

they claim they want to save it. I remind my colleagues we have to remember when the Democrats were in control they spent all the Social Security surplus. In fact, the last year they controlled Congress they spent over \$130 billion from the Social Security Trust Fund.

We are trying to do a great deal around here. We need the help of the President. We have stood for much needed legislation on welfare reform, better health care, better education, tougher criminal penalties, tax relief, a stronger defense, a balanced budget, and, lastly, Social Security protection for our seniors. So I believe, contrary to what the President said in the press conference, the Republicans have done an excellent job for Americans in trying to save this republic and bring accountability. I need to remind the President that great things will occur for the American people if Republicans stay in office.

And in the future, I think we can look for great things for all America, but I remind the President that we need his help too.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Of all the virtues that we desire, we pray, O gracious God, for a grateful heart for the gifts of life and the opportunities of each day. For a nation where we can live in liberty and freedom, for colleagues and friends who encourage us, for mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers who love us and forgive us, for the blessings of faith and the gifts of hope, we offer this prayer of gratitude and thanksgiving. In Your name, O God, we humbly pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TRAFICANT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 15, 1999.  
Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 15, 1999 at 11:10 a.m.

That the Senate Agreed to conference report H.R. 2684; that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3036.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, Jr.,  
Clerk of the House.

#### ORVILLE MAJORS DESERVES DEATH

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, Orville Majors was convicted for killing patients in an Indiana hospital. Majors is now also accused of killing another 130 patients in hospitals. And after all this, Majors got life in prison.

Think about it. Majors will get three square meals a day, television, free health care, activity in exercise rooms. Beam me up, Madam Speaker. Orville Majors should not be given life; Orville Majors should be given death. It is no wonder America continues to have 17,000 murders a year. The truth is, America tolerates murderers like Orville Majors.

I yield back the unheard screams of 136 American victims.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any rollcall votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3081

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3081.

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

There was no objection.

#### PATRIOT ACT

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 659) to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to direct the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pennsylvania Battlefields Protection Act of 1999".

#### TITLE I—PAOLI AND BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELDS

##### SEC. 101. PAOLI BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

(a) PAOLI BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide funds to the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the acquisition of the area known as the "Paoli Battlefield", located in the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Paoli Battlefield" numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Paoli Battlefield"). The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, for the management by the borough of the Paoli Battlefield. The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the borough of Malvern to assure the preservation and interpretation of the Paoli Battlefield's resources.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,250,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of

Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the Paoli Battlefield's resources.

**SEC. 102. BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.**

(a) **BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to provide funds to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or the Brandywine Conservancy, for the acquisition, protection, and preservation of land in an area generally known as the Meetinghouse Road Corridor, located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as depicted on a map entitled "Brandywine Battlefield—Meetinghouse Road Corridor", numbered 80,000 and dated April 1999 (referred to in this title as the "Brandywine Battlefield"). The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **WILLING SELLERS OR DONORS.**—Lands and interests in land may be acquired pursuant to this section only with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the same entity that is provided funds under subsection (a) for the management by the entity of the Brandywine Battlefield. The Secretary may also provide technical assistance to the entity to assure the preservation and interpretation of the Brandywine Battlefield's resources.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry out this section. Such funds shall be expended in the ratio of one dollar of Federal funds for each dollar of funds contributed by non-Federal sources. Any funds provided by the Secretary shall be subject to an agreement that provides for the protection of the battlefield's resources.

**TITLE II—VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

**SEC. 201. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this title is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society (hereinafter referred to as the "Society"), to construct and operate a museum within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park in cooperation with the Secretary.

**SEC. 202. VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AUTHORIZATION.**

(a) **AGREEMENT AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Valley Forge National Historical Park, is authorized to enter into an agreement under appropriate terms and conditions with the Society to facilitate the planning, construction, and operation of the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution on Federal land within the boundary of Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(b) **CONTENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT.**—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall—

(1) authorize the Society to develop and operate the museum pursuant to plans developed by the Secretary and to provide at the museum appropriate and necessary programs and services to visitors to Valley Forge National Historical Park related to the story of Valley Forge and the American Revolution;

(2) only be carried out in a manner consistent with the General Management Plan and other plans for the preservation and interpretation of the resources and values of Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(3) authorize the Secretary to undertake at the museum activities related to the management of Valley Forge National Historical Park, including, but not limited to, provision of appropriate visitor information and interpretive facilities and programs related to Valley Forge National Historical Park;

(4) authorize the Society, acting as a private nonprofit organization, to engage in activities appropriate for operation of the museum that may include, but are not limited to, charging appropriate fees, conducting events, and selling merchandise, tickets, and food to visitors to the museum;

(5) provide that the Society's revenues from the museum's facilities and services shall be used to offset the expenses of the museum's operation; and

(6) authorize the Society to occupy the museum so constructed for the term specified in the Agreement and subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The conveyance by the Society to the United States of all right, title, and interest in the museum to be constructed at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

(B) The Society's right to occupy and use the museum shall be for the exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of artifacts associated with the Valley Forge story and the American Revolution, to enhance the visitor experience of Valley Forge National Historical Park, and to conduct appropriately related activities of the society consistent with its mission and with the purposes for which the Valley Forge National Historical Park was established. Such right shall not be transferred or conveyed without the express consent of the Secretary.

(C) Any other terms and conditions the Secretary determines to be necessary.

**SEC. 203. PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION.**

Nothing in this title authorizes the Secretary or the Society to take any actions in derogation of the preservation and protection of the values and resources of Valley Forge National Historical Park. An agreement entered into under section 202 shall be construed and implemented in light of the high public value and integrity of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and the National Park System.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 659, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON). H.R. 659 is a very important bill. It is necessary to protect two significant battlefields of the Revolutionary War and begin the process of developing a much needed new visitors' center at Valley Forge National Historical Park. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) deserves credit for developing this bill, which protects some of our most treasured Revolutionary War sites.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 659 authorizes appropriations for the protection of the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania. Appropriations for these battlefields must be matched dollar for dollar by non-Federal sources.

This bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Valley Forge Historical Society to construct and operate a museum within the boundaries of the Valley Forge National Historical Park. After the museum has been built, all rights, title and interests would be conveyed to the Federal Government;

however, the society would continue to operate the facility.

Madam Speaker, this bill was passed earlier by the House and sent to the Senate where they amended the bill to eliminate a provision that directed the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study of both the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields. We have agreement on this item now, on this amendment; and we now have a bill with full bipartisan support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 659 is a comprehensive measure which provides assistance for the preservation of two Revolutionary War battlefields in Pennsylvania. In addition, the bill authorizes a public-private partnership agreement for the construction of a museum on Federal land within the Valley Forge National Historic Park.

The legislation originally passed the House on June 22, 1999. The Senate considered the measure on October 14 and returned a bill with several minor changes.

Title I of H.R. 659 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide up to \$1.25 million to assist in the protection and preservation of the area known as the Paoli Battlefield. It also authorizes up to \$3 million to assist in the protection and preservation of the area known as the Meeting House Corridor, part of the Brandywine Battlefield.

In both instances the funds provided are for land acquisition only, and all funds provided by the Secretary are to be matched dollar for dollar by non-Federal sources. The Secretary is also authorized to provide technical assistance and to enter into cooperative agreements to provide for ownership and management of the battlefields by the non-Federal partners.

Madam Speaker, Title II of H.R. 659 deals with the Valley Forge National Historic Park, which is so ably represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL). The bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into an agreement under appropriate terms and conditions with the Valley Forge Historical Society, construct the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution on park property. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) has been a strong supporter of this provision and for that he is to be commended.

The Senate amendments to H.R. 659 changed the title of the legislation and deleted the provisions for a special resource study of the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields. These changes do not alter the primary purpose of the legislation. As such, we have no objections to H.R. 659, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), the author of the legislation.

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this final act to support this legislation, and I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOOLITTLE), my good friend; and I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) for his support. I also thank the chairman of the full committee and subcommittee, and the ranking members.

Madam Speaker, 222 years ago last month the cry, "Remember Paoli," sounded through the ranks of the patriots who at that time were fighting in the Philadelphia campaign to protect the beginnings of this Nation. It was an unbelievable battle that occurred at Paoli that resulted in that cry. I remember Paoli because 53 young Americans had been butchered by the British. They were butchered by the British with their bayonets because the British did not want to fire their guns to send the signal that they were on the attack. Fifty-three brave young Americans ended up lying on the ground at Paoli where they are at this day buried because they were fighting for the independence of this great Nation.

Madam Speaker, 222 years later, we remember Paoli. We remember Paoli by this legislation, setting aside the 40 acres of that great battle; that battle where America lost, where young Americans were massacred. But the rallying cry became the call for the patriots at Valley Forge, and before that at Brandywine to go on to defeat the British and to allow this Nation to achieve its independence. This, in fact, was one of the most historic campaigns in the Revolutionary War; and today we take action, the final action before this bill goes to the President for his signature to preserve the 40-acre site which is about to be developed.

In fact, it is interesting, Madam Speaker. The deadline for development of this site was the end of October, so we are just a few short weeks away from being able to say that we have saved this site from having been developed. Secretary Babbitt was up at the site not long ago. He lent his personal support, and support from Democrats and Republicans in both this body and the other body have allowed us to move this legislation forward.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), who has been a tireless champion of the Brandywine site which is in his district and the Paoli site which abuts his district and in my district, and the Valley Forge site which is in my district but abuts the district of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOFFEL), who is not with us today, all were instrumental in moving this forward. Senator SANTORUM did a remarkable effort in the Senate, and

we thank everyone who played a major role in getting us here today.

I thank all of my colleagues. At this time I would ask to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from a fourth grader signifying the over 4,000 letters and correspondence and phone calls we received from young children asking us to save this site, and I further include the chronology of our battle to save the Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields.

FEBRUARY 5, 1999.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WELDON: I wrote this letter because we need to save Paoli Battlefield. We can't develop Paoli Battlefield because we would love to share the battlefield with generations. We can't stop honoring the fallen soldiers. If we do will lose another battle.

Thank you for helping us save Paoli Battlefield. We know how important Paoli Battlefield is, and it is very nice of you to be a part of remembering Paoli.

Sincerely,

EMILY MURRAY.

CONGRESSMAN CURT WELDON'S CHRONOLOGY OF BATTLE TO PRESERVE PAOLI AND BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELDS

April 95: Malvern Preparatory School challenges the local community to raise the \$2.5 million necessary to save the 40-acre Paoli Battlefield site.

October 95: A non-profit organization headed by Pat McGuigan, borough manager of Malvern, is formed—The Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund.

September 96: Fundraising begins.

October 97: Chester County pledges \$250,000 in matching funds to save the battlefield.

March 98: The Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund approaches Congressman Curt Weldon to ask for his help.

April 28, 1998: Congressman Weldon introduces H.R. 3746 which would authorize \$2,500,000 and add the Paoli Battlefield site to the Valley Forge National Historical Park.

July 3, 1998: NBC's Today Show Features Paoli Battlefield.

July 31, 1998: Congressman Weldon seeks help from Senator Arlen Specter. Senator Specter introduces companion legislation, S. 2401, in the Senate.

August 6, 1998: The House National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee passes H.R. 3746.

September 15, 1998: Weldon's language is included in H.R. 4570, the House Omnibus Parks and Public Lands bill.

September 23, 1998: During consideration of S. 2401 by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, S. 2401 is stripped and language is added to authorize only a study of the battlefield.

October 5, 1998: The Clinton/Gore Administration issues a veto threat for H.R. 4570, citing the addition of the Paoli Battlefield to the Valley Forge National Historical Park as a provision of H.R. 4570 which would "cause grave harm to the Nation's resources."

October 7, 1998: H.R. 4570 fails in the House by a vote of 123-302 due to environmental objections.

October 9, 1998: Despite the disastrous Committee amendment, Senator Specter is able to pass the original legislation to save the Paoli Battlefield on the Senate floor. Due to political gamesmanship and controversy, legislation is not brought up in the House.

October 21, 1998: Legislative business of the 105th Congress concludes.

January 6, 1999: The 106th Congress Convenes.

February 8, 1999: Congressman Weldon visits the Exton Elementary School to applaud the school's efforts to raise "Pennies for Paoli". During this visit, the Congressman announces his intention to reintroduce legislation to save the Paoli Battlefield. This legislation is known as the PATRIOT Act—Preserve America's Treasures of the Revolution for Independence for Our Tomorrow. The PATRIOT Act also includes provisions to save portions of the Brandywine Battlefield, and to authorize a new museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park.

February 9, 1999: Congressman Weldon introduces H.R. 659, the PATRIOT Act.

March 10, 1999: Senator Arlen Specter introduces companion legislation in the Senate, S. 581.

March 11, 1999: Hearings are held by the House National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee on the PATRIOT Act. Fifty Chester County Grade School students travel to Washington, DC to express their support for saving the lands. Congressmen Weldon, Pitts, and Hoeffel, along with Senator Specter, participate in the hearings. General George Washington (a.k.a. Jim Gallagher of Newtown Square, PA) also testifies about the need to save this sacred land.

March 18, 1999: The PATRIOT Act clears the House Subcommittee.

April 22, 1999: Hearings are held by the Senate Subcommittee.

April 28, 1999: The PATRIOT Act clears the House Resources Committee.

May 1999: The PATRIOT Act is ready for consideration on the House Floor, but Representative George Miller, engaged in another act of political gamesmanship, refuses to allow any public lands legislation sponsored by a Republican to reach the House floor.

May 26, 1999: Governor Ridge and the State of Pennsylvania pledge \$500,000 from the Department of Community and Economic Development.

June 8, 1999: Congressman Weldon approaches House Leadership to request their assistance in scheduling a vote for the PATRIOT Act. House Majority Leader Dick Armey, Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier and House Resources Committee Chairman Don Young, and House National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman Jim Hansen all agree to help.

June 16, 1999: The PATRIOT Act is cleared by the House Rules Committee to be considered on the House Floor.

June 22, 1999: The PATRIOT Act passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 418-4.

June 29, 1999: Congressman Weldon announces that funding for Paoli Battlefield is included in the House Interior Appropriations bill.

July 1999: Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY), Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands, holds up the progress of the Senate Legislation.

July 14, 1999: The House Interior Appropriations Bill, containing \$1.25 million in matching funds for the Battlefield purchase, passes the House of Representatives.

July 29, 1999: Congressmen Weldon and Pitts meet with Senator Thomas and learn that he was misinformed about the intent of the PATRIOT Act. They clear up the misunderstandings, and Senator Thomas agrees to move the bill to the floor.

August 1999: Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK), Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, places a hold on all public lands bills in order to force an agreement on a controversial Alaskan lands bill.

August 27, 1999: Secretary Bruce Babbitt visits Paoli Battlefield and pledges the support of the Administration to save the endangered land.

September 1999: Representatives Weldon, Pitts and Hoeffel, and Senators Santorum and Specter work aggressively to convince Senator Murkowski of the time sensitivity and importance of passing the PATRIOT Act. Senator Murkowski finally relents and puts together a package of four lands bills which will be moved in the Senate. Senator Jeff Bingaman, ranking Member of Murkowski's Committee, wants more proposals offered by Senate Democrats included in the package and refuses the package offered by Senator Murkowski.

October 1999: Senator Santorum continues to work aggressively to convince Senator Bingaman of the need to move the PATRIOT Act. Senator Bingaman finally agrees to the package, but Senate Minority Leadership will not agree to the package proposed by Senator Murkowski. Even support from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt does not convince them.

October 14, 1999: Senator Santorum finally achieves a breakthrough. The legislation is agreed to on the Senate floor by Unanimous Consent, but with a slight amendment. The legislation is returned to the House for final consideration.

October 31, 1999: The final deadline for the Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund set by Malvern Preparatory School looms.

Madam Speaker, as the distinguished chairman outlined, this bill sets aside matching funds for Paoli which have almost entirely been raised. It sets aside similar funds for Brandywine. We are in the midst of raising that money now with the help of the Brandywine Conservancy, and it allows the Park Service to develop a new plan and a contract to develop a new visitors' center at Valley Forge National Park.

There are many people I would like to thank, Madam Speaker, too many to mention by name. I will include a listing of those individuals at this point in the RECORD.

#### THANK YOUS!

Senator Rick Santorum and Staff: Jill Hershey, Mike Hershey, and Zack Moore.

Senator Frank Murkowski, Senator Jeff Bingaman, Senator Craig Thomas, and Jim O'Toole, staffer on Thomas' subcommittee.

Specter staff: Pam Muha (no longer with Specter, but was the driving force over there), and Kevin Mathis.

Chairman Don Young, Chairman Jim Hansen, and Resources Staff: Tod Hull (he is the one with the dark hair who gave you the book), Allen Freemyer (he is the staff director of the subcommittee), and Rick Healy (Democrat).

Chairman Ralph Regula and Appropriations Committee: Debbie Weatherly, Congressman John Peterson, and Troy Tidwell of his staff, and Congressman George Nethercutt and Glenda Becker of his staff.

Representative Joe Pitts and Representative Joe Hoeffel, Ken Miller with Joe Pitts, and Don Grace with Joe Hoeffel.

State of Pennsylvania: State Representative Bob Flick, State Senator Bob Thompson, and Governor Tom Ridge.

Witnesses at our Hearing: Jim Gallagher of Newtown Square, General George Washington, Dr. Ed Barrs, Historian Emeritus at the Department of Interior, and Students of Exton Elementary, Sugartown Elementary.

Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund: Pat McGuigan, Mike Steinberger (replaced Pat when he retired), Sandra Kelly (works for Malvern Borough), Henry Briggs, Tip O'Neill (the one with the famous name that we couldn't remember last time), and Tom Maguire (historian at Malvern Prep).

Valley Forge Historical Society: Jean-Pierre Bouvel and Ann Brown.

National Park Service: Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Arthur Stewart, Jim Pepper, and Don Barry.

Chester County Commissioners: Colin Hanna, Karen Martynick, and Andrew Dinniman.

School Children: Sugartown Elementary School and the "Footsteps for Paoli", Exton Elementary School and the "Pennies for Paoli", and all of the students from all over the county who wrote letters.

Members from the First Time Round on the Floor: David Dreier, Doc Hastings, and Ralph Hall who helped us obtain a rule, Majority Leader Dick Armey, Jim Traficant for reminding us to Buy American!, Joe Hoeffel, and Joe Pitts.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to thank the appropriators, especially the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) and his staff, and particularly Debbie Weatherley and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT), who helped us secure the appropriation so that when this bill is being passed today the appropriation is also in the appropriation measure soon to come to the House floor.

So today we complete the final chapter of the battle to remember the cry of saving Paoli, and today I join with my colleagues in supporting the passage of this measure, and I thank everyone who made this day possible.

□ 1415

The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) was an invaluable supporter. His staff Todd Hall, who is here with us today, I thank him for all of his efforts; Senator SPECTER and Senator MURKOWSKI on the Senate side. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS); the State of Pennsylvania, Governor Ridge who put \$500,000 up from State funds; the county commissioners of Chester County; the Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund, its leaders, Pat McGuigan and Mike Steinberger; the Valley Forge Historical Society, Jean-Pierre Bouvel and Ann Brown; the National Park Service headed up by Secretary Bruce Babbitt; the school children of Sugartown Elementary School and all the children who sent letters and raised over 40,000 pennies to save the Paoli site; and finally those other Members who have been supportive of this effort.

Finally, I would be remiss, Madam Speaker, if I did not mention the last time we had this bill on the floor and it passed the House overwhelmingly, when I was thanking everyone who was involved, in a lapse of memory, which from time to time Members of Congress have, at least this Member does, I gave my key staffer who worked this issue the wrong last name.

So as a final goodwill gesture, I want to thank Aaron for all the work that was done to get the Paoli bill through. The Patriot Act passed, and this time I got Aaron's name right.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to commend my good friend, the gentleman

from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for his very, very hard work and tenacious work on this bill. I know this is a happy day for him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 659, the Patriot Act. I also want to thank my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), for introducing this legislation and taking the lead in protecting these treasures, the Paoli and Brandywine battlefields. He has done a magnificent job of shepherding, of bird-dogging the bill through the legislative process and it was because of his able leadership that we are here today. This bill first came to the floor in June, and it passed overwhelmingly. Today the bill is before us again for the House to adopt a Senate amendment which I also hope the House will support overwhelmingly.

The passage of the Patriot Act is essential for the preservation of two revolutionary war battlefields, Brandywine and Paoli. If we do not preserve these battlefields this year, we will lose both to the rapid development that is taking place in the region. Preserving America's historic treasures is essential if we as a Nation are to remember our past and our rich cultural heritage. It is particularly important to remember the sacrifices that our forefathers made to secure our independence from Great Britain and to build a new country that is today the world leader in freedom and democracy. Brandywine and Paoli battlefields are among the few Revolutionary War battlefields that remain unprotected.

I have visited the Brandywine battlefield in my district, on numerous occasions, and with each visit I am more concerned that America may lose this important piece of our heritage to sprawling housing developments. The Patriot Act will help preserve a portion of the Brandywine battlefield where the most intense conflict and loss of life took place. The battle of the Brandywine was the largest battle of the Revolutionary War in terms of number of participants. Approximately 26,000 British and American troops gathered there. All of the generals were at that battle. It was also a major conflict in the British campaign of 1777, that conquered Philadelphia. While the British eventually took Philadelphia, the battle of the Brandywine was significant in delaying the British campaign and allowing the Congress to abandon the city and to move to Lancaster, also in my district, and then to York, to escape before the British takeover.

History connects people and nurtures identity and community, and I think it is our responsibility to ensure that historical landmarks such as the Brandywine and Paoli battlefields are preserved for future generations. Preserving these battlefields will ensure

that our children and our grandchildren will be able to enjoy and experience how these battles unfolded.

In closing, I want to extend my thanks to the local communities in Chester County, near the Paoli and the Brandywine battlefields, for their unrelenting quest to save these monuments. This has been a grassroots effort, and it is now time for us to help them reach that goal. So I urge support the Patriot Act and concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, it is appropriate that this debate is being conducted at a time in 1999 when 200 years prior, in 1799, George Washington was living out his life at Mount Vernon in the last 80 days of that magnificent life. What we do here today is not only go forward with a project that brings pride and will bring additional historic value to Pennsylvania itself and to our Nation as a whole, but also to recall that George Washington was omnipresent at all of these events. He was at Valley Forge, making sure that our stalwarts remained stalwart during that winter. He was at Brandywine defending Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and the Nation, the new Nation yet to be born. He was then destined to become the victor of the Revolutionary War, of course, as Commander-in-Chief. He was the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia, and then became the first President of the United States and for 8 years set the tone and the tradition and the standard for the presidency of the United States.

We here today, in doing something so valuable to our heritage, are in a separate way expressing our gratitude again to George Washington. He died on December 14, 1799. So we are coming to the memorization of that as well, but in the meantime his life was one that is inextricably interwoven with the life of every American, and that extra dividend is being paid to us today when the Congress is making certain that one piece of the Washington legacy, that of Brandywine and Valley Forge and Paoli, that that not only remains in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD but in the annals of history and in the minds and hearts of our people as he was first in the hearts of the American people.

Mr. HOFFEL. Madam Speaker, I would like to start by thanking the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. WELDON for his extraordinary effort to bring this matter forward. The day this bill is signed into law will be a great day in celebrating American revolutionary history, and this is due to the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his efforts here on the floor.

I would also like to thank and congratulate Jean-Pierre Bouvel of the Valley Forge Histor-

ical Society for his leadership in marshalling local support for this public-private partnership. Also thanks to Paul Decker, the Executive Director of the Valley Forge Convention and Visitor Bureau and a number of Montgomery County officials who have given their strong support for this public-private partnership at Valley Forge.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. PITTS, for his cooperation and efforts on this legislation as well.

The events that occurred on both the Brandywine Battlefield and the Paoli Battlefield were key to the American revolutionary fight for freedom. The American forces lost at Brandywine, although they did buy additional time to protect the city of Philadelphia a little while longer from the British invasion. At Paoli, Americans were massacred at night and it truly was another disastrous defeat for America. Those two military operations forged the beginning of the winning spirit. We are all familiar with the history of the Valley Forge encampment. As far as I am concerned, that is where the American Revolution was truly won. No shots were fired. But the American army that arrived there tired, hungry, ill-clothed, ill-trained and ill-equipped, survived and trained. Six months later, with the tremendous leadership of George Washington, in June of 1778 an effective fighting force went on to win our independence.

So we are saving and preserving the two battlefields that led to the encampment at Valley Forge. We are offering an opportunity to provide a far more impressive visitor experience at Valley Forge. We are providing a greatly improved opportunity for historical artifacts to be presented through a Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution. We will offer better education about the valor, determination, courage and resolve that Americans showed at both those battle sites and the 6 months where they survived a bitter winter at Valley Forge and emerged as an effective fighting army. We will preserve those battlefields so that future generations can appreciate the sacrifices that were made there.

I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I urge an aye vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 659.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"An Act to authorize appropriations for the protection of Paoli and Brandywine Battlefields in Pennsylvania, to authorize the Valley Forge Museum of the American Revolution at Valley Forge National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE OF THE ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION INDIAN RESERVED WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AND WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 795) to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 795

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

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Chippewa Cree Tribe of The Rocky Boy's Reservation Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement and Water Supply Enhancement Act of 1999".*

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*Congress finds that—*

(1) *in fulfillment of its trust responsibility to Indian tribes and to promote tribal sovereignty and economic self-sufficiency, it is the policy of the United States to settle the water rights claims of the tribes without lengthy and costly litigation;*

(2) *the Rocky Boy's Reservation was established as a homeland for the Chippewa Cree Tribe;*

(3) *adequate water for the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation is important to a permanent, sustainable, and sovereign homeland for the Tribe and its members;*

(4) *the sovereignty of the Chippewa Cree Tribe and the economy of the Reservation depend on the development of the water resources of the Reservation;*

(5) *the planning, design, and construction of the facilities needed to utilize water supplies effectively are necessary to the development of a viable Reservation economy and to implementation of the Chippewa Cree-Montana Water Rights Compact;*

(6) *the Rocky Boy's Reservation is located in a water-short area of Montana and it is appropriate that the Act provide funding for the development of additional water supplies, including domestic water, to meet the needs of the Chippewa Cree Tribe;*

(7) *proceedings to determine the full extent of the water rights of the Chippewa Cree Tribe are currently pending before the Montana Water Court as a part of the case "In the Matter of the Adjudication of All Rights to the Use of Water, Both Surface and Underground, within the State of Montana";*

(8) *recognizing that final resolution of the general stream adjudication will take many years and entail great expense to all parties, prolong uncertainty as to the availability of water supplies, and seriously impair the long-term economic planning and development of all parties, the Chippewa Cree Tribe and the State of Montana entered into the Compact on April 14, 1997; and*

(9) *the allocation of water resources from the Tiber Reservoir to the Chippewa Cree Tribe under this Act is uniquely suited to the geographic, social, and economic characteristics of the area and situation involved.*

## SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

*The purposes of this Act are as follows:*

(1) *To achieve a fair, equitable, and final settlement of all claims to water rights in the State of Montana for—*

(A) *the Chippewa Cree Tribe; and*

(B) *the United States for the benefit of the Chippewa Cree Tribe.*

(2) *To approve, ratify, and confirm, as modified in this Act, the Chippewa Cree-Montana*