

Greenwood	McCarthy (NY)	Sanders
Gutierrez	McCrery	Sandlin
Gutknecht	McDermott	Sanford
Hall (OH)	McGovern	Sawyer
Hall (TX)	McHugh	Saxton
Hansen	McInnis	Scarborough
Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Schaffer
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Schakowsky
Hayes	McKinney	Scott
Hayworth	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hefley	Meehan	Sessions
Herger	Meek (FL)	Shadegg
Hill (IN)	Meeks (NY)	Shaw
Hill (MT)	Metcalf	Shays
Hilleary	Mica	Sherman
Hilliard	Millender-	Sherwood
Hinchey	McDonald	Shimkus
Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Shows
Hobson	Miller, Gary	Shuster
Hoefel	Miller, George	Simpson
Hoekstra	Minge	Sisisky
Holden	Mink	Skeen
Holt	Mollohan	Skelton
Hooley	Moore	Slaughter
Horn	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Hostettler	Moran (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Houghton	Morella	Smith (TX)
Hoyer	Murtha	Snyder
Hulshof	Myrick	Souder
Hunter	Nadler	Spence
Hutchinson	Napolitano	Spratt
Hyde	Neal	Stabenow
Inslee	Nethercutt	Stark
Isakson	Ney	Stearns
Istook	Northup	Stenholm
Jackson (IL)	Norwood	Strickland
Jackson-Lee	Nussle	Stump
(TX)	Oberstar	Stupak
Jefferson	Obey	Sununu
John	Olver	Sweeney
Johnson (CT)	Ortiz	Talent
Johnson, E. B.	Ose	Tancredo
Johnson, Sam	Owens	Tanner
Jones (NC)	Oxley	Tauscher
Jones (OH)	Packard	Tauzin
Kanjorski	Pallone	Taylor (MS)
Kaptur	Pascrell	Taylor (NC)
Kelly	Pastor	Terry
Kennedy	Paul	Thomas
Kildee	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Kilpatrick	Pease	Thompson (MS)
Kind (WI)	Pelosi	Thornberry
King (NY)	Peterson (MN)	Thune
Kingston	Peterson (PA)	Thurman
Klecza	Petri	Tiahrt
Klink	Phelps	Tierney
Knollenberg	Pickering	Toomey
Kolbe	Pickett	Towns
Kucinich	Pitts	Trafficant
Kuykendall	Pombo	Turner
LaFalce	Pomeroy	Udall (CO)
LaHood	Porter	Udall (NM)
Lantos	Portman	Upton
Largent	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Larson	Pryce (OH)	Vislosky
Latham	Quinn	Vitter
LaTourette	Radanovich	Walden
Lazio	Rahall	Walsh
Leach	Ramstad	Wamp
Lee	Rangel	Waters
Levin	Regula	Watt (NC)
Lewis (CA)	Reyes	Watts (OK)
Lewis (GA)	Reynolds	Waxman
Lewis (KY)	Riley	Weiner
Linder	Rivers	Weldon (FL)
Lipinski	Rodriguez	Weldon (PA)
LoBiondo	Roemer	Weller
Lofgren	Rogan	Wexler
Lowe	Rogers	Weygand
Lucas (KY)	Rohrabacher	Whitfield
Lucas (OK)	Rothman	Wicker
Luther	Roukema	Wilson
Maloney (CT)	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Maloney (NY)	Royce	Wolf
Manzullo	Rush	Woolsey
Markey	Ryan (WI)	Wu
Martinez	Ryun (KS)	Wynn
Mascara	Sabo	Young (AK)
Matsui	Salmon	Young (FL)
McCarthy (MO)	Sanchez	

□ 1403

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON H.R. 4942, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. ISTOOK, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-786) on the bill (H.R. 4942) 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, 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). All points of order are reserved on the bill.

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF INITIAL ACTIVATION OF NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE PERSONNEL FOR OPERATION DESERT SHIELD AND OPERATION DESERT STORM

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 549) recognizing the historical significance of the 10th anniversary of the initial activation of National Guard and Reserve personnel for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm and expressing support for ensuring the readiness of the National Guard and Reserve.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 549

Whereas August 27, 2000, is the 10th anniversary of the initial activation of National Guard and Reserve personnel for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, the operations of the United States Armed Forces conducted as a consequence of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq;

Whereas over 267,000 members of the National Guard and Reserve were ordered to active duty during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas 106,000 of these members served in the Southwest Asia theater of operations, 16,000 served in a support capacity abroad outside the theater of operations, and 145,000 served in a support capacity in the United States;

Whereas 57 members of the National Guard and Reserve lost their lives in the service of the Nation in Operation Desert Storm; and

Whereas the majority of these members lost their lives in a missile attack on the United States Army barracks at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the 10th anniversary of the initial activation of National Guard and Reserve personnel for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

(2) honors the service and sacrifice of these citizen soldiers and their families during Op-

eration Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

(3) recognizes the growing importance of the National Guard and Reserve to the security of the United States; and

(4) supports ensuring the readiness of the National Guard and Reserve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 549.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, by adopting this resolution today, we have an opportunity to recognize a pivotal event in the military history of the United States. This August marks the 10th anniversary of the executive order signed by President Bush to call up the National Guard and the Reserve components in support of Operation Desert Shield.

Mr. Speaker, the initial order was modest. Just 48,800 personnel were called to serve. But later that fall, following the decision to pursue an offensive option, the activation order was expanded to an additional 188,000 guardsmen and reservists.

Mr. Speaker, it is during that later activation that I was also called to active duty. Like many of my colleagues, I had just 3 days' notice to report to active duty. Did activation entail many difficult personal and business decisions? Obviously. But I, along with thousands of others who have come before me.

I, along with those thousands of others, were ready to make necessary sacrifices to meet the challenges of activation. I later served as an operational law judge advocate providing legal advice to forward-deployed Army combat service support units operating within the Persian Gulf theater of operations in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait.

During my tenure in the Gulf, reservists and guardsmen quickly transitioned to the demands of their full-time military service. The active duty units quickly integrated us as part of the team. In a short time, they could not tell the difference between the Reserve from the active units. By any measure, reservists and guardsmen performed extremely well completing vital missions and bringing critical and, in some cases, unique skills to the fight.

Mr. Speaker, the Persian Gulf call-up was large. When the activation orders were finished, Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm required the largest mobilization and deployment of Reserve component forces in the post-

NOT VOTING—20

Barton	Gordon	Moakley
Bilbray	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Coburn	Kasich	Serrano
Danner	Lampson	Smith (WA)
Edwards	McCollum	Vento
Ewing	McIntosh	Watkins
Gilman	Menendez	

World War II period. Seldom in our Nation's history have we touched the lives of so many to pursue our national security objectives.

There are many reasons to celebrate the Persian Gulf call-up. Our Reserve forces were ready. Their performance was extremely effective. The call-up was a massive demonstration of national resolve. These are all achievements worthy of recognition, but they are not what made the Persian Gulf Reserve call-up a pivotal event in United States military history. They are not the reasons why this resolution is so important.

The Reserve call-up in the Persian Gulf was a pivotal event because it marked the first time since World War II that the active duty forces could not have accomplished the mission without the support of Reserve and Guard forces. The call-up marked a new era in the security of our Nation.

After the Persian Gulf War, we can no longer view the Reserves as back-up forces. They have to be ready and engaged in the conflict from day one if, in fact, we are to be successful on the future battlefield.

The Persian Gulf War was proof that our Reserve forces cannot be viewed as low priority units for manpower, equipment, and funding. That is a luxury that we cannot afford.

The relationship today is seamless.

I commend the gentleman from California for authoring the important resolution. House Resolution 549 is a reminder to all of us today and to all leaders in the Pentagon and to the American people that the Reserve components are critical to the defense of this Nation and we must support our Reserves if we hope to be victorious in the future.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) for his opening statement and for his sponsorship, as well.

As he indicated, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 549 introduced by my colleagues the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), whom I am very happy to see on the floor today, and the co-chair of the Reserve and Guard Caucus the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR), who is also with us, which recognizes the 10th anniversary of the National Guard and Reserves in Operation Desert Storm and Desert Shield.

H. Res. 549 acknowledges the contribution of the more than 267,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves that were ordered to active duty to serve or support operations. Their activation and participation in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm was a historic chapter in our nation's effort to achieve a total integrated force.

Although the United States and its allied forces overwhelmed the Iraqi opposition, Op-

eration Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield were not bloodless. Fifty-seven members of the National Guard and Reserves lost their lives in service. As we recognize the 10th anniversary of the contributions of the National Guard and Reserve to Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield, let us also remember and honor those who paid the ultimate sacrifice to protect our nation.

From enforcing the no-fly zone over Northern Iraq to supporting activities of Southern Watch, Guard and Reservists continue to support military operations in Southwest Asia. With 47 percent of the Army's combat support service units in the Reserves, the Guard and Reserves are increasingly becoming vital to the security of our country.

As President Clinton recently said, the "reserves are essential to America's military strength; they are part of the total force we bring to bear whenever our men and women in uniform are called to action." In the years following the activation for the Desert Shield and Desert Storm the country has called upon its Reservists repeatedly.

In Haiti we called some 8,000 to active duty. For peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, we have called over 19,000 to date, and with volunteers, we have cycled over 32,000 Guard and Reserve members through Bosnia.

Mr. Speaker, we will continue to call upon them. The bottom line is that today we simply cannot undertake sustained operations anywhere in the world without the Guard and Reserve.

Let me pay tribute to the 267,000 Guard and Reservists who served during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm as we recognize the 10th anniversary of their activation, and thank the 1.3 million Ready Reservists who are currently serving for their dedication and sacrifice.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY).

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also thank my good friend the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for his opening statement. Thanks to the gentleman from South Carolina (Chairman SPENCE) and also thanks to our majority leader the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) for their help in bringing H. Res. 549 to the floor today.

I would also like to thank my constituent, Mr. Carl Wade of Ventura, who first brought the idea of a congressional resolution for this historic anniversary to my attention.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. Res. 549 with the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) to recognize the historical significance of August 27, 2000, as the 10th anniversary of President Bush calling up the Guard and Reserves to active duty for Operation Desert Shield.

This resolution also pays tribute to the service of the Guard and Reserves in Operation Desert Storm and reaffirms congressional commitment to ensure the readiness of this vital component of our national security.

The measure has 53 bipartisan co-sponsors and the endorsement of the

National Guard Association of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, a little over 10 years ago, Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait without provocation. Mr. Wade, a chief warrant officer in the United States Naval Reserve, was one of the 267,000 Guard and Reservists who answered President Bush's call on August 27, 1990, to draw a line in the sand and defend Saudi Arabia from further Iraqi aggression.

When called upon, the Guard and Reserves were a part of the overall force that liberated Kuwait in Operation Desert Storm. The decision to send our sons and daughters into harm's way was probably the most important decision President Bush ever had to make. I know because I was one of the original cosponsors of the resolution to give the congressional authorization to use force to expel the Iraqis from Kuwait, a decision no one took lightly.

This decision is even more difficult when we call upon the Guard and Reserves, units comprised not of career soldiers, Mr. Speaker, but our next-door neighbors.

Of the 267,000 Guard and Reservists called to duty, 106,000 served in the Southwest Asia theater of operations, which includes the Middle East. Sixteen thousand served in a support capacity out of U.S. bases in Europe. And 145,000 served in a support capacity here at home in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, 57 men and women Reservists and Guardsmen did not come home, and this resolution recognizes their sacrifice.

As this resolution states, a majority of our Guard and Reservists who died did so in the Scud missile attack on the military barracks in Dharhan, Saudi Arabia. This was the largest loss of life in a single day for the United States during the war.

Their sacrifice was not in vain. In a mere 40 days after Desert Storm began, Iraq's army was expelled from Kuwait. The Guard and Reserves were an integral part of that triumph.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is appropriate now, 10 years later, to take a moment and remember and reflect on the courage and sacrifice of these veterans made along with their families. And I say, "families," because we always have to remember that when we send these men and women away, their loved ones sacrifice for their country as well.

It is also time to recognize that the Reserves are being called upon to serve in even more hot spots as peacekeepers and peace enforcers.

□ 1415

Currently, over 8,000 Guard and Reservists are serving around the world in places such as Bosnia, Kosovo, South Korea, Macedonia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Colombia, to name just a few. I am asking this Congress to stand with me today and not only recognize the service of the Guard and Reserves in the past but to also reaffirm

our commitment to ensure that we give these troops the best training and equipment we can provide. We must ensure the readiness of the Reserves.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I remember being in the leadership of this House when in early August 1990 Saddam Hussein determined to go into Kuwait. I remember shortly thereafter President Bush called a meeting down at the Executive Office Building and there were literally probably 60 of us in the meeting room, at which time President Bush set before us what had happened, what the challenge was and his intent. I was proud then and remain proud today that, to a person, everybody, Democrat and Republican, went out of that room and said we are going to support the President in confronting this aggression. And, in fact, that is what occurred.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this particular resolution, because although it was easy for us to sit in that room and say yes, we will confront aggression, in the final analysis it is the individuals in uniform who take on that responsibility to confront aggression in the trenches, in the field, in the air and on the sea. It is those, young people for the most part, who show the courage and conviction to let aggressors of the world know that the United States is prepared to confront them.

Operation Desert Storm was the largest United States military deployment since the Vietnam War. Our National Guard played a role that was very important to the success of that mission to end Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This resolution honors appropriately those who served in that conflict and the sacrifice they made for their country.

The National Guard consists of ordinary citizens who are also volunteer soldiers devoted to defending America's freedom. Since the phaseout of the draft in 1973, our military forces have had to depend on a smaller volunteer force, one that has become more sophisticated, more educated, and more technologically advanced. Making up an increasing share of our military force is a group of well-trained, well-educated and technologically savvy citizens who are also some of our best soldiers. We know them as the National Guard. The Army National Guard has units in 2,700 communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Air National Guard has 88 flying units at more than 170 installations nationwide.

Over 267,000 men and women were called to active duty during Operation Desert Storm, each playing a vital role in ending Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. I join all of my colleagues in recognizing this 10th anniversary of this event to honor those who served and those 57 individuals who lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for introducing this measure and join him in honoring our National Guard.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), who was also called up during the Persian Gulf War, a colonel in the Air National Guard.

Mr. GIBBONS. I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) for allowing me the time in which to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 549. It was just 10 years ago that our Nation was on the brink of its largest military engagement since Vietnam, with 600,000 men and women joined in an allied force facing the world's sixth largest army in the Iraqi forces. President Bush declared then that it was our intention to halt Iraqi aggression and said that he would draw a line in the sand. Unfortunately, however, in this world of ours, words alone could not thwart the will of one such individual, Saddam Hussein.

In order to defend that line and to defend the rule of law, President Bush called forth our Nation's military forces. Our Nation's full-time defenders of freedom, our active duty troops, were bolstered and enhanced by the modern version of the historic Minutemen, that is, our National Guard and Reserve forces.

106,000 of these citizen soldiers left their families, left their homes and left their civilian jobs to join the total force in the Southwest Asia theater of operations. As a Nevada Air National Guardsman, it was my duty and my honor to serve with my neighbors under the strong leadership of Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and General Colin Powell in both Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

All told, Mr. Speaker, a total of 267,000 Guardsmen and Reservists were ordered to active duty at home and abroad. The only reason that there was such seamless integration of this total force was the recognition of the importance of our citizen soldiers to the success of the whole operation.

Ten years ago, congressional, executive, and local support for the Guard and Reserve forces produced a professional force, a force that gained a quick and overwhelming victory in the Persian Gulf. Such support must be maintained to ensure our ability to do so again if ever called.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in this time of so-called surgical strikes and precision warfare, we must remember that there was nothing surgical and nothing precise for the 57 members of the National Guard and Reserve who lost their lives during Desert Storm. These men and women made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their Nation, to their States, and to their fellow citizens. Let us recognize their heroism and the strength they represent, the strength of our citizens, our soldiers, our Minutemen. As President Bush so eloquently said, these are Americans at their finest.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from

Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, who does such a marvelous job in supporting the men and women in uniform, both active duty, Guard and Reserve, for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is fitting that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) is handling this bill on his side of the aisle, because I compliment him for his role that he played as a Reservist in the United States Army; and I certainly thank him for his dedication then as well as for his hard work and dedication now. I also would be remiss if I did not mention the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) on the role that he played in Desert Storm.

Today I rise in strong support of this resolution introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY). The inclusion of the National Guard and Reserves during Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield set the standard for today's total force integration policy. The superior performance of our Guard and Reserves and our outstanding active duty force led to the overwhelming defeat of the Iraqi forces. The resolution before the House commends the 267,000 men and women in the Guard and Reserves for their service and their dedication to this Nation, and it honors the ultimate sacrifice of 57 Guard and Reservists who lost their lives in service to our great Nation.

Nearly 10 years after the operations known as Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Guard and Reserve personnel continue their outstanding service in Southwest Asia. Air National Guard units continue to support our efforts to enforce the no-fly zone in Northern Iraq, while Army Guard units continue to support the Southern Watch in Southwest Asia.

Today we have over 1.3 million individuals in the Ready Reserves who have volunteered to protect and defend our country. It is because of the achievements of the Guard and Reservists who served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm that the 49th Armored Division of the Texas National Guard is today in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the first time, a National Guard unit has responsibility for the command and control of the Multinational Division-North Task Force Eagle.

Let us honor the men and women of the National Guard and Reserves who served with such great distinction in Desert Shield and in Desert Storm as we recognize the 10th anniversary of their initial activation.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

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

Mr. GEKAS. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, it has been mentioned that 267,000 people served in the National Guard and Reserves during the conflict. Of those I am proud to say, 11,000 came from Pennsylvania of the various units that served over there. I note that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, my colleague, is ready to give testimony to the special contribution that the individuals from his area made in this conflict, and I will not touch upon that at this moment; but I will also mention that other units from other parts of Pennsylvania participated, as they have in every conflict in the 20th century. From Harrisburg, my hometown, an Army Reserve hospital unit was called and served, an Air National Guard unit, and from the neighboring city of Lebanon, also in my district, two National Guard units also served in this conflict.

They are our citizen soldiers, our neighbors. We are all proud of them in their everyday and weekend warrioring that they do in our own communities. But when a conflict like this occurs, and we hope it never reoccurs, the spotlight goes on their day-by-day devotion to duty and day-by-day devotion to tradition that brings the best out in all Americans.

When the final chapters are written on the Middle East and the conflicts that we have undergone there, these individuals from Desert Shield and Desert Storm will have the highest honors.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MASCARA) who, as has been mentioned, has particular reason to speak today.

Mr. MASCARA. I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 549, a resolution recognizing the historical significance of the 10th anniversary of the activation of the National Guard and Reserve personnel in Operation Desert Storm.

My district was deeply affected by the events in the Middle East. The 14th Quartermaster Detachment of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, located in my district, was stationed in military housing attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles on February 25, 1991. Thirteen members of the detachment were killed in this barbarous attack. Our community is still suffering the consequences of that attack; and while time has healed in part the wounds, I do not think we will ever be able to return to normalcy.

The stories of my constituents are not unique. Thousands of Americans from across the country answered the call to serve. All told, 257,000 Guard and Reservists were called to active duty. Tragically, 57 courageous men and women paid the ultimate sacrifice by giving their lives in this fight to deter Iraqi aggression and to preserve freedom in that part of the world. I know my colleagues join me in praising

the heroism and honoring the families and loved ones that they left behind.

In closing, I am grateful for this opportunity to pay tribute to these brave Americans. Their country, and I, thank them from the bottom of our hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 549.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR), one of the cosponsors of the resolution.

□ 1430

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the many anecdotes of the wonderful job the Guard and Reserve did when called up for Desert Shield and Desert Storm, I think there are two facts that history will eventually bear out. Number one was the very personal relationship of then Congressman Sonny Montgomery with then President George Bush.

Before there was a National Guard and Reserve Caucus of many, there was a National Guard and Reserve Caucus of one, that was Sonny Montgomery. Sonny and President Bush had come to Congress as freshmen together. George Bush went on to become the President of the United States, and it was that friendship that allowed then ranking member, the then senior member of the Committee on Armed Services, to call the President to tell him of the importance of bringing up the Guard and Reserve for all the military needs of our country.

Although the families of the Reservists, and I was a Congressman then, and I can tell my colleagues that the families of the Reservists were hesitant to send their loved ones away, the remarkable transformation that they brought to our Nation should never go unnoticed, because when the Guardsmen and Reservists were called up, unlike the Vietnam War, which is way too often thought of as that poor draftees war, that kid-from-across-the-town war, somebody else's war, when the Guardsmen and Reservists were called to active duty, it suddenly became my brother's war, my father's war, my uncle's war, my sister's war, my cousin's war.

It suddenly became everybody's war. I would hope that that lesson is never lost on this Nation that in addition to the great job that they did militarily, the C-141 outfit out of Jackson, Mississippi, I being told by the commanding officer at McGuire Air Force Base at midnight, long after the war was over, who came to meet me just to brag on that unit; the 3 hours that then General Calvano spent with me on July 4, I believe of 1991 telling me what a great job the Guardsmen and Reservists had done on the tarmac at the Dharhan Air Force Base in Saudi Arabia.

In addition to everything else, they brought the heart and soul of America to that conflict, and the heart and soul of America said make it quick, make it decisive, and bring our people home.

We should never forget that lesson. There should never ever be another conflict involving the United States of America where the Guardsmen and the Reservists are not involved, because they are the ones that saw to it that it was every American's war, and that is the only way for America to get involved. Either it is all of our war or none of our war.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment and thank the last speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR). We work cooperatively together as we cochair the Guard and Reserve Caucus here in the House. He is a valued member of the House Committee on Armed Services.

It is reflecting on his comments, and I agree wholeheartedly with him, that no country, no aggressor should ever test the resolve and the character of our Nation.

I suppose that they were reflecting upon the Vietnam experience and whether or not we actually would rise together and fight. So it makes me think about the Vietnam veteran. Often when we think of the Gulf War and its successes, I pay significant compliment to their contribution and leadership, because when we arrived in theater, one of the quick words was, when is the rotation? And the Vietnam leader said there is no such thing as rotation, it is called duration. We are going to be here for the duration; and when we get it done, then you get to go home.

I think what they brought to the battlefield was how not to do it. I also think of the complements of the military buildup of the 1980s. Iraq was very foolish to hit us at that time. I also think today about my first reaction when this resolution was brought up, whether the House should pay significance to the contribution of Guard and Reserve as if we also should not include the active counterpart, because on the desert sands, we were one team.

Then I began to think that, perhaps, we do need the added recognition of the contribution, because the Guardsmen and Reservists that serve in the communities all across the Nation are, in fact, twice the citizen. They are three times and four times the citizen. They go about their duties, balancing their lives with their homes and their families, the religious practices, civic responsibilities; and on top of that, they take an oath to lay down their life to fight and die for this country. I think that is worthy of extra recognition.

Mr. Speaker, of the 57 Guardsmen and Reservists that lost their lives in the Gulf, I want to recognize, in fact, one of them who was a dear friend of mine, Lieutenant Laurie Lawton. If God had given me the ability and said, Steve, one person in your unit will die, you get to choose one person that gets to stay home, whom would you choose? I would have chosen Laurie Lawton, because she would have had an impact

on so many lives in the most positive way.

She was a remarkable individual who was studying her Ph.D. at Purdue University and was in France at the time. She was called up and came back home and then traveled with us as a unit, and she sat beside me on the plane as we went over to Saudi Arabia. When I left her, I told her that I would see her back in Indiana as I left, and I went off to the front.

The sad end of that story is I did see her back in Indiana, and it was at the cemetery. It was the most dramatic moment for me, but it was one that helped formulate my views and opinions in that I understand personally firsthand the tears of so many families out there who shed them for a loved one or a friend that have paid the ultimate sacrifice so that we can enjoy the freedoms and liberties of the greatest Nation.

I want to thank the gentleman from California for bringing the resolution to the floor as we pay significance and contribution to what occurred 10 years ago.

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

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 549, expressing the sense of the House that Congress acknowledges the historical significance of the anniversary of the initial activation of National Guard and Reserve personnel for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. August 27, 2000, is the tenth anniversary of President Bush calling up the guard and reserves to active duty for Operation Desert Shield. Over 267,000 members of the National Guard and Reserves were ordered to active duty during these Gulf War operations. 106,000 of these members served in the Southwest Asia theater of operations, 16,000 served in a support capacity abroad outside the theater of operations, and 145,000 served in a support capacity in the United States.

This resolution honors the service and sacrifice of these citizen soldiers and their families. We need to remember that when these patriots were called to the colors, the units were not comprised of career soldiers, but of our next door neighbors. Fifty seven of these brave men and women reservists and guardsmen did not come back. The majority who died, did so in the tragic Scud missile attack on the military barracks in Dharhan, Saudi Arabia. This was the largest loss of life in a single day for the United States during the war. Their sacrifice was not in vain. In a mere forty days after Desert Storm began, Iraq's army was expelled from Kuwait. The guard and reserves were an integral part of that resounding triumph. It is only right that we recognize their ultimate sacrifice.

Finally, this bill recognizes the growing importance of the National Guard and Reserve to the security of the United States and supports ensuring the readiness of the National Guard and Reserve. It reaffirms Congressional commitment to ensure the readiness of this vital component of our national security. The reserves are being called to serve in even more world hot spots. Currently over 8,000 guard and reservists are serving around the world in places such as Bosnia, Kosovo,

South Korea, Macedonia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Colombia.

I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize the service of the guard and reserves in the past, but also to reaffirm my commitment that we give these troops the best training and equipment we can provide to ensure their readiness.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 549 recognizing the contributions of our reservists in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

We all have stories about where we were when the first scud was launched in the Gulf War. My memories, however, are of my family members and friends who were called up to serve their country during this time. Both my brother-in-law and sister-in-law were called up, one to serve as an oral surgeon in the Army and the other to serve as a nurse in the Navy. For a time, my wife and I thought we might have to take care of our nieces and nephew because it looked like their parents would be deployed overseas. Fortunately, only one was deployed, and he eventually returned from the Gulf effort unhurt. So many people were called up to aid their strategically important effort that during Sunday church service, we were given a handout each week listing the names of those in our church family who had been called to serve. The names covered both the front and back of the weekly hand out.

Ten years later, we can look back and celebrate our accomplishments in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. That celebration appropriately must contain an acknowledgment of the reservists—those individuals who promised to serve their country and to put their personal lives on hold to fulfill that commitment. This recognition is a small gesture to honor their sacrifice. Though small, the gesture also stands as a priceless assurance to those who continue to serve their country, as well as to those who may be called on to active duty in the future. This nation appreciates your willingness to serve and will stand behind you.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 549.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 549.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL RECORDING PRESERVATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4846) to establish the National Recording Registry in the Library of Congress to maintain and preserve sound recordings that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4846

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 "National Recording Preservation Act of 2000".

TITLE I—SOUND RECORDING PRESERVATION BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Subtitle A—National Recording Registry

SEC. 101. NATIONAL RECORDING REGISTRY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Librarian of Congress shall establish the National Recording Registry for the purpose of maintaining and preserving sound recordings that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant.

SEC. 102. DUTIES OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES.—For purposes of carrying out this subtitle, the Librarian shall—

(1) establish criteria and procedures under which sound recordings may be included in the National Recording Registry, except that no sound recording shall be eligible for inclusion in the National Recording Registry until 10 years after the recording's creation;

(2) establish procedures under which the general public may make recommendations to the National Recording Preservation Board established under subtitle C regarding the inclusion of sound recordings in the National Recording Registry; and

(3) determine which sound recordings satisfy the criteria established under paragraph (1) and select such recordings for inclusion in the National Recording Registry.

(b) PUBLICATION OF SOUND RECORDINGS IN THE REGISTRY.—The Librarian shall publish in the Federal Register the name of each sound recording that is selected for inclusion in the National Recording Registry.

SEC. 103. SEAL OF THE NATIONAL RECORDING REGISTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Librarian shall provide a seal to indicate that a sound recording has been included in the National Recording Registry and is the Registry version of that recording.

(b) USE OF SEAL.—The Librarian shall establish guidelines for approval of the use of the seal provided under subsection (a), and shall include in the guidelines the following:

(1) The seal may only be used on recording copies of the Registry version of a sound recording.

(2) The seal may be used only after the Librarian has given approval to those persons seeking to apply the seal in accordance with the guidelines.

(3) In the case of copyrighted mass distributed, broadcast, or published works, only the copyright legal owner or an authorized licensee of that copyright owner may place or authorize the placement of the seal on any recording copy of the Registry version of any sound recording that is maintained in the National Recording Registry Collection in the Library of Congress.

(4) Anyone authorized to place the seal on any recording copy of any Registry version of a sound recording may accompany such seal with the following language: "This sound recording is selected for inclusion in the National Recording Registry by the Librarian of Congress in consultation with the National Recording Preservation Board of the Library of Congress because of its cultural, historical, or aesthetic significance."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE SEAL.—The use of the seal provided under subsection (a) with respect to a sound recording shall be effective beginning on the date the Librarian publishes in the Federal Register (in accordance with section 102(b)) the name of the recording, as selected for inclusion in the National Recording Registry.

(d) PROHIBITED USES OF THE SEAL.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON DISTRIBUTION AND EXHIBITION.—No person may knowingly distribute or exhibit to the public a version of a sound