

Another treasure in jeopardy is the archives of the National Public Radio. NPR offers review and information about current events, as well as topical discussions. Unfortunately, these records are on tape which absorb moisture from the air. In order to save these historical sound documents for our children, the tape must be baked and recopied. Without this bill, these historical broadcasts will be lost.

Mr. Speaker, the Grammy bill accomplishes a crucial task; safeguarding precious historical commemorations for generations to come. We all concede this protection is in place for our revered paper documents, such as the Declaration of Independence. It is time to bestow that same honor and respect on their audio counterparts.

I commend the sponsors for their leadership, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4846.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

TREASURES FROM THE AMERICAN FOLKLORE CENTER

(From Peggy Bulger, Director of the American Folklife Center)

All in need of preservation.

I. WAX CYLINDER ERA (1890-1930S)

1890—First field recording of folk music and folklore, as Harvard's Jesse Walter Fewkes uses new Edison recording machine to document songs and stories of Passamaquoddy Indian Noel Joseph in Calais, Maine.

1893—First recorded documentation of world music (I think), including Kwakiutl, Fijian Samoan Wallis Island, Javanese, and Turkish/Arabic music, made by Benjamin Ives Gilman in various pavilions at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

1895—Pioneering woman ethnographer Alice Fletcher teams up with her Omaha student, Francis LaFrasche, to record a comprehensive sampling of Omaha Indian music (this may also be the first recording under Bureau of American Ethnology auspices).

1895?—Bureau of American Ethnology begins a half century of recorded documentation of American Indian music and culture.

1907-41—Frances Densmore's 2000+lifetime recordings of American Indian music.

1906-08—Percy Grainger's recordings of English folksongs, including legendary English folksinger Joseph Taylor from Lincolnshire (Note: The Center's recordings were copied onto disc from the original cylinders when Grainger brought the cylinders into the Library in a sack—an early preservation effort).

1906-10—First cowboy songs recorded by John Lomax, including (?) "Home on the Range".

1929-35—James Madison Carpenter's recordings of Scottish ballad singer Belle Duncan.

II. DISC ERA (1930S-1940S)

Woody Guthrie's repertory, recorded by Alan Lomax, 193—.

Leadbelly's repertory, recorded by John and Alan Lomax, 193—.

Leadbelly's "Goodnight Irene" (or did he record this commercially first?).

"Rock Island Line," sung by Black prisoners in Cummins State Farm, Arkansas, recorded by John Lomax (accompanied by Leadbelly).

"Rock Island Line" recorded by Leadbelly. The legendary interviews of Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton with Alan Lomax on

the stage of Coolidge Auditorium at the Library of Congress, describing the origins of jazz based on his personal experiences and observations, 1938.

The Library of Congress/Fisk University Coahoma County (MS) Project—recordings by Alan Lomax and John Work of the entire spectrum of African American music in the Mississippi Delta, 1941-42 (includes the two following items).

Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield)—the original Delta field recordings by Alan Lomax in 1941-42 (?), when Muddy Waters was a young man and before he went north to Chicago, electrified, and helped start the modern Rhythm and Blues style.

Eddie "Son" House—Mississippi Delta field recordings of the legendary blues singer by Alan Lomax, 1941?

"Bonaparte's Retreat" played on fiddle by Bill Stepp of Salyersville, KY, 1937, recorded by Alan Lomax—the source of the famous "Hoedown" music by Aaron Copeland's Rodeo.

Willard Rhodes/Bureau of Indian Affairs Collection, the most comprehensive effort to document American Indian music in the post-WW2 period.

American Dialect Society Collection—early documentation of American speech and dialect.

Alan Lomax Michigan collection (1938?)—includes both urban blues and various unusual ethnic traditions (Here's an example of a disc collection that, because of the particular composition of the acetate discs, is flaking and falling apart as we speak).

III. WIRE RECORDINGS (CA. 1947-65)

IV. TAPE ERA (1947-PRESENT)

Paul Bowles Moroccan Collection—60 to 70 7" tapes recorded by noted author/composer Paul Bowles with the assistance of the Library of Congress, surveying the music of Morocco.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY), for her leadership and support of this effort. She has been very much involved in bringing the bill to this point, and I certainly appreciate her support on the floor.

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4846, 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. NEY. 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 H.R. 4846.

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

There was no objection.

TRUTH IN REGULATING ACT OF 2000

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4924) to establish a 3-year pilot project for the General Accounting Office to report to Congress on economically significant rules of Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4924

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Truth in Regulating Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to—

- (1) increase the transparency of important regulatory decisions;
- (2) promote effective congressional oversight to ensure that agency rules fulfill statutory requirements in an efficient, effective, and fair manner; and
- (3) increase the accountability of Congress and the agencies to the people they serve.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the term—

- (1) "agency" has the meaning given such term under section 3502(1) of title 44, United States Code, except that such term shall not include an independent regulatory agency, as that term is defined in section 3502(5) of such title;

- (2) "economically significant rule" means any proposed or final rule, including an interim or direct final rule, that may have an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities, or for which an agency has prepared an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis pursuant to section 603 or 604 of title 5, United States Code; and
- (3) "independent evaluation" means a substantive evaluation of the agency's data, methodology, and assumptions used in developing the economically significant rule, including—

- (A) an explanation of how any strengths or weaknesses in those data, methodology, and assumptions support or detract from conclusions reached by the agency; and
- (B) the implications, if any, of those strengths or weaknesses for the rulemaking.

SEC. 4. PILOT PROJECT FOR REPORT ON RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

- (1) REQUEST FOR REVIEW.—When an agency publishes an economically significant rule, a chairman or ranking member of a committee of jurisdiction of either House of Congress may request the Comptroller General of the United States to review the rule.

- (2) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report on each economically significant rule selected under paragraph (4) to the committees of jurisdiction in each House of Congress not later than 180 calendar days after a committee request is received, or in the case of a committee request for review of a notice of proposed rulemaking or an interim final rulemaking, by