

graduated from Montana State University at Missoula, where he received his undergraduate degree, and in 1934, received a masters degree.

From 1933 until 1943, Senator Mansfield was a professor of history and political science at Montana State. In 1943, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served 10 years. During his service in the House of Representatives, Senator Mansfield voted for a higher minimum wage, economic aid to Turkey and Greece, the Marshall Plan, and opposed funding for the House Un-American Activities Committee. In 1953, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and began a career filled with accomplishments.

He served the United States in many capacities: Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures; Democratic Whip; Majority Leader; Chairman of the Committee of Rules and Administration; Special Committee of Secret and Confidential Documents; and Ambassador to Japan. In 1956, Lyndon Johnson named him Assistant Majority Leader. When Johnson was elected Vice President in 1961, Mansfield became the Majority Leader and served until 1977.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Mansfield had an unbelievable career. I could go on and on about his accomplishments and achievements. His word and his integrity, without question, and his reputation as a straight shooter, was well-deserved. Unflappable, honorable, brilliant, humble and a strong person, he will always be remembered.

It is fitting and proper that we honor Mike Mansfield's lifetime of public service to his country with this designation. I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3282, a bill to designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Butte, Montana, in honor of Senator Mike Mansfield, who died in October of this year at the remarkable age of 98.

Senator Mansfield was born in New York City on March 16, 1903. His family moved to Cascade County, Montana, in 1906 where he attended local public schools until he dropped out at age 14. At that time, he lied about his age and enlisted in the United States Navy to serve his country during World War I. Mike must have liked the military life, because when he left the Navy, he first joined the Army for two years, and then the marines for two years, finishing his military service in 1922.

When he returned to Montana, Senator Mansfield went to work in a copper mine near Butte. While still working the mines, he enrolled in the Montana School of Mines, where he met this future wife, Maureen Hays, a schoolteacher. She persuaded him to complete his high school education by taking correspondence courses.

In 1930, he enrolled at the University of Montana, where he received his undergraduate degree, and a master's degree in 1934. From 1933 until 1943, Mike Mansfield was a professor of history and political science at Montana State. In 1943, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he served for ten years.

Later, he was elected to the U.S. Senate where he launched an illustrious career, serv-

ing as Committee Chairman, Democratic Whip, and Majority Leader.

Some of our Nation's most turbulent times occurred during his tenure as Senate Majority Leader: assassination of one President and the resignation of another; the assassinations of a civil rights activist and a presidential hopeful; student and political unrest; Vietnam and Watergate.

He was at the helm when the Civil rights Act and the Voting Rights Act became laws. He also led the Senate to pass sweeping legislation on health, education, and anti-poverty programs.

Senator Mansfield was going to retire from public life when he decided to leave the Senate in 1976. However, President Jimmy Carter urged Senator Mansfield to remain in public service as our Ambassador to Japan, which he agreed to do—and served with distinction.

Mike Mansfield was so successful and so well respected at home and in Japan, that President Reagan prevailed upon him to remain in the post throughout the Reagan presidency. Mike Mansfield managed to impress the Japanese as well; so much so, in fact, that when he returned to the U.S. after eleven years as Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador to this country said Mansfield "could have run for prime minister and won."

He was also Montana's "favorite son" for a very good reason. He was revered in his home State, and highly respected by his colleagues in the Congress. He was known as a terrific teacher, a great leader, and a wonderful human being. He was devoted to Maureen, his wife of 68 years, and to their daughter, Anne.

His humble and straightforward characteristics made him equally at home in either royal courts or the local coffee shops in rural Montana. His word and his integrity were without question and his reputation as a "straight shooter" was well deserved. He combined keen intellect with good judgment to produce astonishing wisdom. His toughest assignment came during the Vietnam years. Although he personally opposed the war, he felt obliged as majority leader, to carry the President's message to the Senate.

In many ways the federal building and courthouse in Butte, Montana, accurately reflect who Mike Mansfield was—it is a wonderful, solidly built, grandly situated building, open to the public and dedicated to public service. It is strong without being intimidating; it provides justice and comfort to all who enter.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Mansfield was a modest man, but a giant in American politics. To have a federal building and U.S. courthouse bear his name is an honor he earned, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3282.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WOLF TRAP NATIONAL PARK FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2440) to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts," and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2440

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

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF WOLF TRAP FARM PARK.

(a) AMENDMENT.—*The Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89-671; 16 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended—*

(1) by striking "Wolf Trap Farm Park" each place it appears and inserting "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts";

(2) in section 2, by inserting before the final period " , except that laws, rules, or regulations that are applicable solely to units of the National Park System that are designated as a 'National Park' shall not apply to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 14. REFERENCES.

"(a) BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—*The Secretary of the Interior, any other Federal employee, and any employee of the Foundation, with respect to any reference to the park in any map, publication, sign, notice, or other official document or communication of the Federal Government or Foundation shall refer to the park as 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'.*

"(b) OTHER SIGNS AND NOTICES.—*Any directional or official sign or notice pertaining to the park shall refer to the park as 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'.*

"(c) FEDERAL LAWS AND DOCUMENTS.—*Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to 'Wolf Trap Farm Park' shall be considered to be a reference to 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'.*"

(b) APPLICABILITY.—*Section 14(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section) shall not apply to this Act.*

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 4(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89-671; 16 U.S.C. 284(c)) is amended—

(1) by realigning the second sentence so as to appear flush with the left margin; and

(2) by striking "Funds" and inserting "funds".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2440 would change the name of Wolf Trap Farm Park to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

Wolf Trap, located in Vienna, Virginia, enjoys a reputation as one of the premier venues for the Performing Arts in the country. The park plays host to every conceivable type of Performing Arts, from Native American folk festivals, to interpretive dance recitals, rock concerts and classical symphonies.

While the Park Service maintains responsibility for the grounds and buildings, the non-profit Wolf Trap Foundation creates and selects programming, develops all educational programs, handles ticket sales, marketing, publicity and public relations, while also raising funds to support these programs. This bill would help alleviate confusion regarding its name and assist the nonprofit Wolf Trap Foundation in raising funds and resources for the park. The bill would not alter the legal status of the park nor its level of Federal funding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a non-controversial bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

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

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2440, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS), renames Wolf Trap Farm Park, located in Northern Virginia, as the Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

Wolf Trap Farm Park was established in 1966 as a unit of the National Park Service. The park provides music and arts education programs and is best known for its annual summer concert series. Supporters of the park are seeking the name change to better reflect the park's operation as a performing arts center.

Although no hearings were held on H.R. 2440 by the Committee on Resources, a similar bill passed the House at the very end of the last Congress, but no action on the bill occurred in the Senate. The language of H.R. 2440, including the clarifying amendment adopted by the Committee on Resources, has been worked out with the administration and the minority, and we are unaware of any problems with the bill.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, we support H.R. 2440, as amended, and recommend its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support a bill that has been more than 3 years in the making. It was almost a year ago to the day that I was on this floor giving

a very similar speech to a very similar bill. But, whatever the process may be, I am pleased today the House is now considering the bill that will allow the Wolf Trap Farm Park to become Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

Despite the relative straight-forwardness of this bill, it has taken years of careful negotiation and innumerable drafts to reach a consensus between the Park Service, the Department of Interior, the Wolf Trap Foundation, and the Committee on Resources. I am extremely pleased to say that as the first session of the 107th draws to a close, that consensus has been reached.

As many of my colleagues undoubtedly know, Wolf Trap is one of the premier venues for the performing arts anywhere in the world. Nestled in a beautifully wooded site just outside of Vienna, Virginia, Wolf Trap plays host to every conceivable type of performing arts. It is the home to all the cultural diversity found in our great Nation.

While I am disappointed it has taken this long to elevate Wolf Trap to the level of Federal recognition it deserves, I am very pleased that one of the final acts of this session will accomplish that goal.

I would also like to thank my fellow Virginians, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for their tireless efforts in this endeavor. I am very grateful to the Members and staff of the Committee on Resources. Without their support, I am confident we would be revisiting this again in the next session. So, my thanks to all. I urge its adoption.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Colorado for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, doing the right thing should not be so difficult. We have been trying to do this for years, just to change the name from Wolf Trap Park to National Park so that it can better describe the actual legal status and the park's mission. The mission is to assist Wolf Trap Foundation in private fund-raising efforts.

Wolf Trap Park is a beautiful location, nestled in the woods in Vienna, Virginia. It is about 136 acres. Any of my colleagues and their colleagues and staffs who have not been there should go visit Wolf Trap. It is a wonderful asset, not just for the Washington metropolitan area, but for the Nation, and that is the point of this legislation.

It plays host to any number of performances, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) said. They described the wide gambit of classical symphonies, rock concerts, Native American folk festivals and so on, that use the stage at

Wolf Trap. The Wolf Trap Foundation is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. It handles all the ticket sales, the publicity, the education programs, and does a wonderful job. The National Park Service is responsible for maintaining the grounds and the buildings. They also provide technical assistance for the performing arts centers.

Now, in addition to the performances we see on the stage, there are any number of educational programs that are offered, not just locally, but also nationwide. Its premier education program, the Wolf Trap Institute for Early Learning Through the Arts, places professional performing artists in preschool classrooms all across the country.

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So the mission of Wolf Trap has been consistent with that of the National Park Service. It is the promotion of and access to appreciation of all of our natural resources and, in this case, our human resources as well and the performing arts. But because of this unique status within the national park system, we need to change the name from Wolf Trap Farm Park to Wolf Trap National Park. It is not going to affect the legal status or the Federal funding levels; it is not going to do anything but to alleviate confusion about this national park's mission, and it will assist the foundation in private fund-raising efforts.

So it is the right thing to do. From now on, we ought to call it Wolf Trap National Park; and I trust that all of my colleagues understand its national importance, significance, and accessibility for all of their constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from Virginia for bringing the bill to the floor.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. We have no further speakers on this issue.

I would just ask my two colleagues from Virginia that when Wolf Trap Park holds traditional, historic country western music, if they would invite me to attend, I would be more than happy to do so.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I trust the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) will afford the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) a standing invitation.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Maryland will yield, call me, and I would be happy to take the gentleman as my guest.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2440, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FISHERIES CONSERVATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1989) to reauthorize various fishery conservation management programs, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1989

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 "Fisheries Conservation Act of 2001".

TITLE I—INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986

SEC. 101. REAUTHORIZATION OF INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.

Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce for apportionment to carry out the purposes of this title—

"(1) \$4,900,000 for fiscal year 2002;
 "(2) \$5,400,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004; and
 "(3) \$5,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006.";

(2) in subsection (c) by striking "\$700,000 for fiscal year 1997, and \$750,000 for each of the fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000" and inserting "\$800,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$850,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004, and \$900,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006".

SEC. 102. PURPOSES OF THE INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986

Section 302 of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4101) is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1), striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; and", and adding at the end the following:

"(3) to promote and encourage research in preparation for the implementation of the use of ecosystems and interspecies approaches to the conservation and management of interjurisdictional fishery resources throughout their range."

TITLE II—ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT

SEC. 201. REAUTHORIZATION OF ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 4 of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757d) is amended to read as follows:

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 4. (a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed the following sums:

"(A) \$4,500,000 for fiscal year 2002;
 "(B) \$4,750,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 and 2004; and
 "(C) \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

"(2) Sums appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(b) Not more than \$625,000 of the funds appropriated under this section in any one fiscal year shall be obligated in any one State."

SEC. 202. RESEARCH ON AND USE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND INTERSPECIES APPROACHES TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The first section of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757a) is amended in subsection (b) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)", and by adding at the end the following:

"(2) In carrying out responsibilities under this section, the Secretary shall conduct, promote, and encourage research in preparation for the implementation of the use of ecosystems and interspecies approaches to the conservation and management of anadromous and Great Lakes fishery resources."

TITLE III—ATLANTIC COASTAL FISHERIES

SEC. 301. REAUTHORIZATION OF ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 7(a) of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note) is amended by striking "and 2003" and inserting "2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006".

SEC. 302. REAUTHORIZATION OF ATLANTIC COASTAL FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ACT.

Section 811(a) of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (16 U.S.C. 5108) is amended by striking "2005" and inserting "2006".

SEC. 303. AMENDMENTS TO ATLANTIC COASTAL FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ACT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 802(a) of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (16 U.S.C. 5101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) The understanding of the interactions of species in the maritime environment and the development of ecosystems-based approaches to fishery conservation and management lead to better stewardship and sustainability of coastal fishery resources.

"(8) Federal and State scientists should gather information on the interaction of species in the marine environment and provide this scientific information to Federal and State managers."

(b) PURPOSE.—Section 802(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 5101(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to support and encourage the development, implementation, and enforcement of effective interstate conservation and management of Atlantic coastal fishery resources through the use of sound science and multispecies, adaptive, and ecosystem-based management measures."

(c) STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION IN MULTISPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS INTERACTION RESEARCH.—Section 804(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 5103(a)) is amended by inserting "multispecies and ecosystems interaction research;" after "biological and socioeconomic research;"

(d) ASSISTANCE FOR RESEARCH REGARDING INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG ATLANTIC COASTAL FISHERY RESOURCES AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS.—Section 808 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 5107) is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1), redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3), and inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) research to understand the interrelationships among Atlantic coastal fishery resources and their ecosystems; and"

TITLE IV—ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975

SEC. 401. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975.

Section 10 of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971h) is amended to read as follows:

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 10. (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, including use for payment of the United

States share of the joint expenses of the Commission as provided in Article X of the Convention, the following sums:

"(1) For each of fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004, \$5,480,000.

"(2) For each of fiscal years 2005 and 2006, \$5,495,000.

"(b) ALLOCATION.—Of amounts available under this section for each fiscal year—

"(1) \$150,000 are authorized for the advisory committee established under section 4 and the species working groups established under section 4A; and

"(2) \$4,240,000 are authorized for research activities under this Act and the Act of September 4, 1980 (16 U.S.C. 971i)."

TITLE V—NORTHWEST ATLANTIC

FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995

SEC. 501. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995.

Section 211 of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5610) is amended by striking "2001" and inserting "2006".

TITLE VI—EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF OCEAN POLICY REPORT

SEC. 601. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.

(a) EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.—The Oceans Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-256) is amended—

(1) in section 3(f)(1) (114 Stat. 647) by striking "18 months" and inserting "27 months";

(2) in section 3(i) (114 Stat. 648) by striking "30 days" and inserting "90 days"; and

(3) in section 4(a) (114 Stat. 648; 33 U.S.C. 857-19 note) by striking "120 days" and inserting "90 days".

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3(j) of such Act (114 Stat. 648) is amended by striking "\$6,000,000" and inserting "\$8,500,000".

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 3(e) of such Act (114 Stat. 646) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking the colon in the third sentence and inserting a period;

(2) by inserting immediately after such period the following:

"(2) NOTICE; MINUTES; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS.—"; and

(3) by redesignating the subsequent paragraphs in order as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

This legislation reauthorizes a number of important fishery statutes that range from grants for States for conservation, research, and enforcement activities to the implementation of international treaties. The bill reauthorizes these statutes through September 30, 2006.

Two of the State grant statutes are the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 and the Anadromous Fisheries Conservation Act of 1965. These laws have been active for a number of years and have provided funding for many worthwhile activities, including research to help improve the way fisheries are managed, enforcement activities, the rebuilding of necessary habitat, and other measures to improve the survival of fish that travel across State boundaries and over great distances.