and send the authorization back to the President for his signature. The bill before us, H.R. 5630, is identical to the version of H.R. 4392 that passed the House and the Senate on October 12 of this year with one major exception. The language, formerly section 304, prohibiting the unauthorized disclosure of classified information has been removed in its entirety.

All the other provisions remain the same. I would stress that it is my intent that the provisions in H.R. 5630 be implemented in accordance with the recommendations contained in the conference report that accompanied H.R. 4392.

Passage of H.R. 5630 by the House today would send the revised version of the fiscal year 2001 Intelligence Authorization Act to the Senate for what I hope will be a speedy consideration and passage in that body.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DIXON), the ranking member, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the vice chairman, our appropriator, for cosponsoring H.R. 5630. I believe that all we want is to get this important bill back to the President for his signature.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) for a colloquy with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, one provision in this bill purports to expand the Nazi War Criminal Records Disclosure Act to include war crimes committed by the Imperial Japanese during World War II. The problem with this, as I see it, is that under title VIII of the bill, the CIA is given the power to exempt automatically all its operational files on Japanese war criminals from declassification. So it seems that the bill, or the conference report, sets up a double standard. CIA operational files relating to Nazi war crimes must be disclosed, but CIA operational files relating to Japanese war crimes may be absolutely shielded from disclosure.

In addition to that, some people read title VIII as shielding Nazi war crimes operational files from disclosure as well since title VIII explicitly covers allies of Imperial Japan, and Nazi Germany obviously was an ally of Imperial Japan.

Now, I know that the intent of the sponsors of the bill and the intent of the bill is to expand the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act to cover Japanese war crimes. I am somewhat concerned that inadvertently it may be shielding operational files of the CIA with respect to Japanese war crimes and maybe even going so far as to shield that with respect to Nazi war crimes. I would ask the gentleman what he can tell me to assure me that obviously it is not the intent or that this is not the effect.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California will yield, I am very happy to confirm exactly that point. That is not the intent, to create a double standard. The intent was to create a uniformity of protection for classified information. We think we got it right. If it turns out that is wrong and there is something demonstrable, obviously we are prepared to go back and reaffirm our intent and make sure that that intent happens. There is no double standard. I think we discussed this not only in committee but in the discussion on the floor when we passed the bill. I think my comments are consistent, and, I hope, helpful.

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman. I trust he will look into this because I am reflecting the concerns of one of the authors of the original Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act, a former Member of this body, Liz Holtzman, who sent me a memo on this and called my office about it. It does seem to give a shield to operational details of the CIA with respect to Japanese war crimes. I can think of no reason. I cannot imagine that an American spy against Japan in World War II needs protection from disclosure at this point. If that were disclosed, he would probably be a hero. The Imperial Japanese are not looking for him at this point. So I hope that this will be looked into in conference and corrected if need be.

Mr. GOSS. If the gentleman will continue to yield, I want to assure the gentleman that I believe this is a nonproblem. If it turns out I am wrong, and I do not think I will be, I will be certainly a part of the solution.

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I believe it is important to underscore the point the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) has made. It is certainly my expectation that the recommendations contained in the Statement of Managers which accompanied the conference report on H.R. 4392 will be accorded the same weight by the executive branch interpreting H.R. 5630 as would have been the case had H.R. 4392 been enacted. The Statement of Managers reflects the intent of Congress on how intelligence programs and activities authorized for fiscal year 2001 are to be conducted.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSS. 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. 5630, the bill just considered and passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 5630, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 5630, the Clerk be authorized to make such technical and conforming changes as may be necessary.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the 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 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken tomorrow.

DIRECTING TREATMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LAWRENCE COUNTY AIRPORT, COURTLAND, ALABAMA

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5111) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to treat certain property boundaries as the boundaries of the Lawrence County Airport Courtland, Alabama, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5111

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

SECTION 1. LAWRENCE COUNTY AIRPORT, COURTLAND, ALABAMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the airport located at Courtland, Lawrence County, Alabama (formerly known as the George C. Wallace Airport), the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall treat as the boundaries of the airport property those boundaries shown on the airport layout drawing produced by Garver, Inc., dated March 8, 1999, and approved by the Jackson Airport District Office of the Administration.

(b) TREATMENT OF NONAIRPORT PROPERTY.—The Administrator may not treat as airport property any real property not designated as airport property in the drawing referred to in subsection (a) regardless of whether such real property was designated as airport property at any time prior to March 8, 1999.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr.