

Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and others earlier. We cannot ignore those workers in our country who have through no fault of their own been laid off or lost their jobs. We should have done the bill before we left today. This is a Republican bill, for heaven's sake. It was signed off by DON NICKLES in the United States Senate. It was passed unanimously over there. We are talking about a million people running out of unemployment compensation benefits during a very important time of year for most people. This is a stimulus package in itself, a small one albeit, but needed for those devastated economies in certain pockets of our country. We could have done this. There is no reason we could not have done this. But we did not. We did not do it. And so I hope the first order of business, Mr. Speaker, will be this bill when the new Congress resumes.

Finally, let me just say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to Speaker HASTERT and my dear friend DICK GEPHARDT, whom I have had the honor of working with, I thank you for your kindnesses over the years and your leadership. Both of your staffs have been exceptionally wonderful to me and to my staff. I thank you for all the kindnesses that you have shown me. I look forward to returning those kindnesses in the years and months ahead.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I did not leave the floor because I knew that the gentleman was going to give to this Congress an oration or a message that we should not miss. I just want to conclude to the gentleman's remarks by again thanking him for his service to America. And though you did not announce it yourself, many of us alluded to it, it is important to restate that you are a veteran of wars. You did go to Vietnam. You did serve your country in the United States military.

And so as you speak in concluding, thanking your staff and those of us of your colleagues, you speak from what you know. What I would like to offer to you is again an enormous thank you for educating us about the admonition of delivering us from fear and hatred and war. We would do well in the next Congress to include you, encourage you, and listen to you for the travels that you have made, the insights that you have gathered. Might I make a commitment, and might I say that I have been very much instructed by your words, is that we will not give up on a vote and that is that a vote that has seemingly given authority to go to war against Iraq. I always say to my constituents, there was a vote, but likewise there were votes, plural, that expressed a different perspective.

I think it is important for those of us who view this war as both untimely and as well ill-directed, to follow in your line of reasoning and, that is, to

keep raising the issues and seeking to educate the American population.

Lastly, I would say the tone that you offered your message and your words today should be applauded by all. You were encouraging, embracing and nurturing. We thank you. What I would say to those who have debated this question of war, I would hope, and sometimes we are looked upon as being frivolous, that we might debate the question of peace, that there might be legislative initiatives that would talk about generating peace and understanding. I do not know if we have ever done that. I know there is a peace institute.

I would encourage and simply ask the minority whip, the former minority whip and the very helpful leader of this Congress and this Nation, to continue to stay in the fight with your words and wisdom on these issues, and maybe we will get there someday, understanding that peace has a greater price maybe, but a greater return than any war that we could engage in. I yield back to the gentleman with an enormous thanks.

Mr. BONIOR. I thank my colleague for her lovely words. I wish her success and happy Thanksgiving to you and your family and to the staff as well. Bless you.

RECALL DESIGNEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Without objection, and pursuant to section 2 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 160, the Chair announces the Speaker's designation of Representative RICHARD K. ARMEY of Texas to act jointly with the majority leader of the Senate or his designee, in the event of the death or inability of the Speaker, to notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, of any reassembly under that concurrent resolution, and further, in the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that the Speaker has placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purpose.

There was no objection.

STATUS AND LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES OF GUAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) on an excellent career and express my profound admiration for him and for his work that he has done during the course of his career.

Perhaps one of the most unknown dimensions of his role as a leader in the House of Representatives is his willingness to take the time to take newer Members on and guide them through

the process, especially those people that are not full Members of the House like myself, as a delegate from the territory of Guam, take the time to shepherd us through the process and provide guidance and support whenever necessary.

There were a number of points along the way in which the assistance of the gentleman from Michigan was very critical. I want to just recount two stories along those lines. One obviously was in the beginning of the 103rd Congress when the delegates of this House were granted a vote on the floor of the House under the Committee of the Whole which was introduced as a rule in the 103rd Congress. He stood by us and he was very strong on that. There was a lot of internal debate within the Democratic Party caucus and, of course, it became a full blown national issue almost immediately, resulted in a lawsuit and everything else, and probably even contributed to the demise of the majority by the Democrats in the 104th Congress.

□ 1345

But, true to his word, the gentleman from Michigan stood by the delegates; and he stood by the fact that he felt, as many of us U.S. citizens feel, that full representation in the House is not dependent upon payment of taxes but is dependent upon citizenship. He stood in a very steadfast manner for all of us, and we very much appreciated it.

Then another part which is much less well-known, but I am willing to kind of talk about it a little bit now, was, in organizing the Democratic Caucus rules for the 104th Congress, some of the Members felt that the delegates had become albatrosses around the neck of the Democratic Caucus, so that one way they could perhaps, since the Democrat delegates did not contribute to the winning of the speakership and since they were part of the committee ratios, some Democratic Members felt that perhaps it would be a good idea to limit the delegates to one committee membership as opposed to two. The reasoning for that was that since the party ratios had shifted and the Democrats were now kind of in a tough situation trying to fight for seats on choice committees, that if the delegates who were not helpful in controlling the House in any ways, if they were limited to one committee assignment, perhaps it would be of greater assistance to the Democratic party. And again, of course, I was part of a group that spoke out vigorously against that idea and spoke to the meaning and the heart of what it meant to be a member of the Democratic party caucus; and again the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) stood by those people who were basically without a voice in this House. So I congratulate him on a career well spent.

I am taking the time this afternoon in the last day of the 107th Congress for the House of Representatives to simply express my gratitude to the people of

Guam for allowing me the opportunity to serve as their representative here for some 10 years, to thank my family, my children, and especially my wife, Lorraine, for making possible this service, as well as my mother, who is 89 years of age and continues to be of encouragement and provide guidance and wisdom in everything I do, as does my wife, Lorraine, and as do our five children, and also to express my gratitude to all the people who have supported me in political endeavors over the years, including a recent campaign for governor of Guam which I did not prevail in, but certainly I wanted to take the time to acknowledge their presence.

In fact, one of my Underwood young adult leaders is here with us this afternoon; and she is a neighbor, actually. She lives a couple of houses from us, Allison Chamberlain; and it is a very great honor and privilege to be allowed to give this special order with her present as well as my successor, Madeleine Bordallo, who is currently the Lieutenant Governor of Guam.

One of the things that I try to recount is what 10 years of service in the House of Representatives means, but what I wanted to do was basically talk a little bit about Guam, a little bit about that service and a little bit about the experience of being a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives. None of these three stories are really given much attention in the context of national politics here in Washington, D.C., and Guam is the farthest congressional district of any location. Sometimes people have a very kind of romantic view as to what constitutes Guam, and there are a whole lot of sentiments that go into that.

One of the things that over the years of service that I had, and people in every congressional district, I am sure, have this sentiment, that they think that they are the center of the world, and I would go back home and people would ask me, what do the people in Congress feel about Guam? And I would say, well, the good news is that they do not feel badly about Guam. The bad news is they do not feel particularly good about Guam. The reality is just that they do not feel much about Guam because everyone here is elected to represent their own constituency and represent their own interests, and it is only my responsibility to try to bring attention to the issues of Guam.

But Guam is a very special place. Obviously, it is the place of my birth, it is the place where I grew up, it is the place that has nurtured me and provided me the opportunity to rise not only in public service here in Washington, D.C., but also serve as an educator for some 20 years, and they have been supportive throughout the whole process. It is grounded in the experience of the indigenous people of the island, the Chamorro people, and I count myself to be fortunate amongst those people and to be part of a very special group of people that continue to speak

the Chamorro language and be grounded in the experience of the people of the island.

But Guam is also enriched by newcomers, people who have brought their experiences to the island and continue to enrich it in ways in which the economy grows and social interaction grows; and there is just a great deal of social progress. To be sure, there are always fits and starts in any kind of conditions that obtain like that, but it is important to understand that it is a very special place.

One of the things that people in Guam sometimes feel is that they are isolated, and it is easy to sense that if they see themselves as 9,000 miles from Washington, D.C., and they are basically almost in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, but it is not. In reality, Guam is one of the most strategic pieces of real estate in the entire world.

It is the first Pacific island to be settled by non-Pacific islanders. In fact, in Douglas Oliver's work on Pacific Islands, he begins the chapter on Guam by saying the rape of Oceania began with Guam. It was so-called "discovered" by Ferdinand Magellan, and it quickly became a way station for the Manila Galleon. The Manila Galleon was the ship that went between Acapulco, Mexico, and Manila on an annual basis and provided the core of the Spanish empire imprint in the Pacific for at least two to three centuries. It is also the only Pacific island that was taken by the United States as a result of the Spanish American War.

Of course, it was occupied by the Japanese during World War II, and there is a tragic story that was involved in that. It performed an important role in both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, and today Guam is part of the global reach and power projection strategic picture of U.S. Armed Forces as they look to deal with the challenges that we confront in the 21st century. Guam is a critical part of that.

Its importance is even more critical now as we face challenges in the Asian-Pacific region and even as we face the potential of conflict in Iraq. Guam will be a major thoroughway for any potential conflict in that part of the world.

Its history is unique. It is the only U.S. territory to be occupied since the War of 1812, and as a result of a couple of things, the strategic importance of Guam and the enemy occupation of Guam led to two main issues which have affected Guam politics since the end of World War II. I am very happy to have worked on these two issues and have provided a glide path, I think, for resolving these two issues which have been of significance in Guam politics since the end of World War II.

The first has to do with land. Guam is only 212 square miles. After World War II, the U.S. military took a great deal of land, a little bit over half of the land, as they tried to triangulate a process of creating bases in order to deal with the Cold War, the emerging

Cold War. As a result of that, that land was authorized to be taken by Congress; and it was given to the military government to figure out how to take this land.

Needless to say, the land was taken under military government. Sometimes a military officer would be in charge of taking the land, and then, if they had it adjudicated, it was a military officer who was a judge, and it was a very closed system. So it led to much abuse, and it led to a lot of very odd situations in terms of land.

So the return of Federal land has been one of the most difficult and tortuous issues in Guam because the majority of original landowners are still very much with us today. And remember the time when they signed papers that said, do not worry, as soon as the military no longer needs the land, it will be returned. Over the years the military has had the opportunity to return land but never to the original landowners; and, as a consequence, this very difficult process has been part of the main issues that any delegate from Guam has had to deal with here in Washington, D.C.

The two pieces of legislation which I moved through Congress, one is 103-339, which returned 3,200 acres of excess lands to the people of Guam; and the other is 106-504 passed in the last Congress, the Guam Land Return Act, basically are connected. They demonstrate for each other how land is to be returned to the people of Guam, and that is that basically the 3,200 acres were to be returned to the government of Guam before any other Federal agency, even though the land was accessed and that it was to be used for a public benefit purpose and that public benefit purpose would be outlined in subsequent reports of land usage by the government of Guam.

Those subsequent reports have included the possibility of return to original landowners through a locally constructed process of review called the Ancestral Lands Commission, and so today that process is in full swing. It is a legal process, and it is a process that has moved most of this land into the hands of the original landowners.

Since the 103-339 was for a specific piece of property, 106-504 says that, in the future, if the Federal Government is in the position of having any excess lands, that the government of Guam will be treated as a Federal agency and be at the head of the line for land return.

This is such unprecedented legislation that many other communities have tried to figure out how they can get the same kind of legislation for their community, but of course no one had the exact same experience as the people of Guam coming out of World War II. As a consequence, it is in recognition of the unfair nature and the unjust nature of the land takings that occurred at the end of World War II that led to the possibility of Guam's being treated as a Federal agency and

at the head of the line in return for excess lands which 106-504, the Guam Land Return Act, posits.

In the meantime, of course, we deal with many, many other land issues; and we have to deal with them in terms of a declaration of critical habitat, Fish and Wildlife Service, the application of the Endangered Species Act, monitoring the return of excess lands, working with the General Services Administration. All of this are part and parcel of the portfolio of not just making sure that these pieces of legislation were passed but to make sure that they are implemented in the spirit that they were intended, and that has provided a lot of work. It meant that we had to do a lot of work as a congressional office, and we are very satisfied with that work.

We are very content that we passed two landmark pieces of legislation for that, but it does not mean that the struggle has ended, but it does mean that the glide path and the ultimate resolution of land issues is encased in Federal law, and that has occurred as a result of a great deal of work from my office and the collaboration of local officials as well.

The other issue arising out of World War II is war claims. The people of Guam at the time of the Japanese occupation during World War II were not U.S. citizens, they were called nationals, American nationals. That was a term of art meaning that they are not really a foreigner but they are not a citizen either. So the term "national" was applied to the people of Guam, and they were occupied during World War II, and of course it really is the only American territory that has been occupied since the War of 1812. So that experience led to a piece of legislation called the Guam Meritorious Claims Act which offered a tailor-made process by which the people of Guam could file claims based on their war experience, and that war claim time period existed for 1 year, from 1946 to 1947. This was at a time period when people were still recovering from the war.

□ 1400

It also posited that if you had any claim that was over \$5,000, you had to make a personal appearance in Washington, D.C., to adjudicate it. It was an impossible process; and, as expected, most people did not file claims; and some people could file a claim for death and get \$320. So it was, again, another process that had simply fallen apart and did not satisfy the war claims.

Well, subsequent to that, in 1948 and then with a revision in 1962, the U.S. Congress passed laws related to war claims for American citizens and nationals, but it excluded Guam from participating in that process. As a consequence, the claims resulting from American citizens as a result of their wartime experience, either as civilians or people in uniform, prisoners of war, or whether they were just put in civil-

ian internment camps, either by Japan or Germany during World War II, had a clear process through which to adjudicate their war claims. But the people of Guam did not have that process. It led to some very, very interesting anomalies; and I will just offer one now.

My grandfather, James Holland Underwood, was taken by the Japanese off of the Island of Guam, even though he was a civilian, and put into a civilian internment camp, in Kobe, Japan. He was covered by this legislation, which meant that he could file a series of claims based upon the legislation passed by Congress in 1948 and amended in 1962, but his wife and his children and all of his family who endured many more hardships under the Japanese occupation could not.

So that is the anomaly that presented itself as a result of the war. So, as a consequence, the cry of war reparations or war claims has been part of the process and getting recognition for this experience, getting recognition for the unique experience of the people of Guam during World War II.

So my office has worked very diligently on this. I think one of the first bills that we passed coming out, well, it was the very first bill I ever had anything to do with in the 103d Congress, is 103-197, which creates the Asan Bay Memorial Wall which lists by name all of the people from Guam who suffered during World War II; and it has over 10,000 names. It is on the wall in the Pacific National Park that is in Guam, and it is an unprecedented effort and was an effort that the national park did not want, so we had to move it into law. I think it was entirely appropriate that the experiences of the Chamorro people of Guam during the Japanese occupation be honored and recognized this way, and it exists today as a result of this legislation.

When the World War II national memorial, the effort led by former Senator Bob Dole, out here in the Mall was envisioned, part of that was that they were going to create 50 columns, each one to honor each State in the national memorial for World War II. And what I thought, of course, representing the people of Guam, what an abomination that is. The only American territory occupied by the enemy during World War II would have not been recognized in the national World War II Memorial, because each of the 50 pillars was thought of as representing each of the 50 States.

So after a lot of floor speeches and a lot of work and a lot of appeals, the World War II Memorial on the Mall will include Guam, as well as the other territories. But Guam, more so than I think any other jurisdiction, because it was the one area of the United States that experienced enemy occupation during World War II.

We have also been able to include memorials in the Department of Defense authorization for massacres of Chamorros which occurred at Fena and

Yigo, massacres where people were beheaded or machine gunned or had hand grenades thrown at them.

Over the years, we have also been very proud of telling the story, the Guam story, through our activities here in Washington. Every year, I began with my service in 1993, we began celebrating Guam Liberation Day with a ceremony, a wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery; and we have done this consistently for 10 years, trying to bring national attention to the Guam liberation experience and the experience of the people of Guam during World War II.

On the 50th anniversary of that experience in 1994, we were able to secure full military honors for the 50th anniversary, including the presence of a number of secretaries, Cabinet secretaries, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, of course, all Services being present. The most stirring part of it was the playing of the Guam hymn at Arlington National Cemetery. Taking the time to not only learn what the Guam hymn was all about but to actually play it was a moment of pride for those of us who had struggled to get national attention.

But the greatest achievement we have made in this occurred 3 days ago with the passage of H.R. 308 in the Senate, and this is the Guam War Claims Review Commission Act. For the first time, we will have a commission which will understand and look at the Guam war claims in light of all of the other war claims that had been offered to American nationals and American citizens coming out of the war experience. So that bill is now in. It passed the House last year, it passed the Senate under a unanimous consent arrangement on Tuesday night. So we are sure that President Bush will sign it because we had worked with the incoming Bush administration at the time to make sure they understood it and they support it. So we look forward to that resolution and that commission so that the people of Guam can tell their full story and so that full justice can be made on the basis of war claims.

Sometimes it is not really clearly understood why the war claims arising out of the activities of Japan or Germany are addressed to the United States, as opposed to those countries. It is important to understand that the Japan-U.S. peace treaty in 1951 absolved Japan of any individual claims, and those claims are inherited by the U.S. Government. The thinking at the time, and it is still very much present today, is that they would pay those claims out of funds that were confiscated as a result during World War II funds confiscated from Japanese companies, et cetera. It is simply standard practice in peace treaties.

But we also did other things as well. We tried to tell a little bit about the people of Guam, and we are certainly proud of things that we were able to do to get some national recognition for Guam.

One of the most intractable problems, and sometimes people do not see this or do not experience it, is the chewing of betel nut, pugua, pugua in the Chamorro language. It is a hard nut in the way that the Chamorros chew it, and it has been identified as a carcinogenic by the Food and Drug Administration, and it is, consequently, a banned substance. So since Guam is outside of the U.S. Customs zone and you come into the Customs zone, you go through a Customs zone in Hawaii and then an agricultural inspection. If they find betel nut on you, it is a banned substance, and they take it away. It is one of the most absolutely frustrating experiences for people from Guam, because people from Guam bring betel nut to their relatives for personal consumption, not out of the desire to get everyone else inside the Customs zone to chew betel nut, I do not think it would be very popular, but simply as a cultural practice.

We did pass legislation in the House that would eliminate this ban by the FDA, and when it went over to the Senate, I think it is one of the few times that the Food and Drug Administration actually changed one of their rules and exempted betel nut coming from Guam, so that the people from Guam can now ship betel nut into the Customs zone or bring it in, as long as it is for personal consumption. The good news is we define personal consumption as 5 pounds, which is a lot of betel nut. So we are very happy with that. The people of Guam who constantly ship betel nut to their relatives are very happy about that.

We fought to get Guam recognized in many other ways. One of the most interesting ways is we found out that the time zone of Guam and the Northern Marianas is one of nine time zones that is under the U.S. flag that is unnamed, so we decided we would introduce a bill to call it Chamorro Standard Time. It was one of those bills that we did not work hard on but, for some reason, it caught a lot of attention and the next thing you know it became law. So we have a new time zone under the U.S. flag, and it is called Chamorro Standard Time, and it is in honor of the indigenous people of Guam and the Northern Marianas.

Also in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the centennial of Guam being under the U.S. flag, at that time I talked to Speaker Gingrich; and since he is an old history professor I tried to tell him and convince him that this was an historical moment that we cannot let pass and would he allow us to let us fly five Guam flags over the U.S. Capitol in honor of that. He checked it out and he said, they never fly any other flag ceremonially other than the U.S. flag, but after a lot of discussion, we finally got him convinced. So I think we are the only jurisdiction other than the U.S. that has ever had flags flown over the Capitol.

So we have those five flags, and of course they have gone to museums in

Guam, and people are very happy to have these flags.

We fought to be commemorated and to be included in the Commemorative Coin Act. Every young person in America has these 50 quarters, commemorative coin bills. Well, one of the things is that, of course, the territories and even the District of Columbia is not included in this. It is simply an oversight, and it should be treated as an oversight, and that bill has passed the House twice. It has gone over to the Senate to languish. I regret to say that it went over to the Senate, and it never passed. A Senator objected to it. This exercise in trying to get American children to understand the fullness of America was defeated by some kind of narrow notion as to what includes America and what does not include America.

Even in the stamp program, I had one of the most outrageous experiences I have had as a Member of Congress, was when they created this 50-stamp program commemorating each State, was to try to find a way to get a Guam stamp and a stamp for the territories or a stamp for the District of Columbia. I had a number of meetings with Post Office officials and one of them told me, you know, one of the reasons why we did 50 stamps is because it fits neatly. There is 50, it fits into 5 rows of 10, and I had never seen such disrespect or disregard again as to what constitutes the fullness of America.

But, in any event, we continue to work on those, and they have not been successful. We understand that there may be a stamp outline for Guam under the stamps that are usually used to mail internationally, so we work on that.

Every State in the Union has a street named after it and the District of Columbia, and they are all usually diagonals. I went to Madrid, Spain, a few years ago; and I asked if there was a Guam street in Madrid, Spain. They proudly took me to the Guam Street in Madrid, Spain, because they said they wanted to recognize those areas that used to be a part of Spain. So, naturally, when I came back, I asked that the District of Columbia create a Guam Street. Given the nature of bureaucracy, I think we are almost there, but, still, it is just another reminder again sometimes about inclusion and trying to be recognized as part of America.

Of course, we worked hard over the years to try to get dignitaries to come to Guam, and we are very fortunate that even President Bill Clinton came to Guam and a number of other secretaries. We certainly hope that President Bush during his tenure in office will find the time to come to Guam.

Beyond that, we worked on military issues, we worked on issues that pertain to people in uniform, we fully funded the Guam Readiness Center, we have gotten almost a half a billion dollars of military construction for Guam to not only help the economy but to continue to cement the importance of Guam as a military location.

□ 1415

We worked hard to make sure that people in uniform got the benefits that they deserved. We did this not only through my work on the Committee on Armed Services, but even on the MWR panel we tried to propose different things to make sure that, for example, National Guard personnel would get full commissary privileges if they were called up on a national emergency or a federally-declared disaster.

So we continued to work hard to benefit our people in uniform, because so many of our people in Guam joined the military, as well as we in Guam understand the importance and the significance of the military and our role in the world.

We also work to continue to get people to understand the military value of Guam, even in the midst of negotiation, even in the midst of closing of bases, even in the midst of the A-76 process, all of which were, in the main, very painful for the people of Guam. There was much discussion about closing various facilities in Guam. We were able to keep some of that from happening, but now that the whole process has again been reevaluated, now submarines are being homeported in Guam, and there is the likelihood of military aircraft being stationed in Guam at Anderson Air Force Base, and we have been working very hard on that.

At the conclusion of this term in Congress for myself, I wanted to take an opportunity to talk a little bit about some of those things that our office tried to do over the course of five terms. But there is always something that is going to be left undone, and there are always a lot of things that remain to be done. There will always be. There will always be work for elected officials, and there are always going to be issues that present and manifest themselves that need direct attention.

Although there is always one thing that remains unfulfilled, in the end, I know this process will be completed, and that is the political status of Guam. The political status of Guam is called unincorporated territory. What that basically means legally is that we are not fully a part of the United States, but the U.S. Congress has plenary power over the territories.

This is a quandary that small territories particularly find themselves in because, unlike Puerto Rico, smaller territories do not really have the option, or it is not a feasible political option at this time, to aspire to statehood, so there are very few mechanisms by which we can have full participation in American society, and particularly in the laws that apply to us. So that is also a concern.

There was a great movement towards "commonwealth" in Guam that began in the '70s, and with some hope and aspiration, found its way into Congress in the late '80s and into the '90s, but as time went on and as the economy went bad in Guam and other things took

center stage, this effort to change the political status of Guam has been put aside.

But like so many other things that are of fundamental, enduring political importance and speak to the essence of who we are as a people and where we fit into the body politic, this issue will come back, and it will come back at sometime in the future.

Lastly, I just wanted to talk a little bit about an item related to political status; that is, occupying this position that five other people basically hold in the House of Representatives, and that is being a delegate to the House of Representatives.

The official title of this office is "nonvoting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives." It is an inelegant title. It is a title one is fully aware of when one aspires to office here. As we try to work on legislation here sometimes people say, oh, it is like trying to pass legislation with one hand tied behind our backs, or even with our mouths taped shut. It is a very difficult process, because we are not representatives. We are not fully a Member of the House of Representatives. There are costs that are attached to that. It is the situation we are confronted with.

Nevertheless, I think most delegates find a way to still find a fulfilling career as they try to fulfill the aspirations and meet the needs of their people. However, a day does not go by in this House of Representatives that we are not reminded in some way about the unique status that we have and the unique role that we play in this process; that is, basically representing a constituency for whom their political future is unclear, and for whom they have most of the obligations of American citizenship, they must obey Federal laws, they join the military, they have a commander in chief for whom they cannot vote, and they have a Representative in the House of Representatives who cannot vote for them whenever any piece of Federal legislation passes through here, but for which they must obey the law, in any event.

It is not a comfortable situation to be in and it is not a fulfilling situation to be in. In many ways, one cannot go the whole day here in the House without being reminded about it.

I have enjoyed the time I have had here, and I certainly enjoyed the time working with other Members of the House of Representatives. I certainly hope that the people of Guam wish my successor, Madeleine Bordallo, all the success in the world. I certainly hope that the Members of this body will extend to her every courtesy that has been extended to me.

I also thank all of my staff who have helped me through these 10 years. I want to make special mention of my current Chief of Staff, Esther Kiaaina; and my previous Chief of Staff, Terry Schroeder; and my district director, Vince Leon Guerrero, for the kind of steadfast loyalty and efforts they have made in making sure that our offices

were always there for the people of Guam.

List of staff members is as follows:

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DC STAFF

Teresita P. Schroeder, Myat Moe Khaing, John J. Whitt, Angie P. Borja, David Goodfriend, Keith Parsky, Andrea Williams, Aric Noboa, Mark Jeffreys, Perfecto (Paul) T. Galman, Mariel L. Loriga, Jed R. Bullock, Nicholas J. Minella, Anthony M. Babauta, Esther Kiaaina, Jeannine Aguon, Lisa Ann B. Pablo, Alice Taijeron.

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I want to acknowledge the work of my office managers Annie Rivera and Angel Borja was worked loyally for the entire time I was in office.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO
COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE
JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). Without objection, pursuant to Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5616) and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to a 2-year term:

Mr. Gordon A. Martin, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

There was no objection.

A HAPPY BIRTHDAY WISH TO
SCOTT PALMER

(Without objection, Mr. ARMEY was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn for the year, I would like to take a moment to wish Scott Palmer, Speaker HASTERT's chief of staff, a very happy birthday today.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRES-
SIONAL RECORD OF TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 19, 2002, AT PAGE
H9028

The following letter is a corrected version submitted by the Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 18, 2002.
Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 18, 2002 at 1:55 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2458.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5708.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5716.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4628.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, L,
Clerk of the House.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOYER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 12. An act to amend the Peace Corps Act to promote global acceptance of the principles of international peace and nonviolent coexistence among peoples of diverse cultures and systems of government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

S. 13. An act to extend authorization for the national flood insurance program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

S. 14. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the farm reconstitution provision to the 2003 and 2004 crops; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 606. An act to provide additional authority to the Office of Ombudsman of the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1340. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to provide for probate reform with respect to trust or restricted lands; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1816. An act to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2063. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2222. An act to resolve certain conveyances and provide for alternative land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act related to Cape Fox Corporation