

constitution or the authority to exercise the people-power rights of initiative, referendum and recall, Ron has been at the forefront of successful efforts to win greater control of their own destiny for the people of the Virgin Islands. For these and many other accomplishments too numerous to mention, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Delegate Ron de Lugo by naming the Federal building on St. Thomas, the Ron de Lugo Federal Building.

Our appreciation and good wishes go out to him and his lovely wife, the former Sheila Paiewonsky of St. Thomas.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Illinois for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I, too, rise in support of H.R. 495, the legislation by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands, a bill designating the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, as the Ron de Lugo Federal Building.

Madam Speaker, for a distinguished colleague who has devoted almost four decades towards public service in Washington and in the Virgin Islands, this honor is both timely and rightfully deserved.

I had the honor of working with Congressman de Lugo as a freshman in the 103rd Congress. At the time, he served as the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs having jurisdiction over the Caribbean, Pacific Island territories, the freely associated states, and those parts of the U.S. Department of Interior which had coordinating responsibilities for these areas.

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As mentioned, he was tireless in his advocacy for increased levels of self-government, not only for all the U.S. territories but for those jurisdictions which ultimately came out of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and the covenant with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariannas. In that time that we worked together, I had been acquainted with his dedication to the U.S. territories. He had a great understanding of our home islands and the Federal Government's attention, or lack of attention, to the territories; the history of our people and our determination to right past injustices, our commitment towards political advancement.

He worked tirelessly on Guam issues, as well as Virgin Island issues, and I considered him my mentor as well as my friend.

It was very fitting that under the rules of the 103rd Congress, delegates

were allowed to vote in the Committee of the Whole House, and he was the first delegate in American history to preside over the Committee of the Whole House here in the House of Representatives.

A colorful figure in Virgin Island politics, Ron attended academic institutions in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland. He returned to St. Thomas in 1950 after a tour of duty with the U.S. Army and helped start WSTA, the first radio station in the Virgin Islands; and of course, it was here that he created the popular Mango Jones. So this building is for Mango Jones, a wise-alecky character still fondly remembered some 5 decades after its original inception.

Another lasting legacy attributed to our friend is the institution of the Virgin Islands' carnival that we know and enjoy today, and he led the revival of this community institution in 1952, exhibiting the leadership skills that would assist him in the lifetime of public service.

At the age of 26, he was elected at-large to the Virgin Islands legislature. Consistently elected by large pluralities, he served as a legislator for 10 years with one break to serve as St. Croix administrator. He was elected in 1968 and in 1970 to be the Virgin Islands' first Washington representative. Due in large part to Ron's efforts, the office of the Virgin Islands delegate to the U.S. House was established in 1972 and it was a parallel effort, along with the election of Guam's first delegate Antonio Won Pat, who worked very closely with Ron de Lugo, a giant step in both of our island territories' political development. He eventually became the first person elected to occupy this seat, and he was reelected in 1974, 1976, and again in successive elections from 1980 until his retirement in 1994.

Few political leaders can claim the record of accomplishment of Ron de Lugo. Fewer still can boast of friends stretching from the far-flung reaches of the Caribbean to the western-most of U.S. territories and U.S.-affiliated islands in the Pacific. Throughout his political career, he made sure that his colleagues in the territories knew that he was one of us; that we were fashioned from the same mold; that he had walked in our shoes; and that he was always there to be of assistance.

No amount of words and praise could adequately express our esteem for the endeavors and accomplishments of our former colleague, Ron de Lugo. He was a tireless advocate and great friend. He greatly deserves this honor, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 495.

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

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt this legislation, and I thank the subcommittee chairman for his support.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 495, a bill to designate the federal building in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, as the "Ron de Lugo Federal Building."

Mr. Speaker, I served with Congressman Ron de Lugo in this House from January, 1989 when I was first elected, until he retired in January, 1995. During that time he was Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs, and through his leadership the subcommittee resolved several then-pending unresolved issues. These bills were later enacted into federal law, and are today the governing authority setting federal policy in the insular areas.

I also had the pleasure of seeing Ron de Lugo represent the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands when I was a member of the staff of the Interior Committee in the 1970's. Throughout the time I knew him in Washington, D.C., he devoted himself to public service, serving both his constituents and the people of this nation. But this does not describe his service to this nation in total.

Ron de Lugo's public service began in 1956 when he was elected as a senator with the Virgin Islands legislature. With the exception of one two-year period, he served in elected positions until his retirement in 1995, a span of nearly 40 years!

Among the firsts in his career are that he was the first delegate Chairman of a Subcommittee in the Interior Committee, first elected at large Washington representative from the Virgin Islands, and the first seated delegate from the Virgin Islands in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Ron de Lugo will be long remembered as a key leader who shaped the political future of the U.S. Virgin Islands. Through his efforts, the people of the Virgin Islands have greater control over their own destiny, both with regard to their political status and development of social and economic conditions. Designation of the federal building in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands is a fitting tribute to this distinguished gentleman, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 495.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF EAST FRONT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR PERFORMANCES SPONSORED BY KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree

to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 76) authorizing the use of the East Front of the Capitol Grounds for performances sponsored by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 76

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZING USE OF EAST FRONT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR PERFORMANCES SPONSORED BY KENNEDY CENTER.

In carrying out its duties under section 4 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76j), the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, in cooperation with the National Park Service (in this resolution jointly referred to as the "sponsor"), may sponsor public performances on the East Front of the Capitol Grounds at such dates and times as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may approve jointly.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any performance authorized under section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) **ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITIES.**—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all liabilities incident to all activities associated with the performance.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) **STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.**—In consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Architect of the Capitol shall provide upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for a performance authorized under section 1.

(b) **ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board may make such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the performance.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to a performance authorized by section 1.

SEC. 5. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

A performance may not be conducted under this resolution after September 30, 2001.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 76 was introduced by the chairman of our full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and cosponsored by the ranking mem-

ber, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). The resolution authorizes the use of the east front of the Capitol for performances by the Millennium Stage of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Performances will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays beginning June 5 through August 31. The performances will be open to the public, free of admission charge; and the sponsors of the event, the Kennedy Center and the National Park Service, will assume responsibility for all liabilities associated with the event.

The resolution expressly prohibits sales, displays, advertisements, and any solicitation in connection with the event.

This unique event allows the Kennedy Center to provide leadership in the national performing arts education policy and programs and to conduct community outreach as provided in its mission statement. By permitting these performances on the east front, the Congress is assisting the Kennedy Center in fulfilling its mission. I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 76, a resolution to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for a series of summer concerts sponsored by the John F. Kennedy Center. Last summer, approximately 5,000 people attended and were entertained by the Capitol Hill Millennium stage performances. Musicians, dancers, pianists, and storytellers performed here on Capitol Hill. Members of Congress, their staffs, employees, tourists, and neighbors were treated to a wonderful, free concert during their lunch hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

As with all events on the Capitol Grounds, these concerts are free and open to the public. The Kennedy Center works with the Architect of the Capitol to ensure that all rules and regulations are enforced.

Madam Speaker, I support this resolution and thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for bringing this matter to the floor in an expeditious manner.

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

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 76.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 79) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 79

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF SOAP BOX DERBY RACES ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association (in this resolution referred to as the "Association") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, soap box derby races, on the Capitol Grounds on June 23, 2001, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

The event to be carried out under this resolution shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board; except that the Association shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Association is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event to be carried out under this resolution.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements that may be required to carry out the event under this resolution.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event to be carried out under this resolution.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 79 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby qualifying