The House met at 12 noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:


I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

As we bow our heads in prayer, O God, we pause to admit our weaknesses and confess our faults as individuals and as a people. We know that we have not lived with respect and understanding toward each other or with the unity of spirit that is Your will for us. We affirm that we are armed with the grace of forgiveness and the renewal of unity of spirit that is Your will for us.

We offer this prayer of thanksgiving and praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

1 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.

THE HONORABLE WILBUR D. MILLS

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

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret to inform my colleagues of the passing of one of the great former Members of Congress—the Honorable Wilbur Daigh Mills.

Chairman Mills died this past Saturday in Searcy, AR, after suffering an apparent heart attack at his home.

He is remembered as one of the most influential congressional leaders of the 20th century. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for almost 20 years, his imprint has been indelibly placed on our Nation's Tax Code. There are many who considered Chairman Mills the most knowledgeable individual in the country when it came to matters of tax, Medicare, Social Security, and trade. People from around the world sought his counsel and expertise long after he retired from Congress.

Chairman Mills represented the people of the Second District of Arkansas for 38 years. It was my privilege to serve with him from January, 1967 to 1977. It was also my privilege to know him as a close friend. I'm sure many Members will want to remember and honor Chairman Mills at a later time for his prominent contribution to our Nation.

A memorial service will be held on Tuesday at 2 p.m., in Kentsett, AR.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Clarine “Polly” Billingsley Mills; two daughters, Martha Sue Dixon of West Siumsby, CT, and Rebecca Ann Yates of Wayne, NJ; his brother, Rogers Mills of Kentsett, AR; his sister, Emma Gene Yance of Marianna, AR; six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolutions on Friday, May 1, 1992:

S.J. Res. 174. Joint resolution designating the month of May 1992, as “National Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month”;

S.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution to designate 1992 as the “Year of Reconciliation Between American Indians and Non-Indians."

PROUD TO BE A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am making a political announcement about my future in the House of Representatives. I am not retiring.

Mr. Speaker, I say this because great power has been given to many of my colleagues who are leaving the Congress, creating frustration, despair.

Two great Members retired last week, the gentleman from Florida, LARRY SMITH, and the gentleman from Michigan, BOB TRAXLER. I think those of us that are staying deserve a slight pat on the back. I was in Taos, NM, recently. And I had a constituent say, “Congressman RICHARDSON, don’t let the negativism in Washington cramp your style. Only the Congress can make things better, and take credit for being in Congress.”

Mr. Speaker, last week came and went with two more of our colleagues announcing they would be calling it quits after this current Congress. Florida’s LARRY SMITH and Michigan’s BOB TRAXLER adding their names to the growing list of Members who have decided to part ways with this House—62 so far, and the number is sure to grow.

I had the great fortune of working closely with both Congressman SMITH and Chairman TRAXLER—both men devoted to the public good truly interested in trying to make a difference. Their departure is a great loss for this institution.

It is unclear how many more of our colleagues will step down into this well and announce they too are going home for good. I for one, will not join the parade of Members who are making the trek to this spot to say their goodbyes. My name will be on the ballot this November. God willing and with a few votes of support from my constituents, I will return to this House as a proud Member of the 103d Congress.

Despite the harsh criticisms that are thrust upon us, despite the efforts of some partisan thugs who attempt to destroy this institution, and despite the terribly nasty smell and taste of modern-day politics, I believe there is no higher calling than public service. Serving in this House, working together, we have the unique ability to make a positive difference in the lives of 250 million Americans and millions of our neighbors abroad.

I am not embarrassed to be here; I'm not ashamed to be a Member of the House. I am proud of the work we do and hope to return to this great institution to serve in the 103d Congress.
May 4, 1992

DEALING WITH THE CRISIS IN LOS ANGELES

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have sent to the President a letter today about the crisis in Los Angeles which I would like to share with the Congress.

H.O.U.S.E. OF R.E.P.R.E.S.E.N.T.A.T.I.V.E.S.,
Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. PRESIDENT: Having watched with horror at the events in Los Angeles last week, I want to urge in the strongest possible way that Jack Kemp be delegated to aggressively represent the Administration in helping to rebuild the city and in dealing with similar problems facing the inner cities throughout the United States.

Mr. President, you appointed Jack Kemp to a key position in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and it was a good appointment. Assigning him now to attack the problems in Los Angeles and in cities across our nation will show every American your Administration's continuing commitment to bringing people together and moving our country forward.

Sincerely,
FRANK R. WOLF,
Member of Congress.

This Congress has not been that responsive to the Secretary Kemp and the Bush administration has wanted to do, and Jack Kemp has come up with creative ideas on behalf of the administration, such as enterprise zones and elimination of capital gains for the inner cities. Now is the time to give him the understanding and burden to address these issues. There is no better time for the Administration to demonstrate its ability to find constructive solutions to the crises facing urban families and communities.

Mr. President, you appointed Jack Kemp to the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and it was a good appointment. Assigning him now to attack the problems in Los Angeles and in cities across our nation will show every American your Administration's continuing commitment to bringing people together and moving our country forward.

Sincerely,
FRANK R. WOLF,
Member of Congress.

The President has the opportunity of creating a whole new agenda to ensure the civil and human rights of every citizen of this Nation.

Another sad and painful situation the President faces, Mr. Speaker, has to do with the American political system, a system today driven by big money, by big special interests, by big political action committees, but not by the people who are meant to drive that system.

The President can take that sad and painful situation. Mr. Speaker, and make it better by signing the campaign finance reform bill that has been just sent to him this week by the other body, having first been passed in this body some weeks ago. I urge the President to make constructive situations from these two sad and painful situations, the situation in Los Angeles and the situation in the American political system.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN LOS ANGELES

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the California National Guard is doing a good job in a tough situation in Los Angeles. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday night, individual National Guardsmen were alerted to report for duty, and by 5 o'clock Thursday morning, more than 2,000 guardsmen were in their armories being briefed and getting equipment.

By noon on Thursday, the National Guard got its first mission from local law enforcement officials to go on the streets. At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the first units, an MP company from the 40th National Guard Division, were on security patrol in the Lake­wood area of Los Angeles.

By Friday, more than 9,000 California National Guardsmen had been called up and federalized. Over 7,500 of that number are actually on the streets, patrolling and providing security.

Mr. Speaker, this situation shows how important the National Guard is to its State mission. The Guard is protecting human life and property as part of its dual role of serving the States and local governments in time of crisis.

PAINFUL SITUATIONS ARE TESTS OF PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

(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, the test of leadership is to take sad and painful situations and make something constructive from them. The President faces such sad and painful situations, one of which is in Los Angeles.

As a result of the riots and the difficulties there, the President has the opportunity of taking that sad and painful situation and creating a whole new agenda for the cities of America. He has the opportunity of creating a whole new agenda to ensure the civil and human rights of every citizen of this Nation.

Another sad and painful situation the President faces, Mr. Speaker, has to do with the American political system, a system today driven by big money, by big special interests, by big political action committees, but not by the people who are meant to drive that system.

The President can take that sad and painful situation. Mr. Speaker, and make it better by signing the campaign finance reform bill that has been just sent to him this week by the other body, having first been passed in this body some weeks ago. I urge the President to make constructive situations from these two sad and painful situations, the situation in Los Angeles and the situation in the American political system.

Mr. Speaker, the California National Guard is doing a good job in a tough situation in Los Angeles. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday night, individual National Guardsmen were alerted to report for duty, and by 5 o'clock Thursday morning, more than 2,000 guardsmen were in their armories being briefed and getting equipment.

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Mr. Speaker, this situation shows how important the National Guard is in its State mission. The Guard is protecting human life and property as part of its dual role of serving the States and local governments in time of crisis.

Before I go into that I want to sum up, for the sake of understanding and clarity, the limitations as well as the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. I also happen to be the chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development.

The average citizen, and I would almost hazard to say the average Member of Congress, and not members of these committees in either the House or the Senate, would conclude that the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs has jurisdiction on matters that would seem obvious and commonsense to have jurisdiction, but we do not. As a matter of fact, there are areas of activity that I think the average citizen who reads his Constitution would absolutely conclude that the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House had jurisdiction, but it does not have jurisdiction on such things, for instance, as the constitutional mandate—not a privilege, it is a mandate—that the Congress control the purse, Treasury, that it also set and determine the value of its coinage or currency, as we say nowadays.

However, that is not really so, through a variety of things that I have discussed on prior occasions and only will sum up, for example, in the matter of affixing the value of the money and coins thereof, that was long abdicated by the Congress after the passage of the Federal Reserve Board Act of 1913 and the creation within the activities of that board of such a thing as the Open Market Committee.

That was structured not unlike the set-up of our mother country, England, but today the operations of the Fed are actually of an epoch and an era that no longer reflects the activities in England or Great Britain.

For example, it used to be that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could, until actually not too long ago, determine the fall or rise of any cabinet in government in England by just the power to set the value of the bills, of notes, bills, so forth. Unfortunately, today the Federal Reserve, through its Open Market Committee, has that power.

It used to be, and for at least six different chairmen of the Federal Reserve Board that I have observed since I have been a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, it repeatedly came up, as late as Chairman Volcker, to tell us that interest rates were something that was totally and completely out of their control. They could not control that. At one point I said, "What is it, an act of God?" And he looked at me rather condescendingly and did not say anything, just smiled and puffed on that cigar he used to puff.

The point is that now we have had the last two chairmen repeatedly say, "Of course we can control interest
rates. In fact, we are going to respond to the political pressure of our Republican conference in power in the administration and we are going to reduce interest rates. For the first three years of Mr. Volcker's regime he lost that power as far as controlling it, in view of external forces, international forces, over which he was able to preside over the loss of that control, no matter what we do domestically, and is being proven today by the so-called control. But nowadays we have definition of interest rates. We have short-term interest rates, long-term interest rates.

The prime rate can mean at least three or four different things, depending on the definition. It did not used to be that way, and it certainly was not that way until the end of Volcker's regime.

The truth of the matter is that the Federal Reserve Board is totally independent of anything that Congress wants to do, or for that matter the executive branch, unless, as in 1972, the Chairman, Mr. Burns, was not, contrary to Mr. Nixon's plight in the 1972 recession that summer, which incidentally coincided with Watergate, and did do a little bit about the so-called money-supply.

They have all kinds of jargon to try to explain this, but the simple language that anybody can understand, these are not matters of esoteric or secret or magical things left to the high priests of finance, but they just happened to hide their thievishness in this kind of secrecy where it is the secrecy to keep from the American people what is going on that has enabled it, not all of their jargon and gibbly-gook and everything else that they ensnare whenever they went to their activities.

I wanted to make sure Members understand that the Federal Reserve Board is not a Federal agency. It is a creature of and responds to the commercial banking system, private, and the way it has worked its independence, it is totally independent even though it was not created from on high. It was the Congress that created the Federal Reserve. So the Congress though for whatever good reason or bad, is, and has been very unwilling and probably will be.

The tragedy is that all of this seems to be waiting just for this whole house of cards to fall around our heads, and this time even beyond our shores, and ricocheting back and forth. There are connections. I have been developing one aspect because of our responsibility in the Banking Committee where we at least can say that we attempted to provide a framework or a system whereby these men that the same Congresses have placed in charge of regulating the banking and financial industry will at least have no excuse to continue what has been going on, and continues to go on and is going on even now as I speak this morning. And that is international banking.

I have said all this before. It was not until 1978, and that only after the 1975 hearings that I caused to bring then as a lower situated member of the committee, to my home city of San Antonio where we had a 2-day hearing showing this international and rather insidious velocity of moneys easily transported with no detection whatsoever in huge volumes across the international border, and its impact on some of the local banking institutions. Roughly, we have limitations and I explained one with respect to the fixing of money or the value thereof. Today it is the Federal Reserve Board that cranks the printing presses, it is not the politicians, it is not the Congress. It is the Federal Reserve Board, even though the Federal Reserve Board is defined in the Federal Reserve Board Act of 1913 as being the fiscal agent of the U.S. Treasury. But it has turned out to be the only way around, and we will go into that in a few minutes with respect to the domestic activities over which we also have little or no control, but on which I have introduced legislation in order to provide for the interests of the greatest number in our collective body known as the American society.

So, generally, contrary to the commonly held belief that the committee would have jurisdiction over such things as the heavy, you could say symbiotic or indissoluble link between banking and securities investment, or Wall Street speculation and gambling, but we do not. And the reason is very simple. Some time ago when my fellow Texan, the great Sam Rayburn was Speaker, he got angry at the then chairman of the Banking Committee.

So he then said that he would have such jurisdictions as the Securities and Exchange Commission over in what used to be the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee but which is now known as the Energy and Commerce Committee. So we do not have jurisdiction of that.

But we have jurisdiction over some aspects of it, like the Federal Reserve Board, and that is crucial. I have discussed the BNL, the Italian bank and its agency facility in Atlanta at great length. I have brought out some of its actual alliances and some of its henchmen involved in criminal exploitation and being conveniently used by our national leaders to do such things as provide letters of credit in the hundreds of millions and billions of dollars for Iraq, right up to the very point of the invasion of Kuwait. That was possible only because, as it is still pretty much the case even though there was that scandal, but more the BCCI scandal which was the one that seemed to gain the national attention and daily headlines, but we do not hear anything about it now. But BNL, we had been talking on BNL for almost a year before BCCI broke, and the BNL, from a certain standpoint as far as the abuse reflected in the same financial entities or industries is far more insidious than the BCCI. But that is also tied in with another aspect that I have spoken out about with no seeming impact on anybody, including my fellows on the Banking Committee or off the Banking Committee, and that has to do with the debauching or the fast approaching little value of our money and our currency. I have been speaking out on this since 1979, specifically in August 1979. Nobody seems to much care even now, even though it has everything to do with my colleagues constituents' jobs, and what their money is worth, which would be important even in the case of defense. What good does it do to have a highly touted defense system, No. 1 in the world today, if the value of the money is not worth much? The dollar has lost about 60-plus percent of its value just since Mr. Volcker came on board, and the gold it is over 1,000 percent loss of value.

I wanted to develop today two things that are linked and are interchangeable, and the BNL and the BCCI are just symptoms of the malaise and how the local corrupt setup domestically also happens at a critical moment in the world's development to sync with the international corrupt system, criminally oriented, and which will be very difficult to have policed worldwide unless there is some new leadership, and I think it is a little too late for that, emanating to try to safeguard not now just this national interest but mostly the industrial nations' interest.

Domestically, the one thing I have discussed here at the time I introduced what is known as H.R. 4450, together with and in company with my distinguished colleague on the Banking Committee, Mr. Scott, for his district in North Carolina, as an attempt to prevent what happened with the recent scandal, which incidentally also has been very much hushed up, of the so-called BCCI scandal. Let me explain about that, because I think it has never really been. Since the Department of Treasury has been doing everything it can to hide its insolvency, it has to depend on such entities as the so-called quote-unquote Salomon Bros. and others.

But the Treasury has been too deeply involved and intertwined with this very same financial entities or industries of our country. So that in order to try to regulate and prevent, and do not think it has or is being prevented, the abuse reflected in the Salomon Bros., we introduced H.R. 4450 from the standpoint of the Federal Reserve Board, because after all, remember what I said awhile ago, the Federal Re-
May 4, 1992

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 10069

preserve Board is the creature and the maidservant of the private banking industry. The Treasury has to fund what we call, or try to sell pieces and chunks of the national debt in the market. Therefore, Salomon Bros. and their like are indispensable.

But the truth of the matter is that nowhere has it been brought out that the Treasury is actually in a way borrowing from Salomon Bros. and, therefore, is not going to be too anxious to also, but in a much lesser way, induct the industry.

That is exactly what it means. Most privileged, and they had a credit most vulnerable place which is our heavy purchasers of our debt, and they have this exclusive secret private list, nowhere has it been brought out that been brought out. And why? They sold out, and with it, the economic and financial freedom in the country.

But the truth of the matter is that Japanese have been heavy purchasers of our debt, and they have begun to disregard when they found out about this thievery on the part of Salomon Bros. They began to say, ‘Hey, wait awhile, you know, we want part of that gravy, too.’ So they have had Japanese securities which now are allowed in our marketplace also, but in a much lesser way, involved.

But what does it mean when Japanese investments in our debt amount to 35-plus percent of that debt? Does it not mean that we have sold our economic and financial freedom in the most vulnerable place which is our Treasury? Does it not mean it has been sold out, and with it, the economic and financial independence of America?

That is exactly what it means.

Now, because Treasury risks involving insolvency allowed Salomon Bros. to fix the price, but in what an insidious way. Now, this has never really been brought out. Salomon Bros., as such, was caught. And why? They would get so greedy. They had the memory, and they had a credit card to steal from the Treasury, and yet they were so greedy that they overdid themselves to the point where not Treasury but competitors began to squeal, and that is how the pressure builds up to expose that one. It was not Treasury. How could Treasury?

In fact, what has happened since then? Oh, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that he was suspending Salomon Bros., but then a few days later, they got a new guy. They made a fall guy, and I forget his name. He goes out. Another one comes in. He says, ‘Oh, you know, he was insane.’

In other words, he pled insanity. He was crazy; they do not know why he did it. ‘We are really puzzled.’ The tragedy is that the whole doggone securities industry has been involved in this kind of game, just not that much gravy though. That is what happened.

So now here comes the new guy at Salomon who picks up the phone and he calls his buddy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and he does the same thing of making the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a former chief executive officer of what, Dillon, Read, say? He says, ‘Well, you know what, we are going to be lenient.’ Frankly he just could not afford to cut out the biggest source of borrowings for the Treasury.

But let me tell you how it works. There is no regulation of that market. If we get 4400, it will be the first time. It is in utter secrecy. It is not a surprise. It was not to me, but it seems to not even surprise some enough to write about it.

But I think some of our average American citizens who buy bonds or for that matter, lend the Treasury should not be surprised to know that the Treasury borrows from Wall Street at a higher interest than it loans to Wall Street.

Our handling of the debt is so atrocious. Old Uncle Sam, and that means the taxpayers, are paying compound interest on that debt. It will never get out. The whole house of cards, I am with them, as much as we have warned for 20 years, as much as we still have within this period of time, and even on these other manifestations, now social disturbances, we have been predicting this since 1982, but it just seems that we have reached a point until there is a crisis, and then the reaction is knee-jerk and very disastrous in the environment which we find ourselves in this world today.

Anyway, is it not nice the way these big old boys can borrow, and the Treasury pays a higher rate when they borrow it back? I mentioned there were 39 primary dealers, but Salomon Bros. and these dealers, with only 1 percent downpayment, buy those Government IOU’s. Those IOU’s yield 7 percent interest. The Fed then loans the money back to Wall Street at 5.75 percent, and Salomon Bros., even used that debt paper to buy collateral and use it as collateral on the loans it purchased with them. Now, tell me if that is not a scam of the worst kind.

Why? The many ante loan sharks out here that are now legalized usurers and have been, and I have spoken against that since 1968, but are now legalized. Usury is legal. I remember how surprised so many citizens seemed to be in Virginia, Texas, wherever I went, to know that there are no national interest-rate caps. Why, on a national level those went out in the 1865 National Currency Act just about the time that President Lincoln was assassinated, and then, of course, it was not long before Gresham’s Law began to operate, and then I happened to be here on this committee with great agony pressuring the Federal Government’s refusal to protect what human beings had been protected from ever since 7,000 years before Christ, and suddenly discover that those States like mine that did have usury laws or interest-rate controls, under the burden of the Federal Government saying, ‘Well, we are taking off interest-rate controls on VA loans for housing, mortgages, etcetera, etcetera.’

What could they do, except under pressure? There are only about two or three states that still have some kind, and the bankers there and everybody else is complaining daily about how they cannot compete for capital.

So with 1 percent downpayment, old Salomon Bros., et al., and their lick the Government IOU’s, and they yield 7 percent. Then when some Treasury comes back and pays them 5.75 percent.

Now, I do not see how in the world old Jim Fisk, I bet he has turned over in his grave with envy, and all those big old boys, manipulators and thieves right after the Civil War, they must be just turning over their bones to see how slick it is done nowadays and getting away with it.

Now, what were the profits made by the five firms, chief firms, Salomon Bros., being the king of them all and then four others? Well, just one operation there, one year, a billion dollars plus.

Do you wonder that we have a debt that keeps increasing incrementally, where today just the interest on the debt amounts to the total amounts of money, my dear colleagues, what you vote for the national defense of this country?

I am asked, ‘Well, Henry, if you had your way, what would be the biggest single thing you would want?’ And I say, it is very simple, Solvency, solvency, solvency. We are bankrupt. We are insolvent on every level of our national life, whether it is corporate, whether it is just plain you and I out here with the level of debt that we have piled up, private, credit cards, and what not, or whether it is the Government. We are insolvent.

How long will it take before that nasty mega-truth is conveyed?

Now let us go to the international. I have been speaking on the BNL. I have spoken on the BCCI. We have had hearings. In fact, this coming Friday, God willing, the committee will have hearings on BNL and some of the related things that will give us a little more knowledge of what it is that can be done to synchronize our protective agencies or Departments. One of the prime guests will be the Director of the CIA, Mr. Gates, and that is this coming Friday.
Now, we also had hearings on the BCCI. We have not terminated them. We still have places to go; but in the meanwhile, the first evidence of this institutional crumbling house of cards of our so-called insolvencies, where we cannot even get our money back? I have talked to some distraught parents who have not gotten their money back. You have talked to some who could not and did not get their money back that they had saved by dint of hard work to get their kids through college.

Now, if you think that has not been pathetic to you, just do not understand what it is to feel this, when you have felt it in your bones and done more than just sit there. You have spoken out, to find it is like a coyote out in the brushwood in my country braying to the Moon at midnight. What were the reasons? Why should there be any BCCI? Of course, there will be many more, but even between BNL the Italian Bank and the BCCI, there is also a relationship.

I want to bring out that we have had in our investigative capacity a great many instances of how Ronald Reagan and the Roman Catholic Church and the Federal Reserve Board and the Italian State investigating committee. As a matter of fact, they were the source of some information that was denied to us by our Federal departments and agencies.

Now, if you read about the scandals in Japan and about the drop in the Japanese stockmarket. Are these isolated? No, they are all interconnected.

I am going to quote: "The problems of bank surveillance are posing themselves on an international scale. What, for example, do two recent financial scandals—the Nomura Securities scandal in Japan and the one involving the Atlanta branch of Italy's Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL)—have in common? They are two cases that demonstrate the danger of situations where economic power is concentrated in a few hands," says Paolo Bernasconi, an expert on economic crime. In Japan, the shock of the scandals was very powerful: In the summer of 1987 before a committee of the Italian Senate investigating committee. As a matter of fact, they were the source of some information that was denied to us by our Federal departments and agencies.

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May 4, 1992

It is not IMF, but BIS.

What did those standards do? This is what our bankers are complaining about. It imposed rigid capital standards on the assets of institutions, what did the Federal Reserve Board do? It imposed them on all of the banks, not just those that are involved in that kind of international transactions; the overwhelming majority, 92, 92 percent, do not invest in themselves in that kind of trade. But these others have to pay. In fact, that is what the real complaints have been about, not the fee increases because of the bailout now and the insolvent of the bank insurance fund. Let us not kid ourselves about that, either.

Mr. Speaker, if you cringe at even allowing the very facility that is in charge of resolving the remaining S&L's and just lifting the cap on the date, not giving any more money—and we appropriated that money last November—how in the world are you going to be ready when the next round comes? We have the insurance fund, known as BIF, which we still have not faced? All we did earlier, last year, was to tell the PDIC, which is the insurance arm, the insuring arm of the deposit insurance system, which incidentally is at the bottom of our problem; it has been corrupted, it has been diverted from the congressional intent. The Congress sat by supinely and so marginalized, and protested that there is no congressional intent ever placed in law but that the decisions made by regulators like Volcker on his policies of "too big to fail," where they would pay out billions of dollars to those that had way more than the insured amount.

Now, the average citizen, the average American depositor, has more than $7,500 on deposit in these institutions. Where have all these billions of dollars gone previously?

But now, where they finally got them, where they are behaving like they should have, the Congress has back on even doing the very minimal to prevent what I will call an uncontrollable crisis.

The fact remains that there are so many levels in which the people, that is, through their agents or their representatives, the Congress, the only national policymaking body that they must depend on, have lost any control and is now so multilayered, what can I do? In the words of the poet Auden, "I have but one voice to unroll the folded lie." I know that. We have also been wise enough to mark an observation made by another American writer, who said, "The day of the pamphleteer and the political oration is gone." We live in the day of the engineering. The spark gap is greater than the pen.

Well, being that our American people, at least in their name, our Government has gone out and slaughtered innocent victims in Panama with the most deadly weapons known to man, and over 200,000 Arab Moslems, is it not true the spark gap is greater than the pen?

But nevertheless, it is no excuse for anybody falling over. All I say is that, after last week's actions on the part of this great House, I hardly know what to say to my colleagues who, in the majority, ran helter-skelter and turned their back on the greatest threat that has ever been made to the independence, and the coequity and the separateness of this great body since the First Congress in 1789. I ask, "How can I expect you to stand up to defend the most vital, yes, difficult, yes, politically hazardous?" Big powerful people do not like to be antagonized. They never have. But we are charged with a duty, and it is not what you, the majority, are away from, your most basic trust. Why?

As I said to the court, it is not my right, granted by way of privileges and immunities in the Constitution, from encroachment from the executive, or from the judicial, or for that matter, the judiciary. It is the privileges and immunities belonging to the people who elect me. Not I. I am here transitorily. I will be gone, and somebody else will be here. But the people that the Constitution has given us, not temporaries, but the people who elect us, and that means that it will be most difficult to defend even that, which I spoke of a while ago.

Now I am going to also close out by referring to a recently issued book entitled, "The Money Bazaar" by Andrew J. Kreiger. This young man is like one young lady I read about who wrote a book called "Pay Money," giving her experiences about how at 19 years of age she made over $2 million in a month or so on Wall Street. Now my colleagues know, if that happened, there is something wrong somewhere, and I was speaking about how the Wall Street activity, even today, does not reflect what it is supposed to.

Mr. Speaker, Wall Street is supposed to be reflecting the bonds, paper of corporate activity, producing, manufacturing, and it is not. What is now is: it is a manipulated market. Clearly the 1987 flash showed its manipulation.

That has not stopped. The handling of the Treasury, of its securities, I have just explained to my colleagues what a scam it is. That has not stopped.

So, here is a young man that now describes how he has made his millions as a recent graduate from the, I think, Wharton School of Business. But then he learned that with just a simple computer he did not have to work with Salmon Bros., which he started out with, or the others. He could do it at home with this trillion dollars-a-day internationally money chasing money; that is, currency speculation. What is that speculation on? It is on the value of our money.

That I have said is, and I have said it repeatedly, and I keep on saying it even though it seems almost frustrating and hopeless: We are the only people who have had through history that great privilege of paying our debts in our currency. We continue the course we are on, and we are and have been, and are immediately vulnerable to the dollar being replaced as the international reserve currency unit. If that happens, it means we will have to pay this enormous debt overhang in somebody else's currency, and, therefore, we will be as we were in the beginning when the founding leaders of this country were fighting in the mercantile system.

Mr. Speaker, on the verge of the 21st century we are going into a mercantile system where we no longer produce. We do not produce the products of the importers, and we are dependent on somebody else's judgment and willingness, and I will guarantee that I would not bet a penny on it for the value of our money.

Now that sounds remote, Mr. Speaker, I have been telling, and I have been saying, this, and it sounds, remote. But it means the jobs of our constituents, and they already have been affected, it is tied in. But how long? Oh, how long?

When it happens, it is not going to be like the 1987 stock market thing. It is going to be like not even the uprising in L.A.

Incidentally, I took the committee and the subcommittee to L.A. on February 11. We had our hearing right in the middle of where all this is taking place. We have written a report because we have gone to several States. I started out on January 7 in Bridgeport, CT. We went to South Carolina. We went to Baltimore to L.A. The report at that time that we were preparing, it indicated the highly volatile situation that existed, not just in L.A., but particularly at the time.

Now, when this happens, that which I hope will not, but which I must report the possibility thereof, it is going to be more like the one we probably saw on TV described as the Oakland fire, where suddenly these citizens are saying, "Oh, what's happening to my house? There it is, up in flames. What do I do now?" But were any precautions taken? Was any anticipatory planning done? Of course not.

It just seems that, short of that, nobody wants to think about what can be done, and there are things that can be done in anticipation in order to attenuate, lessen, the disastrous consequences of sheer folly, greed, and thievishness.
The referred to are as follows:

([From Il Mondo, Milan, Italy]

THE DARK SIDE OF INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
(By Enzo D'Antona and Giuseppe Sacrina)

Non-existent controls, ignored warnings, personal integrity has been tarnished by the green light. And new European Community (EC) directives to prevent money-laundering, are just the other side of the coin on which the BCCI story developed.

The reason is that a man's land now cuts Europe in two. This axis was unthinkable until recently. On one side is London, Europe's oldest and most solid financial city, and on the other is Luxembourg, with its banking-secrecy laws and reputation as a traditional financial haven.

The comfortable distinction between the "opaque" in banking—the financial havens—and the "transparent" banking systems that exist elsewhere no longer holds. A virus is in circulation, and any banking institution can be struck by it, especially as long as control mechanisms continue to follow different procedures from country to country and banks are regulated on the basis of sometimes-contrasting laws.

In other words, for four years of investigations, Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthaler indicted Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) founder Aga Hasan.

Abdel, and the bank's former chief operating officer, Swaleq Nasji. Both are Pakistanis. According to the charges, BCCI has opened a financial system since it was founded in 1972. It has served many, in money-laundering; clandestine financing, allegedly for the CIA; selling arms to the Iranian government; and opening coded accounts to which the likes of Abu Nidal, the head of the most extremist faction of the Palestinian terrorists, had access. All this happened amidst the anonymity of British monetary authorities, starting with Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major, before he assumed his current post of prime minister in 1990.

The failure of the British banking-control mechanisms is the circumstance that is seen as most astonishing at EC headquarters in Brussels. Few imagined that the banking swindle of the century, as the BCCI affair has been labeled by the Anglo-Saxon press, could occur outside of the restricted circle of traditional financial havens and cause the City of London—Europe's premier financial market—one of the most powerful in the world, to quake. In the wake of the scandal, the telephone was almost always busy at the Bank of England. And for the bank's 600 employees, as well as for their fellow account holders throughout the world, it was not easy to get in touch with a Bank of England official who could provide any information. All that one could get was a strong invitation to be patient and advice not to give too much credence to British newspapers, which have been saying that at least 100 banks will be needed to unravel the BCCI muddle.

Was BCCI an isolated case? Or was it the first of a changing in the British banking system and, thus, in international banking? Under former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, says Socialist European Parliament Member Emilio Mattina, "deregulation did not involve only social policies but also finance and the banks.

In other times, [alarms] about BCCI would have fallen on deaf ears. There would have been a thorough investigation, and we would not have come to this point."

But the British banking-control mechanisms in Europe is now emerging. In fact, every bank is supposed to respect the regulations set up by its country of origin. But some countries have, as is said, a "loose attitude" towards money-laundering.

The al-Qaeda chief, for example, had a few years ago, opened an account at the bank in which he laundered money. He had been a terrorist in Afghanistan and then moved to Switzerland, which became a safe haven for the money of international criminals.

A few years ago, BCCI had opened an account for the al-Qaeda chief, but the bank did not ask for his identification documents. The money was then transferred to another bank, which was also a Swiss bank, and then to a British bank.

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hand, but there is already concern about meddling by the Colombian drug cartels. With only a small police force, one boat to control a gigantic archipelago, and one plane operated jointly with the police of the neighboring Turks and Caicos Islands, whose chief minister was control a gigantic archipelago, and one plane operated jointly with the police of the neighbor. There are suspicions that the islands' attempt to become a serious tax haven may be strangled by the Colombian mafia's long tentacles.

Large American robbery have been channeled through the islands' companies. Other Caribbean havens include the Turks and Caicos Islands, whose chief minister was put in power by the government of the neighboring Bahamas. There were no income taxes, foreign-exchange controls, inheritance taxes, or taxes on profits from securities trading. Elsewhere in the Pacific, the Cook Islands, which are in a so-called free association with New Zealand, have attracted more than 500 foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts.

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THE PACIFIC

The tax havens of the Pacific are more of an unknown quantity. Japanese, American, and Australian capital is now being lured to the region's mini-states. New Zealand and Australia have attracted more than 500 foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts.

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EUROPE

In Luxembourg, people have been nervous about the possibility of a common European Community (EC) financial market because, in theory, this could destroy the country's first year as a tax haven. The tax havens of the Pacific are more of an unknown quantity. Japanese, American, and Australian capital is now being lured to the region's mini-states. New Zealand and Australia have attracted more than 500 foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts. Fiji is also attracting foreign companies, while the kingdom of Tonga has liberal laws and watertight bank accounts.

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We must take steps to redress this wrong. We cannot just emphasize that the victims of crime are members of an order, although they are relevant. We have to give great emphasis to moral values and not just more government programs. After all, the need to make our streets safer is a primary agenda item for black America, too.

Polls show blacks are most concerned with crime and are strong advocates of the death penalty. Urban disorders is not just a black or minority problem. It is a national problem.

The root of the Nation's racial problems or racial crisis is not just economic, but it lies in the disintegration of community and values and the decline of commonly accepted rules. People loot because they are not part of the system. They feel left out.

It is terribly wrong, but that is the fact. Gangs are the substitutes for community, for family. Guns, drugs, and gangs replace church, family, neighborhood, and work. And we have to acknowledge that many times race is at the root of the problem, and we have to face it.

Millions wake up every day without any hope. Many of those are young blacks.

Each one of us must decide how we can best confront this to make a constructive way. Instead of thinking of a massive civil rights bill, let's think about how we can better understand each other. Let us not limit our thoughts to just blacks. It is Latinos, it is Asian-Americans, too.

By the year 2010, minorities are going to be among the largest workforce numbers in this country. The city of Los Angeles, in the year 2010, will be primarily a minority community. We are all in this together. We need to deal with the issue of racism one on one.

There are many social factors, not just poverty, contributing to the problems of the cities. In the inner cities is a great decline of well-paying, low-skilled jobs. But the overall problems are social and moral, family breakdown, the rise of violent crime, and the decay of social institutions in the inner cities. But all of the money in the world is not going to make up for the loss of family values and accountability.

Our cities, nonetheless, need help. Unemployment, health care, education housing, and other substandard living conditions have gotten dramatically worse in the last 10 years. Although deep skepticism remains whether Government programs alone can do the job and make the difference, clearly less Government intervention and resources is not going to make things better. And our assistance to cities to deal with some of these problems in the last decade has declined. Between 1981 and 1992, spending adjusted for inflation declined as follows: 82 percent for subsidized housing, 63 percent for job training and employment services, 40 percent for community development, 58 percent for block grant programs, 82 percent for subsidized housing, 63 percent for job training, 40 percent for community development, and community service.

There is no question that the decline in Federal interest and in Federal programs, has been a significant factor. If we combine this declining involvement with the cities' losing population and political power as well as the fact that, less attention is given to urban problems as the Nation becomes suburban, there's little wonder why urban issues have largely disappeared from the debate of the Presidential candidates.

Think of the debates in the last 10 years on the problems of urban America, maybe one or two. They are not powerful issues that grab the electorate. They are not sexy, they are only made sexy when we have a tragedy of these proportions.

The Federal deficit is clearly a very serious issue. Today our Government is deeply in debt and the average family income adjusted for inflation has remained stagnant, so we cannot expect the middle class to be generous to the poor in the inner cities when they themselves are struggling to keep their heads above water.

Mr. Speaker, what do we need to do? Let us just forsake the analysis and figure out what we as Americans, black and white and yellow and red, need to do together, Congress, Democrat, Republican, President.

One, we have to stop fixing blame and focus on the solutions. The very first thing that should happen is the Justice Department should charge the officers with violations of civil rights laws. This has to be done as part of the solution. It is quite clear our legal system needs to be reinvigorated by the Justice Department taking this action on civil rights grounds. This should calm some of the unrest that exists today and that has produced over 50 deaths.

Second, it is important that the President and the Congress name a type of Kerner Commission that will try to understand the new set of problems that have emerged since the L.A. riots 27 years ago, since the riots that gripped our cities many, many years ago, taking into account that we have a deficit problem, but also taking into account that just throwing Government money at some of these problems did not work. Instead we need to focus on family values, the breakdown of the family, prenatal care, unwed mothers, crime, drugs, and a strategy, a policy, and new initiatives that we do not have.

We have to have an inner city jobs program in this country, and this is going to take money. We should earmark some of the money that we have cut from defense spending and other programs and channel the savings into a domestic city jobs program, not a massive one, but one with new directions tied to training, to work, to future employment, to education. We have to start some of the young people who have lost hope, that feel despair, in these cities.

When Washington intervenes, we have to strengthen existing local institutions and neighborhood entities, strengthen local neighborhood entities, go into the neighborhood, do what the new police chief in Los Angeles plans to do and set up police facilities in the neighborhood, not just in one central station but where they can interact with families and community leaders, go deeply into the neighborhoods and talk to people and dialogue and come to mediation and understanding, instead of the extreme civil order and lack of communciation that exists in the city of Los Angeles among the police and their own people.

We have no policy concerning our cities for 10 years, nothing. We have ignored them. We have simply said, "We will do it later after we get the deficit under control." We have to figure out the deficit and this what has happened in Los Angeles is the crying of a Nation, the crying of an underclass that has been left behind and cannot defend itself.

Those young black males, those young black women, those minority communities do not have lobbyists here in Congress. They cannot speak up to us and say, "Come on, Congress and President Bush, we will do it later after we get the deficit under control." We, elected officials and the people of this country that obviously are outraged, have to take the initiative. We have to have initiatives in the extreme civil order and lack of communication, in the war on crime and drugs, in our inner cities, our urban areas. We have minority communities that are young and growing and sometimes do not have jobs and do not have any hope for the future and do not have opportunities.

Our cities need to work just as much with each other. Look what happened with the Korean store owners who were looted. They have rights, too. They are part of the American melting pot and should be part of the citizenship that contributes to this country. They must be part of the solution.

We also have to bring white Americans and black Americans, including...
black professionals, and black entrepreneurs, together to help us resolve these issues. Too often it is black politicians and white politicians. We need common citizens, those that perhaps have not been living in urban areas, those that have already made it and have seen a part of the economic pie that is so important.

Mr. Speaker, this is just a limited perspective on my part. I do not have all the answers. I am a Member of Congress from New Mexico, where we have basically good race relations, although we have large Native American and Hispanic communities. We have a black community, too. Yes, we have problems, but I come as a Member of Congress totally open, that we have to act on what has happened in Los Angeles. The worst we can do is ignore the problem. The worst we can do is appoint a commission that will forget. The worst we can do is just to condemn the looting and the violence.

Yes, that is wrong, but that is also the easier thing to do. We have to deal with these problems of the underclass, a permanent underclass, a culture of poverty that has been created in our cities, men and women that live day to day on welfare without a job, without hope, their families breaking up. They never see any kind of opportunity. Government handouts alone will not help. We need new and creative government incentive policies with private sector involvement.

Mostly, Mr. Speaker, we as Americans need to look deep down into ourselves and see if we in effect can eliminate those little traces of bigotry and racism that we all have, and understand that all of those young people that are out there hopeless, many times not knowing where the next meal is coming from, relying on their gangs for any kind of social betterment and economic betterment, that we do care about them. That they are a part of us. That we as a Nation need to respond better than we have.

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. Richardson) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. DeFazio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. Annunzio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. Richardson, for 60 minutes, today and on May 5.
Ms. Kaptur, for 5 minutes each day, on May 5, 6, and 7.

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

3436. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a report of the President's 5th through 72nd special messages for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 630-356); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

3437. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 632(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3438. A letter from the District of Columbia Retirement Board, transmitting financial disclosure statements of Board members for calendar year 1991, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-732, 1-734(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3439. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of Final Funding Priorities—Program for Children and Youth with Serious Emotional Disturbance, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1233(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3440. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report entitled "Radon in Schools"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3441. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Greece (transmittal No. DT.CS-15-92), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3442. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting President Bush's determination that the Board of the International Fund is, as a whole, broadly representative of the interest of the communities in Ireland and Northern Ireland, and that disbursements from the International Fund are distributed in accordance with the principle of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, without regard to religious affiliation, and will address the needs of both communities in Northern Ireland, pursuant to Public law 99-412; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3443. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting the annual report on international terrorism for 1991, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2656f; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3444. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a copy of the Agency's fiscal year 1992 annual report of the inspector general for the period October 1, 1991 to March 31, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-242, section 5(f) and 122 Stat. 2363; to the Committee on Government Operations.

3445. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the admissions process at airports and other ports of entry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3446. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting a report of amendments to the sentencing guidelines together with the reasons therefor; pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(p); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3447. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the draft of proposed legislation to revise the definitions of passenger in section 2101 of title 46, U.S. Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3448. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report entitled "Buy American Report"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

3449. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the 69th quarterly report on trade between the United States and nonmarket economy countries, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2411(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3450. A letter from the Acting, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting a report concerning eliminating or reducing foreign unfair trade practices for the period July through December 1991, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2416, 2413; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3451. A letter from the Secretary, Department of State, transmitting on behalf of the Secretary of State certification required under section 630(b) of Public Law 101-182, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Pursuant to Public Law 630(a)(5)(C) (103 Stat. 1638); jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

435. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft or proposed legislation to reauthorize the Office of Justice Programs, and its components; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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:

[Submitted May 1, 1992]

Mr. BROWN: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 776. A bill to provide for improved energy efficiency; with amendments (Rept. 102-474, Pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROE: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. H.R. 776. A bill to provide for improved energy efficiency; with amendments (Rept. 102-474, Pt. 3). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted May 4, 1992]

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 778. A bill to provide for improved energy efficiency; with amendments (Rept. 102-474, Pt. 4). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 3681. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make election day a legal public holiday, with such holiday to be observed as "Democracy Day" (Rept. 102-510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROWN: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 4557. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Federal Aviation Administration for research, engineering, and development to increase the efficiency and safety of air transport; with an amendment (Rept. 102-511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:


H.R. 3247. The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology discharged. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ARMEEY:

H.R. 5853. A bill to amend section 9(a) of the National Labor Relations Act to allow employees to enter into contracts with employers without the intervention of a bargaining representative; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 5654. A bill to establish a Commission on the Quality and Equality of American Life, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 261: Mr. MARTINEZ, H.R. 727: Mr. KILDERE, H.R. 840: Mr. RAY, H.R. 1424: Mr. STEARN, Mr. BILLIKES, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MACHITZ, and Mr. McGRATH, H.R. 1497: Mr. ALEXANDER, H.R. 2463: Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. DANNEBETER, H.R. 3264: Mr. PERKINS, H.R. 3618: Mr. GALLEGELY, Mr. GUARI, and Mr. MANTON, H.R. 4018: Mr. PETTERSON of Minnesota, H.R. 4076: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. BLACKWELL, H.R. 4083: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. Thomas of Georgia, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. SKAGGS, H.R. 4368: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. FIELD, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. GALLEGELY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. RIGGS, H.R. 4282: Mrs. VUCANOVICE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, H.R. 4361: Mr. Mrazek and Mrs. MFEYERS of Kansas, H.R. 4414: Mr. WILLIAMS, H.R. 4419: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEHMAN of California, and Mrs. UNSEK, H.R. 4461: Mr. INHOPE, H.R. 4484: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BILLIKES, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ARMEEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. EWING, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LENT, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MCMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. MOOREHEAD, Mr. ROBBACHER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BREWER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HEFFNER, and Mr. MCEWEN.

H.R. 4538: Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. DONAHUE of California, Mr. PARKER, Mr. HERBER, and Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 4944: Mr. ERDEICH and Mr. MOOREHEAD.

H.R. 40: Mr. BAKER and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.J. Res. 406: Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. OBERSYAR, Mr. GLICHERT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. PACKARD, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. COOLE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. WILSON, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. CARR, Mr. HENRY, Mr. BALLenger, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. GALLIKEL.

H.R. 407: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. MORAN.

H.J. Res. 429: Mr. RHODES, Mr. BURSKI, Mr. MCCUSKIM, Mr. SPROTT, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MOODY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DYNALTY, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. MPUME, Mr. EPPY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. ASPIN, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HOYER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. NATCHER, and Mr. KILDERE.

H.J. Res. 454: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. SPRAOTT, Mr. LIVINGTON, Mr. GUARI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BOXER, Mr. KULI, Mr. FASCHEL, Mr. LEPINSKI, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. SISIRKY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. PETTERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 470: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. CONRY, Ms. FELOSI, and Mr. ROWLAND.

H. Con. Res. 282: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUARI, Mr. NUSSELE, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LONG, Mr. KULI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DIXON, Mr. PERKINS, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.

H. Con. Res. 296: Mr. TORRES, Mr. BURSKI, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SPECFEET.

H. Con. Res. 297: Mr. FROST, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H. Con. Res. 306: Mr. COSS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BREETER, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LAGOMARINO, Mr. ENGLE, and Mr. ZELEFF.

H. Res. 154: Mr. McDERMOTT.