

I have been instructed to state that the office of the Vice President is often not a historical focus, and this book will shed light on the office, as well as the people. We do have the usual cost limiters in the bill. The estimated total cost of the production of the book is \$16,392. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, in light of the fact that most vice presidents have been in the shadows, I am certainly supportive of shedding light on them.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas the United States Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States shall serve as President of the Senate; and

Whereas the careers of the 44 Americans who held that post during the years 1789 through 1993 richly illustrate the development of the nation and its government; and

Whereas the vice presidency, traditionally the least understood and most often ignored constitutional office in the Federal Government, deserves wider attention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF THE "VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1993".

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document the book entitled "Vice Presidents of the United States, 1789-1993", prepared by the Senate Historical Office under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 1,000 copies (750 paper bound and 250 case bound) for the use of the Senate, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$11,000.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216) providing for relocation of the portrait monument, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to object, but I would like to express my limited reservations about this resolution.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] to explain the resolution.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I will briefly explain what this resolution does.

First and foremost it is a compromise that has been agreed to by the House, by the Senate and women's groups throughout the Nation who have been involved in this project for years.

What House Concurrent Resolution 216 will do, it will bring the suffragette statue, also known as the portrait monument, up to the rotunda where it will be rededicated as the important symbol that it is, for women's rights, and for what it says about the importance of the right to vote in a democracy.

According to the bill, the statue will remain in place for 1 year in the rotunda and then there will be a commission that will be established of 11 interested parties, including Senators and Representatives. The majority leader of the Senate will appoint 3 members, the minority leader of the Senate will appoint 2 members of the commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives will appoint 1 member, the majority leader of the House 2 Members, the minority leader of the House 2 Members; and the Architect of the Capitol will serve as the 11th member.

What that commission will do is it will make recommendations about the final resting place for the statue. It is really needed because there are so many differing opinions, and so this commission will be appointed in order to conclude some of those concerns.

If I might also comment, Mr. Speaker, on why this is important, all I can say is, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott. Get ready. You're finally going where you've always belonged—upstairs.

Tonight, thousands of American women are watching—from Mrs. Stanton's great-great-granddaughter in Connecticut to Arlys Endres, a 9-year-old schoolgirl in Arizona—the thousands of women who have written this House with one strong message: Move the statue to the rotunda.

I salute the leadership of Senators WARNER and STEVENS, who initiated this effort in the Senate last year; the energy and hard work of Karen Staser of the National Woman's Suffrage Statue Campaign and Sherry Little of the Senate Rules Committee, who spearheaded a national movement to relocate the portrait monument; and the thousands of women and women's organizations who cared so much about their history.

House Concurrent Resolution 216 will make sure that future generations will

honor, remember, and celebrate these earlier women of courage, strength, and perseverance, women whose indomitable spirit still inspires us in our quest for a more equitable society.

More than 75 years ago, Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party commissioned sculptor Adelaide Johnson to create a statue to commemorate the passage of the 19th amendment and to celebrate those remarkable women whose lives were devoted to gaining for women the right to vote and the opportunity to participate fully in American life.

Today, we tend to forget the enormity of that struggle for the right to vote and those brave and outspoken women who demanded the right to vote in a society that still frowned on the education of girls.

It was not an easy victory. For more than 70 years, women gave speeches, marched in parades, wrote and signed petitions, picketed, went to jail, and even died for the right to vote.

The statue that honors these women will have again a place of honor in the Capitol rotunda, a place of honor it has long deserved.

When schoolchildren from around the Nation come to visit Washington, a city of monuments and symbols, they will see in the rotunda a statue that not only honors the women who marched for the vote but a statue that also underscores the importance of the right to vote in our American democracy, a right that today so many of us take for granted.

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, first I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for her leadership and persistence on this issue, and I would like to thank the Speaker of the House for supporting it and moving it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, as a New Yorker, I am pleased that New York State's distinguished leaders, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Stanton are finally going to be moved, after 76 years in the basement of the Capitol, into the living room of the Capitol rotunda.

Mr. Speaker, almost every great struggle throughout American history is represented in the Capitol's rotunda. Exactly 76 years ago, American women gained the right to vote. But our leaders were not allowed into the rotunda to stand beside the great revolutionary male leaders, Lincoln, Washington, and King.

The Republican leadership initially opposed the move because of expense to the taxpayer. Now that we have \$75,000 of private funding from the National Museum of Women's History to move the statue once, this compromise solution could possibly move it twice.

Statues are about history. Moving the statue of these three great heroines of the women's suffragette movement

is a small but significant step in recognizing the rich history of the American women's movement. I support it. I urge a "yes" vote.

I would just like to end by saying that fortunately this Congress will soon be history, too, and we will be able to go home to our families, but I am thrilled that finally, after 76 years, the great women leaders will be moved to a place of honor in the rotunda along with the other great leaders in the history of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] again for her persistence and leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 216

Whereas in 1995, women of America celebrated the 75th anniversary of their right to participate in our government through suffrage;

Whereas Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony were pioneers in the movement for women's suffrage and the pursuit of equal rights; and

Whereas the relocation of the Portrait Monument to a place of prominence and esteem would serve to honor and revere the contribution of thousands of women: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol shall—

(1) restore the Portrait Monument and place it in the Rotunda of the Capitol for one year at which time it shall be moved to a permanent site along with an appropriate educational display, as determined by the commission created in section 3, and an alternative statue recommended by the commission shall be placed in the Rotunda;

(2) make all necessary arrangements for a rededication ceremony of the Portrait Monument in the Rotunda in conjunction with the Woman Suffrage Statue Campaign; and

(3) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of restoring or moving the statue.

SEC. 2. The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used at a time mutually agreed upon by the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a ceremony to commemorate and celebrate the statue's return to the Rotunda.

SEC. 3. A commission of 11 interested parties, including Senators and Representatives, will be appointed. The majority leader of the Senate will appoint three members and the minority leader of the Senate will appoint two members to the commission. The Speaker of the House of Representatives will appoint one member, the majority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, the minority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, and the Architect of the Capitol will serve as the eleventh member of the commission. Immediately following the relocation of the Portrait Monument, the commission shall—

(1) select a permanent site for the Portrait Monument;

(2) plan and develop an educational display to be located near the statue at its perma-

nent site, describing some of the most dramatic events of the suffragettes' lives;

(3) select an alternative statue for permanent placement in the Rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the struggle of women in America for equal rights;

(4) provide its recommendation to the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than one year after the relocation of the Portrait Monument; and

(5) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of the educational display and/or relocation of the Portrait Monument.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

CONTINUE FUNDING FOR PERSIAN GULF WAR SYNDROME

(Mrs. THURMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, 5 years and \$80 million later our Nation's gulf war veterans still do not have the answer to their most pressing question. What caused Persian Gulf war syndrome?

For nearly a year, my office has been working with Dr. James Moss, a researcher in my district who may have found an explanation.

Dr. Moss found that when common pesticides—for example, Deet—were combined with drugs used by our soldiers to limit the effects of biological and chemical weapons, Deet became seven times as toxic as when used alone.

Congress needs to support continued research based on Dr. Moss' studies. To that end, I have asked the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to earmark \$3 million to simply continue this research at a civilian research facility. While this session is quickly ending, the needs of our servicemen are not based on Congress's fiscal year.

Unfortunately, our Nation's troops may be needed again in a region where chemical warfare is a possibility. When they put their lives on the line to protect our freedoms, we should hold nothing back to ensure their safety.

We owe our veterans, present and future, this investment.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LEGISLATION TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF RULES ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1996

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 525, the following

suspensions are expected to be considered, on Friday, September 27:

S. 1044, Health Centers Consolidation Act of 1995;

H.R. 3625/S. 1577, authorize national historical publications;

H.R. 2779, metric conversion;

S. 39, Magnuson;

H.R. 3378, Indian Health Demonstration Project;

H.R. 3546, Walhalla National Fish Hatchery;

H.R. 4073, Underground Railroad;

H.R. 4164, Marshal of the Supreme Court;

H.R. 4194, Administrative Dispute Resolution (new version);

S. 1559, Bankruptcy Technical Amendment;

H. Res. , Bachus Resolution;

H.R. 4000, POW/MIA;

H.R. 4041, Dos Palso Land Conveyance; and

H.R. 3219, Native American Housing.

SHANNON LUCID, WE SALUTE YOU

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. At 8:14 eastern standard time today, on September 26, 1996, the American people owe a great tribute to Shannon Lucid. For some 6 months, some 188 days, Shannon Lucid sacrificed her friendships, her family, to participate in one of the greatest scientific experiments that an American can participate in, spending that amount of time in space. A tribute to her because she did it on behalf of the American people.

The results of the 180-day stay will contribute much to medicine and space science, and NASA now has a multitude of information and opportunity to determine if human beings, if Americans, can last in space.

The isolation that she experienced, no one could imagine, but she will provide much data for years to come. NASA represents the work of the 21st century. Shannon Lucid contributed to that a multitude of information. What a great American, a great scientist, a great astronaut.

Shannon Lucid, we salute you.

Mr. Speaker, I speak this morning to salute the heroism, bravery, and toughness of American astronaut Shannon Lucid. At 8:13 a.m. eastern standard time this morning, the space shuttle Atlantis touched down at the Kennedy Space Center, ending Ms. Lucid's record-breaking 6-month-long stay in Earth orbit on Russian *Mir* space station.

I salute Ms. Lucid's resolve in the face of the seemingly unending series of delays in returning her to her family, friends, the planet we call home. While she was on *Mir*, Shannon, conducted invaluable scientific research in many areas, helping to further our understanding of physics, materials science, and how humans live and work in space. Although she was never alone during her stay with the two other Russian cosmonauts and enjoyed this experience of a lifetime. I am sure that she is overwhelmed with joy and happiness to finally be coming home.