

In San Diego, Bob Dole tried to write a platform saying that the GOP is a "tolerant" party. He's right. Just look at the Ethics Committee. They'll "tolerate" anything that NEWT GINGRICH does.

Dole wants to build a bridge to the past. So does the Ethics Committee—back to the days when Congress conducted its business in the dark, out of the public eye.

Speaker GINGRICH, you might as well exercise some power and call on the Ethics Committee to release its report on your ethics scandals. After all, once the elections are over, you might not have any power left to exercise.

TAX RELIEF

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, in the United States today, the tax burden on families is at a record high. In 1948, tax rates equalled 3 percent of income for the average family of four, but today it is 24 percent. That is eight times more than it was 40 years ago, and on top of that, our system is complex, it is convoluted, it is confusing. As IRS study estimates that taxpayers spend 5 billion man-hours filling out their return every year. That is more time than is spent in the entire automobile industry in this country in terms of man-hours.

We need significant tax relief, and that is exactly what the Republican plan will do: tax relief, spending cuts, deficit reduction, and the resulting smaller, more efficient, and less intrusive Government.

Ultimately, our plan is simple. It makes sense. Americans work hard for their living and should keep more of what they earn. They do not need the Government telling them how to spend their money.

LET THE SUN SHINE IN ON REPORT ON SPEAKER GINGRICH HELD IN ETHICS COMMITTEE

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

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, the only thing clear at this point in the Ethics Committee's handling of the charges against Speaker GINGRICH are that serious questions exist, and the Ethics Committee does not have the ability to resolve questions involving Speaker GINGRICH.

A couple of commonsense principles commonly expressed where I come from maybe will provide some guidance in terms of how to proceed. The best is that sunlight is the best disinfectant. Here the Ethics Committee has in its possession a report prepared by an outside special counsel, funded by taxpayer expense. There is no quicker, simple—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. HOKE. Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] will suspend.

The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that discussion of the House Ethics Committee's proceedings on the floor of the House is not in order in the House. Is that correct?

□ 1030

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The Chair sustains the gentleman's point of order. The gentleman from North Dakota may proceed in order.

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I make a further point of order that the House rules provide that buttons may not be worn at the time that speeches are made on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point of order. The gentleman should remove the button.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I will remove the button, but I have a point of parliamentary inquiry regarding the first ruling made by the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. POMEROY. Is it the Chair's position that I may make no statement regarding the outside special counsel's report, commissioned and paid for by taxpayer funds regarding the charges against Speaker GINGRICH which is presently held at the Ethics Committee?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would point out to the gentleman that prior rulings of the Chair have indicated and ruled that no references may be made to the pending matters before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct Committee unless a question of privilege is actually pending in the House.

Mr. POMEROY. I have a further question along the lines of the gentleman's ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. POMEROY. The report presently prepared and before the committee is itself a component of the committee's deliberations but I was not talking about the committee's deliberations. I was talking about release of the report. That to me would seem to fall outside the Speaker's ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The scope of the gentleman's comments is within the Speaker's ruling and such comments have previously been ruled out of order. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I think it is vital that we establish as a Congress our commitment to publish that report and to release those documents so the country can judge whether or not the man second in line to be President, the Speaker of the House, should be in that position.

Mr. Speaker, I was not called on that last sentence because those were not my words, those were the words of NEWT GINGRICH when he called for the release of the report against Speaker Wright. What is good for the goose is good for the gander. Release the report.

POLITICIZING THE ETHICS COMMITTEE PROCESS

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

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I would just encourage this House in the closing days of our business as we try to complete the work of the people to remember one thing, and, that is, that there is a very well-defined, well-developed, thoughtfully conceived and thoughtfully planned-out program for examining and dealing with ethical violation allegations in this body, that that process has been going on in a non-politicized way for some time with respect to a broad spectrum of allegations that have been brought regarding many Members of this House with respect to many different issues, and that I would encourage Members on both sides of the aisle to not politicize this process and especially to not pressure their own colleagues to give in to this extremely alluring but very wrong motivation to become part of the political process as opposed to the workings of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, on a day like this when we limit 1-minutes, 1-minutes are still in order at the end of legislative business, are they not? I would like to do a 1-minute tonight.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DORNAN. I thank the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken later today.

COMMENDING AMERICANS IN COLD WAR

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 180) commending the Americans who served the United States during the period known as the cold war, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas during the period of the Cold War, from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a global military rivalry;

Whereas this rivalry, potentially the most dangerous military confrontation in the history of mankind, has come to a close without a direct superpower military conflict;

Whereas military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, personnel in the intelligence community, members of the foreign service, and other officers and employees of the United States faithfully performed their duties during the Cold War;

Whereas many such personnel performed their duties while isolated from family and friends and served overseas under frequently arduous conditions in order to protect the United States and achieve a lasting peace; and

Whereas the discipline and dedication of those personnel were fundamental to the prevention of a superpower military conflict: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress hereby commends, and expresses its gratitude and appreciation for, the service and sacrifices of the members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel of the Government who contributed to the historic victory in the Cold War.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PICKETT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to reserve most of the time for the gentleman from Long Island, NY [Mr. LAZIO], who had an inspiration to come up with a House concurrent resolution with the U.S. Senate to state very simply that there are thousands upon thousands, millions if we take into account all of the young men and women that have rotated in and out of all our military services and the Coast Guard, which although it is under the Transportation Department saw combat in Korea and in Vietnam, to compliment and to show the Nation's gratitude to every person, military and civilian, who helped win the so-called cold war.

The cold war was an unfortunate moniker or label applied to a very intense, very bloody and very hot conflict, at times, between the evil empire of communism and the forces of freedom, what were called the United Nations or Allied nations during World War II, realizing that although they had defeated the fascism of Mussolini, the fascism/Naziism of a demonic per-

son, Adolf Hitler, and the evils of the warlords that had taken over imperial Japan, they had not conquered the evil, the killing machine, of Stalin that Lenin, a killer himself, had passed on to Stalin, and that Stalin also, in a demonic way, had deliberately killed millions and millions of people.

It was Stalin who said, the death of one person is important in the sense that people will look at it, but the deaths of millions go unnoticed. That is Joseph Stalin, who because he reigned in his reign of terror for 29 years, killed more people than Hitler managed to brutally exterminate in 12 years of the so-called thousand-year Third Reich, 12-year Reich.

Because President Bush is so innately a gentleman, and because things were so fluid in what had been the mother wart of communism, the Kremlin, President Bush found it uncomfortable to let the world celebrate and let the United States of America celebrate that the reason we called this long, protracted, what President John F. Kennedy called twilight struggle with communism, the reason we called it a cold war, as hot and bloody as it was, was because there was no radioactive nuclear exchange killing millions of people.

But in that cold war, CIA agents were killed, alone sometimes, in alleyways of eastern bloc countries. There are 50 names on the wall of the central main lobby hall of the Central Intelligence Agency at Langley, on the stars that represent agents that gave their lives for freedom. There are 30 stars or so that have no name next to them, and I have been on the case of four directors of the CIA to finally put the names up there of those men. We do not have operations in any of these countries anymore.

And then the men that died in Korea, 33,629. Probably 1,200 live prisoners left behind. They are victims of the cold war. And then the ferret pilots or the spy airplanes, Navy and Air Force, that flew all around the periphery of the Soviet evil empire, many of their crews captured when they were shot down by Soviet fighter planes at will, and because we were denying the operation, nobody was there to intervene and try and get even their remains back after they had been executed or worse. We do not know what happened to some of them.

And then there is Vietnam, poor Indochina war. The veterans still are wondering, were they part of the cold war? Of course they were. They never lost a battle. They had air superiority and finally supremacy. They always had supremacy at sea. Every person who died in Vietnam, the over 58,000 names on the wall, the eight Army nurses who died there from rocket and mortar attacks, all of them were part of the struggle against communism. That wall should have a plaque that says these 8 women and these 58,000 men, and we still add names occasionally as remains are returned of our

missing, they all died fighting communism.

They were all part of the cold war. Vietnam was the biggest subset, the biggest killing of people fighting for freedom on our side in that war, with our allies from Australia and from Thailand and other countries in that area and, yes, some Allied nations from Europe that sent observers who died.

This idea of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO] is way, way overdue, like 6 years late. Better late than never. But remember this, communism is not dead. The almanac and the encyclopedias tell us what is left now of the Russian Federation is 150 million people, and communism can still make a comeback there. Mr. Yeltsin may be too weak to even get heart surgery, which means there will be a change of power there soon. General officers are running all the committees in the Duma, their congress. Imagine four-star generals running all of our military and intelligence security committees on this House. That is what it has evolved into in the congress in Moscow. Anything can happen there.

But multiple Russia's 150 million by 8, Mr. Speaker, and you have got China, Red China, still a serious human rights violator. And Mr. Clinton for trade purposes, I call it 30 pieces of silver and you all know why, he is delinking, he is decoupling human rights and Tiananmen Square offenses from trade policy with Communist China. Communist China, 8 times larger in population than Russia. The United States, next month or the month after, will pass 266 million people. China is 266 million plus a billion, 5 times bigger than the United States, 8 times bigger than Russia.

And then there is Cuba, murdered four American citizens in small Cessna airplanes, Skymasters, shot them down with Russian-supplied Migs less than about 70 miles off the coast of the United States, Key West, in international waters.

And then there is Vietnam. Why we ever normalized relations with Vietnam, I do not know. Not after the way they tortured our men to death and held back three heroes who they had beaten into a depressed mental state: Glen Cobiell, Kenneth Cameron, and James Joseph Connell, left behind, and who knows how many others in Vietnam.

There is Communist Vietnam, 72 million people under communism; 11 million in Cuba; and the 22 to 23 million people in Korea. There may still be live American prisoners there. Still communism reigns supreme, living up to Lenin's dictum that to lie is to serve the Communist cause. Korea in the north; all of that poor prison, that beautiful Nation of Cuba; China, 8 times bigger than Russia; and Vietnam, 72 million people with human rights violations. Communism is not dead.

□ 1045

The cold war, as we called it, that was won by the nations of freedom and the allied powers. Remember President Kennedy, paraphrasing Lincoln, said the world cannot long exist half slave and half free. We are the free side, and communism is the slave side. And it is about time this Congress and the other body turned around and said to the civilians, particularly the military people, thank you for your sacrifices, thank you, and God bless you for preventing a nuclear exchange, and may in God's wisdom in the future, it never escalate and ratchet back up again to this type of confrontation.

Mr. Speaker, I honor the gentleman from New York, [Mr. LAZIO] for doing this before this body.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to hearing from my vice chairman on the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

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

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I also commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO] for bringing forward this resolution which highlights a very important maxim of war, and that is that the difference between victory and defeat is ultimately determined by the people involved. This resolution honors those people who worked so hard on behalf of the United States during the cold war to ensure our victory.

This principle, of course, was no less true during the cold war than it has been during other wars. It could be argued that the 40-plus years of cold war was in some ways a sterner test for the combatants. Military leadership was essential and the risk that the people of the Nation would lose resolve from one generation to the next was real. Fortunately this did not happen in America. Our military members and civilian employees are deserving of high praise and recognition. I congratulate Mr. LAZIO for ensuring that the voice of Congress is heard on this issue.

House Concurrent Resolution 180 received the unanimous support of the National Security Committee, which reported the measure with a perfecting amendment. I urge its adoption by the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the aforementioned honorable, distinguished, and historically motivated gentleman from Long Island, NY, Mr. RICK LAZIO, the author of this excellent House Concurrent Resolution 180.

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. PICKETT] for their compliments and for their support for this important resolution. We would

not be at this point without the bipartisan support to recognize and applaud the contributions of Americans during the cold war.

Mr. Speaker, at the cemetery at Gettysburg, after the great orator Edward Everett had spoken for 2 hours, President Abraham Lincoln rose to deliver a 3-minute speech which has endured as perhaps the greatest speech in our Nation's history. He said that day:

We cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

These words certainly ring true today as we recognize the men and women who so nobly served our country through the struggle that lasted four and a half decades, the cold war. That is put simply, what this resolution does. It pays tribute to those whose commitment and dedication brought our Nation successfully through the period known as the cold war, and it is about time.

Throughout this struggle, generations of Americans maintained our commitment to world peace, a commitment which began with America's defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II. However, just as the cold war was ending a new menace demanded our attention. We rallied for Desert Storm while the cold war expired with its last gasp. This crisis, followed rapidly changing events at home and abroad, left no time for any recognition of those dedicated people who served our country during the cold war.

We are here today for two reasons. First, we hope, with this resolution to recognize, and thank every citizen who participated in America's struggle with the Soviet Union, known as the cold war. Our Nation's thanks goes to the infantry man of Korea, the helicopter pilot in Vietnam, the B-52 crews of Strategic Air Command throughout the world, the Marines in Lebanon, and the seaman of every kind of vessel. It goes to the medics, the nurses, the mechanics and cooks. Our thanks and appreciation go to each and every man and woman who served in the Active, Reserve, and Guard components of our Armed Forces during this 45-year struggle. But more than that, it goes to every American who went to the factory, office, freight yard, or terminal, quietly, never wavering in our commitment to oppose communism and dictatorships.

Our thanks goes to those who prayed for their son or daughter when only the parent could feel and know the fear of their child being in harm's way. It goes to the Americans who were there day to day, paying their taxes, raising their families, and staying the course. We are here to recognize America for the most tremendous victory in the history of mankind.

Second, we are here to remind America, as she enters the 21st century, that we can do the impossible. In fact, we have already done what seemed impos-

sible in the 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's. Our victory in the cold war liberated almost 500 million people from the tyranny of Communist aggression, while freeing almost a dozen nations from the grip of the Iron Curtain.

Today is about reclaiming America's spirit. It is about the strength of our unity to take on, and solve the problems and challenges which face our Nation. We hope that today begins a national awakening, and celebration of our historic victory. Further, we hope that we begin to remember just how powerful our Nation can be when we all come together.

While the Soviets and Americans never faced each other directly on the battlefield, the cold war touched each and every one of us in many ways over the years. Every American lived with the constant nightmare that something horrible could happen at any moment. I remember as a child hiding under my desk at school during a practice bomb drill. Some built bomb shelters in their backyards. We all remember the test patterns which accompanied "for the next 30 seconds . . ."

But the global competition between East and West was much more than an arms race. The competition was really about freedom versus slavery, democracy versus totalitarianism, and capitalism versus socialism. This struggle tested the very fiber and fundamental elements of two competing societies. Ultimately, freedom triumphed.

The cold war shaped our economy, our politics and our outlook for almost half a century. In many respects, the nonmilitary aspects of the competition tipped the scales of destiny in favor of America. Our citizens built the most prosperous and productive nation in the world. In doing so, we maintained an open democracy where the individual is valued, and can make a difference every day.

Our Nation helped provide a bright new future filled with freedom for many millions of people across Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In a contest of philosophies, systems, and values we triumphed over society enslaved. The result of our commitment and leadership must rank as one of the greatest accomplishments in history.

In "The Art of War," Sun Tzu states that "To fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence. Supreme excellence consists in breaking the enemies resistance without fighting." Through our resolve over the last 45 years, we avoided not only war, but nuclear holocaust. We ended a form of slavery for almost half a billion people. Shouldn't that rate a small party, if not a full-blown celebration?

Today is as much about our future as about our past. It is about focusing America's energy, intelligence, and resources on the difficult domestic problems we now face. Today we gather to express a new feeling of pride and confidence in America and its future. This recognition of our cold war victory,

and those dedicated people who served our Nation during this struggle, will allow us to reflect for a moment on our past accomplishments and continue with renewed confidence in ourselves as we approach the 21st century. In the words of John Wayne, "Give the American people a good cause, and there's nothing they can't lick."

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me time, and I want to compliment the gentleman and certainly our friends on the other side of the aisle for bringing this resolution honoring Americans who fought in the cold war to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know if the world realizes or appreciates the fact that our Nation has expended well over \$5 trillion to win the cold war. However, I do not think we can ever place just a monetary value on our commitment in the cold war.

Most important is the list of young men and women of our country that sacrificed their lives in this struggle. The fact that we won the war in such a positive way, helped to make this Nation certainly the most powerful Nation of all. But it is not solely because of that, but because of our belief in the principles of democracy that we fought for so valiantly for the past 40 years that has made America great.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly commend the gentleman for sponsoring this resolution, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding.

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

Mr. Speaker, one of our great retiring Members, who was a lieutenant commanding a prisoner of war camp for Germans, the gentleman from Indiana, JOHN MYERS, just brought two grandsons on the floor. I have never seen better looking kids here. It makes me think of what we accomplished in that cold war, that hopefully young people like this can grow up without those nuclear drills that I remember in grade school, duck and cover, duck and cover.

When my good friend who I traveled to all the World War II battlefields in the South Pacific with, the gentleman from American Samoa, Mr. ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, and I still have to do Cary Grant to get your last name rhythm right, ENI, he is correct in the 5 trillion figure.

But if you take into account that dirge that some GI's would sing, "\$10,000 going home to the folks," if you put in all the costs of the heart-break, the divorces that hit about a third of our POW's in the Vietnam subset of the cold war, if you put in all the agony and the legal bills and all of the peripheral expenses attached, I think \$10 trillion is probably closer to the

total figure of what we spent to keep out of the bloody, hot cold war, a nuclear exchange.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], another stalwart soldier in this fight, who had been a B-29 crewman in the great war, the big one, World War II, but for over a quarter of a century has fought as it was taking place for our missing-in-action and POW's in that major bloody part of the cold war, Vietnam, the distinguished chairman of our Committee on International Relations, who is following with another suspension vote. What an honor to have shared this struggle and gone to Russia with the gentleman, to East bloc countries, and to Hanoi itself with the gentleman, in part of this diplomatic effort of the cold war.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO], and the other sponsors of this resolution, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE], the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. Speaker, I do not think we can emphasize enough the wonderful, courageous, dedicated work of our American teams out there, the personnel that served during the cold war, never knowing when they would have to be called upon to engage in actual hostility. They were not part of any invasion, they were not part of any landing, but they certainly fulfilled their responsibility by being ready, by being disciplined, by being dedicated.

I would just like to reemphasize what the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO] stated, in saving and freeing 500 million people as a result of our cold war efforts. I do not think we can do enough to express our recognition of these courageous, dedicated American men and women.

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

Mr. Speaker, I see the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is present. What a great part Guam has played with Anderson Air Force Base, B-52's launching all the way in the name of freedom, roaring over to Vietnam, stopping the invasion in December 1972.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

□ 1100

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] for raising that issue. Certainly Guam has been a keystone in the whole policy of

containment coming out of World War II, in the early days, when they had a huge Army base as well as Air Force and naval facilities.

I would venture to say that many of the people that are being honored through this resolution, probably hundreds of thousands of people, have stopped in Guam along the way or perhaps were stationed there. Guam had a very important role in the Vietnam war and, of course, its value again to this country has been proven quite recently with the strike in Iraq and even in the evacuation of Kurdish refugees.

So Guam remains an important strategic part of the American presence throughout the world. We are happy to do so, and we are happy to play our part.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining on our side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

To keep a bipartisan tone here, and since I have already quoted President John F. Kennedy, who came to power as he said, a new generation to whom the torch had been passed, born in this century, and to remind all my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and my colleagues on this side of the aisle how clearly President Kennedy saw this struggle between communism and freedom.

One of the Members, in a discussion on infanticide and sexual license yesterday recommended that I reread President Kennedy's speech to the greater Houston Ministerial Association on September 12, 1960, and I did. I will comment in an hour's special order tonight, if time allows, on this speech and how this country has gone through more decline in 36 years domestically.

One of the things struck me about President Kennedy's opening remarks. He mentioned eight issues he thought were more important than a creative religious conflict about the first Catholic since Alfred E. Smith to run for the Presidency and in his case became the victor.

Going back to front, he said, too late to the moon and outer space. He set that goal and we accomplished it. He talked about too few schools, too many slums, families forced to give up their farms, old people who cannot pay their doctor bills, the hungry children I saw in West Virginia, the humiliating treatment of our President and Vice President by those who no longer respect our power.

But I will close on what President Kennedy made item one, the spread of Communist influence until it now festers 90 miles off the coast of Florida. What a joy that at least we conquered the first one.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, allow me please to reiterate some of Mr. LAZIO's superb points and observations. House Concurrent Resolution 180 honors the many military members

and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, intelligence community, Foreign Service community, and other Federal agencies who contributed to the victory in the cold war.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's victory over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact brought to an end over 40 years of East-West confrontation. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAZIO] is to be commended for bringing forward this resolution to recognize the men and women who served our Nation with skill, determination, and discipline during the cold war. It takes a thoughtful man of Mr. LAZIO's caliber to understand the historical importance of this resolution that so many of us simply overlooked. In our haste to celebrate a victory that most of us took for granted, it would have been very easy to chalk it up as just another landmark in the history of the United States. It was RICK LAZIO's resolution that made us pause, consider the struggle we had engaged for so many years, and give thanks to the people that sacrificed so much to gain the victory. The cold war victory is a monumental landmark in the history of the United States and thank God we had RICK LAZIO in the Congress to ensure the people who won that great victory are not forgotten.

The winning of the cold war required the concerted effort of all America, however, it was the people who serve our Nation in the military and throughout government as civilian employees who fought in the trenches of the cold war. It is these lives that we honor with this resolution. It is to these people we owe our heartfelt gratitude for their service.

Again, I commend again the gentleman from New York for this excellent resolution and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on House Concurrent Resolution 180. Please let's make it unanimous.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 180, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution commending the members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel of the Government who served the United States faithfully during the Cold War."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONCERNING REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES FROM MOLDOVA

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 145) concerning the removal of Russian Armed Forces from Moldova.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 145

Whereas the United States Government has recognized and continues to emphasize

its commitment to the independence and territorial integrity of the sovereign nation of Moldova;

Whereas units of the former Soviet 14th Army of the Russian Federation continue to be deployed on the territory of the sovereign nation of Moldova against the wishes of the government and the majority of the people of Moldova;

Whereas the Prime Minister of Russia and the Prime Minister of Moldova signed an agreement on October 21, 1994, according to which Russia would withdraw its military forces from Moldova within three years;

Whereas in the period since the agreement was signed, there have been negligible force reductions of the Russian Army in Moldova;

Whereas the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been engaged in efforts to resolve differences between the Government of Moldova and the authorities of the Transnistria region where the Russian Army continues to be deployed, and the Government of Ukraine has offered to use its good offices to assist in these efforts; and

Whereas the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe has passed a resolution calling for the "most rapid, continuing, unconditional, and full withdrawal" of the 14th Army of the Russian Federation: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) calls upon the Government of the Russian Federation to adhere to the provisions of the troop withdrawal agreement signed on October 21, 1994;

(2) welcomes recent statements by the Administration supporting Moldova's territorial integrity, and urges the Secretary of State to use every appropriate opportunity and means, including multilateral and bilateral diplomacy, to secure removal of Russian military forces from Moldova in accordance with the terms of the troop withdrawal agreement;

(3) urges all of Moldova's neighboring countries to recognize the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Moldova; and

(4) urges the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue its efforts in resolving differences between the government of Moldova and the authorities of the Transnistria region, and welcomes the offer by the Government of Ukraine to assist in these efforts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 145, which calls for the withdrawal of Russian troops from the sovereign and independent state of Moldova.

House Concurrent Resolution 145 speaks to the situation in Moldova with regard to the unwanted presence of Russian troops there, but, in speaking to that specific case, the resolution touches on a much larger problem concerning Russia's relations with its neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 left Russia with access to a number of Soviet military facilities located on the territory of New

Independent States such as Moldova. Unfortunately, for the last 3 years, rather than working sincerely to withdraw from those facilities, Russia has become more intent on maintaining its control of such bases.

To persuade these New Independent States to agree to such military bases, Russia has employed economic pressure and manipulation of ethnic conflicts, real and potential, in those states.

While Georgia and Armenia have now agreed to Russian military bases and border guards, Moldova and its eastern neighbor, Ukraine, are still seeking the removal of Russian-controlled military facilities from their territory.

On September 4, the House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 120, which calls on Russia to recognize Ukraine's sovereignty. The resolution before the House today calls on all of Moldova's neighbors to recognize its sovereignty—and on Russia to remove its military units from Moldova.

That is the right thing for Russia to do, particularly if it insists that the rest of the world respect Russia's own sovereignty.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague on the House International Relations Committee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for his work to bring this resolution to the floor today.

I hope that it will enjoy the support of all of my colleagues.

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

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

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I commend the chairman of the Committee on International Relations and certainly the gentleman from New Jersey, who is the chief sponsor of this resolution, for bringing it before the floor of the House.

The conflict in Moldova has gone on too long, Mr. Speaker. The sides should intensify efforts to reach a political solution. Russian troops are in Moldova against the expressed wish of the Moldovan Government. Russia agreed and signed an agreement to withdraw its forces. The Congress here is calling on Russia to do the right thing and abide by that agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished subcommittee chairman of our committee.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], for yielding me this time, and I