

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 amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate the adoption of retired military working dogs by law enforcement agencies, former handlers of these dogs, and other persons capable of caring for these dogs."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### POSTHUMOUS PROMOTION OF WILLIAM CLARK TO GRADE OF CAPTAIN

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3621) to provide for the posthumous promotion of William Clark of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to the grade of captain in the Regular Army.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3621

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

#### SECTION 1. POSTHUMOUS PROMOTION OF WILLIAM CLARK, CO-LEADER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

(a) **POSTHUMOUS PROMOTION.**—William Clark, of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804–1806, shall be deemed for all purposes to have held the grade of captain, rather than lieutenant, in the Regular Army, effective as of March 26, 1804, and continuing until his separation from the Army on February 27, 1807.

(b) **PROHIBITION OF BENEFITS.**—No person is entitled to any bonus, gratuity, pay, or allowance because of the provisions of subsection (a).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3621.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today the House has a rare opportunity to correct a long-standing injustice and blemish in our Nation's history.

H.R. 3621 would authorize the posthumous promotion of William Clark, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to the grade of captain in the Regular Army.

William Clark played a pivotal role in the expedition to explore the Missouri River chartered by President Thomas Jefferson. He shared command of the exploration party known as the Corps of Discovery with Captain Meriwether Lewis.

In fact, Captain Lewis had hand-picked William Clark to jointly command the expedition team with him. Captain Lewis believed he was conveying the promise to the United States Government and the Army when he offered William Clark an appointment in the grade of captain. Unfortunately, the Army was unable to make a place for William Clark as a captain, and he was confirmed by the Senate as a lieutenant.

The fact that William Clark was not appointed a captain was the source of great embarrassment and disappointment to Captain Lewis. His response was to treat William Clark as a co-commander of the expedition, with equal authority.

In fact, the two agreed at Captain Lewis' insistence that the members of the Corps of Discovery and any others that came in contact with the expedition would only know William Clark as a captain and co-commander. As a result, all the documentation dealing with the expedition and the Corps of Discovery refer to Captain William Clark.

For all practical purposes, William Clark deserved equal billing with Captain Lewis. He performed superbly as co-commander throughout the expedition and was a respected leader.

William Clark played a key role and contributed immeasurably to the history-making exploration of the Missouri River that paved the way for the expansion of the United States westward.

William Clark's place in history is secure. The only thing left to do is remove the cloud of uncertainty concerning his appointment as a captain.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the author of H.R. 3621, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), for bringing this issue to the attention of the House. His commitment to this issue again proves that it is never too late to do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, William Clark earned the privilege to be called captain and the records of our Nation should document that honor. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on H.R. 3621.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) has provided the background, and I suspect there will be some further commentary by the introducer of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3621, introduced by Mr. DOUG BEREUTER, which would provide for the posthumous promotion of William Clark to

the grade of captain in the Regular Army.

William Clark was the coleader with Meriwether Lewis of the "Corps of Discovery", a military and scientific expedition to the Pacific Northwest from 1804 to 1806. This expedition provided vast information on the resources of the West and encouraged further exploration and settlement.

In 1792, William Clark became an officer in the regular army and fought in the battle of Fallen Timbers. In 1803, Clark accepted an invitation to serve as coleader of the "Corps of Discovery". He spent several months studying astronomy and map-making, and traveled with Meriwether Lewis down the Ohio River to Wood River, Illinois, where they made the final preparations for their expedition across America.

Upon his return from the expedition, William Clark continued his outstanding service to this nation. In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson appointed him principal Indian Agent for the Louisiana Territory and brigadier general of its militia, which he held until 1813, when he became governor of the newly formed Missouri Territory.

As we begin celebrations recognizing the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery, it is fitting that we acknowledge the contributions of William Clark and provide him with a posthumous promotion to Captain.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the author of the bill.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of H.R. 3621, a legislation this Member introduced to correct a nearly 200-year-old error. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This Member would also like to thank the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Chairman SPENCE) for his assistance in moving this bill forward, and the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel for his cooperation.

I also want to express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), the ranking minority member of the committee, for his continuing support on this effort and for his cosponsorship of the resolution.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) has given us an important part of the background on this issue. As we approach the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, it is important to formally recognize the role of William Clark by posthumously awarding him the rank of captain which he had been promised.

The legislation we are considering today, H.R. 3621, states that William

Clark "shall be deemed for all purposes to have held the grade of captain, rather than lieutenant, in the Regular Army, effective as of March 26, 1804, and continuing until his separation from the Army on February 27, 1807." This Member urges my colleagues to support H.R. 3621 and help correct an error that has persisted for nearly two centuries.

Although most people consider Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to be of equal rank due to their shared command of the expedition, the fact is that Clark remained a lieutenant despite an earlier promise by President Jefferson that he would be commissioned as a captain. In fact, Captain Lewis treated William Clark as a co-equal leader of the Corps of Discovery throughout the expedition; and in all probability, the men assumed that their leaders held the rank of captain, both of them.

Stephen Ambrose, in his outstanding book "Undaunted Courage," gives a detailed and well-documented description of the events that resulted in the diminished rank for Clark. Despite the clearly stated intentions by President Jefferson and Lewis, a number of actions denied Clark his rightful rank. Nevertheless, Clark served his country admirably and emerged, along with Lewis, a true American hero for all time.

The approaching bicentennial of this extraordinarily important expedition provides the United States of America an excellent opportunity to correct this oversight and elevate Clark to his rightful rank. This Member has fully investigated this issue with the U.S. Army and finds that introducing this legislation is the proper course to follow without setting inappropriate precedent. A similar legislative action was taken to promote George Washington in rank posthumously in 1978.

As a footnote, Members may be interested to know that there is no cost associated with H.R. 3621 as the legislation prohibits any person from collecting any bonus, gratuity, pay or allowance because of the posthumous promotion. This legislation simply gives Lieutenant William Clark the promotion to Captain promised by President Jefferson before the Lewis and Clark expedition began.

Retired General Gordon R. Sullivan on behalf of the Association of the United States Army applauded this legislation and pledged their support.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would say this, William Clark served our country admirably, with great courage and leadership skills, and emerged, along with Meriwether Lewis, as a true American hero for all times. As a co-chairman of the House Lewis and Clark Caucus and a former Army officer, this Member believes that this legislation is a matter in which the Congress should act.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3621. It is the right thing to do, even now.

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

Mr. Speaker, there are no further requests for time on this side. I would like to close simply by observing that I have had the opportunity, the good fortune, I might say, through the auspices of the ranking minority member, to have conversations, with some other Members, with Mr. Ambrose, the author. I, just by way of observation, hope that, when this passes, as I am sure it will unanimously, that perhaps we could see to it that a copy of the resolution in some appropriate form be sent to him. I am sure he would find it interesting and a nice, not conclusion, certainly, but certainly an addition to the interest that Mr. Ambrose induced in the Nation with the publication of his book on the expedition.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3621.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4392, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report to accompany the bill, H.R. 4392.

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

There was no objection.

#### GRAIN STANDARDS AND WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4788) to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to collect fees to cover the cost of services performed under the Act, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Act, and to improve the administration of the Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4788

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

#### TITLE I—GRAIN STANDARDS

Sec. 101. Sampling for export grain.

Sec. 102. Geographic boundaries for official agencies.

Sec. 103. Authorization to collect fees.

Sec. 104. Testing of equipment.

Sec. 105. Limitation on administrative and supervisory costs.

Sec. 106. Licenses and authorizations.

Sec. 107. Grain additives.

Sec. 108. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 109. Advisory committee.

Sec. 110. Conforming amendments.

Sec. 111. Special effective date for certain expired provisions.

#### TITLE II—WAREHOUSES

Sec. 201. Storage of agricultural products in warehouses.

Sec. 202. Regulations.

#### TITLE I—GRAIN STANDARDS

##### SEC. 101. SAMPLING FOR EXPORT GRAIN.

Section 5(a)(1) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 77(a)(1)) is amended by striking "(on the basis)" and all that follows through "(from the United States)".

##### SEC. 102. GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES FOR OFFICIAL AGENCIES.

(a) INSPECTION AUTHORITY.—Section 7(f) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(f)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES FOR OFFICIAL AGENCIES.—Not more than 1 official agency designated under paragraph (1) or State delegated authority under subsection (e)(2) to carry out the inspection provisions of this Act shall be operative at the same time in any geographic area defined by the Secretary, except that, if the Secretary determines that the presence of more than 1 designated official agency in the same geographic area will not undermine the policy stated in section 2, the Secretary may—

"(A) allow more than 1 designated official agency to carry out inspections within the same geographical area as part of a pilot program; and

"(B) allow a designated official agency to cross boundary lines to carry out inspections in another geographic area if the Secretary also determines that—

"(i) the current designated official agency for that geographic area is unable to provide inspection services in a timely manner;

"(ii) a person requesting inspection services in that geographic area has not been receiving official inspection services from the current designated official agency for that geographic area; or

"(iii) a person requesting inspection services in that geographic area requests a probe inspection on a barge-lot basis."

(b) WEIGHING AUTHORITY.—Section 7A(i) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79a(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(i) No" and inserting the following:

"(i) UNAUTHORIZED WEIGHING PROHIBITED.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—No";

(2) by striking the second sentence; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES FOR OFFICIAL AGENCIES.—Not more than 1 designated official agency referred to in paragraph (1) or State agency delegated authority pursuant to subsection (c)(2) to carry out the weighing provisions of this Act shall be operative at the same time in any geographic area defined by the Secretary, except that, if the