

a unanimous-consent request, with that time set, with a 15-minute first rollcall vote, and 10-minute votes thereafter. There will be four votes and a point of order, with a 1-minute explanation on each side of the three following votes, not the first one. We would be ready, I think, to propose that.

Mr. DOLE. Let me have drafted a consent agreement. I will show it to both Senator KENNEDY and Senator SIMPSON. Perhaps if we could somehow arrange to move the White House meeting 45 minutes, we could do all the votes between 3 and 4:30 and then move on to the next item of business.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DOLE. We are prepared to accept that.

Mr. CHAFEE. I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time on this.

Mr. SIMPSON. I will just take another 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to the Chafee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The pending business is the Chafee amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, in this rather unique 2 minutes, I want to go back to the chart of Senator CHAFEE, if I may. I have been given this stick. I want to tell you in 2 minutes that these people here, under the category "legal immigrant," "no, no, no," that these people are taken care of. They receive emergency Medicaid, they receive prenatal postpartum Medicaid services, they receive short-term emergency disaster relief, public health assistance, and the sponsor is paying for them—not the taxpayer. These people are not deprived.

When we say how can they be receiving something that the illegal is receiving, they are receiving it, but we are not paying for it because the sponsor that agreed to bring them here and pay for them to not become a public charge is paying for them. The reason we do this for illegal immigrants is because we are a very generous nation. I have voted for all of that. I am not generous to somebody who brings someone here and says they will pay the whole tab and they do not.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I want to stress once again that these are all emergency or health-oriented measures. Emergency Medicaid, prenatal Medicaid services, short-term disaster relief, nutrition programs, immunization. We do not want these legal aliens hesitating to apply for those because they are reluctant to go to their spon-

sor, because they are a long distance from their sponsor, because their problems might involve with just going to their sponsor to start with. We want them immunized. We want them to have prenatal care.

We will not spend a lot of time asking a lot of questions. We have decided as a nation, not just out of generosity, but for the rest of us who are here, that we want illegal aliens, immigrants, immunized so that we will not have a whole series of infectious diseases passed around. Certainly we ought to have the same requirement or hope that the same thing will apply to the legal aliens.

Mr. President, that is the argument. On the basis of fairness and the basis of public health protection, I hope we support the amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I think at this point we will say debate on this amendment is concluded and it will be voted on in accordance with the unanimous-consent request which will be propounded shortly. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island very much.

Mr. CHAFEE. May I ask the Chair, is now the time to ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. SIMPSON. Perfectly appropriate. You require one person from the other party, if I am not mistaken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is correct.

Mr. SIMPSON. We do now have a Senator from the other side.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3759

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I direct my comments now to the amendment of Senator GRAHAM. I conclude in my remarks, I do not believe that the Federal Government is going to be a deadbeat dad in this situation. In fact, I am reminded of the old road sign, the picture of the very dapper-looking Uncle Sam that says, "He's your uncle, not your dad."

We are a very generous nation. Medicaid has been picked to bits by the States. Medicare has been picked to bits and will go bankrupt in the year—originally we were told 2002; now we are told it will be 2001; now the other day it will be 2000. We can talk about this all day and there will not be enough to do anything unless we deal with the entitlements programs. You will not want me to give that pitch again—deal with Social Security, deal with Medicare, Medicaid, Federal retirement. Nothing will get done. We can pick through these piles forever.

Then, of course, remember how this is happening. You are talking about legal immigrants. I did not see much activity on this floor to do much about legal immigrants. There will be a million of them next year and they will all be fitting right here, and nobody, at least the vast majority, decided to do

nothing with the flow of legal immigrants.

I hope that those colleagues who have already voted to keep legal immigration at its historically highest levels in the history of our country at least will know what is happening when we find the resources of this country, where they are and where they go, for legal immigration. But remember this: If the sponsor is unable to provide the support, loses his job, dies, whatever, the Federal Government will pay. The Federal Government is here to support those people—and it should.

I encourage my colleagues to read the bill. We provide an exception for indigent immigrants whose sponsors cannot be located. We have it in there. If you cannot find their address, cannot hunt them down, or if they refuse to pay, the Graham amendment—let us be clear what the amendment does—allows the States to exempt themselves from the new welfare restrictions and forces the U.S. taxpayers to pick up the tab.

I want to be perfectly clear here. CBO says that this bill, as modified by the Simpson-Dole amendment, does not have any unfunded mandates. There are no unfunded mandates in the Simpson amendment, which is the bill. There were unfunded mandates in the original legislation which underlies. So when the point of order comes, it will look strange to you because it will say that there was an unfunded mandate—and there was—but it is corrected when we get to the final product. We have already removed the unfunded mandate portion of those provisions. I think that should be made quite clear.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND THE NEW BEDFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote ordered with respect to S. 1720 be vitiated, and I now ask for its immediate consideration, that the bill be advanced to third reading, and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1720) was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1720

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the town of Nicodemus, in Kansas, has national significance as the only remaining western town established by African-Americans during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War;

(2) the town of Nicodemus is symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African-Americans who dared to leave the only region they had been familiar with to seek personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities; and

(3) the town of Nicodemus continues to be a viable African-American community.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the remaining structures and locations that represent the history (including the settlement and growth) of the town of Nicodemus, Kansas; and

(2) to interpret the historical role of the town of Nicodemus in the Reconstruction period in the context of the experience of westward expansion in the United States.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term “historic site” means the Nicodemus National Historic Site established by section 103.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 103. ESTABLISHMENT OF NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, Kansas.

(b) **DESCRIPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The historic site shall consist of the First Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Township Hall located within the approximately 161.35 acres designated as the Nicodemus National Landmark in the Township of Nicodemus, Graham County, Kansas, as registered on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a), and depicted on a map entitled “Nicodemus National Historic Site”, numbered 80,000 and dated August 1994.

(2) **MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.**—The map referred to in paragraph (1) and an accompanying boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service and any other office of the National Park Service that the Secretary determines to be an appropriate location for filing the map and boundary description.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with—

(1) this title; and

(2) the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—To further the purposes specified in section 101(b), the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with any interested individual, public or private agency, organization, or institution.

(c) **TECHNICAL AND PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may provide to any eligible person described in paragraph (2) technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the mainte-

nance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, the historic site.

(2) **ELIGIBLE PERSONS.**—The eligible persons described in this paragraph are—

(A) an owner of real property within the boundary of the historic site, as described in section 103(b); and

(B) any interested individual, agency, organization, or institution that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 105. ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with funds made available by donation or appropriation, such lands or interests in lands as may be necessary to allow for the interpretation, preservation, or restoration of the First Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, or the Township Hall, as described in section 103(b)(1), or any combination thereof.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS.**—Real property that is owned by the State of Kansas or a political subdivision of the State of Kansas that is acquired pursuant to subsection (a) may only be acquired by donation.

(2) **CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.**—No real property may be acquired under this section without the consent of the owner of the real property.

SEC. 106. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than the last day of the third full fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the officials described in subsection (b), prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the general management plan, the Secretary shall consult with an appropriate official of each of the following:

(1) The Nicodemus Historical Society.

(2) The Kansas Historical Society.

(3) Appropriate political subdivisions of the State of Kansas that have jurisdiction over all or a portion of the historic site.

(c) **SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.**—Upon the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—NEW BEDFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District and associated historic sites as described in section 203(b) of this title, including the Schooner Ernestina, are National Historic Landmarks and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as historic sites associated with the history of whaling in the United States;

(2) the city of New Bedford was the 19th century capital of the world's whaling industry and retains significant architectural features, archival materials, and museum collections illustrative of this period;

(3) New Bedford's historic resources provide unique opportunities for illustrating and interpreting the whaling industry's contribution to the economic, social, and environmental history of the United States and

provide opportunities for public use and enjoyment; and

(4) the National Park System presently contains no sites commemorating whaling and its contribution to American history.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the resources within the areas described in section 203(b) of this title, including architecture, setting, and associated archival and museum collections;

(2) to collaborate with the city of New Bedford and with local historical, cultural, and preservation organizations to further the purposes of the park established under this title; and

(3) to provide opportunities for the inspirational benefit and education of the American people.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) The term “park” means the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park established by section 203.

(2) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 203. NEW BEDFORD WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain districts structures, and relics located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and associated with the history of whaling and related social and economic themes in America, there is established the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—(1) The boundaries of the park shall be those generally depicted on the map numbered NAR-P49-80000-4 and dated June 1994. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. In case of any conflict between the descriptions set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (D) and such map, such map shall govern. The park shall include the following:

(A) The area included within the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District, known as the Bedford Landing Waterfront Historic District, as listed within the National Register of Historic Places and in the Massachusetts State Register of Historic Places.

(B) The National Historic Landmark Schooner Ernestina, with its home port in New Bedford.

(C) The land along the eastern boundary of the New Bedford National Historic Landmark District over to the east side of MacArthur Drive from the Route 6 overpass on the north to an extension of School Street on the south.

(D) The land north of Elm Street in New Bedford, bounded by Acushnet Avenue on the west, Route 6 (ramps) on the north, MacArthur Drive on the east, and Elm Street on the south.

(2) In addition to the sites, areas and relics referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary may assist in the interpretation and preservation of each of the following:

(A) The southwest corner of the State Pier.

(B) Waterfront Park, immediately south of land adjacent to the State Pier.

(C) The Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum, located at 396 County Street.

(D) The Wharfinger Building, located on Piers 3 and 4.

(E) The Bourne Counting House, located on Merrill's Wharf.

SEC. 204. ADMINISTRATION OF PARK.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The park shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including the Act entitled “An Act to

establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, and 4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(1) The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with interested entities and individuals to provide for the preservation, development, interpretation, and use of the park.

(2) Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to a cooperative agreement under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this title, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to reimbursement of all funds made available to such project or the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

(c) NON-FEDERAL MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of—

(A) cooperative agreements under subsection (b) shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each four dollars of funds contributed by non-Federal sources; and

(B) construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitor and interpretive facilities (other than annual operation and maintenance costs) shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each one dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to accept from non-Federal sources, and to utilize for purposes of this title, any money so contributed. With the approval of the Secretary, any donation of property, services, or goods from a non-Federal source may be considered as a contribution of funds from a non-Federal source for the purposes of this subsection.

(d) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—For the purposes of the park, the Secretary may acquire only by donation lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon within the park.

(e) OTHER PROPERTY, FUNDS, AND SERVICES.—The Secretary may accept donated funds, property, and services to carry out this title.

SEC. 205. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Not later than the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for the park and shall implement such plan as soon as practically possible. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)) and other applicable law.

SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out annual operations and maintenance with respect to the park.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—In carrying out this title—

(1) not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated for construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of visitor and interpretive facilities, and directional and visitor orientation signage;

(2) none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this title may be used for the operation or maintenance of the Schooner Ernestina; and

(3) not more than \$50,000 annually of Federal funds may be used for interpretive and educational programs for the Schooner Ernestina pursuant to cooperative grants under section 204(b).

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I want to express my strong opposition to the passage of this legislation. This legislation would establish a new unit of the National Park System without the benefit of any consideration by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during this Congress. I will continue to oppose the creation of any new units the committee and the Congress come to grips with the reality of what we are doing to the National Park System by continually adding new units and ignoring the responsibility for funding. If there had been a record vote on this measure, I would have voted "no."

I understand that the committee reported similar legislation during the last Congress, but it was not acted upon by the Senate. The committee also agreed that this Congress we would consider the effect of wanton additions to the National Park System on the ability of the National Park Service to adequately fulfill its responsibilities under the 1916 Organic Act. The committee is in the process of trying to come to grips with this insatiable appetite to simply add more and more units, some of limited merit, to a System already overburdened by past actions.

I want the RECORD to indicate that I promised the Senator from Massachusetts that the committee would consider the New Bedford whaling legislation this Congress, and we would have done so had he allowed the process to work. As it is, we are faced with another drain on the limited resources of the National Park Service without benefit of committee consideration. The superintendent and the other personnel will have to be stolen from other units of the System and the funding will come out of the already over stained budgets of existing units.

The era of the clipper ships and the days of the whalers is certainly an important part of the history of this Nation. That history is not restricted to Massachusetts, but was an important part of the west coast and Alaska. Given the opportunity, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources could have worked with the Senator from Massachusetts and crafted workable legislation. It is particularly ironic that it is the Senator from Massachusetts who seeks to end-run the committee process since it was his totally nongermane amendment on minimum wage that held up the omnibus parks package a few weeks ago. The single most important conservation package in over a decade was held up for political purposes and then the Senator seeks passage of legislation in the dead of night.

I frankly am getting tired of the repeated chorus from the administration and the other side of the aisle on how

insensitive Republicans are to the environment when all they can show is opposition to major conservation legislation. Secretary Babbitt proposes to give away three units of the National Park System as part of his Reinventing Government and then has the gall to accuse Republicans of trying to dismantle the National Park. The Senator from Massachusetts is proximately responsible for holding up a major park and conservation measure and then casually adds a new unit to an already overburdened System.

Mr. President. There is a reason for the committees of the Senate and I want to express my strong opposition to this procedure. I committed to the Senator from Massachusetts and to several other of my colleagues that our committee would consider their legislation and we would attempt to come to some resolution on the toll that new areas add to the National Park System and to the idea of "heritage" areas. The Subcommittee on Parks has been very active and the Senator from Massachusetts can have no complaint over the sympathies of the subcommittee chairman.

I have tried for over a year to move important park and conservation measures reported by the committee only to have my efforts blocked by opposition from the other side of the aisle. I find it particularly troubling that those who have spent so much time blocking passage of important legislation like the Presidio would take this opportunity to move the New Bedford legislation without benefit of committee review and recommendation.

At some point Congress must come to the realization that this insatiable appetite for adding new units to the National Park System is not benefiting the environment, it is threatening existing units. No one would come to the floor with legislation to cut the funding and personnel for the Grand Canyon, Everglades, Yosemite, Yellowstone, Independence Hall, or any other unit, yet that is exactly what enactment of the New Bedford whaling measure will do. We are loving the System to death. I will continue to oppose the creation of any new units until Congress and the administrative are willing to assume the responsibility for their actions.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate approved this legislation, and I ask unanimous consent that a joint statement by Senator KERRY and myself be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT STATEMENT BY SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY, SENATOR JOHN F. KERRY ON THE WHALING NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK IN NEW BEDFORD, MA.

We are grateful that the Senate is about to approve these provisions to establish a Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

This is an important measure that is well-deserved and historically long overdue. The

history of whaling deserves a place among the major historical themes represented in the National Park System. The federal designation will also mean a significant boost to the economy of the region as more and more visitors come to New Bedford to learn about its extraordinary history."

The bill authorizes an estimated \$4 million over the next five years in federal funds for the Park, with a ceiling of \$2 million on the amount of federal funds that can be used for construction and rehabilitation.

In addition, in an innovative feature of the bill that may become a model for future park funding in the era of limited federal resources, the bill requires a 1-to-1 private-sector match for construction and rehabilitation funds, and a 4-to-1 private-sector match for other projects related to the Park. The goals of the Park can be achieved with modest federal funding, because substantial local resources have already been dedicated in New Bedford, and the community has a strong commitment to maintain these efforts in years to come.

Passage of this bill will make the New Bedford National Historical Park one of only a handful of new national parks to be approved by the Senate in the current Congress. In this era of limited federal resources, Congress is rightly skeptical of new park proposals, but the designation of New Bedford is highly appropriate.

New Bedford won early renown for its whaling expeditions in the Atlantic, and later became a key base for whaling voyages to the Arctic. The whaling industry became so prosperous that by the mid-1800s, New Bedford was the wealthiest city, per capita, in the world.

The Whaling National Historical Park will preserve and restore dozens of New Bedford's historic buildings, which are being restored to appear as they did in the whaling industry's heyday.

The Park will include the Seamen's Bethel—the church in "Moby Dick" where Ishmael heard Father Mapple offer prayers for sailors before setting out to sea. It will also encompass the restored, century-old National Historic Landmark vessel "Ernestina," the oldest Grand Banks schooner in existence, which is now moored in New Bedford's port.

The crown jewel of the Park will be the Whaling Museum, which houses the world's premier whaling archives and art collection. The library contains thousands of ship logs, charts, maps, photos and other records that document the history of whaling in America. The museum also houses a half-size model of the whaling bark "Lagoda," which can be boarded by visitors.

60,000 visitors from the United States and over 40 foreign countries come to the museum each year and participate in its programs. It also receives thousands of requests for information from historians, scientists, educators, photographers, and museum professionals.

The Whaling National Historical Park has been endorsed by numerous national organizations, including the American Institute of Architects, the American Museum Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Melville Society, the New England Council, and the Portuguese American Leadership Council of the United States.

We have worked closely on this bill with Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Frank Murkowski, and Senate Parks Subcommittee Chairman Ben Nighthorse Campbell, and we commend them for their assistance and support.

We also commend the tireless dedication of the business community and citizens of New

Bedford and their deep commitment to make this Park a reality. We have also worked very closely with Congressmen Barney Frank and Peter Blute of Massachusetts. Their effective work in the House of Representatives laid the best possible groundwork for today's successful Senate action.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that any votes ordered with respect to S. 1664 occur beginning at 2:40 p.m. today, with the first vote being 15 minutes in length and any stacked votes in sequence be limited to 10 minutes, with 2 minutes for debate, to be equally divided, between each vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I further ask that any votes remaining to be disposed of at 3:45 p.m. today be further postponed, to begin at 5:30 p.m. in the order in which they were debated and under the same time restraints as mentioned above.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank my colleagues. That will enable us to have final passage of this bill soon after the last amendment is presented. The gap there is because the Senators Chafee-Breaux bipartisan budget group will be at the White House. We thank them for that accommodation.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3853 AND 3854, EN BLOC

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Simpson amendment, earlier presented today, be the order of business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I have cleared these amendments with our side of the aisle. Senator KENNEDY has cleared them with his side of the aisle. I urge adoption of the amendments, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to, en bloc.

The amendments (No. 3853 and 3854) were agreed to, en bloc.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO S. SGT. RUBEN RIVERS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, if you happened to have read the current edition of U.S. News & World Report, there is a front page story about some very heroic people. One of those persons is from Oklahoma.

Many years ago, back in 1944, when we were trying to push the Germans out of France and the Alsace-Lorraine area, it was the 761st Tank Battalion that was sent over to try to remove, to extract the Germans from that area.

There is one thing that was unique about the 761st Tank Battalion. All of the soldiers in that battalion were black. They called them the "Black Panthers."

One of the bright young soldiers was a staff sergeant by the name of Ruben Rivers. Ruben Rivers was born in Tecumseh, OK, a very quiet, soft-spoken person, the kind who everybody liked. When he went into the service, his desire was to see combat. Back then, even though we had 1.2 million blacks serving in World War II, less than half of them saw combat, and not one of them got the Congressional Medal of Honor, in spite of the fact that they had performed all kind of heroic acts.

Back in 1990, I was serving over in the House, and it was called to my attention by some surviving members of his family some of the things that he had done. When I heard this story, I called his commander, whose name is Capt. David Williams, retired, who was getting quite elderly, and I asked him to verify the story. This is what Ruben Rivers had done.

He was a tank driver. He had won a Silver Star by walking through a minefield and putting a chain on fallen chains and backing out with this tank to detonate all of the mines, taking great personal risk in doing this.

A few weeks later—it was November 14, 1944—Ruben Rivers was driving the lead tank, as he always wanted to do. He went through a minefield in order to detonate the mines so that the 761st Tank Battalion Group A could get through.

When he did this, he went over several mines. One mine went off, and it blew up the undercarriage of his tank and severely wounded Ruben Rivers. In fact, the bone in his right leg was penetrated all the way through. You could see the shiny white bone.