

spends itself will freely choose to return that love. But in any case, it can never demand love be returned.

What will you do then if I choose not to love you.

I will continue to love you. I will wait. I will trust. Love never fails.

Glenn?

Yes.

It's Thomas.

Yes?

You walked over to my memorial last night.

Yes.

Why?

Because I'm struggling with a decision on a constitutional amendment to alter the Bill of Rights, and I need some help.

What's the problem?

Some people burned our flag and the country's upset. The President and several members of Congress want to forbid the practice.

What do you want to do?

I don't know. I'm torn. I'm a history teacher. I've taught the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to hundreds of young people. I've emphasized the importance of those freedoms that you and others penned in that precious document. I've told those children that these freedoms cannot be compromised. But now we have this issue with the flag. I love the flag. It symbolizes all those freedoms the Bill of Rights guarantees. Couldn't we make just this one exception? Couldn't we forbid just this one way of dissent? Couldn't we pass just this one amendment?

Would you be willing to pass a second constitutional amendment forbidding the burning of the Bill of Rights?

No, that's not an issue. Nobody thinks about the Bill of Rights. We see the flag a hundred times a day. It's so visible.

You mean the symbol has become greater in the mind of the people than the substance behind the symbol? How did that happen? You were a teacher, not to mention a State Senator and now a Congressman.

Well, what do I do now?

Maybe you start teaching again, as a Congressman. And trust the people to understand. It's the only way to insure that you leave your children no less freedom than we left you.

Dad.

Yes.

I hate this place.

Why?

For lots of reasons. Your stupid rules that say I have to be in by midnight. You won't buy me a car. I'm sick of church every week and it's silly activities. There's a lot more. I . . .

But we feel those things are best for you. It's only because we love you that . . .

Well, I don't love you. Right now I don't love you at all. As soon as I'm eighteen I'm out of here.

Glenn?

Yes.

What do we do?

We remember the proverb, "Bring up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Yes.

We love. We wait. We trust.

Are you sure?

Well, I have decided—I am sure. I am sure the American people love this country enough to be able to look past the surface nature of this debate and examine its real meaning. The American people, given the chance, will show they love this country, and there is no need to force them to do it by changing the very document that insures our freedom and invites that love.

And this is the truth. For over 200 years now the faith of our Founding Fathers has been justified because we are still the freest Nation on the face of the Earth and every country in the world yearns for the freedoms in the Bill of Rights.

Every nation has a flag, but only America has a Bill of Rights. For over 200 years now neither the Supreme Court nor the Congress of this Nation has seen fit to change even one small letter in this precious Bill of Rights.

Yes, it is true we have gone through periods of time when rebellious children in disrespect for the great goodness of this country have shown their contempt. They march, they cry injustice, some burn the flag, some join the Communist Party.

In the 1950's, people demanded a constitutional amendment to forbid the Communist Party in this country. In the 1960's and 1970's there were flags burned all across America in the civil rights and Vietnam war protests, and people demanded then a constitutional amendment to protect the flag. Today there are more flags flying in America than ever before in our history. The Communist Party is not even on the ballot in most States, and gets less than one-half of 1 percent in the States where it is on the ballot.

In the last several years, we have had a handful of people out of 260 million arrested for desecrating the flag. Some are demanding now another constitutional amendment to amend the Bill of Rights, to demand that we show respect by not allowing a form of disrespect. The Supreme Court said no, and Congress agreed. I was one of the Members of Congress that agreed.

I believe our Forefathers would have said "Leave them alone. If they are desecrating this flag out of meanness or ill will, rather than honest differences with their own Government, they will reap their own reward. They cannot destroy the Bill of Rights by destroying the symbol for the freedoms the Bill of Rights gives us. Their ideas will never match up to freedom, no matter what they are.

"Leave them alone. The ignorance of their act will show the bankruptcy of their ideas. However, if you take away their free will, even to show disrespect, you will do more injustice to the principles upon which this government was formed than they ever could.

"Just as we in our sins against the Creator end up bankrupt by our rebellion, they will end up the same way in their sins against the Nation. Have faith. Have faith that love and freedom will win. Love never fails."

If we could command respect by the law, we would not need faith, but our Forefathers said that faith will be the foundation of our freedoms, the faith that people, because they are free, will in the end choose to be responsible.

This is the history book from which I taught the principles of Government the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. This is my Bible, upon whose words I have staked my life.

This Fourth of July, because I will do this week what I think is consistent with my faith, Old Glory for me personally will fly higher and brighter than ever before. God bless America, God bless the Bill of Rights, and God bless our flag.

ON COMPACT-IMPACT AID

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this body an issue which combines all of the worst elements of a failed Federal policy in which immigration with huge unfunded mandates and which stands as an exemplar of how to make and break a promise. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking of the Federal Government's failure to compensate the people of Guam for expenses incurred as a result of a treaty we—as the people of Guam—had no part in shaping.

Mr. Speaker, do Members of this body or the citizens of this country know that there are countries in this world, independent nations which have free and unrestricted access to this country?

Mr. Speaker, do Members of this body or the citizens of this country know that there are nationals of other countries who can walk through immigration check points with only an identification card; with no visa, with no passport, with no restriction on their movement or time of stay?

Mr. Speaker, do Members of this body or the citizens of this country know that there are citizens of other countries who can come into the United States and work, receive public assistance and other benefits available to citizens and permanent residents apparently without restrictions?

It is true that citizens of the newly formed countries of the Republic of the Marshalls, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau—all in free association with the United States—can come and have come to the United States, primarily to the State of Hawaii and the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. And many have come to work and be productive participants in the economy.

But there is the matter of the Federal Government making a commitment to free access by foreign nationals via a treaty which falls disproportionately on local governments like that of Guam. This is not to many areas of the country where a similar situation has resulted in what we have labeled "unfunded mandates."

This is a serious enough situation, but in the case of Guam—it is far more egregious in its negative impact because of our small size and limited population. And in terms of the issue of the unfunded mandates, the commitment was not made verbally or through

exchanges of letters by the Federal Government to help Guam in recovering from the costs involved in this migration. It was authorized in statute passed by this body in Public Law 99-239.

Public Law 99-239, section 103(e)(6) reads:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, such sums as may be necessary to cover the costs, if any, incurred by the State of Hawaii, the territories of Guam and American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands resulting from any increased demands placed on educational and social services by immigrants from the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

We call this issue compact impact aid—the assistance due local governments in consideration of the financial impact of the Compacts of Free Association. Guam, due to its proximity, has received the greatest share of this immigration. Since the treaties went into effect, we now estimate that 6 percent of the total population of Guam is from these freely associated states. This entirely legal immigration would proportionately number 15 million persons of the entire U.S. population. And what is more startling is that is entirely legal; a process which only requires an identification card.

The total cost to the Government of Guam since its inception is in excess of \$70 million. The Guam Memorial Hospital estimates an impact of \$750,000 in costs in fiscal year 1994, and \$2.55 million since 1986 to the Medically Indigent Program due to Compact immigrants. Public housing assistance cost Guam \$2 million in fiscal year 1994 and \$7.5 million since 1986. I have also heard reports from one elementary school principal who must devote three classrooms, with teachers and aides, just to deal with the overflow of students who show up on our doorstep.

The total reimbursement given to Guam based on the law has been \$2.5 million.

This is all that has been given to Guam in compensation for this dramatic impact on our society and educational system. Mr. Speaker, given this legacy of the Federal Government's seeming inability to make good on its promises, we should ask the questions what is Guam asking for in the Interior appropriations and what is Guam getting in the Interior appropriations?

These are easy questions. Guam is asking only that the Federal Government start living up to its commitment by putting in \$4.58 million that the administration requested for fiscal year 1996. Guam is not asking for Government assistance, Guam is not asking for special projects, Guam is only asking for a down payment of a long overdue bill.

And what is Guam getting? Well, the answer is simple. Currently, the Interior budget is giving Guam zero, nothing, nada, tayá—no money in whatever language you wish to use. It is time to

begin resolving the finances of this issue.

But this issue cannot end here. We must take a look at collaborative solutions with the Federal Government, the Government of Guam and the surrounding nations to clarify the intent of the right to freely migrate as it was originally negotiated. No one saw these consequences at the time of negotiation. No one asked Guam what would happen if unrestricted immigration became Federal policy. And apparently, very few Members of Congress seem to remember the commitments made to Guam to fund this Federal policy.

We will have the opportunity to correct this situation. We will have the chance to deal with this in a way which does the right thing for a patient people, and which fulfills a commitment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1994, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. FIELDS] for 60 minutes.

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

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. STOKES.
Ms. PELOSI.
Mr. SKELTON.
Mr. HOYER.
Mrs. KELLY.
Mr. FORBES.

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

Mr. ANDREWS.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 440. An act to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes.

S. 962. An act to extend authorities under the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994 until August 15, 1995.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4) "An act to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ROTH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. GLENN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. EXON, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. DODD, to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 10:30 a.m.

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. STUMP: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1565. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend through December 31, 1997, the period during which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is authorized to provide priority health care to certain veterans exposed to Agent Orange, ionizing radiation, or environmental hazards; with an amendment (Rept. 104-158). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KASICH: Committee of Conference. Conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 67. Resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 (Rept. 104-159). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

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

[Submitted June 23, 1995]

H.R. 1655. Referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight for a period ending not later than July 19, 1995 for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(g), rule X.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

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

[Submitted June 23, 1995]

H.R. 1655. Referral to the Committee on National Security extended for a period ending not later than July 19, 1995.