OWENS of Utah.
H.R. 4496: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. HAWKINS.
H.R. 4506: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 4575: Mr. BLILEY.

H.J. Res. 127: Mr. HORTON.

H.J. Res. 364: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mr. EARLY.

H.J. Res. 459: Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.J. Res. 464: Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. UPTON.

H.J. Res. 467: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WELDON, Mr. GRANT, Mr. WEBER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. JENKINS.

H.J. Res. 469: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHUMWAY, and Mr. WEBER.

H.J. Res. 487: Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. MANTON.

H.J. Res. 501: Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr.

WAXMAN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. SABO, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. McDADE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. McEWEN.

H.J. Res. 510: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. INHOPE, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. KASICH, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WALSH.

H.J. Res. 518: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. NIELSON of Utah.

H.J. Res. 522: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. FRENZEL.

H.J. Res. 523: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. COBLE, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.J. Res. 527: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FROST, Mr. FUSTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SAVAGE, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. GRADISON.

H.J. Res. 536: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. BATES, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.J. Res. 540: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. DAVIS, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. ROE, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MACHTELEY, Mr. WOLPE, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. COURTER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 546: Mr. TANNER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. McDADE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. COUGH-

LIN, Mr. McGRATH, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. WALSH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ESPY, Mr. DYSON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. PARKER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. APPELGATE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BRUCE, and Mr. WISE.

H. Con. Res. 207: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FISH, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WISE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FROST, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. TORRES.

H. Con. Res. 246: Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PARKER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 265: Mr. HORTON.

H. Con. Res. 276: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ESPY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BLAZ, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. WEISS, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. CONTE.

H. Con. Res. 280: Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. HOAGLAND.

H. Con. Res. 281: Mr. DEWINE.

H. Con. Res. 288: Mr. COURTER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. ROE.

H. Con. Res. 293: Mr. TORRICELLI.

H. Res. 17: Mr. BRENNAN.

H. Res. 374: Mr. HASTERT, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. TALLON.

AMENDMENTS

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

H.J. Res. 492

By Mr. PARKER:

—Page 1, line 3, strike out "March 30, 1990" and insert in lieu thereof "March 30, 1991".
—Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate March 30, 1991, as 'National Doctor's Day'."