

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING CAREER AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF ADMIRAL JAY JOHNSON

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), for yielding me the beginning portion of his 1-hour special order.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to rise this evening to pay tribute and to express the Nation's gratitude to a man who has served his country with valor and distinction over 30 years, one of the great patriots of our time, Admiral Jay Johnson.

Last weekend in Annapolis, Admiral Jay Johnson retired as Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy. In that capacity, Admiral Johnson has firmly led the world's largest Navy through challenges and responsibilities rarely experienced by a peacetime military force.

A comparable Navy of such complexity and capability has never before plowed the seas, and Admiral Johnson has been at its helm through tensions in Asia, action in the Persian Gulf and the Balkans, and the humanitarian relief around the world.

Admiral Johnson was raised in West Salem, Wisconsin, a small town in my congressional district, and I know the folks back home are immensely proud of their local hero. After graduating from the United States Naval Academy in 1968, Admiral Johnson flew combat missions in the F-8 Crusader over Vietnam, including missions with Senator JOHN MCCAIN.

After transitioning his flying skills to the now venerable F-14 Tomcat, Admiral Johnson went on to command a carrier airwing, a carrier battle group, and a Navy fleet.

During his long and distinguished career, he also served on shore at the Armed Forces Staff College and the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group and received numerous decorations, citations and accolades.

I believe one of the most impressive aspects of Admiral Johnson's service as CNO has been his unwavering commitment to the men and women who serve in the uniform of the United States Navy. During Admiral Johnson's term with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, his Navy served in 45 operations around the world. Yet even while guiding the Navy through extremely complex operations during a period of heightened operational tempo, Admiral Johnson maintained undaunting support for his sailors and tirelessly advocated on their behalf at the Pentagon, the White House, and here in Congress. He has made it clear that military readiness depends greatly on the resources this country brings to bear on the training, pay and benefits and quality of life of its servicemen and women.

I believe his message has been heard loud and clear here in Congress.

At the birth of our Nation, President George Washington once said, and I quote, "Without a decisive Naval force we can do nothing definitive and with it everything honorable and glorious."

In 1961, Admiral George Anderson, then CNO of the Navy, stated, quote, "The Navy has been a tradition and a future and we look with pride and confidence in both directions," end quote.

Mr. Speaker, Admiral Jay Johnson has proven both men right. Admiral Johnson has led the U.S. Navy through incredible trials with great honor. He has upheld the finest traditions of the Navy and our Nation while ensuring the bright future for the men and women who chose to follow the bold course he has set.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his life and his career in the Navy, Admiral Johnson has set a fine example of spirit, dedication, fortitude, and leadership for all Americans, young and old. I urge all Americans to take to heart the vision set out by Admiral Johnson during his confirmation hearing when he said, and I quote, "We will steer by the stars and not by the wake."

On behalf of the residents of western Wisconsin, I proudly commend Admiral Jay Johnson for his illustrious career in the service of our country.

I also commend his wife, Garland, for her loyalty, patience, and steadfastness in the face of the challenges a life in the military poses to every family, and I am sure my colleagues join with me here tonight in wishing them all a very long and happy retirement.

□ 1845

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to add my words of congratulations to Admiral Johnson for very excellent career in the Navy and upon his retirement and his last tour of duty as chief of naval operations.

We in Guam had the opportunity to work with him on a number of issues. I always found him to be supportive. More importantly, he served at a time when the Navy was being asked to do many things. He was able to carry that out successfully with grace and always before Congress and before the Committee on Armed Services making a great case for the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, tonight I take the opportunity to do a special order on the anniversary of something that is very important to the people of Guam and something that will be commemorated next week. I want to take this opportunity to explain a little bit about it to provide the historical background for this event.

August 1, 1950 was the signing of the Guam Organic Act. Next Tuesday on Guam, there will be a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Organic Act. Many times, unless one lives in a territory, perhaps the term organic does not really mean much, but Organic Act means it is an organizing

act, an act that organizes the local government pursuant to an act of Congress.

So it was that on August 1950, President Harry Truman signed the Guam Organic Act, creating and making permanent a local civilian government providing for a locally elected legislature and providing for an independent judicial system that had a direct linkage into the Federal court system and, most importantly, providing U.S. citizenship for the people of Guam, the people that I represent.

This is the 50th anniversary of Congressional action which brought an end to military government in Guam, a measure of real democracy to a group of loyal people, of loyalty that had been just tested during a horrific occupation by enemy forces during World War II and were, therefore, granted U.S. citizenship.

The Organic Act was preceded by a very sustained effort on the part of the people of Guam, the Island's leaders, and many friends of Guam and supportive persons in the United States here in Congress and in the administration of President Truman, as well as President Roosevelt, and in the national media, who at the time in the late 1940s, people who took a direct interest of the affairs of what were to happen to dependent territories coming out of World War II.

The Organic Act formally ended although it had ended a few months earlier by Presidential action. The Congressional Act, entitled the Organic Act, put an end to military government in Guam, a form of government meant to be temporary but which lasted some 50 years, a military government, a clearly un-American form of government, clearly undemocratic form of government in which the people of Guam basically lived under the control of military officers, whose primary duties were military in nature and whose secondary duties included the civil administration of a people that they saw as a dependent people as wards of the state, clearly untenable and undemocratic form of government.

Unfortunately, many people in the military had continued to justify the continuing nature of this government by saying that Guam had very strong strategic value for the United States and that, therefore, the people of Guam should not enjoy too many civil and political rights.

Under military government, the people of Guam were called U.S. nationals. Under a military government, government was created by fiat mandated by the Naval Governor of Guam called General Orders. Every time he wanted to make a law, he simply called in a scribe. They numbered these laws in consecutive order, ranging from General Order No. 1, first promulgated in 1899, right up until the very end of Naval rule some 50 years later.

One of those rules encapsulated the civil status of the people of Guam, and it was called General Court Martial Order No. 1923 held while the people of Guam owed perpetual allegiance to the United States. They are not citizens thereof, nor is there any mechanism through which they could become citizens.

So as far as the Navy was concerned, the people of Guam owed perpetual allegiance to the United States, but they were not U.S. citizens; and, more importantly, there was no way that they could become U.S. citizens. That is probably the most outrageous General Order in the whole series of General Orders that were prosecuted on the people of Guam throughout naval government.

That led to a citizenship movement. This movement for U.S. citizenship was seen in Guam as the way to eliminate the vestiges of military government. If one wanted to get rid of military government, it was assumed that, if people were declared U.S. citizens, that it would simply be untenable to continue to have military officers run the life of the island.

This citizenship movement was led originally by two men, B.J. Bordallo and F.B. Leon Guerrero. During the 1930s, they made a trip here into Washington, D.C., met with the President, met with a number of congressional leaders to argue for a U.S. citizenship for the people of Guam.

The way that they funded their trip was to go through the villages of Guam with a blanket that was carried at all four points, and citizens and children would throw pennies and dimes and nickels into the blanket. After doing this for a few months, they were able to secure enough funds to fly the then China Clipper to come here and spend several months making their case in Washington, D.C.

They were able to meet with President Roosevelt, and they were able to prevail upon two Senators, Senator Tydings from Maryland and Senator Gibson from Vermont who subsequently introduced a bill granting the people of Guam U.S. citizenship, and it passed the Senate. That bill went to the House where it died on the basis of a congressional testimony made by Secretary of the Navy Claud Swanson that said the people of Guam were living on too strategic a piece of real estate to be concerned with such things as civil and political rights.

Subsequent to that, of course, the people of Guam endured an occupation by the Japanese during World War II. Coming out of World War II, there was a renewed spirit. Here one had a war that was essentially fought to end tyranny and, at the conclusion of the war, there were a number of territories and dependencies that existed throughout the world.

So the United States and Great Britain and France and other countries

that were on the victorious side of World War II had then created the United Nations in order to ensure a peaceful and stable world and introduced as part of the UN Charter Article 73, which was meant to deal with nonself-governing territories, that the countries that were responsible for these areas had a distinct responsibility to promote self-government and self-determination for these nonself-governing territories.

The United States voluntarily placed a number of territories on those lists of nonself-governing territories to dramatize to the world how sincere the commitment was to end the whole nature of colonial government in the world.

Also, commensurate with this effort, which was in the national consciousness and with the local citizenship movement, there was an effort by citizens of the United States who were very friendly to the idea of civilian government for Guam and citizenship for the people of Guam. These people were led by an anthropologist by the name of Dr. Laura Thompson who founded the Institute of Ethnic Affairs. She worked very closely with her husband John Collier and former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and a couple of people in the media, one was Foster Hailey with the New York Times, and Richard Wells, an attorney who had formerly been stationed in Guam right at the end of World War II.

These people, in turn, worked towards generating media stories that appeared in Collier's magazine, Saturday Evening Post, a lot of very popular magazines at the time about what the exact conditions were in the territories, both American Samoa and Guam. But Guam offered the more dramatic story.

In the meantime, the Navy tried to counteract this effort by instituting their own, by assigning a number of officials to point out the blessings of military government. All of this came to a head when the Naval Governor of Guam, the last Naval Governor by the name of Admiral Pownall, was presiding over then a bicameral what was called the Guam Congress, the House of Council and the House of Assembly.

There was a provision in the law at the time that said that, in order to run a business on Guam, 50 percent of the ownership had to be of Guamanian origin so that the people of Guam would not be at the time subjected to undue competition from foreign sources.

But there was a civil service employee who was surreptitiously running a dress shop. The Assembly subpoenaed this individual by the name of Abe Goldstein. He ran a dress shop called the Guam Style Center. They subpoenaed him to appear in front of the House of Assembly. Mr. Goldstein conferred with the Admiral, and the Admiral told him he did not have to appear in front of the Assembly, that the As-

sembly had no power to subpoena anyone.

So the Assembly became very upset and walked out and adjourned and said that they would not reconvene until it was made clear by the Naval Governor what the extent of their authority was.

Information on this particular walk-out was front page news in several newspapers, including in San Francisco and Honolulu, and attracted a lot of attention. This effort was coordinated by a man by the name of Carlos Taitano who is still very much with us today and who will be the principal celebrant of the Guam Organic Act celebration next week. Carlos Taitano at the time was a member of the Guam Assembly.

The leader of the walkout was a man by the name of Antonio Borja Won Pat, who also had spent several months in Washington after World War II advocating U.S. citizenship for Guam. He was the speaker of the Assembly, the author of the walkout, the speaker of the subsequent Guam legislature after the institution of the Organic Act, and eventually the first delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from Guam. So Mr. Won Pat is probably the single most important political figure in the history of Guam in the 20th Century.

In November of 1949, there was a hearing in Guam on legislation introduced. This is pursuant to this walkout in March 1949. It was seen that something had to be done. Legislation was introduced in the House. The Public Lands Committee went to Guam in November of 1949, had a hearing; and in that hearing, the main concern presented by the people of Guam, interestingly, was land.

During the intervening time from the reinstatement of the Navy military government of Guam after World War II, the Navy had acquired over a third of the island, probably about 40 percent of the island, closer to 40 percent; and people were told that they were going to get their land back. We have had this difficulty ever since, and we are trying to resolve this in a comprehensive way. That issue is still very much alive today and was part of a bill that was passed in the House earlier this week, H.R. 2462, the Guam Omnibus Opportunities Act.

Now, the actual act that passed Congress, passed both the House and the Senate, was based on H.R. 7273, which was a modified form of the earlier version, and it was introduced by Congressman Hardin Peterson of Florida.

In this final act, it set up a system of government which we would call clearly undemocratic in today's terms but seemed very democratic at the time. One, it provided for a unicameral legislature of 21 Members elected by the people of Guam and limited to two 30-day sessions a year within the Organic Act.

It provided for a local court system. But if one had a felony case or a case

involving more than \$5,000 in a civil suit, one had to go to a Federal court. So it established a Federal district court. So the scope of the local courts was limited, even though it established a kind of independent judiciary.

Of course the main feature of this Organic Act passed in 1950 was it did not have an elected governor. What we had at the time was a governor that was appointed by the President. So even though it was a civilian and was not a person in uniform, and even though we had disestablished the naval military government of Guam, clearly there was much progress to be made.

But for 1950, now we are talking about 1950, this Organic Act of Guam was seen as very progressive in the entire Pacific compared to all the other territories which France and Great Britain had, and some of the other islands in the Pacific. This looked like a very progressive step.

□ 1900

So indeed the Organic Act of Guam in 1950 was highly regarded at the time and widely supported. And, of course, the good feature, the unique feature, about it was the acquisition of U.S. citizenship.

The first civilian governor of Guam that was appointed by President Harry Truman was Carlton Skinner, who was a young, progressive governor, who made a very skillful transition from military to civilian government. He was a very important figure in the development of the Organic Act and the move from military to civilian government, and he also will be joining us in Guam on August 1 to commemorate the Organic Act.

But the politics of the environment changed along with elections to president, and in 1952, with the election of President Eisenhower, a new governor was selected for Guam, a man by the name of Ford Q. Elvidge, who wrote an article, after he finished his term, in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "I Ruled Uncle Sam's Problem Child." It was a very uncomfortable article to read. Nevertheless, Ford Q. Elvidge allegedly had an experience which indicated how strong the military still was in Guam.

He was appointed to be governor of Guam, but up until the year 1962, people could not go to Guam and people could not leave Guam unless the Navy allowed them to leave or unless the Navy allowed them to come in. This was called military security clearance. Unless an individual had security clearance. This act lasted all the way until 1962. It was started right at the beginning of 1940, as the situation between Japan and the United States started to darken. So this military security clearance executive order was declared by President Franklin Roosevelt.

Well, Ford Q. Elvidge, as he boarded a plane to leave Honolulu to come to

Guam to take over as governor was stopped by military officials who refused to let him go on the plane because he did not have the appropriate security clearance from Naval authorities, only pointing out how deeply rooted military authority was in the lives of the people. After some discussion on the matter, they finally relented and they allowed the governor of Guam actually to go to Guam.

So this situation existed in Guam for another 20 years. Finally, in 1968, an elective governorship bill passed the Congress allowing the people of Guam to elect a new governor. The judicial system was simultaneously changed to expand the scope of the authority of the local court system, and later on in 1970 and 1971, there were laws passed in the House of Representatives to create the office of the delegate for the Virgin Islands and a delegate for the people of Guam.

So after the completion of those elements it sort of completed the cycle and it certainly gave the sense that there was complete local self-government in Guam. The people of Guam elected their governor, but this was still 20 years after the original Organic Act. The people of Guam elected a delegate to Congress, which gave them some opportunity to participate in the affairs of the House, although, of course, in the final analysis, there is no voting representation.

An interesting story. When Mr. Won Pat first came as the first delegate, there was some discussion in the initial House rules as to whether to pay him a full salary or not. There was some discussion about that. Fortunately for all the successors to this office, they agreed that they would pay the same salary as they pay other Members of Congress. But it shows, in a way, the kind of step-by-step process.

But there was still something fundamentally incomplete about the Organic Act, and that is that at the end of the day the Organic Act is not a local self constitution. The Organic Act is an act of Congress. And every time we need to change portions of that act, we have to come back to Congress. There is a provision that allows the people of Guam to create a local constitution, but to date that has only been exercised once, and the proposed constitution was defeated because the people of Guam felt strongly that there was still a more fundamental issue even than the creation of a local constitution, and that is the exercise of self-determination.

As I indicated earlier, the United Nations system, which was organized by the victorious powers coming out of World War II, in order to demonstrate that they were on the right side of democracy and to show that they meant democracy for everyone, created a system called the nonself-governing territory system inside the United Nations.

To this date, Guam and American Samoa and the Virgin Islands remain on those lists of nonself-governing territories because there has not been a full exercise of self-determination to decide in what direction they wish to go and what directions are made available to them by what is termed, in the United Nations language of this relationship, the administering power.

So Guam continues to be a nonself-governing territory. It remains a nonself-governing territory because it does not have any voting participation in the laws that are applicable to them in any respect. So an individual living in a territory and a law is passed here on the Endangered Species Act or a law regarding the regulation of land or the law regarding taxation, and that law has some applicability to that person, it violates the very first tenet of the American creed, which is government by the consent of the governed. And there is no consent to governance.

Now, one can argue that there is a sense of participation; that there is some level of involvement, but at the end of the day there is no real consent of the governed. And of course people in the territories do not vote for the President, though, of course, he is our President as much as he is the President of any other American, and we go off to war just like we go off to war with other Americans as well, and he is our Commander in Chief.

Today, at the end of the day and some 50 years having elapsed since the passage of the Organic Act, many see the Organic Act in Guam as reflective of past events and, to some extent, past political traumas; as seen as evidence of continued Federal control of Guam; as seen as *passee* at worst, maybe transitional at best. But I believe that that is looking backward, forgetting the sweet victory that the Organic Act represented in 1950.

It was the kind of progress that was possible at the time, and it was progress that many people worked hard to achieve. It took many people to get us to that point, and we must not forget the efforts of those very hard working, sincere persons from Guam, as well as their friends here in Washington, D.C. who brought genuine political progress to Guam. We must not forget that they slain real dragons, they overcame real barriers, and they brought down a system of military government that, in the final analysis, did not really want to leave.

So the Organic Act, while it is properly seen in its historical development for the island I represent is certainly not the Magna Carta for Guam or the declaration for Guam or not even the constitution for Guam, but it is an important document that embodied a fundamental shift of government from people in uniform to people in civilian clothes; a document that embodied the principle that there should be some

consent of the governed over laws that are made locally; that embodied and most importantly recognized the loyalty of the people of Guam through an horrific occupation and finally declared them to be U.S. citizens en masse.

At this time that we recognize this very important anniversary for the people of Guam, we must be mindful of the fact that there are still many tasks ahead of us. But at least let us remember August 1, 1950, and on August 1, 2000 take time and reflect upon our past history, the work of such great people in my own island's history, like Antonio Borja Won Pat, F. B. Leon Guerrero, and B. J. Bordallo, and take the time to honor and pay tribute to those men.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT AND NIH FUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I appear before this House in the hopes that we will make a resolution when we return from our district work period, a resolution that adds on to the commitment that we made in 1994 to recognize and fight back against domestic violence and sexual assault by passing the Violence Against Women Act as part of the Crime Bill. That is what happened in 1994.

Now, over the past 5 years, over a billion dollars of Federal money has funded law enforcement training, shelters, counseling for victims, and prevention programs for batterers and children. With so little time left in the 106th Congress, we really must focus on reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act. H.R. 1248, which I introduced, currently has 215 cosponsors, and it recently passed the Committee on the Judiciary by unanimous consent. Indeed, it should be considered in the full House just as soon as we return. The progress made by thousands of victims and advocates in every State and district could be in jeopardy if we do not.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to talk about the National Institutes of Health, which is in my district, and again the commitment that we in Congress have made to double the funding for the National Institutes of Health over a 5-year period.

Over the last 6 years, we have been very fortunate to have the House appropriations subcommittee that deals with the National Institutes of Health chaired by my very good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), who will not be seeking reelection for the next Congress. We indeed will miss him, his support, his interest in the health and the welfare of our Nation's

citizens, and his commitment to doubling the funding of NIH over 5 years.

This objective, to which I am committed, to double this budget, began in 1998 when we successfully enacted a 15 percent increase in the NIH appropriation for fiscal year 1999. We succeeded again with another 15 percent increase for fiscal year 2000. And we are now at the third step in achieving our goal of doubling the NIH budget by 2003. I urge the conference committee on the appropriations for the Labor HHS bill to continue this commitment and fund NIH \$20.5 billion, which is the full 15 percent increase of \$2.7 billion. There is clearly no better time than now to recommit our pledge to doubling this funding.

Recent analyses by the Congressional Budget Office shows that this year's budget surplus is a record surplus of \$232 billion. This is a \$53 billion increase from the April projection. And over the next decade the CBO expects the surplus to grow between \$4.5 trillion and \$5.7 trillion, significantly more than what was expected just 3 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, Albert Einstein is quoted as having once said, "The only justifiable purpose of political institutions is to ensure the unhindered development of the individual." As a political institution, we must do just that, to ensure the pursuit of science and unraveling the mysteries of mankind.

□ 1915

By way of science and knowledge, we are ensuring the unhindered development of the individual. The National Institutes of Health is a world renowned institution located in Montgomery County, Maryland. It is considered the leading force in mankind's continued war against all forms of cancer, HIV/AIDS, blindness, autoimmune diseases, mental illness, and so many life-threatening and debilitating diseases.

I doubt if there is one person in this Congress whose life or family is not affected by a disease that depends on the research being funded by NIH.

It is not by chance that the United States is the undisputed world leader in high-tech medical science and drug development. It is in large part because the Federal Government has made a commitment to fund basic biomedical research for over 50 years and create a strong partnership with the private sector to bring new life-saving treatments to patients throughout the world.

The Federal commitment to biomedical, behavioral, and population-based research is responsible for the continued development of an ever-expanding base that has contributed to medical advances that have profoundly improved the length and the quality of life for all Americans.

These are remarkable times, Mr. Speaker. Never before in the history of

mankind have we experienced such an explosion of discoveries. Information gained from NIH research is revolutionizing the practice of medicine and the future direction of scientific inquiry.

Recently, the international Human Genome Project partners and Celera Genomics Corporation jointly announced that they have completed a working draft assembly of the human genome. This is a truly significant milestone for science and medicine.

For the first time in our history, researchers have available with just a few clicks on their computer the nearly 3.1 billion letters that make up the human instruction book. All of the sequence data produced by the publicly supported human genome project is deposited daily in GenBank, a freely available sequence database maintained by the NIH's National Center for Biotechnology Information.

Public consortium centers produce far more sequence data than expected. In a matter of about 15 months, 22 billion bases, or letters, of raw sequence data was produced, providing sevenfold coverage of the human genome. As a result, the working draft is substantially closer to the ultimate finished form than the consortium expected at this stage.

This is an NIH success story. Reaching this milestone is just the beginning. The project now turns more of its energy and resources to the development of tools to understand the instructions encoded in the billions of bases of DNA sequence. Alterations in our genes are responsible for an estimated 5,000 clearly hereditary diseases, such as Huntington's disease, cystic fibrosis, and sickle-cell anemia.

They are also believed to influence the development of thousands of others more common diseases, such as schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, cancers, heart disease, diabetes, and arthritis.

As a result, decoding this information is expected to lead to powerful new ways to prevent, diagnose, treat and cure disease. This will occupy the time and energy of biomedical scientists for decades to come.

When will there be a better time to invest in biomedical research than now? I do not know of one.

Yesterday, July 26, 2000, was the 10th anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Fifty-four million Americans have a disability. That is 20 percent of our population.

We have a dire need in this country to focus our efforts on the health of our citizens. The number of Americans over age 65 will double in the next 30 years to more than 69 million. A significant portion will develop some form of a disability.

Research is needed. It is needed to help reduce the enormous economic and social burdens that are posed by chronic diseases such as osteoporosis,