

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TANCREDO. Madam Speaker, since coming to the U.S. House of Representatives, I have had the opportunity to become familiar with a volunteer organization in Colorado known as SCORE, or Service Corps of Retired Executives, a great resource partner to the Small Business Administration that specializes in counseling, mentoring and educating America's small business owners.

In Colorado, there are 154 men and women volunteering their time, business acumen and counsel to the small business community to provide a top quality resource at no cost to their clients. Nationally there are more than 12,000 volunteer members representing 389 SCORE chapters providing individual counseling and business workshops for aspiring entrepreneurs and small business owners.

With over 50 percent of all new businesses failing within the first 6 years, counseling early on can be the difference between success and failure.

Small businesses account for 99.7 percent of all employers and 54 percent of employment representing a major contribution to our economic growth. It is time we recognized that this organization is the best kept secret in the country, that we appreciate their hard work and dedication, and that we vote to support its modest budget for this year.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill earlier today:

H.R. 4444, an act to authorize extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China, and to establish a framework for relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE, WASHINGTON, DC, OCTOBER 2, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting herewith copies of the resolutions approved on September 27, 2000 by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, as follows:

• Committee survey resolutions authorizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to

study the following potential water resources projects: Donaldsonville, Louisiana; Atchafalaya River Channels, Louisiana; and, Tennessee River Watershed, Virginia.

• Committee resolution authorizing the Natural Resources Conservation Service to undertake a small watershed project for the Snake River, Minnesota.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman.*

Enclosures.

DOCKET 2657: ATCHAFALAYA RIVER CHANNELS,  
LA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That, the Secretary of the Army, is requested to view the report, Atchafalaya River and Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black, Louisiana, published as House Document 155, 90th Congress, 1st Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to the provision of a 35-foot channel in the Lower Atchafalaya River between Morgan City, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico and to the enlargement of the remaining project channels to the project depth of 35 feet.

Adopted: September 27, 2000.

DOCKET 2656: DONALDSONVILLE, ASCENSION  
PARISH, LOUISIANA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That, the Secretary of the Army, is requested to review the report on the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, published as House Document 308, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determine if improvements along the Mississippi River in the area of Ascension Parish, Louisiana inclusive of the City of Donaldson, Louisiana, in the interest of navigation, environmental restoration and protection, and related purposes are advisable at the present time.

Adopted: September 27, 2000.

DOCKET 2658: TENNESSEE RIVER WATERSHED,  
VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That, the Secretary of the Army, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers, Cumberland River, Kentucky and Tennessee, published as House Document 761, 79th Congress, 2nd Session, and Senate Document 81, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, and the Tennessee River and Tributaries, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, published as House Document 328, 71st Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with a view to determine whether improvements to the Tennessee River Watershed, including all tributaries, located in Lee, Wise, Scott, Russell, Tazewell, Smyth, and Washington Counties, Virginia are advisable for environmental restoration and protection, flood control, regional water systems, and watershed management.

Adopted: September 27, 2000.

#### RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the United States House of Representatives, That pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Public

Law 566, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, the following project for flood protection, water quality, soil conservation, and other purposes at Snake River Watershed, Minnesota, is hereby approved in accordance with the report on such project dated June 1999, and transmitted to Congress by the Deputy Chief of Programs, Natural Resources Conservation Service, by letter dated June 2, 2000, and said report is made a part of this approval.

Name of Project: Snake River Watershed, Minnesota

Adopted: September 27, 2000.

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE SAM FARR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable SAM FARR, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, October 10, 2000.*

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Superior Court for San Diego County, California.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to notify the party that issued the subpoenas that I do not have any responsive documents.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR,  
*Member of Congress.*

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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 after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6 p.m. today.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF A LIBERTY DAY

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 376) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding support for the recognition of a Liberty Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 376

Whereas our rights and liberties are rooted in the cherished documents that gave birth to our nation, those being the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution with its Bill of Rights;

Whereas the patriot James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was the major author of the Virginia Plan, the model

and the basis for that United States Constitution that emerged from the Constitutional Convention in 1787;

Whereas James Madison kept detailed written records of the debates and compromises that were in integral part of that Convention of 1787, which records were published only after the death of all delegates to the Convention;

Whereas James Madison wrote many of the newspaper articles now known as the *Federalist Papers*, outlining why States should endorse the new Constitution and enduring as some of the best arguments for our form of government;

Whereas James Madison introduced the Bill of Rights into the 1st Congress of the United States, whereupon the first ten amendments to the Constitution were adopted; and

Whereas it is altogether fitting that the 16th day of March, the birthday of the distinguished founding father, James Madison, would serve as a fitting reminder of Liberty Day, a celebration of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution, where our unalienable rights and liberties are enumerated: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—*

(1) a Liberty Day should be celebrated each year in the United States as a remembrance of both the freedom that Americans were given in the Declaration of Independence and the extraordinary rights and liberties that Americans were given in their Constitution; and

(2) all elected and previously-elected representatives of the people who voluntarily give of their time to speak to Americans about those founding documents, in furtherance of that remembrance of our freedom, our rights and our liberties, deserve our thanks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

1415

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 376.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 376, which calls for the people of the United States to celebrate a Liberty Day each year. In the words of the resolution, Liberty Day would serve, quote, "as a remembrance of both the freedom that Americans were given in the Declaration of Independence and the extraordinary rights and liberties that Americans were given in their Constitution," unquote.

The resolution also holds that all elected and previously elected representatives of the people who voluntarily give of their time to speak to the American people about these founding documents to further our remembrance of our freedom, our rights and our liberties, will deserve our thanks. The preamble to the resolution also finds that March 16, James Madison's birthday, would be a fitting reminder of Liberty Day and an appropriate occasion to celebrate the inalienable rights and liberties proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and secured by the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, this is the second time in as many weeks that this House has had occasion to reflect on the life and achievements of James Madison. Last week, we passed House Concurrent Resolution 396 to celebrate Madison's birth and his many contributions to our Nation.

The resolution before the House today also recognizes the immense contributions of this remarkable patriot to securing the freedom we enjoy today.

Madam Speaker, Madison himself said that, quote, "my life has been so much of a public one that any review of it must mainly consist of the agency which was my lot in public transactions," unquote.

Although he was the fourth President of the United States, the greatest of Madison's public transactions was surely his crucial role in the framing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. As the resolution notes, Madison was the major author of the Virginia Plan, which served as the basis and model for the Constitution of the United States, that was proposed by the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Along with John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, Madison also contributed to securing ratification of the Constitution by writing parts of the *Federalist Papers*.

The *Federalist Papers* endure to this day, as the resolution observes, as some of the best arguments for our form of government.

Madison also kept detailed records of the debates and compromises in the Constitutional Convention which were published only after all delegates to the convention were dead. The *Federalist Papers* and Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention remain primary sources for all who seek an understanding of the Framers' intent.

As a Member of the first Congress, Madison was also instrumental in framing the Bill of Rights. Madam Speaker, as the 106th Congress concludes, it is certainly proper that we pass this resolution to remember the founding documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and James Madison's contributions to the formation of our system of government. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, last Monday I stood at this podium to manage House Concurrent Resolution 396, celebrating the birth of James Madison and his contributions to the Nation. Today I am here to manage a resolution that would express Congress' support for the recognition of March 16, James Madison's birthday, as Liberty Day. This resolution bestows this honor on James Madison because he was the primary author and steadfast supporter of three great works of American democracy: the Constitution, the *Federalist Papers*, and the Bill of Rights.

If this resolution is passed, Madison's birthday would serve to remind us of our rights and liberties as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Liberty is defined in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as, and I quote, "the quality or state of being free, and the power of choice," two premises on which this Nation was founded.

The promise of freedom and choice is what thousands of immigrants saw in a copper statue in the New York Bay. The statue was of a woman holding a torch in her right hand and a tablet bearing the adoption date of the Declaration of Independence in her left.

Her pedestal reads, and I quote, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." The Statue of Liberty was and still is a symbol of hope and freedom in America.

Another traditional symbol of United States freedom can be found in Philadelphia in the form of a cracked bell. The bell was first rung on July 8, 1776, 4 days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It tolled to celebrate the first public reading of the document. The bell bears the motto, and I quote, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The Liberty Bell, first named in an 1839 Abolitionist pamphlet, remains a symbol of freedom and a reminder that all Americans are created equal.

When H. Con. Res. 376 is passed, Americans will have another opportunity to reflect on this Nation's tradition of freedom and equality. Liberty Day will further enhance the importance and symbolic meaning of two existing icons of American freedom: the Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell.

On March 16, Americans will celebrate a promise originated by James Madison and others and documented in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution. That promise is one of freedom and choice. And in the words of James Madison, he said simply these: "The prescriptions in favor of liberty ought to be leveled against that quarter where the greatest danger lies, namely, that which possesses the highest prerogative of power; but this is not found in either the executive or legislative departments of government, but in the body