

the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) promised me that he would revisit the issue, and I am grateful for his help today.

Lastly, I would like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), and his staff for their hard work on this legislation. This is bipartisan common sense legislation which will have a positive impact on Richmond. My colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), shares a great deal of the credit for the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who also has worked with the Committee on Resources and played a key role on this legislation.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), in support of this important measure which reauthorizes the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park and establishes a memorial to honor the 14 black Union soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor for their valor during the battle of New Market Heights.

Let me share with my colleagues just for a moment the story behind the battle of New Market Heights. During the Civil War, on September 29, 1864, near Richmond, Virginia, Union forces attacked an important and heavily fortified Confederate position on a low ridge overlooking flat open terrain. It was on this particular day at New Market Heights that history would be made.

Soldiers then referred to as U.S. colored troops would assault the Confederate position, suffer extreme losses, and have 14 of their members receive Medals of Honor for their bravery in action. It is significant that only two more army medals were awarded to African Americans during the balance of the Civil War, and no other battle in the entire war generated 14 Medal of Honor designees.

Until recently, the story of these valiant 14 African-American soldiers was scarcely remembered or retold, even though some have described this battle to be one of the Nation's most forgotten historic sites. With the assistance of my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), this legislation will provide appropriate recognition of these 14 men and will ensure that the battle of New Market Heights will be recognized for its historic significance.

This legislation is also important because it responds to the concerns of nearby landowners who have worried about the possibility of having their land taken by the Richmond National Battlefield Park. For too long the park has had the ability to use the power of eminent domain to take property without the consent of landowners. This bill recognizes those concerns and re-

moves the cloud of uncertainty and concern of residents near the battlefield by prohibiting the acquisition of land without the consent of landowners.

Furthermore, the bill responds to other concerns that the technical boundaries of the park cover a lot more land than is necessary. The bill significantly reduces the area designated for potential use by the park to cover only that land which has been determined to have historic significance.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5225 responds to the concerns of landowners in Henrico County, Virginia, and focuses the resources of the National Park Service on the truly historically significant sites, and it gives proper recognition to the valiant African-American soldiers at New Market Heights. I, therefore, join my colleague from Virginia, with whom I have worked in a bipartisan manner on this bill, in support of the bill, and I urge its immediate passage.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume just to say that it is altogether fitting and proper that this legislation today is offered by the gentleman from Richmond, Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), and this is certainly worthwhile and I urge its unanimous passage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5225, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5225, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### RENAMING NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 3201) to rename the National Museum of American Art.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3201

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

#### SECTION 1. RENAMING OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Museum of American Art, as designated under section 1 of Public Law 96-441 (20 U.S.C. 71 note), shall be known as the "Smithsonian American Art Museum".

(b) REFERENCES IN LAW.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, or paper to the National Museum of American Art shall be considered to be a reference to the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

#### SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1 shall take effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I do want to thank my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for his willingness to assist us in moving these pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 3201 has its House counterpart authored by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA). This is an interesting bill. It is "what is in a name." We currently have the National Museum of American Art, and we are going to rename that National Museum of American Art not for the first time.

In 1906, this Museum of American Art was called the National Gallery of Art. But in 1937, they built a building, which most of us now know is separate, and that name was given to that separate building, the National Gallery of Art.

The National Museum of American Art is confused with a number of other museums because of the national museum connotation. So this piece of legislation will once again rename this museum so that it will never be mistaken again. The new name is the Smithsonian American Art Museum.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, to state that we have no objection to this legislation and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the author of this piece of legislation on the House side.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, myself, along with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), serve as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. We have, together, sponsored the legislation that is the House bill, and, of course, it parallels the Senate bill which we are working on today.

This legislation is introduced as a result of the approval of the name change for the museum at the September meeting of the Board of Regents.

The regents believe this name change makes a clarification in the minds of many Americans who visit Washington, who are enthusiasts of American art, that the museum is part of the Smithsonian Institution. With this name clarification and the true connection in people's minds with the Smithsonian, the regents believe that more visitors will want to explore the treasures of the museum. We further hope that both attendance and private support for the museum will increase with this change.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to adopt the Senate bill.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5214, offered by my good friend and colleague on the Smithsonian Board of Regents, Mr. REGULA.

H.R. 5214 simply redesignates the current National Museum of American Art as the Smithsonian American Art Museum. This name change has been unanimously approved by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, but requires legislative approval to become official.

The renaming directed in this legislation has become necessary to allieviate confusion that has arisen between the current National Museum of American Art, which is a Smithsonian museum, and the many other museums titled "National Museum" most of which are not Smithsonian museums.

This will be the third name change for this museum, which was first established in 1908 as the "National Gallery of Art." When Congress founded the current National Art Gallery, in 1937, the Smithsonian changed its gallery's name to "National Collection of Fine Arts." Most recently, in 1980, Congress renamed it to its current title to more accurately reflect its collections.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, while non-controversial, is an important formality for the Smithsonian Institution. The name "Smithsonian" is instantly recognized worldwide, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum will be the beneficiary of that international reputation.

I want to thank Mr. THOMAS, the chairman of the House Administration Committee, and Mr. HOYER, its ranking Member for their support in moving this legislation, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the motion.

This bill renames the wonderful National Museum of American Art as the "Smithsonian American Art Museum". This museum is dedicated to the arts and artists of the United States, and its collections and enable the public to enjoy America's visual arts both at the museum and on-line.

The museum, part of the Smithsonian Institution, shares the historic Patent Building with the National Portrait Gallery.

Known first as the National Gallery of Art, and later as the National Collection of Fine Arts, Congress in 1980 gave the museum its present name, at the Smithsonian's request, to reflect its mission and to conform to the style of the other Smithsonian "national" museums.

However, since 1980, dozens of other museums have assumed the designation "national" in their names, thus weakening the

Smithsonian's distinction as America's primary museum of works by American artists. Visitors to Washington are doubly confused by the presence on the Mall of the current National Gallery of Art, which is not part of the Smithsonian Institution.

This change will clarify the museum's mission and status, and it is hoped, increase visitation numbers as museumgoers better understand and discover the contents and location of this important part of the Smithsonian. This non-controversial legislation has the support of the Smithsonian's Secretary and Board of Regents, and passed the Senate without dissent. I urge its passage by this House.

Mr. THOMAS. 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 California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 3201.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3201, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY SUBMILLIMETER ARRAY

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2498) to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array located on Mauna Kea at Hilo, Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2498

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

#### SECTION 1. FACILITY AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array located on Mauna Kea at Hilo, Hawaii.

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this Act, \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2002, which shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

In 1989, the Smithsonian, as part of its various programs, began an astrophysical observatory located on the island of Hawaii on the volcano Mauna Kea. There are a number of other observatories located there as well.

This bill is to provide funds, as was indicated, to design, construct and equip laboratory and administrative support space. This space had been given free by other institutions, but they now require the utilization of that space, and this bill will provide, over the fiscal years 2001 and 2002, sufficient money to provide the support facilities for the astrophysical observatory.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and state that we have no objection to this legislation and join the gentleman from California in urging its passage.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2498, which authorizes the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip laboratory, administrative, and support space to house base operations in Hilo, Hawaii, for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array on Mauna Kea.

The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Submillimeter Array is a state-of-the-art radio telescope that allows scientists to investigate the universe using high resolution and high frequencies to produce detailed images 50 times sharper than current telescopes. Located on Mauna Kea, the world's premier site for astronomical observations, the telescope array will be used to study a variety of astronomical objects and phenomena emitting in the submillimeter range, the narrow band of radiation between radio and infrared waves, a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum largely unexplored from the ground.

Due to the 14,000 foot elevation and difficult working conditions at the summit of Mauna Kea, support staff for the array must be located at a base facility closer to sea level. Repairs and many of the operations will be done from the base facility with only a small day crew traveling to the summit on any given day. At present the staff is using inadequate, temporary leased space. Approval of this bill will allow the Smithsonian to begin plans for construction of a base facility that will ensure that the full potential for discovery offered by the Submillimeter Array is realized. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2498.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my strong support of S. 2498. This legislation was introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN, a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents, and passed by unanimous consent in the Senate on June 14th, earlier this year.

S. 2498 authorizes \$4.5 million to design and build a new base camp facility for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) Submillimeter Array Operation, on Mauna Kea in Hilo, Hawaii. The base camp facility will be constructed at the base of Mauna Kea, at sea