

Joint Chiefs of Staff legally under here. Fine, you can assign officers to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But there is not anywhere in here that says then the Joint Chiefs can take them and do whatever they want, have them work in bakeries, filling stations, day care centers, or the Speaker's office. Absolutely not. And when you are talking about very high-priced military staff, that is indeed a concern.

So yesterday we talked about the House rules. Today I must say I do not accept DOD's explanation at all that this is valid. But let me go one step further and say what I think everyone in America should be concerned about other than the money is the fact that do we want military officers engaged in partisan political activities.

Let me read you something from George Will. George Will's column today was praising the 104th Congress, which I do not think I would do, I would disagree with some of those facts, but he goes on to say in his column that this record has been obscured by the fog of war rhetoric from its leader, the Speaker, and for whom politics of war has been carried on through his office.

He goes on to talk about the different tapes that have been obtained with the Speaker's conversations with Army officers in which they are filled with military jargon about "politics is war" and "our budget fight is like the Duke of Wellington's peninsula campaign," and I could go on and on and on. But I think people are scared when they think we are up here playing war games with their lives, or war games with Medicare, Social Security, the budget or whatever we are doing. This should be a civil place and not a place where we are trying to incite civil war between two parties. I think it is very wrong to use military officers to come over and engage in that.

Today in Roll Call—and I will put in the RECORD the Roll Call editorial which is a newspaper editorial that I think is very valid—it talks about this issue and lays out many more facts about it. It goes on and says, it is a very serious matter for GINGRICH to systematically use Army personnel and facilities to train House Republican membership and leaders and top leadership staff in skills that they are to use to defeat the Democrats in partisan warfare.

I ask you, is that what we want our military officers doing? Do we have so many military officers we are now going to deploy them into the Republican and Democratic parties—although the Democrats did not get any—and fight it out here?

I say as I leave this institution that I care so much about, I think this is a huge cloud, and I hope we get it cleared up. I think the bottom line still lays with the Defense Department who clearly wanted to get on the new leadership's good side, and I suppose if they had asked them to clear out the Pentagon and let them use it for staffing or

send cars over here or anything else, it looks like they would because they sent helicopters, officers, or anything they asked for. That is wrong. We have always kept our military separate and nonpartisan. These staffing rules are very clear that the military on active duty that are getting paid by the taxpayers are not supposed to be engaged in partisan activities.

As I say this, I chuckle because a couple of years ago I worked very hard in transferring my military base from military to civilian status, and in May before the election, I was not allowed on the military base because it was considered too partisan, the May before the November election, by DOD. So you could not go to help transfer something that you had spent probably 18 months working on because that was partisan and yet they can send military officers over here, helicopters, facilities, train people, and be in all this dialog? No. Something is terribly amiss here. I really am sorry to have to keep taking the floor and pounding away, but I think it is very important to let Secretary Perry know I am not going to let this go, I hope the press does not let this go, and I hope the American people do not let this go.

#### WAR AND POLITICS

From Sun-tzu to Clausewitz to Mao Zedong, there's been an intimate connection between war and politics. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga) has every right to be fascinated by the connection, to the point of famously declaring that "politics is war without bloodshed." As a legislative leader, he also has every right and responsibility to familiarize himself with the strategies the Army is developing to protect the country's national security. If some of what he learns about war is intellectually applicable to his political pursuits, he's clearly free to adopt it.

It's another matter entirely, however, for Gingrich to systematically use Army personnel and facilities to train House Republican Members and top leadership staff in skills they can use to defeat Democrats in partisan warfare. Yet this, according to a two-part series to articles by Roll Call's Damon Chappie, is what Gingrich did from 1993 through 1995, using the US Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Va. TRADOC's contribution to the art of war: a new fighting doctrine emphasizing operations that are "rapid, unpredictable, violent, and disorienting to the enemy."

According to documents obtained by Roll Call under the Freedom of Information Act, Gingrich arranged for at least seven separate TRADOC sessions for 15 Republican leadership aides and six Members serving on a task force headed by Rep. Pete Hoekstra (R-Mich). Costs were paid for by the Army, although the purpose of the sessions seems to have been to help Republicans maintain their House majority—i.e. defeat the Democrats in "bloodless" war.

The documents indicate that Army officials became concerned—legitimately so—about being used for such a purpose, especially after Hoekstra mentioned to one Army colonel that the program was to be expanded to Senate Republicans. The colonel suggested that Gingrich should hire a retired Army officer to conduct the seminars or "as a minimum, suggest to the Speaker that we have to, in some way, make this more bipartisan."

Exactly so. Gingrich could have used Republicans party funds had he chosen, but instead he used taxpayer resources—inappropriately, we believe. But there is an even more troubling aspect here. As of January 1995, Gingrich ceased being merely a Republican leader and became a constitutional officer. For a House Speaker to use the Army to make "war" on his political opposition is a misuse of the military and his own office.

#### FAREWELL TO REPRESENTATIVE SCHROEDER AND STICKING UP FOR THE MILITARY

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman that just spoke is leaving this body and we are going to miss her. She has been a very valuable Member even though we have disagreed quite often. I happen to agree on this particular issue. I am just afraid that the way it was presented, that I know that she did not mean this intentionally but that it would criticize our military. The people that serve in our military, they usually start out when they are 18, 19 years old or after they have gone through college and ROTC, they become officers in any branch of the military, and they are some of the most respected people in all of America.

□ 1415

I think we always have to look at that, especially if they serve in the Pentagon, if they are the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They did not get there by having their integrity questioned.

I would just like to stick up for them and say they are, to my knowledge, some of the finest people I have ever known, not only this Joint Chiefs of Staff, but all of those that have preceded them. I just wanted to say that for the record, and wish the gentlewoman good-bye.

#### MILITARY BEING PUT IN DIFFICULT POSITION

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his nice comments. If I was doing anything to demean military personnel, please, let me apologize over and over again. You know and I know that DOD directive 1344.10 is absolutely opposed to partisan activities on active duty, and yet if they are sent there by the Joint chiefs and get used that way, what do they do?

It is because of whistleblowers in the military that we are very concerned about this and raised red flags. Yet, apparently, the Secretary of Defense said put them down, we are going to do this, and told them to do it anyway.

So I salute them for coming forward, and I thank the gentleman. The Sergeant Bilco thing of bilking the taxpayer, we do not want. I do think they

are some of the finest people that have been around, and I do think that they get put in a very difficult position when we use them.

So I thank the gentleman for his support on this. We will work hard to get it straightened out.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALKER). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1701

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WALKER] at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

#### HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

#### 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 Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On October 2, 1996:

H.R. 543. An act to reauthorize the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1734. An act to reauthorize the National Film Preservation Board, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress and the day for the counting in Congress of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President cast in December 1996; and

H.R. 2579. An act to establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States.

On October 3, 1996:

H.R. 2297. An act to codify without substantive changes laws related to transpor-

tation and to improve the United States Code;

H.R. 3005. An act to amend the Federal securities laws in order to promote efficiency and capital formation in the financial markets, and to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to promote more efficient management of mutual funds, protect investors, and provide more effective and less burdensome regulation;

H.R. 3118. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to reform eligibility for health care provided for the Department of Veterans Affairs, to authorize major medical facility construction projects for the Department, to improve administrative of health care by the Department, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3159. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3815. An act to make technical corrections and miscellaneous amendments to trade laws.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2297. An act to codify without substantive change laws related to transportation and to improve the United States Code;

H.R. 3005. An act to amend the Federal securities laws in order to promote efficiency and capital formation in the financial market, and to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to promote more efficient management of mutual funds, protect investors, and provide more effective and less burdensome regulation;

H.R. 3118. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to reform eligibility for health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, to authorize major medical facility construction projects for the Department, to improve administration of health care by the Department, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3159. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3815. An act to make technical corrections and miscellaneous amendments to trade laws.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, October 4, 1996, at 2 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5415. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—1996 Marketing Quota

and Price Support for Burley Tobacco (RIN: 0560-AE47) received October 2, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5416. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—DFAS Privacy Act Program (Defense Finance and Accounting Service) [DFAS Reg. 5400.11 R] received October 2, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

5417. A letter from the Director, Administration and Management, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Privacy Program (Defense Special Weapons Agency) [DSWA Instruction 5400.11B] received October 2, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

5418. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Air Pollution from New and In-Use Motor Vehicles and New and In-Use Motor Vehicle Engines: Certification and Test Procedures [FRL-5618-02] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5419. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Kern County Air Pollution Control District, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, South Coast Air Quality Management District [FRL-56-4] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5420. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District; South Coast Air Quality Management District [FRL-5616-6] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5421. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona—Maricopa Nonattainment Area, Carbon Monoxide [FRL-5628-6] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5422. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Interim Approval of Operating Permits Program; Delegation of Section 112 Standards; State of New Hampshire [FRL-5619-4] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5423. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan for North Dakota; Revisions to the Air Pollution Control Rules; Delegation of Authority for Colorado Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources [FRL-5618-8] received September 30, 1996, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

5424. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act