

(5) recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(6) submit to the Congress the results of such examination, together with such recommendations.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African Americans (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

(b) DUTIES.—The Commission shall perform the following duties:

(1) Examine the institution of slavery which existed within the United States and the colonies that became the United States from 1619 through 1865. The Commission's examination shall include an examination of—

(A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

(B) the transport of Africans to the United States and the colonies that became the United States for the purpose of enslavement, including their treatment during transport;

(C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce; and

(D) the treatment of African slaves in the colonies and the United States, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families.

(2) Examine the extent to which the Federal and State governments of the United States supported the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of freed African slaves to repatriate to their home land.

(3) Examine Federal and State laws that discriminated against freed African slaves and their descendants during the period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

(4) Examine other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed African slaves and their descendants during the period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

(5) Examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) on living African-Americans and on society in the United States.

(6) Recommend appropriate ways to educate the American public of the Commission's findings.

(7) Recommended appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4). In making such recommendations, the Commission shall address, among other issues, the following questions:

(A) Whether the Government of the United States should offer a formal apology on behalf of the people of the United States for the perpetration of gross human rights violations on African slaves and their descendants.

(B) Whether African-Americans still suffer from the lingering affects of the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).

(C) Whether, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of African slaves is warranted.

(D) If the Commission finds that such compensation is warranted, what should be the amount of compensation, what form of compensation should be awarded, and who should be eligible for such compensation.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress not

later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting of the Commission held pursuant to section 4(c).

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 7 members, who shall be appointed, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as follows:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(B) Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) One member shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(2) All members of the Commission shall be persons who are especially qualified to serve on the Commission by virtue of their education, training, or experience, particularly in the field of African-American studies.

(b) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) FIRST MEETING.—The President shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, or within 30 days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(d) QUORUM.—Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(f) COMPENSATION.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall receive compensation at the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including travel time, during which he or she is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(2) A member of the Commission who is a full-time officer or employee of the United States or a Member of Congress shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of his or her service on the Commission.

(3) All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties to the extent authorized by chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 5. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in the United States, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) POWERS OF SUBCOMMITTEES AND MEMBERS.—Any subcommittee or member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of

its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Commission with respect to such information and shall furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) STAFF.—The Commission may, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—The staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of such title.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Commission may enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of financial and administrative services necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission. Payment for such services shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator.

(e) CONTRACTS.—The Commission may—

(1) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Act; and

(2) enter into contracts with departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, State agencies, and private firms, institutions, and agencies, for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report to the Congress under section 3(c).

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$8,000,000.

MORATORIUM ON LARGE FISHING VESSELS IN ATLANTIC

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 28, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1855, placing a moratorium on large fishing vessels in the Atlantic mackerel and herring fisheries.

Mackerel is a world-wide fishery. European countries have mismanaged and over-fished

their mackerel fishery, and are now turning to the United States mackerel fishery for production. As a result, market prices have increased substantially, and there is new market pressure to fish for mackerel. This has created opportunity and incentive for U.S. companies to develop our fishery.

Congress must prevent the unregulated expansion of fishing capacity with this temporary, emergency measure, until the National Marine Fisheries Service can do a stock assessment on Atlantic herring and mackerel; and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery management councils time to set sound fishery management plans. As the east coast fishery industry responds and develops under these new pressures, we must prevent over-capitalization of this unknown fishery. The alternative is to invite possible long-term economic and environmental harm.

Mr. Speaker, permitting the introduction of large factory trawlers into our fishery could mean repeating the mistakes of the past. Codfish and haddock were over-fished by U.S. vessels after the implementation of the Magnuson Act in 1976. Now large fishing vessels, with capacities exceeding 50 metric tons per year, are ready to enter these fisheries to pursue new high prices. Some of them plan to begin harvesting as early as this fall.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1855, and temporarily prevent large fishing vessels from entering the Atlantic mackerel and herring fisheries, until policies that will prevent them from exhausting our resources can be developed.

PERSONAL PRIVACY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the growing concerns that our constituents have about the invasion of their personal privacy.

The latest to take up the cause is Money magazine. In its August issue, Money recounts a poll it took. It found that nearly 75 percent of those surveyed were somewhat, or very concerned, about threats to their privacy. Those concerns have increased—about 66 percent are more worried now than they were 5 years ago. And more women than men are feeling threatened: 80 percent versus 68 percent.

People's biggest fear is the sale of their Social Security numbers and other personal identifiers, such as unlisted telephone numbers. Why? Because this information can unlock the door to medical records, school records, your name it. Under current Federal law, it is not a crime to sell this information. Some 88 percent want Government to change that.

The Money article, entitled "Protect Your Privacy," talks about legislation that I introduced to protect personal privacy. H.R. 1813, the Personal Information Privacy Act, would prevent the sale of Social Security numbers, unlisted phone numbers, home addresses, dates of birth, and other private information by credit bureaus, departments of motor vehicles and Internet vendors.

Money says, "Washington and private businesses need to work hard to minimize the biggest threats you face." It says that Congress

and the President should enact this piece of legislation into law. I urge my colleagues to heed the concerns of their constituents and become cosponsors of H.R. 1813.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2169) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend Chairman WOLF, Mr. SABO and the members of the Appropriations Committee for the yeoman's job of meeting the numerous funding priorities in this tough fiscal environment.

Many of us do not recognize the arduous task the committee faces each time it is asked to balance economic development with fiscal responsibility. Transportation provides substantial economic benefits to our country. According to the Department of Transportation, 42,000 jobs are created for every \$1 billion we invest in roads, highways, transit, bridges, and airports.

The committee has drafted a solid bill that while not perfect meets most of the Nation's transportation needs. I am pleased with the bill's funding for the Airport Improvement Program and many of the local transit projects in my State, and further commend the appropriators for not presupposing the authorizers as we attempt to reauthorize ISTEA.

This bill further reflects the chairman's commitment to both airline and highway safety—issues of tantamount concern to me and my constituents.

To compete in today's global economy we need world-class highways, airports, and transit systems—this bill goes a long way toward providing adequate funding to meet those needs.

I am pleased to support this bill.

MORATORIUM ON LARGE FISHING VESSELS IN ATLANTIC

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 28, 1997

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, for his efforts on the behalf of fishermen in New Jersey.

Make no mistake, Mr. Chairman, the appearance of factory trawlers in Atlantic waters is one of the most serious issues fishermen on the eastern seaboard have ever faced. These vessels, which are built only to haul large amounts of fish in a short amount of time, are nothing more than seagoing vacuum cleaners.

Factory trawlers represent a threat to the job of American fishermen. Many of these hard-working people have generational ties to the waters in which they fish.

Equally as important is the damage these vessels can do to fisheries. Regional fishery councils are working hard to strike a balance between conservation and the needs of fishermen. The entry of factory trawlers in Atlantic waters will only serve to disrupt that balance, and ultimately deplete fishery stocks.

Mr. Chairman, let me conclude by saying that H.R. 1855 is a commonsense solution to this problem, and I am proud to join the environmentalists, commercial fishermen, and recreational anglers who have thrown their support behind this legislation.

ADM. RICHARD E. BYRD HONORED IN WINCHESTER, VA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1997

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure, on July 14, 1997, to attend a ceremony in Winchester, VA, where a statue of Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd was dedicated to his memory. Born in Winchester, Admiral Byrd was a legendary naval officer, aviation pioneer, adventurer and explorer of both polar icecaps and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Admiral Byrd was a lion of a man who captured the heart of America and the imagination of the world.

In attendance were members of the Byrd family including the Admiral's daughter, Mrs. Bolling Byrd Clarke, former U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and Mr. Thomas T. Byrd, representing the region were U.S. Senator CHARLES ROBB, State senator H. Russel Potts, State delegate Beverly Sherwood, former delegate Alton H. Smith, county board of supervisors member Mr. Harrington Smith, county board of supervisors chairman Mr. James Longerbeam, Winchester city councilman Mr. Harry S. Smith and Shenandoah University president Dr. James Davis, along with many men, women, and children from the community.

Principal addresses were given by Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton and Mrs. Bolling Byrd Clarke. Dr. Jay Morton, who sculpted the statue, was also in attendance and spoke briefly.

The statue of Admiral Byrd was funded entirely by contributions, large and small, from members of the community, friends, neighbors, and admirers. I would like to share with my colleagues the remarks by Navy Secretary Dalton and Mrs. Bolling Byrd Clarke.

WHAT WOULD ADMIRAL BYRD EXPLORE TODAY?

(By the Honorable John H. Dalton)

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen . . . what an honor and a pleasure it is for me to be here today, to unveil this proud monument to one of the most distinguished maritime explorers in our Nation's history.

One of the great pleasures I have as Secretary of the Navy is to help honor the life and work of those who have come before us those brave men and women . . . Sailors, Marines and civilians who have made our Naval Service the best in the world.

Let me say first of all, thank you, to those who had a part in making this memorial a