

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1105, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# **HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION AMENDMENTS ACT**

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1606) to amend section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to authorize additional appropriations for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to decrease the matching requirement related to such appropriations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1606

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

## **SECTION 1. DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION AT HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) DECREASED MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Section 507(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may obligate funds made available under subsection (d) for a grant with respect to a building or structure listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places only if the grantee agrees to provide, from funds derived from non-Federal sources, an amount that is equal to 30 percent of the total cost of the project for which the grant is provided.”; and

(2) by striking “(2) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 507(d) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 470a note) is amended—

(1) by striking “Pursuant to” and inserting the following:

“(1) 1996 AUTHORIZATION.—Pursuant to”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to amounts made available under paragraph (1), pursuant to section 108 of the National Historic Preservation Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.”.

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 507 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, as amended by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

(1) funds made available under subsection (d)(2) of such section, as added by subsection (b); and

(2) funds made available under subsection (d)(1) of such section, as amended by subsection (b), that remain unobligated as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 1606, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), will authorize appropriations for the restoration and renovation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In addition, it would decrease matching requirements.

Many of the buildings at these schools are listed on the National Register and, because of their age, are in immediate need of remodeling and renovation. GAO identified in a report to Congress the buildings needing attention and the estimated cost. This estimate provides the foundation for the authorized level prescribed in the legislation. While funds have been previously appropriated to help meet restoration needs at some of these schools, the matching requirement has proved to be a difficult barrier to meet. This bill would lower that barrier by lowering the matching requirement and enable these schools to take advantage of these restoration opportunities. The historic quality of these buildings makes it important that we aid in their preservation.

The bill contains an amendment to extend the new matching requirement to schools where funds have already been appropriated but have been left unobligated due to a failure to raise enough funds to meet the matching requirement.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation has significant support on both sides of the aisle. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy piece of legislation. I appreciate the gentleman from South Carolina for all the excellent work he has done on this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606, introduced by my good friend and colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN, is an important initiative that builds upon the work started in 1996 with the passage of the historically black colleges and universities' historic preservation program.

The program has been the catalyst for the preservation of historic structures at these in-

stitutions of higher education. Unfortunately, the program has used up all of its existing authorization of funds and while its accomplishments to date have been great, the work that still needs to be done is even greater.

Many of the buildings that have been and will be assisted by this program are integral elements of the school campus and their preservation will not only preserve buildings but also the history and spirit of these pioneering institutions.

In hearings before the Resource Committee on H.R. 1606 last November we received moving testimony from Representative CLYBURN and others on the importance of this program in furthering historic preservation at institutions that have played a vital role in the advancement of African-Americans and others.

I want to commend in particular my colleague Representative JIM CLYBURN for his strong leadership and vision on this legislation. Representative CLYBURN has been a tireless champion of H.R. 1606. As a former educator himself, he well understands importance of this program not only to the schools themselves but to the entire nation.

Last week this House passed H. Res. 523 recognizing the contributions Historically Black Colleges and Universities have made and continue to make in the education of African-Americans. However, H. Res. 523 just talked the talk, but it is H.R. 1606 that walks the walk.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1606 is a substantive measure that will benefit these institutions and the nation at large. I strongly support the measure and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) whose determination, dedication and true vision have brought this legislation to the floor today. He is a good friend to all of us and a former educator himself. We realize the importance of this legislation not only to Historically Black Colleges and Universities but to the Nation.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time and for his kind words.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) for the tremendous bipartisan support H.R. 1606 has received to date. I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak today on behalf of my legislation to extend authorization of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program. This is a day that has been several years in the making.

As a former high school teacher, I have always possessed an acute appreciation for history and have enjoyed its study for many years. It was part of what motivated me to introduce legislation establishing the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, and I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) for joining me in support of that legislation which Congress authorized in the 1995 Omnibus

Parks Act. It is also what motivated me to work to appropriate funds for a 3-year study of the Gullah culture along the sea islands of South Carolina and Georgia. This is a culture very unique and very much at threat of extinction. Hopefully this study will give us recommendations on how to preserve and interpret what most scholars say is the closest African roots of any native-born Americans.

I have worked very closely for many years and on many issues with Dick Moe of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and was overjoyed when the national trust, acting on the nomination of the Southeast Regional African American Preservation Alliance, listed the 103 HBCU campuses as a category on its 1998 list of the 11 most endangered historic sites in the country.

I say these things to explain how important historic preservation is to me personally. But of all the things I have worked on in preservation, I am most proud of this HBCU historic preservation program. Many of these campuses today date back for a century or more. The history contained within the hallowed halls of these institutions is as rich and diverse as the students who passed through them.

The HBCU historic preservation program has had a profound impact on three universities in South Carolina's sixth district. But I want to tell you what it meant to me as a student of history to see a treasure such as Arnett Hall on Allen University's campus in Columbia, South Carolina, saved from the brink of destruction. This structure, which had been boarded up for almost 40 years, was designed by an African American architect, built by the students themselves, and completed in June 1891. At the time we were authorizing the original \$29 million for this program, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, our State's SHPO, listed Arnett Hall as the most endangered historic site in South Carolina. I am happy to report today the building has been saved, preserved to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, and shines as a beacon in that part of Columbia. The same is true for two other historic buildings in my district that have benefited from this program, Ministers Hall on Claflin University's campus in Orangeburg and Massachusetts Hall on the campus of Voorhees College in Denmark.

In 1997, the Congressional Black Caucus requested the GAO conduct a study to determine the projected cost of preserving all threatened historic sites on the 103 HBCU campuses. I was asked to coordinate that study with the GAO. The study took one solid year to complete, but it was very comprehensive and very objective. The GAO identified 712 historic sites on those campuses with a projected preservation cost of \$755 million. That is a lot of money, even in this town. But the need has been documented, and over time I believe the schools and this body will respond appropriately and adequately.

The vast majority of these colleges have had a very difficult time raising the required dollar for dollar match which the previous legislation required. Consequently, many of them would like to have a grant. But I believe it is important for the schools themselves to feel vested in the project. So my bill requires a 30 percent match. The Park Service allows 70 percent of funding for planning and survey projects funded from the historic preservation fund, so there is a precedent for this ratio and it is a formula that is sorely needed.

Mr. Speaker, this authorization will allow the campuses with structures identified for preservation to do strategic planning. If these schools were able to point to the Federal Government's commitment to cover 70 percent of the preservation costs, alumni and potential donors would be more amenable to contributing the matching funds for the projects.

Mr. Speaker, should this bill become law, it will take many years and a strong commitment to meet the need the GAO has documented. But without this bill becoming law, we cannot even begin.

Mr. Speaker, I know this body has shown strong support for preservation, and I pledge to do all I can for the historic preservation community. There is no issue regarding cultural or historic preservation that is more important to our Nation's fabric, the Congressional Black Caucus, and to me personally than H.R. 1606.

□ 1730

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT).

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and for everything he has done over the years as a great member on the Committee on Resources and also a great colleague and member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, because he has truly made a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to my good friend, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), it has been a pleasure over the years working with him. He sure has done a lot of things to make things happen when it comes to supporting our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. I appreciate very much the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for being so helpful and always being there to listen and be supportive.

I have been involved in this cause for a long time because I am a former college President myself at Cumberland University, a small, private, independent college in the State of Tennessee. I am proud to be able to say that we have six colleges and universities that fall in this category when

we talk about Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the great State of Tennessee, and that is Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State University, all located in Nashville, Tennessee. Then we have Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee; Lemoyne Owen College in Memphis; and Knoxville College in Knoxville, Tennessee.

For well over a century, Historically Black Colleges and Universities have made their mark as vital institutions of higher learning. Generations of African American educators, physicians, lawyers, scientists and other professionals have found the knowledge, the experience and encouragement they needed to reach their full potential at these Historically Black Colleges and Universities. They have compiled an enviable record of achievement, educating almost 40 percent of our Nation's black college graduates. They have educated millions of young people and have prepared African American students for the challenges and opportunities of this new century.

I might say also that what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) said a while ago is very true: A lot of them have had a lot of difficulty struggling for those dollars to make a difference. That first impression at a college or university is so vitally important. When they see a college or university that is run down, they are not going to give. They are not going to be able to raise any private gifts for the university. But if they see a university where their buildings are in good shape and good condition, it really does make a real difference. I found that at Cumberland University where I was president, and I sure have found that at the other colleges and universities in the State of Tennessee and around the country that have fallen into that category.

I will never forget when I first got here, Dr. Henry Ponder, who was then president of Fisk University, we used to walk those halls, and this is before some of you even were here, and we walked those halls and tried to get people interested in our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Now we have a lot of new help, and I appreciate that, both Democrats and Republicans alike, that realize the importance and significance of what I call seed money, and that is what it is, seed money, because those are dollars that we are able to share now and those are dollars we are able to utilize in order for these colleges and universities to keep educating our young people; but not just young people, but our working adults that want to go back to our colleges and universities.

I commend our Historically Black Colleges and Universities for their dedication to academic excellence and commitment to educational opportunity for all.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and fellow freshman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), and I came to the Congress together. Since then he has been the driving force behind a movement to improve our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. For that he is to be strongly commended.

HBCUs, as we call them, remain a critical part of our education system. These institutions have significantly increased educational access for thousands of economically and socially disadvantaged Americans, particularly among young African Americans. Yet our Historically Black Colleges and Universities need to maintain and improve their facilities in order to continue to meet the needs of their students.

I bet you, Mr. Speaker, if a poll were taken, each Member of this House would have an historically black college or university somewhere near their district or in some way they have helped an historically black college or university. That is extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted last week when we passed H. Res. 524 recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, it is critical that we honor Historically Black Colleges and Universities with our deeds, not just our words, by taking such steps as funding them properly in our appropriations process. That is what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is talking about. By passing this bill, we make good on our commitment to our Historically Black Colleges and Universities and honor them with our deeds by making it easier for them to preserve their facilities and thereby serve their students and their communities.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for this excellent bill, ask for our continued effort in this regard, and urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for yielding me time, and I also want to commend the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking member of this committee for the outstanding work they do all the time on the Committee on Resources. I am not a member of this committee, but I often watch its deliberations and pay attention to what it is doing, and I think that they, obviously, do an outstanding job. I especially

want to commend them for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I also want to commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), a man who has almost single-handedly in terms of his zest and seal, who has been tremendously focused on the problems, attributes and contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As a matter of fact, he talked so passionately about those in South Carolina until sometimes I wish that I had been a South Carolinian and had the opportunity to attend one of them.

I did not attend one in South Carolina, but I did grow up in Arkansas, and I attended what is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. The bell tower on that campus, which is the tallest structure in that area, they do not have tall buildings in Arkansas, but the bell tower is probably the tallest structure in that community, and, for as long as I can remember, it has stood as a symbol of educational opportunity for African Americans, especially in that area. The alumni association is currently trying to replace it, brick by brick.

As a matter of fact, when I was there we had an outstanding President that we fondly called "Prexy," President Lawrence Arnett Davis, Sr., whose son now is the chancellor, Chancellor Lawrence Arnett Davis, Jr. They both have become institutions.

So I say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), when you help preserve these institutions, which are indeed struggling but have one of the greatest histories and one of the greatest legacies in this Nation, and to think that the leaders of many of them were newly-freed slaves, individuals who had just come out of slavery when the Moral Act was passed and then its subsequent amendments, so, yes, they have done exceedingly well. But, again, I commend all of those who have had a hand in and who have spoken so passionately about their impact.

Again I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and commend the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1606, 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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material on the 22 bills just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 100 YEARS OF KOREAN IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 297) recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 297

Whereas missionaries from the United States played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea;

Whereas in December 1902, 56 men, 21 women and 25 children left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the S.S. Gaelic and landed in Honolulu, Hawaii on January 13, 1903;

Whereas the early Korean-American community was united around the common goal of obtaining independence from their colonized mother country;

Whereas members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict;

Whereas on June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the involvement of approximately 5,720,000 personnel, both military and civilian from South Korea and the United States, who worked to stem the spread of communism in Korea;

Whereas casualties in the United States Armed Forces included 54,260 dead, of whom 33,665 were battle deaths, 92,134 wounded, and 8,176 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas in the early 1950s, thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war, poverty, and desolation, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Korean-Americans, like waves of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have taken root and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;

Whereas Korean immigration has invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;

Whereas according to the 2000 United States Census, Korean-Americans own and operate 135,571 businesses across the United States that have gross sales of \$46,000,000,000 annually, and employ 333,649 individuals;

Whereas the contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States include the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture, and writing;

Whereas Korean-Americans play a crucial role in maintaining the strength and vitality of the United States-Korean relationship;

Whereas the partnership of the United States and South Korea helps maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and provides economic benefits to the people of both nations and to the rest of the world; and