

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I did want to add a few words to those spoken so eloquently by my colleagues, and let me thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) for her management of this bill and, of course, for her great work as an esteemed member of the Committee on Armed Services, and also the ranking member, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER), of the Subcommittee on Total Force, who is my partner on these issues. We are all part of a team that is very honored today to have this opportunity to present this very worthy, in my estimation, resolution for consideration to the full House. Let me again thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) for his effort and leadership in bringing this measure to the floor at this time.

Certainly, there are many perspectives today with respect to Operation Restore Hope and the battle at Mogadishu, a great deal of debate as to what happened prior to, what happened during, and as the aftermath of that, from the small "p" political perspective; but I would like to believe, and in fact I do believe, very strongly that there is absolutely no debate, no controversy with respect to what happened in Somalia and what happened during the battle of Mogadishu with respect to the incredibly brave and incredibly effective service of those members of our Armed Forces who were there as part of Operation Restore Hope. They were there for one reason. They were there to try to make a country safe for international relief organizations to administer humanitarian assistance.

When those same members who were there for the most peaceful of reasons were called into combat, they fought with incredible honor and skill, and as we have heard here this afternoon, incredible courage.

I do have somewhat of a personal stake in this resolution, Madam Speaker. I was very pleased to hear all of my colleagues speak very graciously about the contributions and sacrifices of the 10th Mountain Division during that particular day, that particular battle. The 10th Mountain Division is deployed out of Fort Drum which is just outside of Watertown, New York, my hometown, and still part of my district back in the State of New York. And specifically, it was the soldiers of the 14th Infantry Regiment, the Golden Dragons, who manned the relief column that ended the Mogadishu fight. It was those same Fort Drum troops that fought through the city for some 12 hours while under continuous heavy fire to clear an evacuation route for the incredibly brave Army Rangers and Delta Force commandos who had been pinned down by forces loyal to the Somali warlord, Mohammed Farah Aidid that day.

During that battle, 18 heroes were killed in total, but two of those troops were from the 10th Mountain Division. Also, 28 were wounded. The two soldiers whose lives were lost that day were Sergeant Cornell Houston and Private First Class James Martin, and I want to add my words of condolences and greatest sympathy, but also greatest appreciation to those two soldiers' families, and to all of the families of the soldiers, not just in the 10th, but in the Armed Services committed to that battle over that period of time in Mogadishu for their incredible sacrifice and for their devotion.

Their courage was uncommon insofar as those of us lesser mortals are concerned. The courage that was shown in Mogadishu and shown in Somalia, however, I think is very symptomatic, not common, nothing that extraordinary could be called common, but that remarkable demonstration of all that makes up our great Armed Services, and things we see every day today in Iraq and Afghanistan and Bosnia and Kosovo; in theater after theater, the men and women not just of the United States Army but of all of the branches of our Armed Services display on our behalf and on behalf of others, simply trying to give people a chance to be free.

This resolution is important because it signifies an incredibly vital anniversary in the history of the United States military, an important anniversary in their incredible contributions and sacrifices on behalf of others, but it is also important for the symbolism, that symbolism that continues today on the streets of Baghdad, that symbolism that continues today on the streets of Kabul and other places, men and women in uniform from villages large and small, from cities medium and large from the United States, who go to these strange, far-away places for one reason, to try to make people's lives better. That is why when people say we are proud to be Americans, we can say it with such conviction.

Madam Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), and add a final word of urging to all of the Members of the House to vote in support of this great resolution.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I am very honored to join with my colleagues today, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE), and particularly the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) for his dedication in this area. I am pleased to join with my colleagues in expressing deep gratitude for the valor and commitment of the members of the Armed Forces who were deployed in Operation Restore Hope to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Somalia in 1993. I think that we need to be reminded, all of us, of the lessons

learned from Operation Restore Hope, and keep that in our hearts and in our minds as we move forward in this Congress.

Mr. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 291.

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. MCHUGH. Madam 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.

□ 1615

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2660, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 7(c) of House rule XXII, I hereby notify the House of my intention tomorrow to offer the following motion to instruct House conferees on the bill (H.R. 2660) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The form of the motion is as follows:

I move that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 2660 be instructed to insist on the highest funding levels possible for programs authorized by the No Child Left Behind Act.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIAL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 470) to extend the authority for the construction of a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 470

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

SECTION. 1. MEMORIAL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Section 508(b) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, as amended) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—

“(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code.

“(2) Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority provided by this section terminates on November 12, 2006.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 470, introduced by my friend, Senator PAUL SARBANES of Maryland, would extend the authority for the construction of the memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia. S. 470 would simply extend to November 2006 the authorization given to the site's sponsor, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, in the Omnibus Parks and Public Land Management Act of 1996 to raise the funds to build the memorial. The bill is strongly supported by the administration and both the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources. I urge my colleagues to support S. 470.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, S. 470 is the Senate companion measure to a House bill, H.R. 1209, that was passed by this body on September 23, 2003. It is a simple piece of legislation that extends for 3 years the authority for construction of a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., here in the District of Columbia.

In 1996, Public Law 104-333 authorized the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., through the Martin Luther King Memorial Project Foundation, to establish a memorial here in our Nation's capital to America's foremost civil rights leader. Since that time, the sponsors have worked diligently to secure memorial site and design approvals. In addition, there has been a fundraising campaign under way to secure the necessary funds to build and maintain the memorial. However, not all of the necessary funds have been secured and ground cannot be broken until the

funds are in place. That is the reason for the need for the extension.

Madam Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to applaud the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity for the work they have done so far and their commitment to this project. S. 470 is a completely noncontroversial measure. I strongly support its passage by the House today so that the measure can be sent to the President for his signature and the work to establish this national memorial to this great American, a real world leader, can continue.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for yielding me this time and the chairman who is managing the bill on the other side, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), for their good and hard work on this bill and for bringing it to the floor before the deadline.

I appreciate that this bill was authorized in 1996 and that the Congress understood it to be an important matter, that Martin Luther King, who has been honored all over the world, has never been sufficiently honored until he is honored by the Congress of the United States in the Nation's capital. Site selection and other processes on the memorial, however, were not completed until the year 2000. So although authorized in 1996, the Congress is aware that the District has the most elaborate process for monuments in the country. You do not hear me complaining. I am a strong supporter of those processes. It is one Mall; it is priceless. We already are in danger of filling it up and not paying enough attention to it. I am working on a conservancy bill because it is deteriorating. We have to make sure that everything that goes on that Mall which is, after all, our real crown jewel, goes through each and every process and is exactly right.

And so it took some time to find the right space on the Mall. We do not just put things anywhere on the Mall anymore. This is a plot of land meant to last in perpetuity. It is already greatly endangered. But if you do not know precisely where the memorial is going to go until almost 4 years after Congress has authorized it, it is very difficult to do all of the fundraising because it is when the site is chosen that people recognize that the monument is going to happen and they come forward more easily to, in fact, contribute. It eases the process tremendously after that point.

I want to commend Alpha Phi Alpha for what they have done so far. It is herculean to do what they have done. It is a \$100 million memorial, no Federal funds, one lone fraternity, the fra-

ternity that Martin Luther King himself belonged to. They have the entire burden of raising the funds for this memorial. This bill will help them to continue the process; yet it is only 3 more years.

I believe every Member of this body and of the other body appreciates the singular place of Martin Luther King in our country's history. His reconciling, nonviolent approach was critical. Otherwise, we need only look around the world and we need only consider that we had legal discrimination in this country for 100 years after the Civil War to appreciate what this man did. All over the world in order to settle such disputes there are conflagrations going on. As I speak, in our country we have still not gotten over the Civil War. We are much further along the way, however, after the nonviolent revolution that began in the 1960s. The man most responsible for the character of that revolution is Martin Luther King, Jr., himself. It loses the Congress nothing and gives it much to simply extend the time for Alpha Phi Alpha to gather the funds necessary for a memorial for this great American.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for yielding me this time. As a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, I also want to commend my brothers for the tremendous work they have done on this project. I also want to thank the Committee on Resources for bringing this bill to the floor.

Every year, millions of Americans and visitors from across the world visit our Nation's capital. They visit the national Mall where symbols of our Nation's history and ideals stand tall and strong. In classrooms across the Nation as they study the history of the 20th century, besides our involvement in wars, the civil rights movement is the most influential stage in the development and evolution of our society. Yet besides the bust of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the Rotunda of the Capitol building, there are no tributes recognizing the significance of the movement to our Nation's history. I am in support of S. 470 because I believe that a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., would be fitting to not only remember this remarkable man but the civil rights movement itself, over 200 years of struggle for equality and to remind our citizens what great success can be achieved with nonviolent resistance.

Dr. King, as many of us know, was the most visible and effective advocate of nonviolence and direct action as methods of social change. In 1956, Dr. King became the president of the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association, where he gained national attention for his and the association's role in the Montgomery bus boycott.

He encouraged black college students to continue their sit-in protests and freedom rides. In 1963, Dr. King led mass demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, where the demonstrators were met with violent opposition, getting the interest and attention of then-President John F. Kennedy who responded, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed. Dr. King became Time Magazine's Man of the Year in 1963 and the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. In 1967, he also initiated a poor people's campaign designed to confront economic problems that were not addressed under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Dr. King's life of peace and change was suddenly ended on April 4, 1968, as he was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's capital makes history alive. Without having a memorial to Dr. King and the civil rights movement, it sends the message that this part of history is not still alive. As Dr. King once told his children, "I'm going to work and do everything that I can do to see that you get a good education. I don't ever want you to forget that there are millions of God's children who will not and cannot get a good education, and I don't want you feeling that you are better than they are. For you will never be what you ought to be until they are what they ought to be." Our country will never be what it ought to be until we value and adequately display the contributions of African Americans who have made tremendous contributions to our history; and, of course, a tribute to Dr. King on the Mall would go a long way in that direction.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 470, to extend the authority for the construction of a memorial to Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on the National Mall. The House bill, H.R. 1821, was passed on September 23, 2003 by a voice vote under unanimous consent.

The authorization set by Congress in 1996 to raise funds for the memorial will expire on November 12, 2003. Passage of the Senate bill will allow the legislation to be sent directly to the President for signing and extend the authorization through November 12, 2006.

The efforts of the King Memorial Foundation to raise \$100 million for the construction and maintenance of the project have been impressive, but more time is needed to reach its fundraising goal. I believe that it is our job as members of Congress to ensure that Dr. King will be memorialized in a distinguished manner that acknowledges his legacy. Congress therefore must authorize more time for funds to be raised to build the King Memorial.

Our National Mall is representative of the profound history and strength of our Nation. Dr. King is one of our Nation's most important leaders, and this monument should carry the same weight and significance as those erected in honor of other distinguished Americans.

Congressional leaders also support the efforts to put Dr. King's legacy at Washington's forefront. They along with several other of my colleagues sit on a honorary bipartisan congressional committee for the Martin Luther King Jr. National Memorial.

Dr. King's teachings of non-violent civil disobedience to combat segregation and racial inequality affected not only minorities, but every religious, ethnic, and social group in our Nation. In 1963, Dr. King led the March on Washington very near the site where we wish to honor him today. His leadership was critical to the passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Dr. King acted on his dream for America and was successful in making the United States a better place. We must ensure that Dr. King's valiant efforts will be remembered by future generations.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in keeping Dr. King's dream alive by honoring him among our Nation's finest.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Madam 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 New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 470.

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.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS
REGARDING SANCTIONS ON NATIONS THAT ARE UNDERMINING EFFECTIVENESS OF CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 268) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the imposition of sanctions on nations that are undermining the effectiveness of conservation and management measures for Atlantic highly migratory species, including marlin, adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and that are threatening the continued viability of United States commercial and recreational fisheries, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 268

Whereas some fishing vessels of members and nonmembers of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") that fish in the Commission regulatory area have not conformed with Commission recommendations for some stocks, including those promoting the live release of Atlantic marlin;

Whereas repeated nonconformance with Commission recommendations by fishing vessels of Commission members and nonmembers undermines the effectiveness of the Commission to establish, maintain, and enforce conservation measures, including rebuilding plans for overfished species of fish that are under the Commission's management authority;

Whereas failure of Commission members to enforce Commission conservation and man-

agement measures, including reductions in Atlantic marlin landings, threatens the continued viability of United States commercial and recreational fishing industries and undermines conservation goals;

Whereas the Commission has adopted a resolution that further defines the scope of illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing activities by large-scale longline vessels in the Commission regulatory area; and

Whereas such resolution includes provisions directing Commission members and cooperating nonmembers to take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to prevent the engagement in transaction and transshipment of tunas and tuna-like species from vessels that engage in illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing activities, including vessels that engage in any fishing that is not in compliance with relevant Commission conservation and management measures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should, consistent with statutory authorities and international obligations—

(A) direct the United States Commissioners to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (in this resolution referred to as the "Commission") to seek the establishment of effective conservation, management, and enforcement measures for the species under consideration at the 2003 Commission meeting, including for Atlantic marlin;

(B) continue to encourage members and nonmembers that fish in the Commission regulatory area to make every effort to end illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing, including any fishing that is not in conformance with relevant conservation recommendations adopted by the Commission, including those concerning Atlantic marlin landing reductions;

(C) make full use of all appropriate diplomatic mechanisms, relevant international laws and agreements, and other appropriate mechanisms to ensure conformance with conservation recommendations for all species under the Commission's management authority, including Atlantic marlin; and

(D) continue to encourage the Commission to adopt conservation recommendations authorizing the use of enforceable measures to prevent those who fish in the Commission regulatory area from taking actions that would undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management recommendations of the Commission;

(2) when the vessels of a country are being used in the conduct of fishing operations in the Convention area in a manner or in such circumstances as would tend to diminish the effectiveness of the conservation recommendations of the Commission, the President and the Secretary of Commerce, consistent with their statutory authorities and international obligations, should—

(A) exercise their authorities under the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971 et seq.); and

(B) exercise their authorities under the provisions of the Commission's rules that ensure conformance with Commission recommendations by member and nonmembers; and

(3) if nationals of a Commission member or nonmember, directly or indirectly, are conducting fishing operations in a manner or under circumstances which diminish the effectiveness of the Commission's fishery conservation programs, then the Secretary of Commerce, consistent with international obligations, should certify that fact under section 8(a)(1) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978 (a)(1)).