

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. FURSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FURSE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

## MARGARITO DOMANTAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 375) for the relief of Margarito Domantay.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 375

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

**SECTION 1. SATISFACTION OF CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Petty Officer Margarito Domantay, United States Navy (retired), of Tampa, Florida, the amount of retired pay that he would have received for the period beginning on June 8, 1979, and ending on March 12, 1985, had he been initially retired in the grade of E-5, second class (rather than the grade of E-4, third class, in which he was mistakenly retired due to administrative error).

**SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON AGENT AND ATTORNEY FEES.**

It shall be unlawful for an amount exceeding 10 percent of the amount paid pursuant to section 1 to be paid to, or received by, any agent or attorney for any service rendered in connection with the claim described in such section. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of an infraction, and shall be subject to a fine in the amount provided in title 18, United States Code.

With the following committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

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

**SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR ERRONEOUS COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY.**

*The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Petty Officer Margarito Domantay, United States Navy (retired), of Tampa, Florida, the sum of \$6,386.30, such amount representing the amount of retired pay (with interest) that Petty Officer Domantay would have received for the period beginning on June 8, 1979, and ending on March 12, 1985, had that retired pay been properly computed based upon pay grade E-5 second class (rather than pay grade of E-4, third class, with which such retired pay was computed due to administrative error).*

**SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON AGENT AND ATTORNEY FEES.**

*It shall be unlawful for an amount exceeding 10 percent of the amount paid pursuant to sec-*

*tion 1 to be paid to, or received by, any agent or attorney for any service rendered in connection with the claim described in such section. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of an infraction, and shall be subject to a fine in the amount provided in title 18, United States Code.*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NURATU OLAREWAJU ABEKE  
KADIRI

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1949) for the relief of Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1949

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

**SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR NURATU OLAREWAJU ABEKE KADIRI.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), she shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status is filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by 1, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

With the following committee amendment in the nature of a substitute:

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

**SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR NURATU OLAREWAJU ABEKE KADIRI.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), she shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status is filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by 1, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

(e) DENIAL OF PREFERENTIAL IMMIGRATION TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN RELATIVES.—The natural parents, brothers, and sisters of Nuratu Olarewaju Abeke Kadiri shall not, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

DOLLARS TO THE CLASSROOM  
ACT

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask Members to help our Nation's children learn and teachers teach by supporting H.R. 3248, the Dollars to the Classroom Act. This bill will send at least 95 cents of every Federal dollar for 30 K-through-12 education programs to our children's classrooms. That

means that over \$3 billion a year will be taken from the grasp of bureaucrats and put into the hands of a teacher who knows your child's name.

Mr. Speaker, that means that every classroom in America will get over \$500 more per year. Instead of paying for reports, studies, and layers of bureaucracy, our tax dollars should be used to pay for teachers' salaries, textbooks, computers, microscopes and maps. That is what this bill does.

Last October the Dollars to the Classroom resolution, sense of the House resolution, passed overwhelmingly. Now, in 1998, we must put rhetoric into action by passing the Dollars to the Classroom Act into law before our children return to school next fall.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IS NOT A LOAN PROGRAM

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Japan is beating the White House like a drum. Check this out: Japan lets the yen hit rock bottom, making Japanese products lower than a Dolly Parton wonder bra, forcing Japan's Asian rivals to dial 911 for Uncle Sam, who has already given \$120 billion from the International Monetary Fund to bail out Korea, Thailand, and Indonesia. And, you guessed it, the White House says, they need it and the White House wants \$18 billion more for IMF.

Beam me up, Mr. Speaker. Let us tell it like it is. This International Monetary Fund does not look like a loan program to me. It is starting to look like international welfare, and Japan is cashing the food stamps while they laugh all the way to the bank with our dollars.

You think about that, and I yield back the 207 points of fright on Wall Street.

#### THE PRESIDENT MUST CALL FOR AN END TO CHINA'S NOTORIOUS LABOR CAMPS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in 1997 then-President Ronald Reagan signaled an end to the Cold War when he called upon Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall. The time has come for President Clinton to make a similar call to the Communist Chinese.

Next week President Clinton will have a landmark opportunity to call for human rights reforms in Communist China. He will have a historic opportunity, and millions of Americans hope and pray that he will not squander it.

The President will be greeted in Tiananmen Square. This is the same site where 9 years ago the world

watched as the Chinese Government brutally crushed the prodemocracy demonstration and killed or jailed thousands of Chinese citizens.

As the world's only true leader, America cannot abdicate its responsibility to call for an end to China's human rights abuses. At every turn, President Clinton must call on the Chinese Government to respect the rights of Chinese citizens to assemble and to freely express themselves. The President must speak for the conscience of the civilized world and call for an end to China's notorious labor camps.

The time has come for the U.S. to exercise its leadership and moral authority, and I sincerely hope that President Clinton doesn't waste it.

#### REFORMERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE AISLE SHOULD VOTE FOR COVERDELL LEGISLATION

(Mr. ROGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government should support success and condemn failure. Yet, when it comes to education for our children, the government does exactly the opposite. The special interests in Washington defend the status quo even for failing schools, and then when it comes to initiatives from the States that do work, Washington bureaucrats condemn them.

Our children are the ones who daily are being shortchanged. Congress has a chance to change all of that with a vote tomorrow on education IRAs. It gives parents more control over their children's education and it gives less control to special interests.

This is not a tough choice. The education of our children is too important to let special interest politics get in the way.

I urge reformers on both sides of the aisle to support the Coverdell legislation when it comes before this House tomorrow.

#### 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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 15, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 15, 1998 at 4:01 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits to the Congress a report required by Condition (4)(A) of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,  
Clerk.

#### COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS UNDER CONVENTION ON PROHIBITION OF DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

*To the Congress of The United States:*

Attached is a report to the Congress on cost-sharing arrangements, as required by Condition (4)(A) of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 15, 1998.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

#### CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO NELSON ROLIHLEHLA MANDELA

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3156) to present a congressional gold medal to Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3156

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

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Nelson Mandela has dedicated his entire life to the abolition of apartheid and the creation of a true democracy in the Republic of South Africa and has sacrificed his own personal freedom for the good of everyone.

(2) For nearly 30 years as a political prisoner, Nelson Mandela never compromised his political principles, was a source of strength and education for other political prisoners, and refused offers of freedom in exchange for a renunciation of his personal and political beliefs.

(3) After his release from prison, Nelson Mandela continued to pursue his goal of a free South Africa, and was elected and subsequently inaugurated as State President of the Republic of South Africa on May 10, 1994, at the age of 75 years.

(4) Nelson Mandela's dedication to freedom did not cease once the apartheid laws were