

an excellent, very fair-handed job with dispatch in the chair throughout these deliberations which lasted many, many hours, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 hours on this bill alone. To Hank Moore, Martin Delgado, John Ziolkowski, Joanne Orndorf; and our detailees, Anne DuBey and Maureen Holohan; and certainly Jim Richards from your staff and Roger Szmraj from my own and David Reich from the minority staff, I think they did an outstanding job on this very complicated bill.

Mr. SKEEN. They are the real movers and shakers. We just do not let them know it too often because they get a little bit large in the head. But they are wonderful folks. I thank all the staff folks who have done so much for all of us. They make us look good every day.

Ms. KAPTUR. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that the judge of every Member in this House really is the character of that individual in the end. The gentleman from New Mexico truly is a gentleman of his word. There is not a Member of this House on either side of the aisle that cannot go up to him and get a fair hearing. In the end, that is the measure of ourselves as an institution. It is just a joy to work with him and to serve with him.

Mr. SKEEN. I thank the gentlewoman for those kind words. After listening to all the work that we have done, particularly on one of these programs, I am going to mail a coyote to everybody who is left because we do not need them at the ranch anymore.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, I just wanted to ditto what the gentlewoman from Ohio has said, thanking the gentleman who is a gentleman in the truest sense, not the political sense.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD show that I intended to vote "yes" on rollcall 378, the Sanford amendment to H.R. 4461, that was taken yesterday, July 10. I was recorded as a "no," but my vote was intended to be approval.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the remaining motions 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 record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 4063) to establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4063

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 "Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures, and areas located in Richmond, California, that are associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II, there is established the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park (in this Act referred to as the "park").

(b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The boundaries of the park shall be those generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Boundary Map, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park" numbered 963/80000 and dated May 2000. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of the Interior (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 35, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 through 4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(2) **SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.**—The Secretary may interpret the story of Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front, conduct and maintain oral histories that relate to the World War II home front theme, and provide technical assistance in the preservation of historic properties that support this story.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **GENERAL AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of the World War II Child Development Centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser-Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions under which the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.

(2) **LIMITED AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with interested persons for interpretation and technical assistance with the preservation of—

- (A) the Ford Assembly Building;
- (B) the intact dry docks/basin docks and five historic structures at Richmond Shipyard #3;
- (C) the Shimada Peace Memorial Park;
- (D) Westshore Park;
- (E) the Rosie the Riveter Memorial;
- (F) Sheridan Observation Point Park;
- (G) the Bay Trail/Esplanade;
- (H) Vincent Park; and
- (I) the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY, and Whirley Cranes associated with shipbuilding in Richmond.

(c) **EDUCATION CENTER.**—The Secretary may establish a World War II Home Front Education Center in the Ford Assembly Building. Such center shall include a program that allows for distance learning and linkages to other representative sites across the country, for the purpose of educating the public as to the significance of the site and the World War II Home Front.

(d) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**—

(1) **NON-FEDERAL MATCHING.**—(A) As a condition of expending any funds appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of the cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall require that such expenditure must be matched by expenditure of an equal amount of funds, goods, services, or in-kind contributions provided by non-Federal sources.

(B) With the approval of the Secretary, any donation of property, services, or goods from a non-Federal source may be considered as a contribution of funds from a non-Federal source for purposes of this paragraph.

(2) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.**—Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to a cooperative agreement under this section shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall entitle the United States to reimbursement of the greater of—

(A) all funds paid by the Secretary to such project; or

(B) the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such payments, determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal.

(e) **ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **FORD ASSEMBLY BUILDING.**—The Secretary may acquire a leasehold interest in the Ford Assembly Building for the purposes of operating a World War II Home Front Education Center.

(2) **OTHER FACILITIES.**—The Secretary may acquire, from willing sellers, lands or interests in the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser-Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67, through donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal Agency, or exchange.

(3) **ARTIFACTS.**—The Secretary may acquire and provide for the curation of historic artifacts that relate to the park.

(f) **DONATIONS.**—The Secretary may accept and use donations of funds, property, and services to carry out this Act.

(g) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 complete fiscal years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare, in consultation with the city of Richmond, California, and transmit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for the park in accordance with the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)), popularly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act, and other applicable law.

(2) **PRESERVATION OF SETTING.**—The general management plan shall include a plan to preserve the historic setting of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, which shall be jointly developed and approved by the city of Richmond.

(3) **ADDITIONAL SITES.**—The general management plan shall include a determination of whether there are additional representative sites in Richmond that should be added to the park or sites in the rest of the United States that relate to the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts during World War II that should be linked to and interpreted at the park. Such determination shall consider any information or findings developed in the National Park Service study of the World War II Home Front under section 4.

SEC. 4. WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT STUDY.

The Secretary shall conduct a theme study of the World War II home front to determine whether other sites in the United States meet the criteria for potential inclusion in the National Park System in accordance with Section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—

(1) *ORAL HISTORIES, PRESERVATION, AND VISITOR SERVICES.*—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to conduct oral histories and to carry out the preservation, interpretation, education, and other essential visitor services provided for by this Act.

(2) *ARTIFACTS.*—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to acquire the properties listed in section 3(e)(2).

(b) *PROPERTY ACQUISITION.*—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to acquire the properties listed in section 3(e)(2).

(c) *LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.*—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section may be used for the operation, maintenance, or preservation of the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of H.R. 4063, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking minority member from the Committee on Resources. The gentleman from California deserves a lot of credit for crafting this bill, which establishes the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California. The historical park would commemorate the industrial, governmental and citizen efforts that eventually led the United States to victory in World War II, and includes sites, structures, and areas that are associated with the home front efforts.

The historical park would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a unit of the National Park System. The bill also allows the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements for the acquisition and curation of historic artifacts and materials related to the park along with providing for the preservation and interpretation of the park and sites selected by the Secretary as representative of the World War II home front. H.R. 4063 also stipulates that any Federal funds used in the cooperative agreements must be matched by an equal amount of funds from non-Federal sources.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this bill. This bill creates a park unit which interprets an important part of the history of World War II. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 4063, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4063, which is to create the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historic Park. By passing this bill today and sending it over to hopefully expeditious consideration in the other body, we honor all of those who served in the war, in uniform and in coveralls, wearing helmets or bandanas, hoisting a machine gun or a welder's torch.

The Rosie the Riveter National Park would salute the role of the home front during World War II, particularly recognizing the significant changes in the lives of women and minorities that occurred during that era. I am very pleased by the wide support this legislation has received not only in our home community of Richmond, California, but from groups like Kaiser Permanente and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I want to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for their solid support for this legislation, which will give this House an opportunity to go on record as honoring the millions of women who served in the home front during World War II. I want to thank the members of the Committee on Resources who voted unanimously to report this legislation to the House last month.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the significance of World War II this year which marks the 55th anniversary of the end of that horrific conflict. Just last month, the D-Day Museum was opened in New Orleans with a great deal of attention paid to the critical role in the successful invasion of the Higgins boat and those who manufactured it.

H.R. 4063 allows this Nation to honor permanently, through the creation of a national historic park, all of the millions of women and minorities in particular who were the forgotten soldiers of World War II, those who made enormous contributions to this Nation during World War II on the home front. Their migration to industrial centers like Richmond, California, and their ability to move into jobs formerly held only by white males who had moved into the Armed Forces changed the course of the war, the course of history, and the course of social and economic policies in this country forever. It should be noted that thousands of them gave their lives as part of the war effort.

I would like to note that in the report from the National Park Service, they note that between Pearl Harbor in 1941 and January of 1944, that 37,000 people lost their lives on the home front working to build the military mechanism that we used to defeat the Axis, that over 4 million people were temporarily disabled, and 210,000 people were permanently disabled. So in fact the war, the war that World War II was

creating, was creating the casualties also on the home front for those who responded to the national need.

Rosie the Riveter has survived as the most remembered icon of the civilian workforce that helped win World War II and had a powerful resonance in the women's movement, the National Park Service tells us in their feasibility study. The National Park Service also found that the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historic Park is nationally significant and that Richmond offers an exceptional opportunity to interpret the many layers of World War II home front experience, including migration and resettlement for jobs, integration of the workforce, industrial and employee service innovations, and the remarkable effort by government, industry, communities and unions to enable America to win the war.

At the hearing we held on this bill, we heard from former Rosies and Wendy the Welders, through the moving testimony of Ludie Mitchell. We heard what it was like for minority women to journey from the South to the West Coast of the United States, to areas that they had never been, had never seen and had barely heard of, to take up a welder's torch, to climb into the belly of a ship under construction and do their job and at one point complete the construction of that ship within 4 days.

We also heard from Ruth Powers, who worked in the child care center which was necessitated by the construction schedule in the Kaiser shipyards for 24-hour child care. In fact, what we found in the discussions during the hearing was that today as we talk about the 24 and 7 economy, the fact that dot coms and the new technology cause people to work around the clock with the globalization of the economy, what in fact we find out that 24 and 7 existed long before that. It existed in the home front battle in World War II where we had 24-hour child care, 24-hour food service, 24-hour health care, movie shows ran 24-hour schedules and in many instances boarding houses ran 24-hour schedules because one shift would sleep while the other shift was working and then the others would come in so that there would be enough housing for all of the workers who migrated to the West Coast shipyards in Richmond, California.

What this legislation is really about is about a celebration of the American spirit. It is about a celebration of Americans' ability to sacrifice. It is about a celebration of Americans responding to the call of the country to the national need and responding to problems in other parts of the world, because that is what America did in the home front during World War II. America responded with every being in the country to contribute to that effort.

As white America, white male America went off to the war, quickly the Roosevelt administration found itself

with the inability to conduct that war because America was not prepared for that war.

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So some 10 million people went off to military service. That meant that somebody else was going to have to take the jobs in the shipyards and the tank manufacturing facilities and all of the war material plants across this country. That fell to Rosie the Riveter and to minority workers, who were not allowed at that time to join the battle front. They had to stay on the home front.

And respond they did. In my hometown of Richmond, California, a sleepy western town on the edge of San Francisco Bay, it went from 23,000 people to over 90,000 people in a matter of months, as Henry Kaiser responded to the call of President Roosevelt to create the infrastructure to build the ships.

In the 1930s, I think I am correct, America launched about 30 ships. In the 1940s, very few, until the war started. In this shipyard we built over 747 ships, and at one point in the historical report they tell us the Robert E. Perry liberty ship was constructed in Richmond Shipyard Number 2 in 4 days, 15 hours and 29 minutes and it was ready to go battle overseas. In 4 days, 15 hours, the shipyard workers constructed a liberty ship. That is one of the remarkable efforts that is celebrated by this legislation and would be celebrated by the Rosie the Riveter Park.

It is also celebrated as the integration of the workforce. For the first time, out of the South blacks and whites were forced to work together if in fact we were going to defeat our enemies in World War II. So in this case, not only was the workforce becoming more female, it was becoming integrated. Again, that changed the social dynamics, not only of our civilian structure, where people were living in the same housing, there was no time to segregate them, it was too expensive, people came together in integration in the workplace, in child care centers and health care facilities, and in housing, but eventually it also changed to the integration of the armed services in responding to this.

But it was not just the Rosie the Riveters and the welders responding and sacrificing and responding to the call of President Roosevelt and the needs of our nation. Other Americans were doing the same thing. Those of that generation will remember the efforts to ration gasoline, to ration all the critical materials, any metals, rubber, tires, bicycles, vacuum cleaners. All of these things had to last. They had to last longer than normal because we needed the materials for the Second World War.

Some people will remember the slogans: "Use it all up. Don't waste it. Wear it out. Make it do or do without." Victory gardens cropped up all over the

Nation, all part of the home front battle.

The effort of this legislation is to remember that and create a repository for so many of the artifacts that continue to exist, to create oral histories of the women and the men and the minorities that worked in the shipyards and the home front effort.

A couple of years ago, under the leadership of Councilwoman Donna Powers, we had a celebration in Richmond, California, where, to the best of our knowledge, we tried to invite many the women who worked in the shipyards during World War II to come back and to participate in the celebration, recognizing their contribution to the winning of World War II.

The fact is that over 100 women came from all across the country, with their daughters, with their granddaughters. In some cases granddaughters and daughters came because their mother or grandmother had passed on, but they wanted to come see where their mother or grandmother or great grandmother worked and to participate in that piece of history. Hopefully the creation of this Home Front Historic Park will allow other families to participate in that historic journey on behalf of their families and the contributions that these women made to winning the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the House would give its overwhelming support to this legislation so that we can follow up on the finding of value of this park by the National Park Service and we can pay proper tribute to all of those who participated in the battle for the home front.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4063 which would create the "Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historic Park." By passing this bill today, and sending it over to hopefully expeditious consideration in the other body, we honor all those who served in the war, in uniform and in coveralls, wearing helmets or bandanas, hoisting a machine gun or a welder's torch.

The Rosie the Riveter National Historic Park would salute the role of the home front during World War II, and particularly recognize the significant changes in the lives of women and minorities that occurred during that era. I am very pleased by the wide support this legislation has received not only in our home community of Richmond, California, but from groups like Kaiser Permanents and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I want to thank Chairman DON YOUNG of the Resources Committee, and Parks Subcommittee Chairman JIM HANSEN for their solid support for this legislation, and for expediting consideration of this bipartisan and non-controversial legislation so that the House would have the opportunity to go on record as honoring the millions of women who served on the home front during World War II. And I also want to thank the members of the Resources Committee who voted unanimously to report this legislation to the House last month.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the significance of World War II this year, which marks the 55th anniversary of the end of that horrific conflict. And just last

month, D-Day museum was opened in New Orleans, and a great deal of attention was paid to the critical role in the successful invasion of the Higgins boat and those who manufactured it.

H.R. 4063 allows the nation to honor permanently, through creation of a National Historic Park, all of the millions of women and minorities in particular who were the "forgotten soldiers" of World War II—those who made enormous contributions to this nation during World War II on the home front. Their migration to industrial centers like Richmond, and their ability to move into jobs formerly held only by white males who had moved into the armed forces, changed the course of the war, the course of history, and the course of social and economic policies in this country forever. And, it should be noted, thousands of them gave their lives as part of the war effort.

As the National Park Service Feasibility Study on the project concluded, "Rosie the Riveter has survived as the most remembered icon of the civilian work force that helped win World War II and has a powerful resonance in the women's movement."

This legislation has been carefully developed by local officials and organizations in the Richmond and East Bay Area in conjunction with the National Parks Service pursuant to legislation enacted by the last Congress. The bill is based on the Feasibility Study prepared pursuant to that legislation. I would note that Assistant Secretary Donald Barry has stated: "The study found that the area proposed as the Rosie the Riveter-World War II Home Front National Historic Park is nationally significant [and that] Richmond offers an exceptional opportunity to interpret the many layers of World War II Home Front experience, including migration and resettlement for jobs, integration of the workforce, industrial and employee service innovations, and the remarkable efforts by government, industry, communities and unions to enable America to win the war."

At the hearing we held on this bill, we heard from former Rosies and Wendy the Welders—through the moving testimony of Ludie Mitchell. We heard what it was like for minority women to journey to new areas of the country, to take up welders' torches and climb into the belly of ships under construction, building, in one case, a complete ship in just four days.

We also heard from Ruth Powers, who worked in the child care center that was necessitated by the round-the-clock schedule of the Kaiser Shipyards. In fact, child care and group health pioneered by Kaiser were among the most historic social developments to emerge from World War II, and at the Rosie Historic Site, we have original buildings from both.

We also have some of the remaining dry docks where the Liberty and Victory ships were constructed, and some of the unique architecture that was transformed into war production facilities or built to accommodate defense needs.

The full story of the Home Front's contributions and sacrifices during the war, and Richmond's particular contributions to that effort, are outlined in the Feasibility Study at this point.

Excerpts from Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front Final Feasibility Study Report, National Park Service (June 2000):

In the first year of America's entry to World War II, the U.S. Navy was losing ships

faster than they could be built. In the 1930's America had launched only 23 ships. In 1940, it took 14 months to build a typical cargo ship. By 1945, it was being done in eight weeks.

Four shipyards were built in rapid succession in Richmond beginning in early 1941 and completed by 1942. Employment at the Richmond Shipyards peaked at 90,000 and, along with the rest of the defense industry buildup, forced a national recruitment and migration of workers and integration of the work force that was unprecedented in its magnitude and impact.

As America went to war, its people fought overseas on the battle fronts and pitched in on the home front; ten million people departed the civilian workplace for active military service. Industry, challenged to undertake a massive overnight buildup, aggressively began recruiting and training an effective workforce from the population left behind.

"Rosie the Riveter" was a propaganda phrase coined to help recruit female civilian workers and came to symbolize a workforce that was mobilized to fill the gap. "Wendy the Welder" was another less glamorized icon, who in real life was Janet Doyle, a welder in the Richmond Shipyards. After some initial resistance from employers, women replaced men in many traditionally male stateside jobs to support World War II Home Front production efforts as men enlisted in active military service. People of color encountered more lengthy resistance, but ultimately were brought in the Home Front workforce.

The four Richmond Shipyards, built by industrialist Henry J. Kaiser's firm . . . employed 90,000 including tens of thousands of women of all ages and backgrounds. In Richmond, these women helped build 747 ships in record time for use by the United States Navy and Merchant Marine. Their labor marked an unprecedented entry into jobs never before performed by women and played a critical role in increasing American productivity to meet the demand for ships to overturn the German and Japanese strategy to defeat the U.S. Navy. These four shipyards constitute the largest World War II shipyard operation in the U.S. Richmond also had 55 other wartime support industries and one of the nation's largest wartime housing programs. The Ford Assembly Plant converted from automobile to tank production during the war, processing over 60,000 tanks plus a variety of other military vehicles.

Nationwide six million women entered the World War II Home Front workforce. The employment opportunities for black women and other women of color were unprecedented. African Americans, Asians, Hispanics and Native Americans were eventually employed for the first time to work side by side with whites in specialized, high-paying jobs previously unavailable to them. Women and people of color earned more money than they ever had and mastered job skills that had been solely performed by white men up to that point.

Many of the Home Front industries were set up at the nexus of railroad lines and harbors where materials could be assembled and shipped overseas. Richmond was ideally situated as a West Coast rail terminus on San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate opening to the Pacific Ocean.

During World War II, Richmond's population grew dramatically from 23,642 to over 100,000 attracting people from all over the country. By 1944, 27% of the Richmond Shipyards workforce of 90,000 were women, including over 41% of all welders and 24% of all craft employees. Another 10,000 workers, including commuters from other Bay Area cit-

ies and towns, worked in Richmond's 55 other war industries.

The jobs available at World War II Home Front industrial complexes attracted and actively recruited workers from across the country resulting in massive, mostly permanent population relocations. Many, who relocated from poor, rural places and marginal jobs such as sharecropping, were determined to stay on after World War II. The cities where the World War II industries mobilized were confronted with overwhelming demands on housing, transportation, community services, shopping, and infrastructure. To enable the 24-hour production, the largest companies, such as Kaiser, and the public sector cooperated to provide round the clock child care, food service, health care, and employee services.

Despite their best efforts, many workers often had to settle for marginal housing, long lines for purchases and lengthy commutes, in addition to the other Home Front sacrifices.

Working conditions on the Home Front could be difficult and dangerous and took a very high toll. A January 21, 1944 New York Times article cited: "Industrial casualties (women and men) between Pearl Harbor and January 1st of this year aggregated 37,500 killed, or 7,500 more than the military dead, 210,000 permanently disabled, and 4,500,000 temporarily disabled, or 60 times the number of military wounded and missing." While the ultimate United States casualty count on the Battle Front reached 295,000, the additional casualties on the Home Front represent the full price America paid to win the War.

For most Americans, the World War II Home Front experience also involved many day-to-day adjustments to support the War effort. These adaptations involved: collection and recycling of strategic materials such as metal, paper, waste fat, nylon, silk, and rubber. Twenty common commodities, including gasoline, sugar, coffee, shoes, butter, and meat, were carefully rationed. Tires, cars, bicycles, vacuum cleaners, waffle irons and flashlights had to last because they were no longer manufactured. People were asked to "Use it up/Wear it out/Make it do/or Do without." Victory gardens cropped up everywhere. Everyone bought war bonds. National parks were closed. Women replaced men in professional sports leagues, orchestras and many other tasks.

As World War II drew to a close, war-related industry jobs peaked in early 1945 and began to shut down as the last battles were fought. After the war, jobs for women and people of color diminished dramatically. Post-war jobs were largely reserved for returning servicemen.

Propaganda messages were re-phrased from telling women to come to work to advise them that their appropriate roles were not at home. While most assumed those who relocated to the Home Front industrial sites would return to where they came from, the majority of migrants were determined to stay.

The World War II Home Front in Richmond was representative of other industrial centers that emerged specifically to support America's war effort. Many of those who worked in Richmond's industries are part of the community today.

The effort to preserve these historic sites has been led by the City of Richmond, including Mayor Rosemary Corbin and Councilman Tom Butt, former Councilwoman Donna Powers, and local preservationists including Donna Graves. They have generated not only plans, but substantial financial resources to support the restoration and maintenance of the historic

structures. The National Park Service will play a key role in developing the Site, including the maintenance of a visitors' center and services, but the major financial responsibilities will remain with the local community.

I do want to pay tribute to Regional Director John Reynolds and Ray Murray of the National Park Service who have played a key role in producing the Feasibility Study and in working closely with the local groups to finalize this project and develop the legislation before us today.

This legislation pays tribute to all those who participated, contributed and sacrificed on the home front during World War II. They fought that greatest war for all of us, and this legislation will ensure that future generations of Americans know what they did, and honor them for their sacrifices.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of the creation of a Rosie the Riveter-World War Two Home Front National Historic Park. This bill establishes the Rosie the Riveter World War Two Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California under the direction of the Interior Department and the National Park Service.

Created by Norman Rockwell in 1943, the character "Rosie" depicted a muscular woman eating a sandwich long before female body sculpting was acceptable. Rosie represented the home front contributions of women in the Allies effort to defeat the Axis Powers during World War Two. This innocent-looking woman in coveralls, cradling her rivet gun in her lap, goggles pushed up onto her forehead let it be known that mom was not home baking cookies while her sons and husbands were fighting for freedom. She did what she had to do and if that meant picking up a blow-torch, or hammer, or saw she did it because there were not enough men in her town, city, state, or nation to build the tanks, planes, and trucks required to defeat the Nazi war machine.

The proposed memorial will honor the more than 6 million women who entered the job force during the war, many of them taking up positions in what was considered by most of that time to be "man's work." These women made tremendous contributions to our nation's survival during a difficult time in American History, but after the war was over they quietly without request or fanfare returned to their homes to raise their families and nurture their communities through the healing process after a draining war. Their efforts were far ahead of the women's equal rights movement of the 1960s, but they were the daughters of those women who fought for women's voting rights in the United States. These daughters of social revolutionaries were revolutionaries in modern American society by letting it be known that women were and are capable of contributing a great deal to the preservation of our society.

It is long overdue that these heroes of World War Two be recognized for their valuable contributions to our nation's war efforts. Therefore, I ask that all of my colleagues join in support of this national recognition of the contribution of women in the successful conclusion of World War Two.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation offered by my colleague from California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, to establish a historical park in Richmond, California dedicated to Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front. I would like to commend the

ranking member of the House Resources Committee, Mr. MILLER, for bringing this important legislation to the floor today.

The Rosie the Riveter National Historical Park is a tribute to the thousands of women during the World War II era, who broke the mold and left the role of homemaker, to enter factories and shipyards to build aircraft and war ships for our troops overseas. Jobs, typically held by white males, were not being done by women and minorities; transforming the face of our Nation's workforce. Not only did these "Rosies" bring new recognition to the importance of women as part of the work force, they brought about changes in child care and women's health services.

The establishment of a Rosie the Riveter National Historical Park is a fitting tribute to the men and women of the World War II homefront, who labored around the clock building the ships, tanks, and aircraft that were so vital to the war effort. It is our duty to recognize the enormous contribution that these men and women made not only to the war effort but to the sweeping social and cultural changes that were ushered in by the war-time employment needs.

Mr. MILLER's legislation is supported by women's and veterans groups and by the local communities in and around Richmond, where shipbuilding during World War II was a major activity. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 4063.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4063, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTAH WEST DESERT LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4579) to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4579

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 "Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The State of Utah owns approximately 95,095.19 acres of land, as well as approxi-

mately 11,187.60 acres of mineral interests, located in the West Desert region of Utah and contained wholly or partially within certain wilderness study areas created pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976, or proposed by the Bureau of Land Management for wilderness study area status pursuant to section 202 of that Act. These lands were granted by the Congress to the State of Utah pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894 (chapter 138; 23 Stat. 107), to be held in trust for the benefit of the State's public school system and other public institutions. The lands are largely scattered in checkerboard fashion amidst the Federal lands comprising the remainder of such existing and proposed wilderness study areas.

(2) Development of surface and mineral resources on State trust lands within existing or proposed wilderness study areas, or the sale of such lands into private ownership, could be incompatible with management of such lands for nonimpairment of their wilderness characteristics pursuant to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 or with future congressional designation of the lands as wilderness.

(3) The United States owns lands and interests in lands outside of existing and proposed wilderness study areas that can be transferred to the State of Utah in exchange for the West Desert wilderness inholdings without jeopardizing Federal management objectives or needs.

(4) The large presence of State trust land inholdings in existing and proposed wilderness study areas in the West Desert region makes land and resource management in these areas difficult, costly, and controversial for both the State of Utah and the United States.

(5) It is in the public interest to reach agreement on exchange of such inholdings, on terms fair to both the State of Utah and the United States. Such an agreement, subject to ratification by the Congress, would save much time and delay in meeting the legitimate expectations of the State school and institutional trusts, in simplifying management of Federal lands, and in avoiding the significant time and expense associated with administrative land exchanges.

(6) The State of Utah and the United States have reached an agreement under which the State would exchange certain State trust lands within specified wilderness study areas and areas identified as having wilderness characteristics in the West Desert region for various Federal lands and interests in lands outside of those areas but in the same region of Utah. The agreement also provides for the State to convey to the United States approximately 483 acres of land in Washington County, Utah, that has been designated as critical habitat for the Desert Tortoise, a threatened species, for inclusion in the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve.

(7) Because the inholdings to be acquired by the Federal Government include properties within some of the most spectacular wild areas in the western United States, and because a mission of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration is to produce economic benefits for Utah's public schools and other beneficiary institutions, the exchange of lands called for in this agreement will resolve longstanding environmental conflicts with respect to the existing and proposed wilderness study areas, place important natural lands into public ownership, and further the interests of the State trust lands, the school children of Utah, and these conservation resources.

(8) Under this agreement taken as a whole, the State interests to be conveyed to the United States by the State of Utah, and the Federal interests to be conveyed to the State

of Utah by the United States, will be approximately equal in value.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to enact into law and direct prompt implementation of this agreement, and thereby to further the public interest by consolidating State and Federal lands into manageable units while facilitating the protection of lands with significant scientific, cultural, and natural resources.

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF THE AGREED EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE STATE OF UTAH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(a) AGREEMENT.—The State of Utah and the Department of the Interior have agreed to exchange certain Federal lands and mineral interests in the State of Utah for lands and mineral interests of approximately equal value managed by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration wholly or partially within certain existing and proposed wilderness study areas in the West Desert region of Utah.

(b) RATIFICATION.—All terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, and other provisions set forth in the document entitled "Agreement for Exchange of Lands—West Desert State-Federal Land Consolidation", dated May 30, 2000 (in this Act referred to as "the Agreement"), are hereby incorporated in this Act, are ratified and confirmed, and set forth the obligations of the United States, the State of Utah, and the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, as a matter of Federal law.

(c) CONDITION.—Before exchanging any lands under this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Utah shall each document in a statement of value how the determination of approximately equal value was made in accordance with section 206(h) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(h)), provided that the provisions of paragraph (1)(A) of section 206(h) of such Act shall not apply. In addition, the Secretary and the State shall select an independent qualified appraiser who shall review the statements of value as prepared by the Secretary and the State of Utah and all documentation and determine if the lands are of approximately equal value. If there is a finding of a difference in value, then the Secretary and the State shall adjust the exchange to achieve approximately equal value.

SEC. 4. CONVEYANCES.

(a) CONVEYANCES.—All conveyances under sections 2 and 3 of the Agreement shall be completed within 70 days after the date on which the condition set forth in section 3(c) is met.

(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The maps and legal descriptions referred to in the Agreement depict the lands subject to the conveyances under the Agreement.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and descriptions referred to in the Agreement shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) CONFLICT.—In case of any conflict between the maps and the legal descriptions in the Agreement, the legal descriptions shall control.

SEC. 5. COSTS.

The United States and the State of Utah shall each bear its own respective costs incurred in the implementation of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.