

stands among the giants of Oregon politics. Very few others have rivaled his dedication and service. Senator HATFIELD served in World War II, as a college professor, as a State representative, as a State senator, as Oregon secretary of state, Oregon's Governor for 8 years and finally as a U.S. Senator for the past 30 years.

What's more, MARK HATFIELD's service to the Nation has been equally impressive and few here in Congress have matched the Senator's character and integrity. No matter how unpopular his stand, Senator HATFIELD's allegiance has always been to his principles first and foremost. He has gained respect on both sides of the isle for his thoughtful leadership and pragmatic philosophy. For MARK, his career has been about bringing people together and doing what is right instead of what's popular.

For a building that will exemplify integrity and service to Oregon and the United States, I can think of no better individual to name it after than Senator MARK O. HATFIELD.

Again, I'm very pleased that the House is adopting this measure today.

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank chairman SHUSTER and chairman GILCHREST for bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor. This legislation is important, it is important to Americans, to those of us in the Congress, and most of all, to my fellow Oregonians. It is important because it honors a man who has served the State of Oregon as well as his country for all of his adult life. I am proud to support Senate bill 1636, a bill that will designate the Mark O. Hatfield Courthouse in Portland.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that the difference between a statesman and a politician is that a politician thinks of the next election while the statesman thinks of the next generation. Senator HATFIELD has been a true statesman of Oregon in every sense of the word. Generations of Oregonians, including my own children, will benefit from the hard work and dedication to Oregon by Senator HATFIELD.

As we designate this courthouse to Senator HATFIELD, generations of Oregonians will be reminded of the long and distinguished career of Senator HATFIELD. From his days as a State senator, to his days as Oregon's youngest Governor, and finally to his career in the U.S. Senate, the courthouse will serve to remind all Oregonians of a man they can be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to have the opportunity to serve with Senator HATFIELD in the 104th Congress. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee I have had ample opportunity to watch Senator HATFIELD bring both sides of the aisle together in order to do what is right for America. Although I have not always agreed with the positions of Senator HATFIELD, I know that they have always been well thought out and what he believed best for Oregonians. Let me finish by wishing Senator HATFIELD and his wife Antoinette all the best in his retirement. And on behalf of the people of Oregon, offer him a well deserved thank you for all of his years of service.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1636.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. 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 in the RECORD on the bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

AVIATION DISASTER FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3923, 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 Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3923, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 4, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 418]  
YEAS—401

Abercrombie  
Allard  
Andrews  
Archer  
Arney  
Bachus  
Baesler  
Baker (CA)  
Baker (LA)  
Baldacci  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett (NE)  
Barrett (WI)  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Bateman  
Becerra  
Beilenson  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berman  
Bevill  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blumenauer  
Blute  
Boehkert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boucher  
Brewster  
Browder  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brownback  
Bryant (TN)  
Bunn  
Bunning  
Burr  
Burton

Buyer  
Callahan  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canady  
Cardin  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Chapman  
Chenoweth  
Christensen  
Chrystler  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clinger  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coburn  
Coleman  
Collins (GA)  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crapo  
Creameans  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Danner  
Davis  
de la Garza  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dellums  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dickey  
Dicks

Dingell  
Dixon  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dornan  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Engel  
English  
Ensign  
Eshoo  
Evans  
Everett  
Ewing  
Farr  
Fattah  
Fawell  
Fields (LA)  
Filner  
Flake  
Flanagan  
Foglietta  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fowler  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (CT)  
Franks (NJ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Frisa  
Frost  
Funderburk  
Gallegly  
Gejdenson  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Geren  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor

Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Goodling  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Green (TX)  
Greene (UT)  
Greenwood  
Gunderson  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hamilton  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hefner  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchev  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hoke  
Holden  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Hutchinson  
Hyde  
Inglis  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jacobs  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (SD)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kasich  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MA)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kennelly  
Kildee  
Kim  
King  
Kingston  
Kleczka  
Klink  
Klug  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lantos  
Largent  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Laughlin  
Lazio  
Leach  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Lightfoot  
Lincoln  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Longley  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luther  
Maloney

Manton  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Martinez  
Martini  
Mascara  
McCarthy  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDade  
McDermott  
McHale  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntosh  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek  
Menendez  
Metcalf  
Meyers  
Mica  
Millender  
McDonald  
Miller (CA)  
Miller (FL)  
Minge  
Mink  
Moakley  
Molinari  
Mollohan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Moran  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myers  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Neumann  
Ney  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Orton  
Owens  
Oxley  
Packard  
Pallone  
Parker  
Pastor  
Paxon  
Payne (NJ)  
Payne (VA)  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Petri  
Pickett  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Portman  
Poshard  
Quillen  
Lazio  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reed  
Regula  
Richardson  
Riggs  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Roemer  
Rogers  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rose  
Roth

Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Sabo  
Salmon  
Sanders  
Sanford  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaefer  
Schiff  
Schroeder  
Schumer  
Scott  
Seastrand  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Shuster  
Sisisky  
Skaggs  
Skeen  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Souder  
Spence  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Stockman  
Stokes  
Studds  
Stupak  
Talent  
Tanner  
Tate  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Tejeda  
Thomas  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Thornton  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Torres  
Torrice  
Townsend  
Traffant  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Vento  
Vislosky  
Volkmer  
Vucanovich  
Walker  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Ward  
Waters  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Williams  
Wilson  
Wise  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wynn  
Yates  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Zeliff  
Zimmer

NAYS—4

Cooley  
Hancock

Scarborough  
Stump

NOT VOTING—28

Ackerman  
Bliley  
Brown (CA)  
Bryant (TX)  
Collins (IL)

Collins (MI)  
Cubin  
Durbine  
Fazio  
Fields (TX)

Furse  
Ganske  
Gibbons  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayes

Heineman  
Heger  
Jefferson  
Johnston  
Livingston

Matsui  
Peterson (FL)  
Pryce  
Skelton  
Solomon

Torkildsen  
Watts (OK)  
White

□ 1230

Mr. COBURN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 522 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 522

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3675) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER). The gentlewoman from Utah [Ms. GREENE] is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 522 provides for consideration of the conference report for H.R. 3675, the fiscal year 1997 Transportation appropriation bill. The rule waives all points of order against the conference report. The waiver covers provisions relating to legislation and unauthorized items on a general appropriations bill.

Waivers under the rule are in accordance with previous tradition on appropriations conference reports, and the rule was reported out of committee on a voice vote with no controversy or opposition.

On the bill itself, I would like to commend the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman WOLF, and Ranking Member COLEMAN for putting together an excellent bill that funds this nation's most critical transportation needs.

As my colleagues know, transportation plays a crucial role toward promoting our current and future economic growth and prosperity. This bill plays an important role in improving America's transportation infrastructure, thereby helping to secure our role in the global marketplace and, at the

same time, improving our quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize that this rule was unanimously reported out of committee without any controversy and that it is in keeping with tradition on conference reports for appropriations bill. I urge my colleagues to support both the rule and the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my Democratic and my Republican colleagues in supporting the rule for this Transportation appropriations conference report this morning.

I would like to commend Chairman Wolf and Ranking Member COLEMAN for all of their hard work in getting this bill to the floor today. This Transportation bill addresses some of the very real transportation issues facing our country today.

It allocates \$4.9 billion to the Federal Aviation Administration to help make airline travel in the United States even safer than it already is. Thanks to this bill, American airports will be able to hire 500 new air traffic controllers and 367 new safety inspectors.

In light of the recent tragedy in New York and the increasing danger of both international and domestic terrorism, I can not think of anyone who would object to our doing everything we can to make flying safer.

This bill also allocates \$35 million for boat safety and \$2.3 billion for the operation of the Coast Guard. As a Massachusetts Representative, I can tell you that these funds will mean a great deal to the safety of our Nation's boaters, vacationers, and maritime workers.

The conferees also allocated \$115 million for the Northeast corridor improvement project. The Northeast corridor is the most traveled passenger rail route in the country stretching from Boston to Washington. It carries 100 million passengers each year.

Although I still believe this country has a very long way to go in terms of improving its passenger rail system, these funds will certainly help.

So, Mr. Speaker, this bill will improve our air travel, our water travel, and our rail travel.

It is a strong package of investments in our infrastructure and as such it will prove to be a strong economic catalyst.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule and to support this bill.

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

Ms. GREENE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SENSENBRENNER] of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule, not because the rule protects a good bill, but because there is a provision in this bill that does not belong in there. It is

a provision that is certainly a poster child of why the line-item veto is long overdue.

Section 351 of this legislation turns Congress into a domestic relations court, and a domestic relations court involving one very famous case in the District of Columbia involving Dr. Elizabeth Morgan and her former husband, Dr. Eric Foretich.

By protecting section 351 against the point of order, the Committee on Rules has, in effect, legislated the outcome of a child custody case when the Congress does not have any of the facts, and that is outrageous and it should not be allowed to stand without someone standing up here to object to it.

Let us look at the facts. Drs. Foretich and Morgan were involved in a very messy divorce case. That is not unusual. There are a lot of messy divorce cases that come up in the courts around our country. The divorce was granted.

Dr. Morgan was given custody of her daughter. Dr. Foretich was given visitation rights. Dr. Morgan objected to the visitation rights and went to court, alleging that Dr. Foretich was involved in child molestation. The court did not sustain Dr. Morgan's assertions and continued Dr. Foretich's right to visit. Dr. Morgan then hid the child and prevented visitation, and was jailed for civil contempt.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOLF] who has put the present provision in the bill, came to Congress, the 101st Congress, and asked us to pass a private bill for the relief of Dr. Morgan, to let her out of jail. When he testified before the subcommittee in the earlier bill, he said, "The legislation written with input from academic and legal communities took great care to protect the ability of the court to enforce its rulings. While the jury trial provision in my legislation protects the individual from indefinite incarceration, the court can pursue additional remedies. Individuals cannot simply wait out the year-long period and expect to walk away from their obligation to obey the court."

Under Public Law 101-97, Dr. Elizabeth Morgan technically could still be charged with criminal contempt of court and brought before a jury. The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WOLF, said that some years ago. The legislation which he has introduced in this appropriation bill, without consideration by a subcommittee in either House, without a vote in either House, negates that provision.

Second, this is a direct assault on the independence of the judiciary, and is bad public policy. Dr. Morgan has access to a judicial body. If she thinks the judicial body has erred, she can either appeal, or if she thinks that the judge is biased, there are provisions in the D.C. civil procedure court to get a new judge. Instead, she has come to Congress to legislate the outcome.

Finally, Dr. Morgan and her daughter are in New Zealand. The New Zealand