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Mr. Speaker, to remember these officers, my city of Portland has built a monument in the Tom McCall Water Front Park that serves as a permanent recognition of the great sacrifice our officers made, as well as a tremendous service that all our officers provide. I was proud that my community recognized the importance of remembering these slain officers, and I think it is all together fitting to use the Capitol grounds to recognize those officers nationwide who gave their lives in the line of duty in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support and urge passage of House concurrent resolution 278.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to yield such time as he may consume to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), who has provided such great leadership in the recognition of the sacrifice of police officers in the line of duty.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for yielding time to me, and I want to thank the chairman for bringing this to the floor.

As sponsor of this legislation, I want to give my commendations to the National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary. We will honor more than 130 law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty in 1999, 130 who put their lives on the line for our citizens.

As a former sheriff, this is a significant event for me. Officers across the country share an extraordinary bond with one another, and we are all saddened by their deaths. These 130 brave officers gave their lives to protect our cities, to protect our neighborhoods. They will be held up with the highest honor and will forever be remembered for their valor.

The United States Capitol is the one appropriate site for such a tribute. I want to thank the Fraternal Order of Police for sponsoring this important event, and I want to thank my good friend and neighbor, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for his and the committee's leadership.

I would also like to say that while everyone is in town for this event, visit the D.C. Memorial that lists the names of all the police officers who were slain in the line of duty. I want to give a special commendation to my Chief of Staff, who had taken a leave from my office and who led that particular construction and development.

I thank Members for bringing this to the floor, and urge an aye vote.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for his heartfelt eloquence and advocacy.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, our subcommittee is fortunate not only to have the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) ably managing the bills for the minority today, but the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE), an outstanding ranking member.

The subcommittee misses the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT). As ranking member, he did a great job in the last Congress, as the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) does in this Congress. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) mentioned the police memorial here in D.C. One of the amazing things about that memorial is that it is not supported by taxpayer money.

By an Act of Congress, a coin was minted. As a result of that subscription and that sale, the police are able to maintain that memorial, and every year to inscribe and honor the names of those who have fallen in the line of duty.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 278, to authorize use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service. President Kennedy proclaimed May 15th as National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. Each year on May 15th, we, as a Nation, have an opportunity to honor the devotion with which peace officers perform their daily task of protecting us, our families, our co-workers, and friends.

There are approximately 700,000 sworn law enforcement officers serving the American public today. During 1999, 134 peace officers were killed in the line of duty. In addition, approximately 65,000 officers are assaulted each year, with 23,000 sustaining serious injury.

It is most fitting and proper to honor the lives, sacrifices, and public service of our brave peace officers. I urge support and adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 278.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, this is a worthy bill. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 278.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR 200TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 279), as amended, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 200th birth-

day celebration of the Library of Congress, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 279

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF EVENT TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH BIRTHDAY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 200th birthday celebration of the Library of Congress (in this resolution referred to as the "event"), on the Capitol Grounds on April 24, 2000, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event, except that no arrangements may be made to limit access to any public road on the Capitol Grounds.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 279 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the 200th birthday celebration of the Library of Congress on April 24, 2000, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration jointly designate.

The resolution authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol Police Board, and the Library of Congress, which is the sponsor of the event, to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the events in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing use of the Capitol grounds.

The events will be free of charge and open to the public. April 24 is the 200th

anniversary when President John Adams signed into law an act establishing the Library of Congress, and appropriating the huge sum of \$5,000 for the purchase of the books. The celebration will include a free concert on the Capitol grounds, and other events inside the Library.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is a genuine pleasure for me to rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 279.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, mentioned, it authorizes the use of the Capitol Plaza on April 24 for events commemorating the bicentennial of the Library of Congress.

This institution is America's national library, the oldest Federal cultural institution. It is the largest collection of information in the history of the world. We are hopeful that this event will highlight the important role that this library and all libraries play in our democratic society.

As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) mentioned, the Library of Congress started with the magnificent sum of \$5,000 authorized under the act, signed into law by President John Adams. But by 1812, the collection had grown to a phenomenal 3,076 books. However, during the war of 1812, the library, along with other prominent Washington buildings, was burned and the collection was lost.

In 1850, Thomas Jefferson, who then had the largest personal library in America, sold his personal collection to the library for a modest sum, a few thousand more than that. It was very important not only because it helped restart the Library of Congress, but it changed the nature of the collection. Prior to that, the Library of Congress was very narrowly focused in terms of legal and historical topics, but because Thomas Jefferson was truly a renaissance man and had a wide sweep of volumes in a number of different languages that he had collected in his travels and service to our country, it included material on literature, and the nature of the library thus was fundamentally changed.

I am proud to say that due to the diligence of our outstanding staff and a little bit of luck, many of the original Jefferson volumes are still present, available in the rare book room for viewing. I am proud to say that it was a lot of fun just a week ago to view them once again.

Today's collection contains 119 million other items, books, photographs, maps, music, movies, manuscripts, microfilm, all viewed as the world's premier collection of knowledge. Of course, it is housed in the flagship building, I think the most magnificent in our Nation's capital, the Jefferson Building, which we recently celebrated its centennial in 1997 and its painstaking and loving restoration.

We are here today to celebrate the potential on April 24 for a long series of events which shall include the unveiling of commemorative coins and stamps, the opening of a major exhibit on Thomas Jefferson, and a national birthday party consisting of free musical performances open to the public.

I support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues, in joining me, to celebrate it in renewing our commitment to this important institution.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 279 to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 200th birthday celebration of the Library of Congress.

This public event will be held on April 24. The daylong celebration will include musical performances and the opening of a major Library of Congress exhibition on Thomas Jefferson.

As with all events held on the Capitol Grounds this event will be free and open to the public. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board will determine the conditions under which the event will be held.

On April 24, 2000, the Library of Congress celebrates its bicentennial commemoration. The Library was established as the fledgling legislature of the new Republic prepared to move from Philadelphia to the new capital city of Washington. On April 24, 1800, President John Adams signed into law an act that appropriated \$5,000 to purchase "such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress." The first books, ordered from London, arrived in 1801 and were stored in the U.S. Capitol, the Library's first home. The collection consisted of 740 volumes and three maps.

A year later, President Thomas Jefferson signed the first law defining the role and functions of the new institution. This measure created the post of the Librarian of Congress and gave Congress, through a Joint Committee on the Library, the authority to establish the Library's budget and its rules and regulations. From the beginning, however, the institution was more than just a legislative library. The 1802 act permitted the President and Vice President to borrow books; a privilege that, in the next three decades, was extended to most government agencies and the judiciary.

President Jefferson, a man who stated he could not live without books, was a key architect to the Library that we know today. Jefferson took a keen interest in the Library and its collection while he was President of the United States from 1801–1809. Throughout his presidency, Jefferson personally recommended books for the Library and he appointed its first two Librarians.

In 1814, the British army invaded the city of Washington and burned the Capitol, including the 3,000-volume Library of Congress. In response, Jefferson, then retired at Monticello, sold his personal library, the largest and finest in the country, to Congress to "recommence" its library. The 6,487-volume library that Jefferson sold to Congress, not only included twice as many books as the destroyed Library, it expanded the scope of the Library far beyond the bounds of a legislative library devoted primarily to legal, economic, or historical works. The "new" Library contained books on architecture, the arts, science, literature, and geography. It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume

statistical work in Russian. Anticipating the argument that his collection might be too comprehensive, Jefferson argued that: "There is, in fact, no subject to which a Member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." As today's Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, recently pointed out: "That statement has guided the collecting policies of the Library of Congress to this day and is one of the main reasons why the institution's collections have a breadth and depth unmatched by any other repository."

Today's Library contains nearly 119 million books, maps, manuscripts, photographs, sound recording, and motion pictures. It has more than 18 million books, 30,000 newspapers, 4.5 million maps, and 12 million photographs on its 530 miles of bookshelves. The Library collects materials in more than 460 languages and has acquisition offices throughout the world, from Rio de Janeiro to New Delhi.

There have been 13 Librarians of Congress since its inception, and each Librarian has faced unique challenges. Throughout the 1990's and into the new century, the challenge is adapting the Library to the digital age. As it has throughout its history, the Library leads the way. The Library has enhanced public access to the Library through the National Digital Library. The Library's THOMAS system of legislative information serves Congress and the public each day.

We join Dr. Billington in acknowledging how libraries have influenced our lives, and we celebrate with him one of America's true national treasures, the Library of Congress.

I urge all Members to support adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I urge the passage of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 279, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4052) to preserve certain reporting requirements under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4052

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