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## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COX of California].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON DC,  
May 21, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHRISTOPHER COX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3103. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage in the group and individual markets, to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in health insurance and health care delivery, to promote the use of medical savings accounts, to improve access to long-term care services and coverage, to simplify the administration of health insurance, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to the order of May 13, 1996, the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2202) "An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility for employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal

entries into the United States, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HATCH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KYL, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. KOHL, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

### MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leader limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

### ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity this morning to acknowledge a celebration that has been ongoing throughout the month of May, which is the month in which we celebrate Asian and Pacific American Heritage Month. This is a part of the permanent law which former Congressman Frank Horton was successful earlier in establishing recognition for a week each year. On his last year of service he was successful in having the whole month designated as Asian and Pacific American Heritage Month.

Just this past week we had the opportunity of celebrating the Asian and Pacific American Institute banquet, at

which President Clinton spoke and highlighted the importance of the Asian continent as well as the Pacific communities. In so doing he emphasized the importance of active participation of Asian Pacific-Americans in the United States and in all of their various activities, professionally, academically, in business and commerce, in international trade, and, in particular, in the Federal agencies and in the Federal Government and here in the Congress in both the House and the Senate.

The March 1994 population of Asian Pacific-Americans is estimated at nearly 9 million, and we account for about 3 percent of America's population. It is a growing number, probably the fastest growing ethnic group in the country.

So we take great delight in recognizing the achievements of our constituencies throughout the United States, their academic excellence and achievements spread over a wide variety of subject areas, most notably in math and science, where Asian and Pacific-Americans excel with great prominence.

The history of Asian and Pacific Members of Congress is noteworthy. There have been 17 Asian Pacific-Americans elected to Congress from 1903 to the present time. They included Chinese, Chamorro, Asian Indian, Japanese, Korean, native Hawaiian, and Samoan.

The first Asian Pacific Member of Congress came from Hawaii. We was a native Hawaiian, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, who represented the territory of Hawaii as a nonvoting delegate from 1903 to 1922. He was responsible for the enactment of our Hawaiian Homestead Act, which is a basic land tenure program which has made it possible for many native Hawaiians to acquire land to build their homes and raise their families.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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