

projects, often referred to as demonstration projects.

The reason I make note of this particular fact is that whenever funds are earmarked for highway projects, some in the media, and some in this body, call it pork barrel.

In fact, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, my good friend, advised Members earlier this year not to even bother testifying before his subcommittee on highway project requests.

Yet, to be sure, as it turns out there are numerous earmarks for other types of transportation projects.

For example, the bill earmarks over \$724 million for 39 transit new start projects.

The report accompanying this bill earmarks \$333 million for 87 bus projects under what is supposed to be a discretionary program.

In addition, the report directs \$36.2 million to 16 specific intelligent transportation system projects.

I could go on and on.

My colleagues, those earmarks alone amount to almost \$1.2 billion being directed by this bill toward specific projects.

\$1.2 billion.

Ah, but not a one of them a so-called highway demonstration project.

For some reason that I have been unable to understand, the pork barrel label is only applied by the media and some in this body to the earmarking of funds for highway projects.

Meanwhile, the earmarking of funds for transit and ITS projects is met with mute silence.

Now, to be clear, I had no project requests before the subcommittee.

I was not seeking highway project earmarks, or for that matter, transit or ITS project earmarks.

And, I see nothing wrong with the Congress exercising its judgment and directing funds to a specific transportation project. These are, after all Federal funds and not State or local moneys.

However, I do want to illustrate the dual standard that is now being applied.

I want to point this out because we are now operating under this dual standard.

You can go to the Appropriations Committee to get an earmark of funds for a transit project, that serves a locality, but you cannot go to the Appropriations Committee for funding for a highway of an interstate nature that needs an extra boost to be completed.

You can go to the Appropriations Committee to get an earmark of funds for a bus station in some small town, but not for a four-lane highway that crosses State lines.

Mr. Chairman, this dual standard simply makes no sense.

And, as we all know, dual standards are never fair.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) having assumed the chair, Mr. BEREUTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution, House Resolution 467, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 467

Resolved, that the following named Member be, and he is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TODAY

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon today.

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

There was no objection.

□ 0115

REPORT ON NATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN AERONAUTICS AND SPACE, FISCAL YEAR 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year 1995, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities involved 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation in many ways.

A wide variety of aeronautics and space developments took place during fiscal year 1995. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) successfully completed seven Space Shuttle flights. A Shuttle program highlight was the docking of the Shuttle *Atlantis* with the Russian space station *Mir*.

NASA launched three Expendable Launch Vehicles (ELV), while the Department of Defense (DOD) successfully conducted five ELV launches. These launches included satellites to study space physics, track Earth's weather patterns, and support military communications. In addition, there were 12 commercial launches carried out from Government facilities that the Office

of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST), within the Department of Transportation (DOT), licensed and monitored.

NASA continued the search for a more affordable space launch system for the coming years with its Reusable Launch Vehicle program. NASA hopes to develop new kinds of launch technologies that will enable a private launch industry to become financially feasible.

In aeronautics, activities included development of technologies to improve performance, increase safety, reduce engine noise, and assist U.S. industry to be more competitive in the world market. Air traffic control activities focused on various automation systems to increase flight safety and enhance the efficient use of airspace.

Scientists made some dramatic new discoveries in various space-related fields. Astronomers gained new insights into the size and age of our universe in addition to studying our solar system. Earth scientists continued to study the complex interactions of physical forces that influence our weather and environment and reached new conclusions about ozone depletion. Agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as well as the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, used remote-sensing technologies to better understand terrestrial changes. Microgravity researchers conducted studies to prepare for the long-duration stays of humans that are planned for the upcoming International Space Station.

International cooperation, particularly with Russia, occurred in a variety of aerospace areas. In addition to the Shuttle-*Mir* docking mission and the Russian partnership on the International Space Station, U.S. and Russian personnel also continued close cooperation on various aeronautics projects.

Thus, fiscal year 1995 was a very successful one for U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Efforts in these areas have contributed significantly to the Nation's scientific and technical knowledge, international cooperation, a healthier environment, and a more competitive economy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 26, 1996.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE BILL EMERSON

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 459, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the funeral committee of the late Bill Emerson the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. CLAY of Missouri; Mr. GINGRICH of Georgia; Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri; Mr. BOEHNER of Ohio; Mr. SKELTON of Missouri; Mr. VOLKMER of Missouri; Mr. HANCOCK of Missouri; Ms. DANNER of Missouri; Mr. TALENT of Missouri;

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri; Mr. MONTGOMERY of Mississippi; Mr. HALL of Ohio; Mr. LEWIS of California; Mr. HUNTER of California; Mr. ROBERTS of Kansas; Mr. WOLF of Virginia; Mr. KANJORSKI of Pennsylvania; Mr. McNULTY of New York; Mr. POSHARD of Illinois; Mr. MORAN of Virginia; Mrs. LINCOLN of Arkansas; Mr. CHAMBLISS of Georgia; Mrs. CUBIN of Wyoming; and Mr. LATHAM of Iowa.

CHISHOLM TRAIL ROUND-UP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. PETE GEREN is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, over 100 years ago, the last great herd of longhorns made its way from the grasslands of South Texas to the railhead in Abilene, Kansas, along the Chisholm Trail. The settlements dotting the trail grew into towns, and a few, like Fort Worth, became great cities. For 20 years, Fort Worth has set aside 3 days to remember and recognize the heritage of the Chisholm Trail. From June 21 to 23, the Chisholm Trail Round-Up was celebrated in Fort Worth's historic Stockyards District, benefitting western heritage organizations and keeping alive the knowledge of the way our ancestors lived their day-to-day lives.

The festival is a combination of fund, food, and friendly competition, and a time to reflect on an era that is part of the heritage of our Nation, who we are, no matter where we call home.

An estimated 25,000 to 35,000 men trailed 6 to 10 million head of cattle and a million horses between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the century along the Chisholm Trail. Many of the cattle were destined for shipment to the beef packing houses and butcher stalls of the industrial midwest and northeast; other herds supplied Indian reservations and military outposts.

Contrary to the moviemaker's image of the romantic cowboy, riding under the stars and singing around the campfire, the Chisholm Trail promised danger, drudgery, loneliness, and hardship. Years later, memories of raging rivers, stampedes and sudden violence would stir the blood of the older and wiser former cowboys when they clustered together at old settlers' days and country fairs, recounting days that would never pass again.

They came from all over the United States, and even from Germany, Poland, and France. These cowboys weren't paid much: \$30–40

per month if times were good, which wasn't often. Most of them were young. C.K. Ackerman, who hailed from the Texas plains, remembered his first drive to Kansas, which was in 1873. The oldest man in the crew was 25, while the rest ranged between 18 and 22. Some didn't even wait that long to hit the trail. A.D. McGeenhee drove from Belton to Abilene in 1868 at the ripe old age of 11.

One-third of the men who went up the trail were black or Hispanic. Even about 20 women took the trail—and 1, Sallie M. Redus, took her baby along.

The Chisholm Trail did not offer riches to the cowboys, but many went on the fame and fortune after their cowboy days came to an end. Several transferred their skills and experience to the Fort Worth Stockyards, where they became commission merchants and livestock shipping agents for the railroads. E.L. Brouson quit the trail in the 1880's, acquired a small herd of his own and got rich and went broke so many times that eventually he lost count. J.B. Pumphrey and George Hindes became financiers. S.H. Woods served as Duval County judge from 1896 to 1915. Others went on to hold public offices like district attorney, county commissioner, sheriff, marshal, postmaster, city councilman, and even Texas Rangers.

No matter what their later fate, the cowboys who went up the Chisholm Trail left an indelible imprint on our history. A journalist at the end of the era wrote, "The cowboy was generous, brave, and ever ready to alleviate personal suffering, sharing his last crust, his blanket, and often more important, his canteen. He spent his wages freely and not always wisely, and many became easy prey to gambling and other low resorts. But some among them became leading men in law, art, and science—even in theology, proving again that it is not in the vocation but in the man that causes him to blossom and bring a fruitage of goodness, honor and godly living."

The Chisholm Trail Round-Up is a heart-felt celebration of this spirit, and a tribute to the men and women who together forged a new way of life on the American frontier.

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a statement I have received today from Vice President GORE.

This week marks the 40th anniversary of the historic legislation that created our nation's Interstate Highway System. Tonight, at the Zero Milestone Marker on the Ellipse, there will be an event to honor the four visionary Americans who made it possible: President Dwight Eisenhower; Congressman Hale Boggs; former Federal Highway Administrator Frank Turner; and my hero, my mentor, one of Tennessee's finest sons and one of America's greatest Senators . . . my father, Senator Al Gore Sr.

The Interstate Highway System has meant so much to our country. Its creation led to an unprecedented period of national growth and prosperity. It increased safety and dramatically reduced traffic fatalities. And it enhanced our national defense and security.

The Interstate Highway System has literally changed the way we work and even the way we live. But it has done something else, too—something that can't be measured by statistics or dollar signs.

The Interstate Highway System unified our great and diverse nation. As President Clinton has said, it "did more to bring Americans together than any other law this century." And by so doing, it gave our citizens—and still gives our citizens 40 years and about 44,000 thousand miles later—the very freedom that defines America.

Inherent in our Bill of Rights—whether the freedom of religion or press—is the freedom of mobility . . . to go where we please, when we please. Families driving to our national parks on vacation, mothers coming home from work, fathers taking their children to baseball games . . . all depend on the Interstate Highway System—a system that has paved the way not only to the next destination, but to opportunity itself.

A highway to opportunity—that is America. And that is the freedom, I am proud to say, made possible in part by my father's dedication. I'm equally proud to continue that tradition—inspired by him—by working to connect all Americans to the 21st century's highway to opportunity, the information superhighway.

I was always amazed how the voice that called me to the dinner table or reminded me to do my homework could be the same voice that argued so eloquently in the Senate for what can only be described as the greatest public works project in the history of the United States of America. And on this, the 40th anniversary of that accomplishment, I would like to thank my father, Senator Al Gore, Sr.

On behalf of all Americans, I would like to thank him for the Interstate Highway System that, in his words, is truly an "object of national pride." And I would like to thank him, personally, for teaching me both what it means to be a dedicated public servant and a dedicated father.