

raising their 6 boys on one of the largest ranches in Oregon and who is incorporating some research and science and active management principles that are an important part of the ecology of the mountain; John and Cindy Witzel, a young couple who know the mountain as well as part of their packing and guiding business.

These are but a few of the many people with whom I spoke and met as I traveled around Steens Mountain this weekend. All of them know the mountain intimately, and each has a unique story to tell.

The underlying reason for my visit to the Steens is that the Secretary of the Interior threatens to unilaterally put down some designation before he leaves office if the Congress does not do so before that time.

Well, after visiting the mountain, I found myself asking from what or from whom are we trying to protect the Steens? Do we truly need a new designation? What will the effects of a designation be? Will the Steens be better off if they are declared a national monument that will thereby draw thousands if not tens of thousands of tourists to this very pristine and remote area of southeastern Oregon? How many more roads and restrooms and paving and guardrails and everything else would we need for the mountain to accommodate such an influx of tourists?

I wonder if the visitor to Yosemite National Park would find it a better experience today than it was prior to the influx of probably hundreds of thousands of tourists.

St eens Mountain is a patchwork of private and Federal lands. The management of the mountain depends on cooperative partnerships between those private landowners and the Federal land managers. The success of this partnership lies in the ability of the private landowners to work with their Federal neighbors and for their Federal neighbors to be good neighbors.

There are many excellent management techniques being practiced on the mountain today from proscribed burns to stream restoration work and monitoring. The health of the mountain is in an upward trend with private land owners playing an active and an important role in promoting sound stewardship on the mountain.

Before someone blindly places a Federal designation on the Steens Mountain for the sake of a designation, we need to carefully ask does the mountain need additional protections. From what I saw, I am not convinced it does.

However, if it is determined that greater protections are warranted, let us take the time to carefully consider the needs of both the mountain and those whose livelihoods depend on it for ranching, for recreation, and for tourism. Let us not spoil Steens Mountain.

The successful management of the Steens, with or without some form of national designation, depends upon the close cooperation of the private land-

owners and those in the community who live on and around the mountain. Now is not the time for the Federal Government to shove some designation down their throats.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VIRGINIA F. SAUNDERS

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, in the ranks of federal workers are many exceptional people. I want to draw the House's attention to the latest achievement, and lifetime of service, of one federal employee who lives in my congressional district: Ms. Virginia F. Saunders, of Beldsville, Maryland.

Ms. Saunders, a dedicated Government Printing Office employee for over fifty years, was recently presented the James Bennett Childs Award by the American Library Association's Government Documents Round Table. This prestigious honor, reserved for persons making extraordinary contributions in the field of government documents librarianship, was awarded to Ms. Saunders in June at the ALA's annual convention in New Orleans. She received the Childs Award in recognition of her work in the compilation and publication of the U.S. Congressional Serial Set, which since 1817 has collected all numbered Senate and House documents into an authoritative, permanent record of the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Saunders has served with distinction at the GPO since 1946, when Harry Truman was President. For the last 30 years, she has been the individual primarily responsible for the Serial Set, a publication of incalculable value to library collections, historians, researchers, and students everywhere.

In the words of historian Dee Brown, the U.S. Congressional Serial Set "contains almost everything about the American experience . . . our wars, our peacetime works, our explorations and inventions . . . If we lost everything in print, except our documents, we would still have a splendid record and a memory of our past experience." As the GPO's 1994 Report of the Serial Set Study Group pointed out, researchers and librarians agree that the Serial Set is "without peer in representative democracies throughout the western world as a documentary compendium."

Throughout her career, Virginia Saunders has worked tirelessly to improve the Serial Set, and has generously shared her knowledge with document librarians across the country. In 1998, she delivered an overview of the Serial Set's history at the 7th Annual Federal Depository Library Conference. In addition, she has served as a penalist at the ALA's annual conference.

This latest award is not Saunders' first recognition for her exemplary service. In 1989, her timely, common-sense suggestion that duplicative House and Senate reports stemming from the Iran-Contra investigation be assigned serial numbers as required, but not bound, saved the government more than \$600,000, and earned her commendations from the Public Printer and President George Bush.

Her nomination for the Childs Award summarized her work with the Serial Set as follows: "Ms. Saunders has not only meticulously maintained a set for records of vital impor-

tance to the Nation, but has worked with information professionals and Government officials to improve it, to lower costs, and to enhance its accessibility to librarians, researchers, and the public."

Mr. Speaker, let's join in offering our heartfelt congratulations to Virginia Saunders for her latest achievement, and our sincere thanks for her lifetime of service and a job well done.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations pursuant to House Report 106-245 to reflect \$351,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$0 in additional outlays for international arrearages. In addition, revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations should reflect \$4,476,000,000 in additional budget authority and \$4,118,000,000 in additional outlays for emergency spending. This will increase the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to \$543,123,000,000 in budget authority and \$582,465,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000.

As reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 2670, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000, includes \$351,000,000 in budget authority and \$0 in outlays for international arrearages. The bill also includes \$4,476,000,000 in new budget authority and \$4,118,000,000 in outlays for emergency spending.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation.

LIFTING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA AND PAKISTAN SHOULD NOT BE VEHICLE FOR LIFTING BAN ON MILITARY TRANSFERS TO PAKISTAN

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks, the House-Senate conference on the fiscal year 2000 Defense Appropriations bill will address, among other issues, a provision that would suspend for 5 years certain sanctions against India and Pakistan. The sanctions were imposed pursuant to the Glenn amendment to the Arms Export Control Act more than a year ago after the two South Asian nations conducted nuclear tests.

In the other body, the Senate, the amendment to limit the sanctions offered by Senator BROWNBACK of Kansas was approved 3 months ago. The House

version of the Defense Appropriations bill does not address the issue leaving this issue to be resolved in conference.

Mr. Speaker, while I generally support the provision to suspend the sanctions against the two South Asian nations, there is one other critical provision in the Senate language that would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake. The Senate bill includes language to repeal the Pressler amendment, which bans U.S. military assistance to Pakistan. I will be sending a letter to the conferees this week urging them to drop the Pressler amendment repeal and to just stick to suspending the Glenn amendment sanctions that were imposed last year, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I believe we must retain the Pressler amendment, which was adopted in the 1980s and was invoked by President Bush in response to Pakistan's nuclear proliferation activities. And nothing has changed to justify repeal of Pressler.

Earlier this year, we were again reminded of why the Pressler amendment should remain in effect. Pakistan provoked a serious crisis in Kashmir by supporting the incursion of militants into territory on India's side of the Line of Control in Kashmir in the spring. Given that the two countries have become nuclear powers, the conflict in Kashmir grabbed the world's attention.

Fortunately, India responded in a restrained and responsible way, using measured and appropriate force to protect its territory without precipitating a wider war. And our State Department, in its public statements, clearly recognized which of the two countries was fomenting instability, and that is Pakistan, and which was behaving responsibly, and that was India.

Besides playing a direct role in arming and training the militants, there were strong indications that the Pakistani Army regulars were actually among the infiltrators. As Pakistan-supported aggression in Kashmir backfired militarily, Pakistan tried to salvage some kind of diplomatic or political windfall out of its Kashmir debacle by trying to drag the U.S. into the role of mediator, an offer that our country has wisely refused.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Pakistan is the country that promoted instability in the recent conflict as they have so often done in the past. Pakistan's involvement in supporting the militants who continually infiltrate India's territory is an example of how Pakistan promotes regional instability and commits or supports aggression against its neighbors. India, on the other hand, is not involved in these kinds of hostile, destabilizing activities against its neighbors.

Pakistan, Mr. Speaker, has also been repeatedly implicated, along with China, Iran, and North Korea, in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology. India's nuclear program, on the other hand, is an indige-

nous program and India has not been involved with sharing this technology with unstable regimes. And I think that is an extremely important distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to stress that our priorities should be to do what we can. The best way we could do that is to limit the sanctions imposed under the Glenn amendment, to restore the growing economic relationship between the United States and India. But we should lift those sanctions in the case of the Glenn amendment without the ill-advised lifting of the Pressler amendment prohibition on military transfers for Pakistan.

The historic free-market economic reforms that India initiated at the beginning of this decade have created vast opportunity for American participation in India's economic future. The sanctions under the Glenn amendment restrict our ability to participate in this emerging market. And that is why the Glenn amendment is a good thing and there is bipartisan support for lifting it for the 5 years, but it has to be done without the ill-advised lift of the Pressler amendment and the prohibition on military transfers for Pakistan that are in the Pressler amendment.

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF A MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-309) on the resolution (H. Res. 281) providing for consideration of a motion to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2587, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-310) on the resolution (H. Res. 282) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2587) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said district for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 417, BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-311) on the resolution (H. Res. 283) providing for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 417) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

A TRIBUTE TO AMORY UNDERHILL

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

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend Amory Underhill who passed away last night at the age of 89 in DeLand, Florida. Amory was highly respected and honored for his lifetime accomplishments and service.

Amory served as lieutenant commander in the United States Navy. After his military service, Amory came to Washington, D.C. where he became special attorney at the United States Department of Justice. Amory also served as first assistant in the anti-trust division and Deputy Attorney General's office and was appointed as assistant Attorney General by President Truman.

Amory was proud to have attended every presidential inaugural from President Roosevelt through President Clinton and privileged to have a personal relationship with each one of these presidents.

Throughout all of Amory's achievements, he remained a dedicated Floridian through his service and generosity to his native State. Amory served as trustee emeritus of my alma mater, Stetson University in DeLand, Florida, and Saint Leo College in Saint Leo, Florida. He served as chairman emeritus of the Board of Overseers of Stetson University College of Law in St. Petersburg, Florida, and as chairman and president of the Bert Fish Foundation in DeLand, Florida.

Amory was actively involved in the Florida House here in Washington, D.C., serving as treasurer and as a member of the founding board with the late Governor Lawton Chiles and his wife, Rhea. From the time he first came to Washington, through the rest of his life, he was a fixture at every Florida State society function, acting as friend and mentor to generations of Floridians in Washington, including the Florida Congressional Delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and grateful to have had the opportunity to have known Amory Underhill. Amory was a highly respected man in Florida. While I am saddened by his passage, his extensive contributions to Florida, this Nation, and the fond memories that I have will live on forever.

THE WACO TRAGEDY, WILL THE TRUTH EVER BE KNOWN?

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