

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 356, the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for their extraordinarily generous remarks, and I wish to say the sentiment that animated those is indeed reciprocated.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H. Res. 356. I thank and commend Mr. HYDE for introducing this resolution commemorating and honoring the memory of victims of an abominable act perpetrated against the people of Ukraine in 1932–33. Seventy years ago, millions of men, women and children were murdered by starvation so that one man, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, could consolidate control over Ukraine. The Ukrainian people resisted the Soviet policy of forced collectivization. The innocent died a horrific death at the hands of a tyrannical dictatorship which had crushed their freedom.

In an attempt to break the spirit of an independent-minded Ukrainian peasantry, and ultimately to secure collectivization, Stalin ordered the expropriation of all foodstuffs in the hands of the rural population. The grain was shipped to other areas of the Soviet Union or sold on the international market. Peasants who refused to turn over grain to the state were deported or executed. Without food or grain, mass starvation ensued. This manmade famine was the consequence of deliberate policies which aimed to destroy the political, cultural and human rights of the Ukrainian people.

In short, food was used as a weapon in what can only be described as an organized act of terrorism designed to suppress a people's love of their land and the basic liberty to live as they choose.

Mr. Speaker, I recall back in the 1980s seeing the unforgettable movie, *Harvest of Despair*, which depicted the horrors of the Famine, as well as the fine work of the congressionally-created Ukraine Famine Commission, which issued its seminal report in 1988. Their work helped expose the truth about this horrific event. I am pleased that the resolution notes that there were those in the West, including *The New York Times* correspondent Walter Duranty, who knowingly and deliberately falsified their reports to cover up the Famine because they wanted to curry favor with one of the most evil regimes in the history of mankind.

The fact that this denial of the Famine took place then, and even much later by many scholars in the West is a shameful chapter in our own history.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important resolution which will help give recognition to one of the most horrific events in the last century in the hopes that mass-murders of this kind truly become unthinkable.

Mr. HYDE. 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 Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 356.

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. LANTOS. 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.

#### HONORING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF POPE JOHN PAUL II'S ASCENSION TO THE PAPACY

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 400) honoring the 25th anniversary of Pope John Paul II's ascension to the papacy, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H. RES. 400

Whereas Karol Józef Wojtyła, known as John Paul II since his October 1978 election to the papacy, was born in Wadowice, Poland, on May 18, 1920, the day of the "Polish Miracle", the nation's first military victory in 200 years and a day which set in motion events which briefly restored Poland's independence;

Whereas he made his First Holy Communion at age 9 and was confirmed at 18, and saw his mother, father, and eldest brother all die before he turned 21, and upon graduation from Marcin Wadowita high school in Wadowice, he enrolled in Cracow's Jagiellonian University in 1938 and in a school for drama;

Whereas the Nazi occupation forces closed Cracow's Jagiellonian University, where he was enrolled in 1939 and young Karol had to work in a quarry and then in a chemical factory to earn his living and to avoid being deported to Germany;

Whereas in 1942, aware of his call to the priesthood, he began courses in the clandestine seminary of Cracow, run by Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha, archbishop of Cracow, and at the same time, Karol Wojtyła was one of the pioneers of the "Rhapsodic Theatre", which was forced to hold clandestine performances;

Whereas in 1948 he returned to Poland and was vicar of various parishes in Cracow as well as chaplain for the university students until 1951, when he took up again his studies on philosophy and theology;

Whereas on January 13, 1964, he was nominated Archbishop of Cracow by Pope Paul VI, who made him a cardinal June 26, 1967;

Whereas on October 16, 1978, Karol Wojtyła began his pontificate as Pope John Paul II;

Whereas Pope John Paul II has used his pontificate in unique fashion, emerging as more than just the leader of the Catholic Church, but a global voice against communism, oppression, and tyranny; working both in public and private, to exercise his influence against the forces of injustice;

Whereas in the 1980s, Pope John Paul II was a vocal supporter of the Polish Solidarity movement and his support for striking workers at the Gdansk Shipyard was a key to the downfall of communism in Po-

land, and started in motion a chain of events ultimately leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact;

Whereas his criticism of such dictators as Alfred Stroessner in Paraguay, Augusto Pinochet in Chile, and Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines encouraged opposition movements that eventually brought down those governments;

Whereas Pope John Paul II has become the most traveled Pope in history, journeying more than a half million miles visiting 125 countries, conducting meetings with numerous government leaders during 38 official visits, holding 690 audiences and meetings held with Heads of State and 226 audiences and meetings with Prime Ministers;

Whereas Pope John Paul II has welcomed more than 16,000,000 pilgrims in the General Audiences which were held weekly at the Vatican; and met with tens of millions of the faithful during pastoral visits made in Italy and throughout the world, including more than 8,000,000 pilgrims during the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000 alone;

Whereas Pope John Paul II has been a prolific writer completing 14 encyclicals, 13 apostolic exhortations, 11 apostolic constitutions, and 42 apostolic letters, and he has also published three books: "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" (October 1994); "Gift and Mystery: On the 50th Anniversary of My Priestly Ordination" (November 1996); and "Roman Tryptych—Meditations", a book of poems (March 2003);

Whereas John Paul II has presided over 139 beatification ceremonies (1,311 Blesseds proclaimed) and 48 canonization ceremonies (469 Saints) during his pontificate, and he has held 9 consistories in which he created 231 cardinals;

Whereas in 1981, Pope John Paul II survived an assassination attempt after being shot twice by Mehmet Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square, whom the Pope would later personally meet and forgive;

Whereas Pope John Paul II, a survivor of fascism, communism, and terrorism, has been a tireless voice for morality and decency; and

Whereas Pope John Paul II has emerged as more than just a spiritual leader for the world's Catholics, but as one of the most influential and inspirational leaders of the 20th and 21st centuries, as a consistent voice for peace and human dignity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the United States House of Representatives honors the 25th anniversary of Pope John Paul II's ascension to the papacy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER).

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 400, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr.

MCCOTTER) for yielding me this time and for introducing this important resolution, as well as for all his work and leadership on the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in the celebration of His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, who is marking his Silver Jubilee as the spiritual leader of more than one billion Catholics around the world.

On October 16, 1978, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the Archbishop of Krakow, was elected Pope. This cardinal, little known outside of his native Poland, addressed a crowd of over 200,000 in St. Peter's Square that day and emotionally expressed his fears about the awesome responsibility of being chosen for such a position. He also told the world that day, "Be not afraid."

Twenty-five years ago tomorrow, he was installed as the Bishop of Rome and celebrated his first mass as Pope. John Paul II is the 263rd successor of St. Peter. He was the youngest Pope in over a century, the first non-Italian Pope in over 450 years, and the first Slav Pope.

This man was formed at a remarkable time in human history. He knew the persecution of oppression and witnessed the false ideologies of the 20th century. He studied for the priesthood in secrecy and lived through the Nazi occupation and Communist subjugation of his native Poland. He was a philosopher, theologian, and pastor. He was instrumental in the demise of the Communist regime in Poland and played an important role in the collapse of communism throughout central and Eastern Europe, which ended the Cold War.

The Holy Father has continued to promote freedom and peace throughout the world during his Pontificate, a freedom based on the truth of the "transcendent dignity" of each individual human person, the truth that every human being has a dignity that goes beyond Earthly advantages and accomplishments.

□ 1430

The Holy Father during his pontificate has expounded Catholic doctrine and the Magisterium of the Church, and has expanded the Second Vatican Council's engagement with modernity and modern culture. He has accounted for the Church's past, and has pushed Catholic teaching into all areas of modern life.

Perhaps most importantly for the future, the Holy Father has truly internationalized the Catholic Church. Over the past 25 years, the number of Catholics worldwide has grown from 757 million to over a billion, an increase of over 40 percent. In Africa, the number of Catholics has increased nearly 150 percent, and in Asia, over 80 percent. The Holy Father has internationalized the Roman Curia, Italians controlled half of the top 20 Vatican departments, and today they head only four, and the College of Cardinals, cardinals rep-

resenting approximately 20 countries, but today represent over 60 countries. He has traveled more extensively throughout the world, more than any predecessor, visiting 129 countries, and more people have seen this one man in person than any other human being in history.

His Holiness has reached out in an unprecedented way to peoples of other beliefs and religions all over the world in an effort toward greater understanding, healing and harmony. He has particularly promoted unity among Christian churches, reconciliation with the Jewish people, and a dialogue with Islam. The Holy Father was the first Pope to visit a synagogue and the first to visit a mosque.

His Holiness was bestowed with the Congressional Gold Medal January 8, 2001.

Last week during the Silver Jubilee celebrations, Cardinal Ratzinger recalled the new Pope's first words 25 years ago. Cardinal Ratzinger was speaking to the Holy Father, "You said then that you came from a far-away place. But we understood right away that the faith in Jesus Christ that came through your words and your person overcame all distances." Through the years, he continued, you have announced God's will without fear, even when it contrasts with what men think and want."

I consider it an honor to be able to recognize Pope John Paul II on his 25th anniversary, and I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this devoted spiritual leader and to celebrate with the Holy Father this Jubilee.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and at the outset I want to commend my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) for their work on this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, it is right and fitting that we in Congress offer a resolution to honor the 25th anniversary of John Paul II's papacy. The Pope is a remarkable individual whose actions in the last quarter century have altered the course of world events. Polish-born Karol Jozef Wojtyla became Pope John Paul II on October 16, 1978, a quarter century ago. After a long succession of Western Europeans at the head of the world's largest Christian denomination, he brought an extraordinary and historically unique perspective to his task. It was reflected in his first address to the people who gathered that day to see him in St. Peter's Square, as well as to the people of faith around the globe. He said, "Be not afraid." This was an important message as the Soviet Union dominated not only his native Poland but the gigantic Soviet Union and all the satellites in Central and Eastern Europe. From that moment on, His Holiness has steadfastly used his pontificate to speak out against global injustices and oppres-

sion, and he has committed to do so until his very last breath. He is widely recognized as a leader not only of the Catholic Church, but as a man of great moral authority for the entire globe.

In the 1980s, the Pope played a pivotal role in supporting the Polish Solidarity movement, which was instrumental in the downfall of communism in Poland and throughout Central and Eastern Europe. This, in turn, helped launch the chain of events that led to the dissolution of Stalin's empire and the end of communist domination in the eastern half of Europe.

Pope John Paul has been actively involved in social justice causes of all kinds, speaking out against dictators in Paraguay, Chile, the Philippines and traveling to 125 countries to visit with government leaders, but more importantly, to visit with ordinary people.

Under his leadership, the Vatican's diplomacy around the globe has spanned a wide range of subjects, from small arms trafficking to the great gulf between rich and poor in the developing world. One of his unique features was his steady fight against the plague of anti-Semitism and this week when the leader of Malaysia has again raised in the ugliest form anti-Semitism at an international gathering, the important and decency of this Pope stands out in sharp contrast. The Pope has also welcomed tens of millions of visitors to the Vatican. My wife, Annette, and I were fortunate enough to have an audience with His Holiness. We were both impressed with his presence, his kindness, his wisdom and with his authority. He is one of the most influential and inspirational leaders of our time.

I feel particularly close to him personally, Mr. Speaker, because he has survived the evils of both fascism and communism, as have I. This pontiff has remained a constant voice for human dignity and peace. His admonition to forgive was most poignantly exemplified by his forgiveness of the man who attempted to kill him in St. Peter's Square.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join all of us who are supporting this resolution to this remarkable man and to his 25 years of unique and exemplary service to all mankind.

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

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) for introducing and honoring Pope John Paul II. I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I am grateful we are discussing it today, the 25th anniversary of his papacy.

As a Roman Catholic whose grandmother came to America from Poland, nothing has made me or my family more proud of our heritage than has Pope John Paul II. For the last 25 years, he has been a constant reminder that everything is obtainable if you pour your heart and soul into the work and trust in God's guidance.

Faced with adversity since his own childhood, Pope John Paul II has always persevered and uplifted those cast aside by society, giving them hope through his compassion and through his example. Whether it was surviving the Nazi reign in Poland, or helping heroes like Ronald Reagan end the grip of communism on the world, Pope John Paul II never met a fight that was bigger or more powerful than his vision and his faith.

And while past religious beliefs were often barriers, Pope John II accomplished a mission to bridge those divides no matter how daunting the task or how deep the divide. He has elected the first non-Italian pontiff in 455 years. He was the first pontiff from Poland, and the first pontiff from a country headed by a Marxist and atheist government, all circumstances that would pose huge challenges for anyone. My Polish grandmother, who came to America, knew some of those same entrenched barriers and stereotypes that this great man had to overcome at the start of his election. But in the 25 years since that election, Pope John Paul II has long surmounted those challenges and has become the world's leading voice against oppression, tyranny and injustice.

Cardinal Ratzinger said, "You turn to young and old, rich and poor, powerful and humble, and always showed according to the example of Jesus Christ, a particular love for the poor and the defenseless." In his prayer this weekend in St. Peter's Square, "I renew in the hands of Mary, beloved Mother, the gift of myself, of the present and the future, everything will be done according to your will. Supreme Pastor, stay among us so that we can proceed with you securely to the house of the Father."

Mr. Speaker, he is a real-life hero and a role model in a world that has far too few, and I join my colleagues in honoring Pope John Paul II in commemorating his 25th anniversary.

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consumed to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 25 years of prayer, compassion, and leadership of the man of prayer, Pope John Paul II. What a beautiful legacy and example Pope John Paul has shown in his deep belief in God, in the knowledge that God created us to be men and women of labor and love. His Holiness has become an inspirational light to the world, and has stood as a beacon of fight between good and evil. A man whose intellect and spirit is delivered to others within a warm conviction to consistently show love from his big Polish heart. This good and humble man has taught us to carve out our faith through prayer, a prayer in a deep, pure and humble manner, from the dirt of the earth, through each fiber of our being, always extol-

ling the virtues of truth, forgiveness and compassion toward every living soul.

His life demonstrates that prayer is a means of learning, growth and understanding, always to continually be drawn to his knees, persevering each day in strong heartfelt prayer.

This simple man of prayer, of discipline, has been a Godsend these last 25 years, and in God's mercy, I hope he sees fit to relieve John Paul of some of the burden as he continues to travel along the trying road of life, leading people to God. Thank you, John Paul II, for the exceptional service to mankind you have given, and for being such a beautiful man of prayer.

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

Briefly, this resolution is here this week which I appreciate, but I would like for the "eternal record" to record that any delay in this resolution, please not be added to my sentence in purgatory should I get that far.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pope John Paul II as the world celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ascension to the papacy. Born Karol Jozef Wojtyla in Wadowice, Poland in 1920, he entered the seminary in 1942 and was named Archbishop of Krakow in 1964. Three years later, he became a cardinal under Pope Paul VI. Karol Wojtyla was named Pope John Paul II on Oct. 16, 1978.

Pope John Paul II means many things to many people of different faiths, cultures and backgrounds throughout the world. Adoring crowds, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, meet him wherever he goes to hear his messages of peace and hope, especially during troubled times. As a child he suffered greatly from the death of his infant sister and mother before the age of nine, only to face the death of his older brother three years later. He musters strength, from these challenges in his childhood and an assassination attempt on his life in adulthood, to help others. Indeed Pope John Paul II is one of the most recognized people in the world for his work on human rights and humanitarian assistance.

Growing up during the times of Nazi Germany, he witnessed the very real atrocities committed against Jews, and in Poland worked to end communism by sending messages and instructions with priests to imprisoned union leaders. He was the first pope to visit the memorial at Auschwitz to pay homage to the victims of the Holocaust. Pope John Paul II is often credited with fostering a greater understanding between Christians and Jews and he leads by example, being the first pope to ever visit a synagogue.

Pope John Paul II is also the most traveled pope in the 2000-year history of the church—traveling to over 100 countries and speaking eight languages, he reaches out to families and citizens in need. Often we see pictures of the pope with sick children or ailing seniors and we hear his message of generosity and care towards others.

He is a scholar. Pope John Paul II studied at an underground seminary to become a priest and is an accomplished author of two doctoral dissertations as well as numerous speeches. He taught at the Catholic University of Lublin—the only Catholic university in the

communist world—and was later appointed to the Chair of Ethics at Catholic University before becoming an auxiliary bishop.

Pope John Paul II is a pope of many firsts. He was the first non-Italian pope in 455 years and at age 58 was the youngest pope in 132 years. He met with Mikhail Gorbachev—the first meeting between a pope and a Kremlin chief—and also visited Cuba at the behest of Fidel Castro.

As the world joins him in celebrating his 25th anniversary, I hope all of us can agree that Pope John Paul II is surely a man of great courage, conviction, bravery and integrity. He has positively impacted the world and the mark he leaves will surely inspire and teach generations to come.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 400, honoring the 25th anniversary of Pope John Paul II's ascension to the papacy. I want to thank Mr. McCotter for introducing the resolution.

As the successor of Peter, Pope John Paul II is the beloved leader of Catholics all over the world and as we celebrate his 25th anniversary, we pay tribute to a man whose leadership, courage and compassion is a model for everyone. Through the many challenges that has faced the Catholic Church and the world, Pope John Paul II has stood firm in his faith. He has been unafraid to use his influence to shape world events, speaking for peace and advocating for human rights. His willingness to reach out to the different faith traditions and his forgiveness of his would-be-assassin has earned him the respect of many and is an example for all leaders.

Pope John Paul II has presided at 142 beatification ceremonies where he proclaimed 1,315 Blesseds, including Blessed Diego Luis de San Vitores of Guam, and 50 canonization ceremonies resulting in 476 Saints of the Church. He has held 8 consistories in which he created 201 cardinals.

During his Pontificate, 17,350,000 pilgrims have participated in the General Audiences. This does not include the special audiences, religious ceremonies and the millions of people he has met during his pastoral visits throughout the world. He has met with numerous government officials during 38 official visits and the 700 audiences and meetings held with Heads of State and the 231 audiences and meetings with Prime Ministers.

The people of Guam were honored when Pope John Paul II chose to visit Guam in 1981 at the invitation of Archbishop Anthony Apuron. Many people camped overnight in streets and parking lots near the plaza where he was to say mass. For many, this would be their only opportunity to see him. Tens of thousands of people attended the service. It was an awesome sight to see everyone, children with their parents and grandparents, religious and government leaders, gathered to celebrate mass with the Holy Father. It was a day that will never be forgotten by the people of Guam.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I fully support House Resolution 400, honoring the 25th anniversary of Pope John Paul II's ascension of the papacy.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 400, as amended. 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. LANTOS. 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.

□ 1445

**CALIFORNIA MISSIONS PRESERVATION ACT**

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1446) to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of those missions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1446

*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 "California Missions Preservation Act".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) The California missions represent some of our Nation's oldest historical treasures.

(2) The first of the California missions was founded in 1769, and eventually a chain of 21 missions and various sub-missions extended along the coast of California on El Camino Real.

(3) The California missions contribute greatly to the rich historical, cultural, and architectural heritage of California and the American West.

(4) The knowledge and cultural influence of native California Indians made a lasting contribution to the early settlement of California and the development of the California missions.

(5) More than 5,300,000 people visit the California missions annually, and the historical importance of the California missions extends worldwide as they have become a frequent destination for foreign visitors to the United States.

(6) The history of the California missions is an important educational component in California schools, and the study of the California missions is part of the Statewide fourth grade curricula on California history.

(7) Restoration and repair of the California missions, and the preservation of the Spanish colonial and mission-era artworks and artifacts of the California missions, for the public enjoyment will ensure that future generations also have the benefit of experiencing and appreciating these great symbols of the spirit of exploration and discovery in the American West.

**SEC. 3. SUPPORT FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.—The term "California missions" means the following historic Spanish missions located in the State of California and designated as California Registered Historical Landmarks:

(A) Mission La Purisima Concepcion, Lompoc.

(B) Mission La Soledad, Soledad.

(C) Mission San Antonio de Padua, Jolon.

(D) Mission San Buenaventura, Ventura.

(E) Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmelo, Carmel.

(F) Mission San Diego Alcalá, San Diego.

(G) Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana, Mission Hills.

(H) Mission San Francisco de Asis, San Francisco.

(I) Mission San Francisco Solano, Sonoma.

(J) Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, San Gabriel.

(K) Mission San Jose, Fremont.

(L) Mission San Juan Bautista, San Juan Bautista.

(M) Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano.

(N) Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa and its Asistencia (sub-mission) of Santa Margarita de Cortona, San Luis Obispo.

(O) Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and its Asistencia (sub-mission), Oceanside.

(P) Mission San Miguel Arcangel, San Miguel.

(Q) Mission San Rafael Arcangel, San Rafael.

(R) Mission Santa Barbara Virgen y Martir, Santa Barbara.

(S) Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara.

(T) Mission Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz.

(U) Mission Santa Ines Virgen y Martir, Solvang.

(V) Asistencia San Antonio de Pala, Pala.

(2) CALIFORNIA MISSIONS FOUNDATION.—The term "California Missions Foundation" means the charitable corporation established in the State of California in 1998 to fund the restoration and repair of the California missions and the preservation of the Spanish colonial and mission-era artworks and artifacts of the California missions. The Foundation is exempt from State franchise and income tax and is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Interior may make grants to the California Missions Foundation to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the California missions and to preserve the artworks and artifacts associated with the California missions. As provided in section 101(e)(4) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a(e)(4)), the Secretary shall ensure that the purpose of a grant under this section is secular, does not promote religion, and seeks to protect those qualities that are historically significant.

(c) APPLICATION.—In order to receive a grant under this section for the preservation of the California missions, the California Missions Foundation shall submit to the Secretary an application that includes—

(1) a status report on the condition of the infrastructure and artifacts for each of the California missions; and

(2) a comprehensive program for restoration, repair, and preservation of such infrastructure and artifacts, including prioritized preservation efforts to be conducted over a 5-year period and the estimated costs of such preservation efforts.

(d) MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall require the California Mis-

sions Foundation to match grant funds provided under this section.

(e) REPORT.—As a condition of a grant under this section, the California Missions Foundation shall submit to the Secretary an annual report on the status of the preservation efforts undertaken using grant funds provided under this section. The Secretary shall submit a copy of each report to Congress.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary a total of \$10,000,000 during the five-fiscal year period beginning October 1, 2003, to make grants under this section. Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in this section shall be in addition to any funds made available for preservation efforts in the State of California under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1446, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make matching grants to the California Missions Foundation to support the efforts of the foundation to restore and repair the California missions and to preserve the artworks and artifacts associated with the California missions. Currently, the 21 California missions of the El Camino Real, or Royal Highway, have had to rely on nominal entrance fees, sales from gift shops, donations and special events to cover their operating expenses. Unfortunately, these sources of income have not been enough to keep up with the increasing structural needs of these aging missions that date back all the way to 1769, when Father Serra founded Alta California, the first Spanish mission in California. Today over 5 million people annually visit the mission system, and it is obvious to many that outside financial help is needed.

The California Missions Foundation, a charitable corporation established in California in 1998, is dedicated to raising funds for the ongoing preservation, restoration, and maintenance needs of the California missions to ensure that their historical legacy is kept alive for future generations. As a condition of a grant, the foundation must submit to the Secretary an annual report on the status of the preservation efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1446.

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

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

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1446, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), is a bipartisan and noncontroversial measure that authorizes grants to support the restoration and preservation of the historic