

dead lay unscalped, and some of them lay thus till the next year when another army came to bury them.

Our women and children were in the town only a mile from the battlefield waiting for victory and its spoils. They wanted white prisoners. The Prophet had promised that every squaw of any note should have one of the white warriors to use as her slave, or to treat as she pleased.

Oh how these women were disappointed! Instead of slaves and spoils of the white men coming into town with the rising sun, their town was in flames and women and children were hunted like wolves and killed by hundreds or driven into the river and swamps to hide.

With the smoke of that town and the loss of that battle I lost all hope of the red men being able to stop the whites.

Historic Conner Prairie farm in central Indiana first purchased by William Conner in August of 1802, in the early pioneer period of Indiana and the Northwest territory. It is on a broad prairie near the White River, north of Indianapolis, just south of what is now Noblesville. His trading post became a landmark on the frontier of central Indiana and the chief market place for Indians in the region. This historic farm was preserved by the Lilly family (of the Eli Lilly Corporation) and is today operated by Earlham College.

Two United States Presidents were associated with Indiana during this pioneer period. Abraham Lincoln moved to southern Indiana in 1816 and spent his boyhood as a Hoosier. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the Indiana Territory on May 13, 1800 (after having fought with General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of fallen Timbers and helping construct Fort Wayne). He moved to the territorial capitol of Vincennes on January 10, 1801. Harrison remained in Indiana until September 12, 1812. In 1804 he purchased land which is now Corydon, Indiana. He built a log home and lived there for awhile. All the early settlers in the Corydon area referred to him as "Bill." When a new county was carved out of Knox County, it was thus logical that it would be called Harrison County after the General. He sold to the commissioners one acre and four perches of ground for a public square. That purchase included the square upon which the Old Capitol—Indiana's first capitol and where the first constitution was written—now stands.

TAPS FOR THE CAPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I am here so that a very important death should not go unmourned. Indeed, I must say that if it were not for me, I think it would go not only unmourned but unnoticed. I am talking about the demise of the caps.

Madam Speaker, in 1997, this House passed, along with the other body and it was signed by the President, a piece of legislation, and I have just gone back and read the debates, which touched off a vast orgy of self-congratulation. That bill did two things. First, of all it imposed discretionary spending caps. It said that the amounts we were spending in 1997 on discretionary programs of the Federal Government would be the same amounts

we would spend for the next 5 years. That was widely hailed as the way in which we would get to a balanced budget. We also made serious cuts in Medicare. The caps were going to balance the budget for us. The caps in Medicare were to pay for a capital gains tax cut.

Now it is 1999. With 1997 as the reference point, the wonderful, marvelous Balanced Budget Act, which was a source of such pride to so many of my colleagues especially on the Republican side, lies in complete ruin. It is time to say taps for the caps. The caps of 1997 were to put limits on discretionary spending. They have now become a severe embarrassment. They do not even get talked about. The budget resolution paid some homage to them and was promptly disregarded.

Madam Speaker, the appropriation we are about to pass, the omnibus bill that we are about to pass, absolutely repudiates those caps. Indeed, we do not even hear them talked about. The caps are gone. Many of us felt at the time that the caps were totally and completely unrealistic. We felt that they substantially undervalued government. They did not give us the resources to do important functions that the public wanted done. But we were told by our Republican colleagues that the caps were essential as methods of fiscal discipline.

In less than 2 years, I take it back, 2 years later the caps are gone. They are dead and they die unmourned. They die unnoticed with regard to the 1997 Act. 1999 is the year of Emily Litella: "Never mind." Never mind that we put these caps on. Never mind that we cut Medicare. This has been a year in which we have been undoing it.

That leads me to a problem, Madam Speaker. Certainly, it would be odd to think that thoughtful, knowledgeable, well-informed Members of this House in 1997 would have enacted public policy which 2 years later they would be repudiating and hiding from. Certainly, we could not expect thoughtful Members of this Congress to be doing things and then 2 years later thoroughly repudiating the absolutely foreseeable consequences of their own actions. So there is only one explanation.

Madam Speaker, 2 years ago this House was infiltrated by impostors. Two years ago, taking advantage of the undeveloped state of DNA evidence, people impersonating Members of this House took over the place and foisted on this country cuts in Medicare that nobody today wants to defend and caps that were unrealistic.

This calls, Madam Speaker, for serious investigative work. Where is the gentleman from Indiana and his crack investigative minions in the Committee on Government Reform when we need them? This certainly seems to me to be worthwhile shooting a couple of pumpkins to find out how we got to this situation where the United States House of Representatives was taken over by impostors, by people who pretended to be Members of this House

and passed legislation so negative in its consequences that once the rest of us were able to wrest control back from these invaders, we pretty much got rid of it.

Madam Speaker, there is obviously something lax about our security. There is something that has gone completely wrong when legislation passed in 1997 is celebrated by the people on this floor, and 2 years later the rest of us have to undo it.

So I hope, Madam Speaker, over this break we will try to find ways to prevent any recurrence, because the situation in which people, and we do not know who they were, but in which these masked men and women came in here and replaced the thoughtful Members of this House and inserted themselves into the voting machines and passed irresponsible cuts in Medicare and passed caps that have become a joke, we must not allow that to happen again.

Madam Speaker, eternal vigilance is all that stands between us and a repeat of that 1997 debacle.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ADDRESSING NAZI ASSET CONFISCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Madam Speaker, over 50 years ago Nazi Germany began a systematic process of eliminating an entire race. Over 6 million men, women, and children lost their lives in this tragic chapter in human history simply because they were Jewish.

□ 1945

Others were forced to work as slaves in German factories. Some were subjected to brutal experiments, and others had their assets and belongings stolen from them and given to those of Aryan stock or used by the German government in its war effort.

Amazingly, Madam Speaker, these criminal acts of confiscation have yet to be settled. The United States Government is currently involved in negotiations between German companies and Nazi victims here in the United States which could lead to compensation for some of the victims.

I believe the companies which profited from their complicity with the Nazi regime and the Holocaust should pay for their actions. It is absolutely appalling, Madam Speaker, that to this day, German banks and businesses have failed to admit their role in the grand larceny and conspiracy of the Jewish race. Also, they have not returned the fruits of their crimes. It is absolutely inexcusable that German banks and businesses continue to deny their involvement and refuse to compensate the victims.

That is why today, Madam Speaker, I am introducing legislation to allow victims of the Nazi regime to bring suit

in U.S. Federal court against German banks and businesses which assisted in and profited from the Nazi Aryanzation effort.

My legislation would clarify that U.S. courts have jurisdiction over these claims and would extend any statute of limitations to the year 2010.

Now, there are people who say this occurred too long ago and that we should leave these events in the past. Madam Speaker, I strongly and fundamentally disagree. There must never, never be a statute of limitations on Aryanzation, as genocide and related crimes should always be punished.

These companies, these banks need to come forward, open their books, and return their criminal profits to close this open wound on the soul of humanity.

Madam Speaker, this legislation that I am introducing today will right a terrible wrong in the annals of world history, and God knows it is long overdue.

HONORING RICHARD MASUR,
PRESIDENT OF THE SCREEN ACTORS GUILD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am very delighted today to rise to honor Richard Masur who on November 12, 1999, completed his second term as president of the Screen Actors Guild, the world's largest union of professional performers.

Richard Masur was first elected to the Screen Actors Guild board of directors in 1989. He then went to vice president. In 1995, he became president and was then again reelected in 1997.

He is well known to film and television audiences. He starred in over 35 television movies, including the highly acclaimed chronicle of the AIDS epidemic and his Emmy-nominated performance in *The Burning Bed*. Three of his films are among the top 10 rated TV movies of all time. He has also taken a turn as the distinguished director of many productions.

In his role as the Screen Actors Guild president and a leader in the American labor movement, he participated actively in the Guild's international work as a member of the International Federation of Actors, assisting other performers' unions throughout the world in their struggle for recognition and the achievement of fair wages and working conditions.

One of the primary goals was to strengthen the international protections against the exploitation of performance images and performance in cyberspace. He urged Congress to pass the World Intellectual Property Copyright treaties, which applied the international copyright law to on-line violations.

Also, under his leadership, the Screen Actors Guild became a national leader

in the debate over actor diversity in the entertainment industry. He passionately advocated for the accurate portrayal of the true American scene, for color-blind casting and nontraditional thinking where it was appropriate so that the diverse American audience would see itself reflected on the screen in the stories that we tell.

As the Screen Actors Guild president, he established the Guild's first government relations department. In its first 2 years of operation, he was the principal voice and primary advocate in a successful Federal and State legislative agenda, which included a number of issues, including legislation that would provide the first ever legal protections for performers residual compensation, the economic rights of senior performers, the protection of both compensation, education, and the working conditions of child performers, and the right to personal privacy for the Guild's highest profile performers.

Over his 25 years performing as a professional actor, Richard Masur has sustained his activist commitments to issues of political and social justice, ranging from universal health care to international human rights. He has established an unassailable reputation for honesty, integrity, and selfless commitment, not only to his fellow performers, but to all of his fellow citizens as well. His creative and innovative approaches to problem solving has set him apart as a leader in the entertainment community.

He has been a bridge builder between diverse communities and diverse interests, illuminating our understanding of many issues by drawing the common threads together. All in all, he has added to our culture. We respect and revere him.

At this point, we salute our dear friend, Richard Masur, for his services to the Screen Actors Guild and to our citizenry at large. I am sure many of my colleagues will join me in wishing him much success in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, since the development of audio-recording technology in the 19th Century, composers, musicians, and others have joined to create thousands of sound recordings which have amused, entertained, and enriched us individually and as a Nation. Sadly, as the 21st Century approaches, many of America's most previous sound recordings, recorded on perishable media, may be lost forever unless we act to preserve them for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Today I am introducing, along with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS), the gentlemen from Tennessee (Messrs. CLEMENT, GORDON,

WAMP, TANNER, FORD, DUNCAN, and JENKINS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY), an important measure designed to help preserve this irreplaceable aspect of America's cultural heritage. I hope all Members will join us in support of this effort.

In 1988, Congress wisely enacted the National Film Preservation Act, which established a program in the Library of Congress to support the work of actors, archivists and the motion-picture industry to preserve America's disappearing film heritage. The bill we introduce today, the National Recording Preservation Act, follows the trail blazed by the Library's successful film program.

The measure would create a National Recording Registry at the Library to identify, maintain and preserve sound recordings of cultural, aesthetic, or historic significance. Each year the Librarian of Congress will be able to select up to 25 recordings or groups of recordings for placement on the Registry, upon nominations made by the public, industry or archive representatives; recordings will be eligible for selection ten years after their creation.

A National Recording Preservation Board will assist the Librarian in implementing a comprehensive recording preservation program, working with artists, archivists, educators and historians, copyright owners, recording-industry representatives, and others. A National Recording Preservation Foundation, chartered by the bill, will encourage, accept and administer private contributions to promote preservation of recordings, and public accessibility to the Nation's recording heritage, held at the Library and at other archives throughout the United States.

The bill authorizes appropriations of up to \$500,000 per year for seven years to fund the Library's preservation program, and up to \$500,000 yearly for the same period to match the non-federal funds raised by the Foundation for preservation purposes.

I include for the RECORD a letter received from Dr. James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress, expressing his strong support for this measure, which will be introduced in the Senate by the senior senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU):

Madam Speaker, my co-sponsors and I fervently hope that by enacting this modest bill, the Congress, working with the private sector to leverage the available resources, can spark creation of a comprehensive, sensible and effective program to preserve our Nation's sound-recording heritage for our children and grandchildren. We look forward to its quick enactment.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000,

Washington, DC, November 9, 1999.

Hon. STENY H. HOYER,
Committee on House Administration, House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HOYER: Thank you for seeking comments from the Library of Congress on your draft legislation to create a National Sound Recording Board and Foundation. We have had great success with a similar program to preserve the nation's film heritage, and I believe your legislation will allow the Library to build on that success in developing a national program for sound recordings.

The key components of the legislation—a national recording registry, an advisory