

minority, put together, and this is the only bill that could do some substantial good for our national parks. It is critically important that the Senate move on this piece of legislation because if we do not move on this piece of legislation, we believe that not just the funding for the parks will be jeopardized but a lot of very important management decisions affecting parks, old and new, will not be made.

Let me just mention how each state is affected by this national parks legislation. In Alabama, we have the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail creation. In Alaska, we have the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and you have the Anaktuvuk Pass land exchange.

In Arizona, we have the Walnut Canyon National Monument boundary modification, the Wupatki National Monument boundary adjustment. In California, we have the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trails System and also a unique management structure for San Francisco's Presidio.

In Colorado, we have the Yucca House National Monument boundary adjustment. We have the construction of Rocky Mountain National Park visitor's center. We have the maintenance of Grand Lake Cemetery in Rocky Mountain National Park, the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trail System.

In Idaho, we have the Craters of the Moon National Monument boundary adjustment and the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.

In Hawaii, we have the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park Advisory Commission; in Kansas, a very important piece of legislation, the creation of the 11,000 acre Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve.

In Kentucky, we have got the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. In Massachusetts, we have the Boston National Historic Park, which basically deals with materials and park adjustments to the Freedom Trail. We also have the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor boundary changes.

In Michigan, we have the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore boundary adjustment; in Mississippi, the Corinth Battlefield interpretation center construction as part of the Shiloh National Military Park; in New Jersey, the establishment of the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson and protection for Sterling Forest.

In New Mexico, we have the Rio Puerco watershed study, and the Taos Pueblo bill that deals with including the boundaries for a new wilderness area called Blue Lake, called the bottleneck legislation.

In New York, the Women's Right National Historic Park inclusion of additional property. In New York also, the critically important Sterling Forest, the protection for the Sterling Forest. In Pennsylvania, Independence National Historic Park boundary adjustment; in Rhode Island, the Blackstone

River Valley National Heritage Corridor; and in Texas, another very important piece of parks legislation, the Big Thicket National Preserve.

In Tennessee, the Cumberland Gap Historic Park; in Utah, the Zion National Park, the Old Spanish Trail addition to the National Trails System; in Virginia, the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park and Colonial National Historic Park, also in Virginia.

In Washington State, the establishment of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; in West Virginia; the New River Gorge National River and Gauley River National Recreation Area, the Bluestone National Scenic River.

Mr. Speaker, this is very important legislation, and this is the last day, the last day, of the session that we have to complete it. We know there are some concerns in the other body about the absence of legislation that dealt with, for some Members of that delegation, very important Alaska legislation. But I think it is critically important that we see that we have over 100 bills for all regions, for all Members of Congress, Republican and Democrat, a bipartisan compromise that was crafted by the gentleman from Alaska [DON YOUNG] and the gentleman from Utah [JIM HANSEN], and the gentleman from California [GEORGE MILLER], and many others in a very good faith basis before we adjourned.

Mr. Speaker, it is critically important that the other body take action on this legislation before we adjourn. We know that they have some concerns, particularly the Alaska delegation. We respect those, but hopefully we can address those concerns in the next session and we should not have to hold up this legislation that is up here today.

Mr. Speaker, I have been the ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands. We have thoroughly examined all of these bills. They are good bills. We urge the other body to push for their passage.

THE STORY OF LEN BIAS

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to visit with my colleagues and especially to address the youngsters in our country. At home when I visit schools I tell the story of a young man named Len Bias, who lived in nearby Maryland here.

Len Bias was a great basketball player when he was a kid. He could do anything with a basketball. He could make it sing a song. Six feet tall by the time he was 10, 12 years old. Went to high school. They won the championship. He won all of the medals, he won everything. High schools were looking for him all over, and then college. He went to the University of Maryland, although he had scholarships from 20 some colleges that had offered him a scholarship.

Same thing in Maryland. Four years, Len Bias was a man of the hour in basketball. Not only in basketball, he was a leader in the church, a leader on the campus. He was a great individual.

That year the Boston Celtics won the world championship, and they were looking at him, and he went to Boston and the word is that he signed a contract for I do not know how many millions, \$8 million, \$10 million. Came back and was met by some friends at National Airport. They went back to the campus, and they were disobeying the rules, but someone had some liquor. He was tired, but he had the world in the palm of his hands. I do not know how many millions of dollars he had signed with the Boston Celtics, and one of the friends, supposed friends, said, "Why aren't you happy, why aren't you excited." He said, "Well, I am just tired." He said, "Here, I will give you something that will help you, take a sniff of this and you will feel good, you will feel great." He says, "No, I don't do that." "I don't do that," Len Bias said, and they kept insisting and insisting and insisting.

Finally, he said, "Okay, let me try it," and he went like that and he was dead before he hit the floor. He didn't know his body would not tolerate cocaine. This fine specimen of an individual, this hero, this now rich young man from the suburbs of Washington, he was dead because of one who professed to be his friend gave him a little cocaine.

What I would like to leave you with is we do not want any more Len Bias's. We do not want any of our youngsters to have to suffer with that, to have to suffer the family. And you know what happened? He was such a leader, when the word got out, it was past midnight, 1 o'clock in the morning. When the word got out on campus, people started coming out of the dorms and they were coming out in the square there.

□ 1445

Some opened the gym and the gym started filling up and what happened, Len Bias died, Len Bias is dead. One of the students lit a candle. Someone started singing Negro spirituals, black spirituals, the whole college came up. What happened to Len Bias?

A friend had given him a sniff of a little white powder and then there was no more Len Bias.

We do not want any more of our youngsters to go that way. We want them to be Len Bias, the basketball player, the hero, the leader in the college, the leader in the church, the leader in the community.

I do hope that those who remember Len Bias but those that may never have heard of him, if you remember nothing else of what I say today, remember that there was a young man with a future that would not quit but a friend led him astray and now there is no more Len Bias.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that selflessly the gentleman from Texas has talked about somebody else when in effect this may be the last speech that truly one of the giants in the Congress, the gentleman from Texas, will be giving.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's speech to the Congressional Hispanic Caucus be part of the RECORD of this proceeding, because what we have is truly one of the giants of the Congress in our midst, somebody who will be dearly missed, not just for the Hispanic people of this country but for all Americans, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

This is truly a historic day in that he comes to the floor to talk about the tragedy of Len Bias, a young man with unlimited potential who succumbed to drugs. Yet he is probably giving the last speech of his career which is historic in that he truly has been one of the giants of this body.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. WALKER). Is the gentleman propounding a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the speech of the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. DE LA GARZA], before the Congressional Hispanic Caucus be made part of the RECORD of this proceeding.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for his kindness and generosity.

Mr. Speaker, this is 32 years for me. I close speaking about the youngsters. If I have improved one youngster's life, my 32 years here would have been very worthwhile, Mr. Speaker.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4194. An act to reauthorize alternative means of dispute resolution in the Federal administrative process, and for other purposes.

BILL CLINTON, SECURITY CLEARANCE AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, good afternoon to my good friend. We are certainly going to miss him here. What a great 20 years he brought to his coun-

try's service following his reserve military service.

Mr. Speaker, I thought that the U.S. Senate might move more swiftly on Friday last and that we might adjourn sine die on Friday, the 27th of September. Then there would have been no special orders. We would have gone out sine die. My high school Latin tells me that means done, no further legislative action, House and Senate are gone, traditional call from the White House to the leader of the Senate, Mr. TRENT LOTT, and the man second in line to the presidency after the vice presidency, the Speaker of the U.S. House. But it did not happen. I thought I had done the last special order on Thursday night. Then on Friday night, since we did not go out sine die, I thought I had done the last special order on Friday night. Saturday, we were in and out, recesses, and I did not get a chance to come to the floor with something that I did not have time for Thursday or Friday that really was the most important thing I wanted to say and the core of how I wanted to personally close out the 104th Congress, as I had closed out the 102d Congress in 1992, with three of the most experienced military men in this Chamber, the only aerial ace from the Signal Corps in World War I, Army Air Corps, Army Air Force, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, the only ace to ever serve in this House, DUKE CUNNINGHAM came to this floor with me for over a week with DUNCAN HUNTER, Army paratrooper, ranger from Vietnam, 2 corps area, and, of course, the greatest hero that we have serving at the current time in this House, SAM JOHNSON of Texas, savagely tortured in Hanoi, Kept in solitary confinement longer than the United States was in World War II.

World War II was a 6-year war for our Allies, nations like conquered France and brave Great Britain hanging on, desperately, before we were bombed at Pearl Harbor. Great Britain was virtually alone with exiled forces of other nations, Belgium, Netherlands and their colonies, now gone their own way around the world. Of course, free Frenchmen that had made it through Dunkirk to England, but Britain was alone but for the United States.

The war was less than 4 years in Europe, 3 years and 5 months it took us to drive Hitler to suicide, less than 3 years and 5 months. SAM JOHNSON of Dallas was in solitary confinement.

The other day I said to him, right here in this Chamber, he was standing right here, I was leaning against this desk. I said, SAM, with all the times they broke you, did you ever go on the air in Hanoi, that is an expression for taking a torture-extracted propaganda statement and running it on the radio, because I know some heroes, one of them former squadron commander of mine that was savagely tortured for months, finally broken, went on the air but you could tell the deliberate awkwardness of their statements, that they were beaten into this.

SAM JOHNSON of Dallas, standing right here, Mr. Speaker, said some incredible words to me: I never did give them what they wanted.

Then he said, you know, because this is typical of his humility, all human beings are different. He slapped me on the back of my hand. He said, some people you do that to them and they caved. We actually had two officers who were full traitors who collaborated with the enemy their entire captivity without ever having been tortured. And we had seven enlisted men. The officers were always held in Hanoi. The enlisted men had survived the medieval brutality of the camps in South Vietnam so they came to Hanoi already utterly demoralized from watching 20 or 30 of their friends shrivel up and die, and they collaborated horribly.

All of them should have been court martialed, but the Secretary of the Army, Bo Callaway, said, and he was very wrong on this, that Army people do not have to recognize the authority of Air Force or Navy commanders in a prison camp. That is totally wrong.

So he said, these Army enlisted men, getting orders from senior Air Force and Navy officers, they did not have to obey them. Once he did that, it put now Senator JOHN WARNER, who was then Secretary of the Navy, in a box. So he had to let this traitor naval commander and this traitorous marine lieutenant colonel go. I am merciful that I do not mention their names. They are burned in the front of my brain.

But from that range of collaborator traitor to psychological torture to a slap on the wrist, there were a handful, like Congressman JOHNSON, who were broken but never broken enough to make them cooperate. They might break them to bow, and some they could not even break to do that. Three men they tortured to death, beat them to death over a long period because they would not bow. But SAM JOHNSON was one of the unique 11 that were put in a small, horrible little camp in downtown Hanoi, tailored for them, called Alcatraz wherever every cell was separated by a big space or another cell so they could only communicate by coughing or the sweep of a broom. One of the men was left behind there, Air Force Captain Stewarts, Ron Stewarts. His goodbye to his Nation, to his friends, and his family was, It has been an honor serving with you, God bless you. And he tapped that out with the sweep of a broom, and his remains were returned two decades later.

Now, I tell that story to give the listeners, the 1,300,000 listeners to C-SPAN, the quality of SAM JOHNSON on this floor, with naval ace DUKE CUNNINGHAM, Army Officer DUNCAN HUNTER, and this post Korean war Air Force fighter pilot. And for 4 days we tried to get a message out to the Nation. And the message was simply that Bill Clinton, I want to say this slowly and deliberately and I defy someone to contradict me, Bill Clinton could never