

This project has been to EPA. It has been to Fish and Wildlife. I cannot name the alphabet soup of Federal agencies this project has been to. And so I would just say, the importance of corridor H, let me talk about stream crossings, for instance.

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To avoid contaminating streams with piers supporting the highway, the State has agreed to place beams outside the streams that span the waterway. The State will develop an erosion-control process and methods to seal off acid-bearing strata. The State is going to take unprecedented action to purchase extra land and right-of-way to accommodate the environmental concerns. The State will reclaim the slopes with indigenous plant life, not just grass.

The State also, in terms of excess earth-work disposal, the State is not going to leave this up to the contractors, but in the case of corridor H will decide a detailed cleanup and disposal in the contract for each specific site.

There are going to be those gathering this weekend in West Virginia to attack corridor H again. Incidentally, I find it interesting that much of the attack on corridor H comes from outside of the State, not inside the State. I invite them to visit very many of our counties, where I am confident that 65 to 75 percent of our population strongly supports corridor H. As they gather in West Virginia, and we welcome them, of course, I urge them to drive the Elkins to Buckhannon segment to see what can be done. If they want to go further, they can go from Buckhannon to Weston, and understand the true economic significance of corridor H as well. Drive the Buckhannon to Elkins segment and see what has been accomplished, see what we have been able, working together, to achieve; experience what corridor H is bringing to central West Virginia. That is the environment that we all love. That is the environment we all want to safeguard. Corridor H can continue that process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DIAZ-BALART). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WARD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE GUAM COMMONWEALTH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, This afternoon I want to address the current situation regarding our effort to advance the cause of a new political status for Guam as envisioned in the Guam Commonwealth Act, H.R. 1056. I introduced H.R. 1056 on February 24, 1995, as my first bill of the 104th Congress.

The Guam Commission on Self-Determination, a bipartisan commission of Government of Guam officials and citizen participants, is currently in discussions with the Clinton administration to resolve specific areas of disagreement on the specifics of the draft Guam Commonwealth Act. These discussions have been on hold for some time because of the resignation of the administration's Special Representative for Guam Commonwealth, Mr. I. Michael Heyman, earlier this year. After several months spent searching for a replacement for Mr. Heyman, the administration has appointed a very capable individual to complete the task at hand, Mr. Stanley Roth, an Assistant to the President and the Senior Director of Asian Affairs in the National Security Council. We are pleased with the selection of Mr. Roth, and we believe that he has the necessary understanding of Guam's issues and the skill to build on the progress that has been achieved by Mr. Heyman in the past year.

The Guam Commonwealth Act, H.R. 1056, would redefine the way the Federal Government relates to Guam, and would give Guam the tools we need to succeed in the next century. Guam has a robust economy fueled by its visitor industry. This year Guam expects to attract over 1.3 million visitors. Guam is relatively self-sufficient, and Guam is not seeking a new Commonwealth to get new Federal money—instead, Guam is a success story of the insular territories, and Guam's drive for a new status is motivated by a partnership that is good for America and good for Guam.

As America's westernmost soil, 10,000 miles and 15 time zones away, Guam is America's front door to Asian trade. Guam is often thought of as being strategically important to the United States in military terms. But Guam is also strategically important in projecting American influence and American democracy in our part of the world.

The new majority in Congress has undertaken to reshape the Federal relationship with the States, and has given national attention to this issue. However, there has not been very much thought given to how the new federal-

ism would affect the insular territories. It is not an automatic assumption to say that power that is divested from the Federal Government would be given to the territories in the same way that it is given to the States. We have already seen examples in legislation affecting the territories where the empowerment of the States has not translated into an empowerment of the territories. I would point out, just as many conservative leaders have pointed out, that the 10th amendment restricts the power of the Federal Government, and reserves those powers not granted to the Federal Government to the States and the people. It may surprise some to learn that the 10th amendment does not apply to the territories. While we are not States, we are still people. But, all constitutional protections afforded to any American in any State are also afforded to the Americans in the territories.

Guam's Commonwealth Act challenges this Congress to look at the Federal relationship in this era, and offers a new relationship within our constitutional framework. We have proposed a framework that gives Guam stake in the Federal system. We have proposed a framework that is based on the American concept that power drives from the consent of the governed. And we have proposed a framework that unleashes the economic potential of Guam within the American system.

I hope that this Congress would deal with these issues in a serious and forthright manner, and that we can begin the process of shaping the new Commonwealth for Guam early in the next session. I look forward to the weeks and months ahead and to our work with Mr. Roth and the Guam Commission on Self-Determination. The Chairman of the Guam Commission, Governor Gutierrez, has signaled his eagerness to get on with the business of completing the Commonwealth discussions and bringing this issue to closure. Working together with Guam and the Federal Government, I have every confidence that the aspirations of the people of Guam for a new Commonwealth can be fulfilled.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1056, the Guam Commonwealth Act, and I challenge this Congress to find a role for the Americans in the territories as they redefine a new federalism.

LEGISLATION RESTRICTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS FOR ALL AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, on August 4 the majority party passed a provision in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill sponsored by the gentleman from