

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 17, 1991

The House met at 12 noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Hear the words of the 46th Psalm:
God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

Therefore we will not fear though the earth should change, though the mountains shake in the heart of the sea; though its waters roar and foam, though the mountains tremble with its tumult.

There is a river whose streams make glad the city of God, the holy habitation of the most High.

God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God will help her right early.

The nations rage, the kingdoms totter; he utters his voice, the earth melts.

The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

With one voice and in the bond of unity we pray, O God, for the members of the armed services during these days of conflict. May the duty and honor of serving their country ever make them faithful in their calling and may Your blessing be with them and those they love.

O God, our refuge and strength, our very present help in trouble, we admit our anxiety for the welfare of those who are in conflict or danger. May Your bountiful spirit, that is present with every person in every place, protect, sustain and comfort all who must bear the weight of battle this day and in the days to come.

We pray for the President and the Congress and all who have great responsibility in these times that they will be filled with wisdom and discernment in decisions and in their actions.

We place these petitions before You, O God, together with the private petitions of our own hearts and souls. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LAUGHLIN] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LAUGHLIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask to proceed so that I might inquire of the distinguished majority leader how we might be proceeding tomorrow.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would first say that there will be a briefing, it is my understanding, at 5:30 p.m. that will be conducted by representatives of the Department of Defense. I think it will be in the Armed Services room, 2118, in the Rayburn Building, and every Member of the Congress and the House is invited to that briefing. I believe the Senate briefing is at 4:30.

It would be our intention on tomorrow to meet at noon. In a moment I will ask for unanimous consent to establish tomorrow as a day for a suspension, and it would be our intention, after consultation with the minority leader, to try to bring forward a resolution at that time supporting our Armed Forces.

Mr. MICHEL. Might I inquire, that will be in the form of a concurrent resolution, will it not?

Mr. GEPHARDT. That is my understanding.

Mr. MICHEL. I suspect we would like to have the kind of language, therefore, that would be consistent with what the other body might pass. I understand they are going to be meeting today and consider it.

I saw some preliminary language that was pretty wishy-washy and rather mealy-mouthed, to say the least. I would hope that if we are going to ask Members to come back to register their vote that it will be something of substance, and that, of course, will be for us to work out, hopefully amicably together.

Mr. GEPHARDT. We will be talking with representatives of the Senate, and of course with the minority leader throughout the day.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

PERMISSION TO CONSIDER A RESOLUTION UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding clause 1, rule XXVII, it may be in

order tomorrow for the majority leader, or his designee, after consultation with the minority leader, or his designee, to move to suspend the rules and agree to a resolution expressing support for the U.S. Forces in the Persian Gulf; and that debate on said resolution shall be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided between the majority leader and the minority leader, or their designees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SUPPORT FOR THE TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, now that we are engaged in a war in the Persian Gulf—which we all hoped and prayed could have been averted—we must rally fully behind all our forces there and give them our total support.

I fervently pray that the war is quick and decisive, with the minimum loss of life.

The Congress, like the Nation, was divided on the question of engaging in war.

But we are not divided in our commitment to giving our fighting men and women in the region every bit of support that they need for complete success.

Let us all pray that peace—genuine peace—will soon be achieved in the Middle East.

SUPPORT FOR OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE GULF

(Mr. COUGHLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, our thoughts, our hearts, our prayers, and our grateful thanks go out to our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coastguardsmen in the Persian Gulf and to our military leaders who have planned these operations. The courage and professionalism of our forces appear to have been exemplary.

These have been surgical strikes by United States, Saudi, British, French, Kuwaiti, and other allied air and naval forces against specific anti-air, nuclear, chemical weapon, ballistic missile, command and control and military sites. They were not strikes against

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the Iraqi people. It appears that the actions were conducted with surprise, precision, and at a minimum risk of loss of life.

We are united in support of our men and women in the Persian Gulf and in our prayers for their safety.

□ 1210

FULL SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND OUR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my full support for our President and for our service men and women now engaged in combat in the Persian Gulf.

The decision to use offensive military force against Saddam Hussein was indeed a last resort. It came only after extensive international efforts to avoid a military confrontation had failed.

It had become clear in recent weeks that Saddam Hussein would not abide by international law, has no concern for world opinion and no respect for basic human rights. I am convinced that military force was the only option to force his withdrawal from Kuwait.

Initial reports from the Persian Gulf are encouraging, and I hope that the mission will be completed quickly. I share the pride of service families who know that their sons and daughters answered the call of duty. I join with them in prayer that they will soon be safely united with their loved ones.

SUPPORTING OPERATION DESERT STORM

(Mr. LAGOMARSINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Operation Desert Storm and President Bush's outstanding leadership during these very critical times.

While we are still in the very early stages of the operations which could run for some period of time, I am encouraged by the reported successes so far and am cautiously optimistic overall.

Today I have two prayers—one for the safety of all our brave service men and women in the gulf and another that Saddam Hussein will finally see the light and end this war he began and will lose.

Operation Desert Storm underscores the prudence of the Reagan-Bush defense policy. High-tech weapons, like the Tomahawk missile, previously criticized by some in Congress, proved their worth and lowered both American and civilian Iraqi casualties with their

pinpoint accuracy. Our training in the deserts of California and Nevada have also proved to be an asset.

SUCCESS IN GULF NURTURES HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

(Mr. HOAGLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, we can all be proud of the performance and successes of our young men and women in the gulf. While we have only preliminary information, our successes at this opening stage of the engagements are substantial.

Let us not forget our feelings these moments and the lessons these successes, if they continue, will teach us. As this spring and summer progress, let us hope that we can apply the same degree of discipline, confidence and selfless determination here in Congress, that our young people displayed in the gulf last night, to solve the enormous domestic problems we face with our growing annual deficit and national debt, a banking system that needs a major restructuring of regulations, and numerous other very serious problems. Let us direct the confidence and excitement this can instill in America, if all goes well, to get us out of the morass of indecision and gridlock on other major problems and really get this country and Congress moving again.

My thoughts and prayers are with the families of our service men and women, and I hope the war will be over quickly and the casualties will continue to remain low.

DIFFICULT PHASE OF WAR IN GULF MAY LIE AHEAD

(Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly encouraged by the early reports of the success of allied air attacks in the gulf. It appears that the initial phase of the effort to liberate Kuwait has gone far better than we might have expected. America's top guns have prevailed.

We have accomplished two of the most important early objectives in this conflict. First, we have gained air superiority which will enable us to give maximum protection to allied ground troops.

Second, we have apparently knocked out or damaged most of Iraq's missile, chemical, and nuclear sites.

But let us remember that this is only the beginning. Unless Saddam Hussein very quickly complies with the U.N. resolutions demanding his withdrawal from Kuwait, his ground forces will have to be removed. Although our air

supremacy will be a great advantage, Iraqi troops are in well-fortified defense positions and could be expected to fight hard. This will be the most difficult and dangerous phase of allied action in the gulf.

Today, our thoughts and prayers are with America's men and women in the gulf. Let us continue to hope that Saddam will come to his senses so that our service men and women can return safely to us and to their families.

OPERATION DESERT STORM

(Mr. VISCLOSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, with the initiation of Operation Desert Storm, we must now stand united as a government and as a nation behind our troops in the Persian Gulf.

The men and women of our Armed Forces should be given every resource available to secure a conclusive and prompt victory with minimal loss of life.

With yesterday's military action, I appreciate the President's enunciation of our Nation's specific and limited goals of achieving the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the implementation of the U.S. resolutions.

Now that force has been used, there should be no limitations placed on our fighting forces in the achievement of these goals.

This cannot be another Vietnam. My prayers and those of everyone I represent are now with those selfless Americans who have answered their Nation's call.

REINTRODUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITING PHYSICAL DESECRATION OF OUR FLAG

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last night, President George Bush did what had to be done and he did it with full approval of the U.S. Congress.

And, Mr. Speaker, we can all be so proud of all the volunteer servicemen and servicewomen, who proved to the world they are the best.

What we cannot be proud of, Mr. Speaker, is the unshaven, shaggy-haired, drug culture, poor excuses for Americans, wearing their tiny round wire-rim glasses, a protester's symbol of the blame-America-first crowd, out in front of the White House burning the American flag.

Mr. Speaker, it is too bad our troops overseas have to see this on television.

But to show our troops these druggies are small in number, I have reintroduced the constitutional amend-

ment to prohibit the physical desecration of our American flag.

In support of our troops, I urge you all to sign on to this legislation.

TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN AMERICANS IN COMBAT

(Mr. SKELTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening the inevitable came to pass. America and her allies took up the sword against Saddam Hussein.

I strongly support this action. Congress paved the way by its recent resolution to authorize force to free Kuwait from the bloody grip of Saddam Hussein.

This effort shows our investment over the past decade and extensive training and high-technology weapons, cruise missiles, Stealth fighters, AWACS has been a wise one. Thus far, the air campaign shows great professionalism, skill, and determination of our air forces, but I am convinced that the great battle still lies ahead.

Mr. Speaker, we can take great pride in those Americans who are now engaged in, or who will soon be engaged in, combat. They are the finest our Nation has to offer.

Our prayers, our hopes, and our thoughts are with them for a safe and successful mission.

OUR PRAYERS AND THANKS TO OUR TROOPS AND OUR LEADERS

(Mr. GUNDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today is the day of messages.

First of all, to our troops in the gulf, our hopes and our prayers are with you in these difficult hours. May you go forth with the knowledge that your country and its Congress are standing with you in full support and with great pride for your efforts thus far.

To the families, we all extend to you our hearts, our hands in friendship and support, and know that your friends and neighbors at home and your elected officials wherever they might be stand ready to do whatever we can to help each and every one of you. Please find some comfort in the knowledge that your Government is pursuing a strategy which minimizes risk to the lives of your loved ones on duty.

To the President, to Secretary Cheney, to General Powell, first, our deep appreciation for the careful strategy that you have pursued, for a military plan that accomplishes our goals with minimal risk to our troops, for the technology that you have developed and employed which gives our troops such clear advantage.

Today we offer you our full support, our full confidence and our prayers.

□ 1220

To the United States, as a nation, the time for political discussion and Monday morning quarterback will come later. Today, let citizens become a family. Let citizens unite, and let citizens stand with each other in a common purpose in days ahead.

SUPPORT FOR TROOPS IN OPERATION DESERT STORM

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my gratitude and offer my total support for our troops now participating in Operation Desert Storm. Although the operation is still in its infancy it is obvious to me that our pilots as well as pilots from the various countries joining with us are doing a tremendous job. Mr. Speaker, I would hope that all Americans put their differences aside at this time and offer their total support and prayers for the thousands of Americans who are offering the ultimate sacrifice for their country. I want everyone to know that I consider each and every member of our military force participating in this operation as the true heroes of our country. Mr. Speaker, my prayers are with each man and woman who now find themselves in harms way. I praise their efforts and feel great pride because of their dedication and patriotism. I urge all Americans to join with me in total support for our troops in the Mideast.

GORBACHEV FACING LOSS OF SUPPORT IN BALTIC STATES

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today, as we meet and pray for the safety and success of our troops in the Persian Gulf, hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians are praying that the world will not forget them.

Hundreds of Lithuanians are camped behind sandbags around Lithuania's Parliament Building.

Latvian citizens are standing vigil by the Presidential Palace. Estonians are rallying in the Tallinn main square. They are hoping against hope that the Nobel Peace Prize winner in Moscow will relent.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviet leader needs to know one thing.

The glowing embers of the cold war can be reignited by the chill wind of Moscow in the Baltic. Mr. Gorbachev, if you persist, you will lose much more

than your Nobel Peace Prize. You will lose your support around the world.

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, their cry goes up.

Our cry goes up.

Mr. Gorbachev, can you hear them?

Mr. Gorbachev, are you listening?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Chair will remind all Members that all remarks directed to the Executive or to heads of state should, in fact, be directed to the Chair.

PRAISE FOR TROOPS

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, whatever may have been the feeling of some people that sanctions or diplomacy might have prevented this war, the President in his best judgment came to the conclusion that it had to be done, and had to be done at this time.

I think I speak for all Americans in saying we want to see this war successfully waged. We want to thank all those who are involved in trying to bring about an end to the war, on the battlefield and elsewhere, and we want to congratulate the President as the Commander in Chief on the plans that he had and he carried out.

In a way, we ought to think a little bit about Congress and the taxpayer, too, because for the last year there has been a lot of opposition for spending money for defense measures that were needed to be spent. Now we are reaping the benefit, because these materials have been very helpful in this present situation. We ought to think about that, because when it becomes popular to destroy our defenses simply to make money available for something else, we ought to recognize that we are hurting the people who may be fighting for our country in the future. Luckily for us in the last 2 or 3 years we have taken billions of dollars out of various exotic weapons and put it into conventional weapons which are now being used in the Desert Storm situation.

Therefore, I would like to say thank you people, who are in the service of our country today, in that area where all this combat is taking place. Thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership. We all stand behind the President and hope that the war will be over soon with the least possible casualties.

HUSSEIN'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, please tell Saddam Hussein that we told him so. We told him in a thousand different ways, through the resolutions of the United Nations, through the insistence of the President of the United States, that this aggression will not stand, through a hundred private diplomacy efforts, through extra efforts by heads of state, but he refused to see the handwriting on the wall.

Now, he can begin to read that handwriting in the bunker in which he is going to be resigned for the duration of the effort by the United Nations, through the force in Desert Storm. Tell him, Mr. Speaker, that he can no longer take comfort from the flag burners, or those who still, at this late juncture, criticize the President of the United States and oppose his efforts on behalf of the free world in this staunch effort in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Tell him, Mr. Speaker, that his days are numbered as a power in the Middle East, but he still has time to back down and to stand back.

PROUD OF UNITY

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that Congress will meet to express its concern, support, and pride in our men and women in the gulf, and also to their anxious families at home. I also hope that their professionalism will call up the professionalism in Saddam Hussein, and he will understand that it is absolutely ridiculous to continue this and to continue on the casualties. They will be on his conscience for ever and ever.

Let everyone hope that we can bring this to a sudden, quick, conclusion.

Then, I hope this body emulates the professionalism and the unity we see today, and that we go to the root causes that allow the cultivation of these dangerous dictators in the Middle East. We must deal with that and bring real peace to that region, long term. We must all insist our allies pay their fair share of the bill, and that our oil companies do not ravage our economy. There is going to be a lot for everyone to do.

I am pleased with the unity we are showing today. I hope it continues through this long and hard and arduous agenda. Our young people in the gulf have shown everyone the way, and I hope we have their discipline and professionalism to meet it.

WE STAND UNITED

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, prior to last night's events, many armchair generals and parlor strategists in Congress, the media, and elsewhere, put together an extensive list of reasons why the use of force was unwise and unlikely to succeed.

Many said the United States would go it alone. We are not. Some said our Arab allies would not fight. They have. Others said Israel would be immediately drawn into the fighting. They were not. Some said our high-technology weapons would fail in the harsh Desert Storm environment. They are not. Many said the price of oil would skyrocket. It has dropped. Others said the battle-hardened Iraqis would inflict major casualties from the outset. Thank God, they have not. Many said America would remain divided, but today, we stand united, united in our resolve, united in our support of our President and our heroic troops, and united in prayer for a quick and decisive resolution of this conflict.

PRIDE IN GULF FORCES

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, despite any disappointment or dismay we might have that this advanced civilized society of ours would somehow fail to solve problems without the use of force, I think all citizens last night and today have experienced a surge of pride and happiness at the outstanding performance given, in our behalf, by the men and women of our fighting forces in the gulf, by their commanders, and by our Commander in Chief, President George Bush.

At this early stage, it is possible to believe that the casualties, not just of our military people and of our allies, but of the innocents, the young children and the women in Kuwait and Iraq, will be kept to a bare minimum. And, perhaps, these reports, while early, could encourage everyone to believe that possibly this could be a quick endeavor, quickly over, with the fewest casualties, allowing our men and women to return to their homes and to this United States.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that all of our colleagues join in extending our love and respect to our fighting men and women. We send them our unequivocal support for all the resources they will ever need to conclude their mission quickly, with the greatest degree of success and with the greatest degree of safety. We send them our prayers and our best wishes.

THE MOST DECISIVE AIR ASSAULT IN HISTORY

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, judging from initial reports coming out of the war zone, we may be witnessing the most significant, decisive, air assault in history.

I sincerely hope and pray that what we have achieved thus far can be continued.

I want to commend our men and women in the Armed Forces for their skill, their motivation, their teamwork, and last, but not least, their willingness to sacrifice their lives for their country, for us.

We are witnessing a remarkable team effort that extends all across the gulf, over land and sea, to the shores of the United States itself. Our troops deserve our solid support at home in this time of trial.

We owe it to them. Our troops are showing us their resolve. It is time for us to show them ours.

I find it ironic that many Americans feel compelled to demonstrate against our use of force to liberate Kuwait, yet remain silent over the Soviet Union's use of force to subjugate Lithuania.

I respectfully urge those demonstrators to think about that and apply their passions to right the real wrongs.

IN TOTAL SUPPORT OF OUR MILITARY PERSONNEL

(Mrs. BYRON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I believe that last week Saddam Hussein left no choice for the international coalition to act, and when the deadline of January 15 arrived, we did decisively.

This Congress agonized over the vote last week. Today it is in total support of our military personnel.

We are at war with Iraq now. It is time for us to stand behind the President and to give our troops unqualified and unyielding support that leaves no doubt in Saddam Hussein's mind that we will finish the task that he has compelled us to begin.

My hopes and prayers are with all our United States and allied troops in the gulf, to the sons and daughters, husbands and wives, mothers and fathers who have all volunteered for our national defense. Let us let them do their job quickly and let us bring them home to their families as soon as possible.

INVESTMENT IN THE MILITARY HAS PAID OFF

(Mr. OXLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, give it up, Saddam. You have no more SCUD's left.

Give it up, Saddam. You have virtually no Air Force.

Give it up, Saddam. You have had over 50 of your tanks give up and run up the white flag, and the numbers are increasing as the hours go by. Only if you begin a swift and total withdrawal from Kuwait can you spare your own people further suffering.

Make no mistake, Saddam. Kuwait will be liberated.

Mr. Speaker, the last few hours have shown us that the investment that the Americans made in the last several years for technologically strong warfare and the kind of technology we have seen used in the gulf has saved American lives. It saved lives of innocent civilians in Iraq and Kuwait and has saved the lives of our allies as well.

There is a strong lesson to be learned from that, and the criticism that President Reagan and some of the leaders in the Congress took in undertaking that modernization of our forces, it seems to me, was hollow and misplaced. We have learned a valuable lesson over the last several hours. I hope we do not forget it.

THE SADNESS AND SORROW OF WAR

(Mr. DELLUMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I entered the well of the House and I said to my colleagues that I do so with a very heavy heart. I tried without success to challenge my colleagues and the Nation to think beyond war as a way of solving international disputes. The position that I arrived at was after careful thought as a matter of conscience.

I enter the well today with a very heavy heart. Shortly after 6:30 p.m. yesterday evening, sitting before the television, I was suddenly numbed with the reality that we were in fact at war with Iraq, and the tears just began to flow, Mr. Speaker, and to my colleagues in the House. They flowed without control. I cried tears of sadness, tears of outrage, tears of disappointment and tears of self-doubt; tears of sadness because I realized that we have placed hundreds of thousands of people in harm's way.

I have said for 20 years here that I respect all life on this planet and have a profound respect for human life. I believe that we ought to treasure it and it should be perceived as quite precious.

I shed tears of outrage because I continue to believe resolutely that we did

not have to go to war and that there is an alternative to killing and dying.

I shed tears of disappointment because again human beings on this planet have lost the great opportunity and we as a people have lost a great opportunity to show ourselves and the world that we have the audacity to think beyond war, that we can evolve as people beyond archaic notions of fighting and killing and dying as a way of solving problems.

Finally, I shed tears of self-doubt, Mr. Speaker, because I sat there in my living room crying, trying to figure out was there any other thing that I could have done, any other stone that I could have turned to try to prevent this incredible madness.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as our Nation goes to war, I have great concern for our troops and for their families back home. While I offer every support for our military personnel and pray for their safety, I remain opposed to the political decision by President Bush to mobilize those troops to war.

Mr. Speaker, we must realize that there are no short wars. The long-term effects of this war, no matter how soon the shooting stops, will have to be addressed. The United Nations may be the first casualty. I am concerned that this war may set a precedent in which the United Nations becomes a vehicle for authorizing the superpower use of force, instead of the institution to which we turn for the peaceful resolution of international conflicts.

The possible radicalization of Arab States and their populations against the United States has to be considered as a byproduct of this decision. Beyond this, terrorism and the threat of terrorism now looms more than ever over Western populations.

Another casualty of war is the Federal budget. No one who went through the turmoil of last year's budget battle will soon forget it. We fought tooth and nail over million-dollar adjustments to programs. Today, we are anticipating the possibility of spending at least \$10 billion a month on the prosecution of this war. At that rate, the equivalent of the entire budget for all of Federal spending on the education of our children in this fiscal year would be spent in less than 3 months.

Mr. Speaker, if we have demonstrated a military superiority in this conflict, let us call for a cease-fire and begin the negotiations necessary to complete this conflict with as little loss of life as possible.

UNITE BEHIND THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. MACHTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, last night, like millions of Americans, I watched the solemn, serious, uncer-

tain, and frankly scary announcement that we had begun the war to liberate Kuwait.

Last week in this well, we debated the appropriate course to achieve peace and to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.

Today, despite any differences we may have had, we as Members of Congress and as American people must unite behind our servicemen and behind the decision of our President.

We have come to understand that Saddam Hussein is not a rational human being who values life as we do here in the United States, but he is a tiny human being who wants to flaunt his perceived power and threaten the world.

The American people must unite for our servicemen. We must share with them our concern. We must call their families. We must donate blood, and yes, I think we must even pray.

We must, in fact, in this body guarantee our servicemen that they will not come home ashamed of their role, embarrassed for their sacrifice and their service.

Thomas Paine said when this Nation was beginning, "We have it within our power to make the world over again."

Let us today as a body and as a nation make that same pledge that, yes, we do have it within our power to make this world over again into a more peaceful and a more profitable world where Saddam Husseins will never again threaten the existence of another country.

□ 1240

SOLIDARITY WITH OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, now that war has begun in the Persian Gulf, the time has come to stand shoulder to shoulder with our troops in the field.

Across our great Nation, we must look proudly on our flag and pray that our Armed Forces can finish their liberation of Kuwait with minimal bloodshed.

We could have asked no finer group of young men and women to accept this challenge with boundless vigor, wisdom, and courage.

Their sacrifice brings to mind the words of Sir Winston Churchill who once remarked that "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

OPERATION DESERT STORM

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, at this momentous time in the history of our Nation, I express my full support for President Bush and the Armed Forces of the United States, as well as the allied coalition, in the effort to dislodge Iraqi forces from Kuwait and to restore Kuwait's legitimate government.

It had become evident in recent days that, in spite of the authorization which President Bush received from Congress to use force, Saddam Hussein remained intransigent, and demonstrated that Iraq has no intention of adhering to the U.N. Security Council resolutions demanding its withdrawal. I am disappointed that this issue could not be resolved without the need for force.

The course which we have chosen was determined only after great deliberation and debate in Congress, and in accordance with the constitutional guidelines established by the Founding Fathers. At this time, I hope that all Americans will join with me in support of our men and women in the Armed Forces.

I am relieved by reports which so far indicate that the allied forces have been successful and that losses have been minimal. My prayers and thoughts are with the President and the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, as well as their families, as they face the difficult days ahead. I hope that any further military action in the coming days will be swift and successful with a minimum of casualties.

IT AIN'T GOING TO GET NO BETTER, SADDAM

(Mr. ACKERMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ACKERMAN. Slam, bam, thanks, Saddam. You should have took the letter. Now take the loss, reverse the course, because it ain't going to get no better.

COMPLETE VICTORY IN MID-EAST AWAITS FUTURE EVENTS

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last night—one of the pivotal dates in history—a decision was made that the world community, led by the United States, would resist aggression and international lawlessness.

President Bush's decision to implement force to reverse Iraq's aggression and atrocities was not capricious or arbitrary. Operation Desert Storm was initiated only after all diplomatic efforts had failed. It was made only after the United Nations and the Congress of the United States approved resolutions

followed by extensive debate. It was made only after all efforts were exhausted to convince Iraq to comply with international law.

Our superb Armed Forces and our brilliant military leadership are deserving of our praise and we pray for their safety. But while we applaud their stunning achievements to date, we must not be premature in claiming victory. There is still a long road ahead.

All of us deeply regret the initial casualties that have been incurred. While we extend our condolences to their families and loved ones, we hope that their sadness may be somewhat assuaged by the knowledge that their sacrifices were made in the cause of freedom and for a better world; based on international law.

LET US UNITE BEHIND OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

(Mrs. LLOYD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my support and gratitude for the men and women of the United States who are now engaged in combat in the Persian Gulf. Certainly our prayers and thoughts are with them and with their families at home at this trying hour.

Certainly early reports from the Middle East have been very encouraging. But, as Secretary Cheney and General Powell stated, this is an ongoing operation, and certainly it is too early to make definitive statements about how long it is going to take to achieve our objective of expelling Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.

However, I think this country at this time should be very proud of the men and women in the gulf and what they have accomplished even at this very early hour.

Listening to the interviews of the American pilots, it is clear that American service people have performed bravely and the equipment that they have taken with them into battle has lived up to its expectations.

Mr. Speaker, we send our best, now that the battle has been joined, to use the President's words, I think it is very important that our country unite behind our troops in the gulf and give them the support they need to do their job and then for them to get on home as soon as possible.

SUSPEND LEGISLATION PROHIBITING ASSASSINATIONS

(Mr. MCEWEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, as we are well aware, Saddam Hussein moved

into a neighboring country where he has raped and pillaged and plundered the nation.

The United Nations of the world banded together to ask him to be removed. The Arab League, the Moslem leadership, the Communist leadership, certainly those in Europe and elsewhere have asked that something be done to prevent this man from spreading his terror throughout the Middle East.

Now it has become apparent that action has had to be taken, and we have now learned that the commander in chief of the Iraqi forces, Mr. Saddam Hussein, is directing the attack against our forces. There is a cocoon of protection that is placed around him because he holds the position that he holds as leader of his country.

In fact, the first question that was posed to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was, "Have we targeted him?" To which they were forced to demur.

There is an executive order that prevents us from targeting the sources of the attack upon the American forces.

Mr. Speaker, that might make sense at the Kennedy School of Government, but to the average common sense of the taxpayer of southern Ohio it is foolish.

Therefore, I am introducing a resolution today that says simply Congress supports the suspension, with respect to the leadership of Iraq, of section 2.11 of Executive Order 12333, which prohibits assassinations of leadership, until Iraq has complied fully with all U.N. Security Council resolutions concerning the withdrawal of the Iraqi military forces from Kuwait.

In this trying time, those military planners, those secretaries of defense, those commanders in chief, that pilot who is flying into Baghdad, should not have to be faced with the possibility of having violated an executive order. This should be removed.

Common sense tells us that Saddam Hussein deserves no more protection than the mothers and fathers who are wearing the American uniform in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me.

LET US UNITE BEHIND OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months a great debate has raged in this country, indeed on Capitol Hill, not over our policy in the gulf as far as our objectives are concerned, but the means by which to achieve these objectives.

In my estimation, when the President took action last night, by virtue

of the authorization which we gave to him, by virtue of our vote last Saturday, we entered a new phase. The time has come to unite behind our Commander in Chief. I for one am totally and completely supporting the President of the United States and the policy in which he has engaged our troops, and I join him and all Americans and people throughout the world in hoping and praying for an early end to hostilities so that the men and women who are fighting in the Persian Gulf will soon be home with their families and loved ones.

A MESSAGE TO THE FAMILIES BACK HOME

(Mr. HOUGHTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, we all have different thoughts. We are all unique.

We are all saddened, but I would just like to say one thing particularly to the families back home in the area that I represent: "Your kids are terrific. We are so proud of them. They are the best this country has to offer."

□ 1250

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I say, "We're honored to be associated with you. We support you. We think about you as you wait, and you wait, and you wait."

S. HUSSEIN PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE

(Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for the men and women of our Armed Forces and those of our allies who have engaged Saddam Hussein's military machine in Iraq and Kuwait. At this time it is very difficult to do anything but pray for those men and women and for those innocent civilians who will find themselves involved in this conflict.

But as this war progresses, Mr. Speaker, we must not lose sight of where the blame of bloodshed lies. Saddam Hussein has had every opportunity to heed the call from nations of the world to withdraw from Kuwait. It is Saddam Hussein who has forced this conflict, and it is Saddam Hussein who will be held responsible.

Mr. Speaker, one of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions reaffirms international law which states that Iraq must pay reparations for the devastation it has inflicted upon Kuwait. If Saddam Hussein continues to rebuff the United Nations, continues this carnage, the people of the world will only

stiffen their resolve that he be also asked to pay for the war crimes that he has committed, the atrocities that he has perpetrated against the Kuwaiti people. The longer this mad dictator holds out, the greater his punishment will be for putting the world on the precipice of disaster.

Mr. Speaker, it ought to be made very clear that the United States people will demand more than what the U.N. resolution has asked for, that Saddam be held personally responsible for the atrocities that he has committed.

GORBACHEV USING GULF CONFLICT AS A COVER

(Ms. OAKAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, last week Congress engaged in heartfelt debate on the issue of military force in the Persian Gulf. Although views were divided, in the United States as a whole, there can be no division today concerning our brave young people serving our country. I firmly support our brave men and women in Saudi Arabia who are serving our country in the Persian Gulf and join in prayers for a speedy and successful resolution of the conflict and a firm resolve toward justice and peace in that troubled region.

Mr. Speaker, I visited our troops in December. They are the finest and bravest in the world. I deeply regret, however, that the press does not have full access in the same manner in which they have had access in the past. I think the American people deserve to know what is going on in that region, but, as we come together as a nation to support our Armed Forces, we must not neglect our vital areas of the world like the Baltic States. Clearly, President Gorbachev is using conflict in the Persian Gulf as a cover to reject glasnost and return to censorship and oppression. I am saddened and outraged by the Soviet Union's unconscionable use of force against the peaceful citizens of the Baltic States who have expressed their will to live in free and independent countries. The United States must speak out forthrightly in behalf of these beleaguered nations and communicate our opposition to Soviet aggression and our renunciation of any assistance to a regime that is orchestrating a return to the days of Stalinism. The actions of the Kremlin do not bode well for future peace and prosperity in the Soviet Union or, indeed, the world. We, as a country, cannot have a double standard.

DEFINITELY IN FRONT, BUT DEFINITELY NOT ALONE

(Mr. GRANDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANDY. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to come to the well this morning and join that chorus of Members that are offering their full support to our men and women at war this morning. But I do not think it is inappropriate, now that the initial reports of the battle are filtering in to all of us, to say a word of thanks to those men and women that are not Americans that were also the first to fight last night, and I speak of the Saudi, and Kuwaiti, French, and British pilots who went in last night and sustained casualties. We know that the French saw four of their Jaguars damaged, we know that the Brits have lost a plane and a couple of pilots, and we also know that there will be more casualties to come.

But I think it is important to remember that, when this foray and this battle is reviewed by historians, it will not really be that important as to who was in Kuwaiti air space last night and who was in Iraqi air space. The point is that there was a coordinated plan, perhaps unique in history, where each nation and each member of the fighting force from that nation played his or her part magnificently, and, as we begin to hope that this battle will be a short one and our casualties will be de minimis, I hope it will always be remembered that the United States definitely last night was in front, but definitely not alone.

LAUNCHING OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

(Mr. KLECZKA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened that the effort to force an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait has resulted in war. I continue to believe that we did not exhaust all non-military options to avoid this confrontation. Now, we will never know whether continued sanctions and negotiations would have worked.

However, now that we are at war, we must give all our support and our prayers to the American men and women courageously serving in the Middle East and to their families here at home. Congress must come together to fully back our forces in the Persian Gulf and to demonstrate to Saddam Hussein our national unity.

While I remain cautious, I hope for a quick resolution of this conflict with as few casualties as possible. I pray for the safe and prompt return of all U.S. military personnel.

PRAYER FOR WISDOM

(Mr. SKAGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I come here this morning out of tribute, out of respect and out of a sense of prayer. Tribute for our forces, whose extraordinary skill and courage have wrought decisive victories in the early hours of this conflict. With renewed respect for this democracy. How important it was for this Congress, this Government, to have followed the constitutional requirement for debate and resolution of this issue before there was fighting! And with prayer for the future, not just for a quick and successful end to this conflict, with few casualties as important as that is. Beyond that, I pray for wisdom in this Congress, in this Government and across the world that we will be able to apply our human talents effectively to address and resolve the many trying issues and historic challenges we will have to face after the fighting ends.

THE END FOR SADDAM HUSSEIN IS NEAR

(Mr. HUBBARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today is a momentous day for all Americans. A day for prayer.

All of us had hoped for a peaceful resolution to the crisis in the Middle East.

However, in recent days it became more and more obvious that Saddam Hussein was not interested in negotiating a settlement.

To those militant demonstrators who are protesting in front of the White House and in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York—my Kentucky constituents are tired of seeing you chanting hatred for President Bush, burning our American flag and expressing opposition to what we are trying to do to bring peace and civility in the Middle East. My Kentucky constituents would urge these angry demonstrators to go to Baghdad to protest in front of the Presidential Palace and to call on Saddam Hussein to bring about peace by quitting Iraq's criminal occupation of Kuwait.

The decision to launch Operation Desert Storm did not come without much thought.

I know that President Bush hoped to avoid armed conflict, and that he has struggled a lot with his decision.

We find ourselves involved in a crisis that will surely cause all Americans to now support the men and women of the Armed Forces—Americans and those in the multinational force.

The United Nations, President Bush, and the United States Congress all warned Saddam Hussein to get out of Kuwait by January 15. So, on January 16, we used our air power to try to convince Saddam Hussein we are very serious.

Saddam Hussein assumed we were full of rhetoric and lacked the backbone for action.

Well, we've made a believer out of Saddam Hussein.

The end for Saddam Hussein is near.

□ 1300

A TRIBUTE TO ALLIED FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, my thoughts and prayers today are with those men and women in the Persian Gulf who are risking their lives in the service of this country, and especially with the 850 North Dakota guardsmen and guardswomen and reservists, and the hundreds of others serving in the regular Armed Forces who are there today. To their families and loved ones and to those who are serving their countries, I and my colleagues say that we support your mission, and we hope it is concluded quickly and safely with minimum casualties.

My thoughts today are also with those who all too often are the innocent victims of war on both sides, men, women, and children in Iraq and elsewhere. My thoughts and prayers are that they might be spared as well.

Finally, it is important for all of us to recognize again that war is a human tragedy of immense proportions. War is always a failure of men and women to resolve differences peacefully.

The responsibility, it seems to me, rests on the shoulders of Saddam Hussein, who has committed acts of brutal terrorism and taken over the country of Kuwait. Let us hope that this conflict is now resolved quickly, with minimum loss of lives, so that those who are now serving our country and all the allied forces can return home to their loved ones safely in the days ahead.

AN APPEAL TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO HALT BOMBING

(Mr. SANDERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, in a short while I will be speaking on this subject at greater length, but I did want to say a few words now. It is my intention to send a letter to the President, hopefully with the concurrence of other Members of Congress, dealing with this crisis, and the letter will read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 17, 1991.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As members of the U.S. Congress, we urge you to announce an

immediate halt to the bombing of Iraq and Kuwait—a bombing whose severity may be unprecedented in human history.

The United States Air Force has already shown its total superiority and control of the air, and its ability to inflict untold death and destruction on Iraq. Now, in the name of humanity, is the time to halt the bombing and to ask the Secretary General of the United Nations to go to Baghdad to begin immediate negotiations with the Iraqi government for their withdrawal from Kuwait.

It is not necessary to continue the killing and the destruction. It is not necessary to risk the lives of young Americans in what could be fierce and terrible ground fighting. History will not look kindly upon us if we do not try every means within our power to prevent further bloodshed and destruction.

Mr. President, let us do everything that we can to stop the killing.

Sincerely,

A CHALLENGE TO GERMANY AND JAPAN

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I was among many Members of Congress that supported economic sanctions, but now that the decision has been made by the President, I fully support that action, and we all support our troops.

I want to address something that is very important today, and that is that early indications show that we had Saudi Arabia, Great Britain, Kuwait, and the United States in the initial air effort. The Japanese Foreign Minister and the Japanese Prime Minister recently mentioned that they were going to proceed with additional contributions to help United States forces in Saudi Arabia. Americans are going to be looking at this war effort and seeing if it in fact is truly an allied effort, so, Japan, we appreciate the votes in the United Nations, and, Germany, we appreciate the votes in the United Nations, but where is the beef? Where is the financial contribution?

This war is going to cost us close to a billion dollars a day. It is going to take resources away from education, from child care, and from many other domestic priorities.

Yes, we must proceed with this war effort, but Americans should not pay for this on their own with their lives and their blood and their resources. So, Germany and Japan, we are going to be watching what in effect you are going to be doing in the days ahead in helping what should truly be a multinational effort.

IDENTIFYING THE SUPPORTERS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

(Mr. SMITH of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, now that the President has ordered in the troops and now that they have begun the air battle against the Iraqis and now that that effort seems to have been, as the dust settles, highly successful, although even the one casualty that we have suffered was too much, now that that has started, at least at the very beginning, we must begin to take stock of who is friend and who is foe.

The gentleman in the well who preceded me talked about those who have been singled out already by the Secretary of Defense and the Pentagon as having been in the front lines of this fight. But let us never forget that those who never left the side of Saddam Hussein, those who never accepted the U.N. resolutions, those who never were willing to take a stand against his actions are those who will tomorrow try to come back and get from the United States something to which they are no longer entitled, credibility. And those to whom I refer are Mr. Arafat, the people who run the country of Yemen, and a number of others, including some people even in this country who went over there thinking that they could pay homage to this Iraqi ruler, people like Farrakhan. I hope that this administration, the White House and the Secretary of State, and my fellow Members of Congress will remember and have a long memory that the United States was forced into a war because of cruel, unspeakable acts of international crime committed by Saddam Hussein, and remember those who stood with him against international order and against international peace and were willing to spit in the eye of the civilized world and watch as it went into war.

WETLANDS REGULATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the regulation of our Nation's wetlands, an issue that is of vital importance to western New York and, indeed, to much of the country.

The preservation of true wetlands is an important environmental objective. Wetlands not only provide a habitat for birds, plants, fish, and shellfish; they can also play an equally important role in purifying our water and maintaining our planet's delicate ecological balance.

Since the first European settlements, the continental United States has lost a considerable portion of its natural wetlands. Fortunately, much has been done in the past 20 years to slow the loss of our wetlands.

But as important as preserving our wetlands is, it is also important that we achieve President Bush's goal of a "no net loss" of wetlands by efficient and rational regulatory

means. Inappropriate and arbitrary restrictions on land development can cause personal and economic hardships and overlapping regulatory authority can create confusion and unnecessary delays.

It is important, at the outset, to recognize the great complexity of this issue. All regions and areas of the United States have valuable wetlands, but the circumstances and needs in each region and area may vary significantly. A definition of wetlands which might be appropriate to the bayous of Louisiana may or may not be appropriate to land in western New York. Similarly, policies which might be entirely appropriate in Florida's swampland might or might not be appropriate to the bogs on Cape Cod.

During the recent congressional recess, I discussed wetlands regulations with a large number of my western New York constituents. They represented a wide range of interests. Some were homeowners, some were farmers, some were developers, and some were small businessmen. Many were concerned about lengthy delays in getting regulatory approval. Some objected to the retroactive application of new regulations. Others complained about confusing and contradictory regulations. All, however, expressed a common concern: State and Federal wetlands regulations were causing personal hardship without necessarily advancing the goal of wetlands protection.

At the present time, responsibility for Federal regulations of wetlands is spread over a number of agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Soil and Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers. For non-agricultural lands, the principal source of Federal regulatory authority is section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which addresses the dredging and filling—but not draining—of wetlands. The Corps of Engineers has the primary responsibility for enforcement of section 404, but other agencies have a consultative role and EPA can veto proposed permits.

Over the years there have been five major concerns with reference to Federal wetlands regulation: First, the definition and delineation of wetlands; second, overlapping regulatory authority; third, regulatory delays in the issuing of permits; fourth, confusion over mitigation and enforcement procedures; and fifth, possible conflict with State regulation of wetlands. With respect to all five issues, concern is intensifying as the Bush administration steps up its wetlands enforcement in the implementation of its "no net loss" policy. All five issues, I believe, deserve closer scrutiny by this body and I would like to touch upon those briefly here today.

WETLANDS DELINEATION

For many years, Federal wetlands policy has suffered from conflicting regulatory definitions; the Clean Water Act does not expressly define wetlands and for many years each corps district office delineated wetlands on the basis of local environmental features and concerns. Two years ago, however, the corps, EPA, and other Federal agencies jointly developed a manual containing a single nationwide definition of wetlands that relies upon three technical determinants: vegetation, soil, and hydrology. The new definition of wetlands provides greater Federal uniformity, but the defini-

tion is too inflexible, too frequently an unreliable indicator; that is, some nonwetlands are often classified as wetlands, and fails to distinguish between vital wetlands and wetlands of minor or insignificant value to the environment. Perhaps this is because the manual was drafted without using required formal rulemaking proceedings, and, therefore, the new rules reflect a lack of adequate public input.

While the definition of wetlands is of the greatest concern, many people are also concerned that the Federal Government does not make an effort to comprehensively map or delineate wetlands; landowners are forced to rely upon private consultants, who vary greatly in knowledge and ability, in determining whether their land meets the Federal definition of wetlands.

REGULATORY OVERLAP

While Federal agencies have informally agreed upon a uniform definition of wetlands, the enforcement of wetlands law is still divided among several agencies. I know from talking to my constituents that some people are having to wait several weeks or months—after the corps has completed its assessment—for EPA's compliance review to be completed. In some instances, the corps must also consult with other Federal agencies, like the Fish and Wildlife Service, further adding to the potential for delay.

REGULATORY DELAYS

Regulatory overlap is not the only possible cause of delays in permitting. In recent months, the Corps of Engineers has accelerated its enforcement efforts of existing permitting requirements. This increase in regulatory enforcement, which comes in response to the President's "no net loss" policy objective, has had the effect of greatly increasing delays in issuing permits.

It's reported that the number of permits handled in Buffalo has increased by 87 percent in the past 5 years. Without adequate personnel to handle the increased volume, delays have increased dramatically. The phones are literally ringing off the hook. In an effort to make headway, the local office of the Corps of Engineers has resorted to not answering the phones on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Developers, as a result of the growing backlog, must now wait an average of 6 months to receive a permit.

CONFLICT OVER MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

The Bush administration has publicly pledged to implement a "no net loss" policy for America's wetlands, but it has offered little guidance on how to make that goal a practical reality. A memorandum of agreement on mitigation has been issued that requires developers to mitigate unavoidable adverse project-related impacts, but little instruction has been provided as to how that requirement can be satisfied. And the mitigation requirement, while generally applicable, is especially burdensome in cases where the wetland has no discernible function or value.

CONFLICT WITH STATE REGULATIONS

Unreasonably strict and rigid State regulations are also adding to the public concern over wetlands regulations. In New York State, the Department of Environmental Conservation [DEC] has issued proposed regulations that would change the classification, mapping,

and delineation of State wetlands. While New York State does not generally regulate parcels of land less than 12.4 acres in size, the changes could significantly expand and affect the acreage subject to State wetlands regulation.

Many of my constituents in western New York have expressed concern about having to deal with two regulatory authorities operating with different and changing sets of rules and procedures. The State's proposed definition of wetlands is similar to the Federal Government's new nationwide standard, but it is not identical. In some instances, landowners have secured all local and State permits for housing projects, obtained financing, and only then discovered that Federal corps permits are required under the new nationwide definition of wetlands.

THE NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

The recent and proposed changes in wetlands regulations affect a large number of Americans, but as chairman of the Small Business Committee, I am especially concerned about the possible impact upon small businesses. Regulatory burdens and delays can be exceedingly costly for small businessmen for whom time is often money.

As a strong environmentalist, I support the commitment to the preservation of our Nation's true wetlands, but existing regulations must and can be made more rational and reasonable without jeopardizing our commitment to wetlands preservation. We should do so.

The President's Domestic Council Task Force on Wetlands is reviewing existing policy. Committees of legislative jurisdiction on this issue in both the House and the Senate are contemplating hearings and possible legislation on this issue. Some bills have already been introduced. For example, I am working with our colleagues, Representative HAYES, Representative TAUZIN, Representative RIDGE, and others on new legislation that would, among other things, define geographic areas and types of activities subject to the new regulatory program, categorize wetlands according to their ecological significance, and place increased administrative responsibility with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I also hope that State regulatory changes, such as those now proposed in New York, could be put on hold pending clarification of our Federal policy.

In the meantime, because of the importance of this issue to small business, I intend, as chairman of the Small Business Committee, to hold hearings on this subject here in Washington and in the field.

□ 1310

RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DESERVE A VOTE ON WAR AND PEACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARDIN). Under a previous order of the House the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, when war begins we gather our wagons round our President in respect and support of him, his office and the awesome re-

sponsibility that we have placed on him by majority vote. What most inspires us, however, is the commitment of troops in peril of their lives in our behalf.

I have reason to be especially proud of the district I represent, the District of Columbia. We are fourth per capita in the Persian Gulf today, yet when the vote was taken in this Chamber last Saturday my constituents had representation through my voice, but not my vote on the question of war, just as they have no voting representation on any other question that comes before this body. I can only hope that this untenable result causes the Congress to look favorably on the District's desire for greater home rule and for statehood as expressed through H.R. 51 that I will shortly be introducing.

The more than 600,000 people I represent want to claim the democratic rights our country is so successfully spreading to other parts of the world. Meanwhile, Members can count on the residents of the District to meet all of the obligations of citizenship, including its most difficult as our all-volunteer contingent is demonstrating this very moment in the Persian Gulf.

I have an 18-year-old son in college, but he has a draft lottery number, and I deeply identify with those whose sons and daughters are in the Persian Gulf. Our hopes and prayers are with all of our troops, especially those from the District and their families and friends. We stand in special solidarity with our troops today.

SUPPORT ON THE HOME FRONT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, today we are a nation at war that should be at peace with itself. We have reached the decision to go to war in the manner envisioned by our forefathers.

The congressional debate witnessed by the American people last week was perhaps Congress' finest hour. Some of us were opposed to going to war with Iraq under any circumstances; more of us preferred to give sanctions time to work before initiating military force; and the majority agreed with the President that it was time to carry out the ultimatum expressed in U.N. Security Council Resolution 678.

Mr. Speaker, Saddam Hussein has proved himself to be history's greatest miscalculator. He guessed that the world would stand by while he stole, raped, and pillaged a neighbor. He miscalculated that the Congress would not support its President in enforcing the January 15 deadline, and he miscalculated that he could defend his country against the Armed Forces of the United States and its allies.

America should stand together today with our President and with the brave men and women who are representing us in war. We do have a constructive role to play on the homefront as our soldiers risk their lives on the battlefield. We can begin by giving blood to the Red Cross. The American Red Cross will need 5,600 pints of blood a week for the Persian Gulf when and if our ground troops engage in combat. I am asking the freshman class of Congress to fly back to Washington today to initiate a national blood drive, and I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to start such an effort in their districts through personal example.

Perhaps the most constructive thing we can do is to sustain the support of our military that we find so easy today. How many times have we cheered our team after a victory, only to boo them after the following week's defeat? What a disgrace if we were to show the same kind of fickle support for our soldiers.

There will be setbacks in this war. There will be casualties and there may even be days that give us cause to question our purpose. Let us resolve today to stand tall and straight alongside our troops through successes and setbacks until victory is won.

Mr. Speaker, let us learn from one of the most tragic lessons of Vietnam. Let us conclude this war as decisively and quickly as possible, and when our troops return home, let us receive these young men and women of courage as true American heroes. They have given us more than enough reason, as did their counterparts in the Vietnam war, with their professionalism, their skill, and their bravery. These troops have already set a standard with the accuracy and the sensitivity that our airmen have shown to the cultural and the religious buildings of Baghdad, and the discipline that our combined forces have exhibited in carrying out the command and control plans to perfection.

Mr. Speaker, we are neither a nation of peaceniks or a nation of warmongers. We are a nation of patriots. This war will leave a lasting legacy. Every bully and thug that might like to follow in Saddam Hussein's footsteps should crawl back into their dark hole, for the cost of lawlessness and terrorism among nations is decisive defeat and humiliation.

Mr. Speaker, defeat must and will be decisive, because the free world is united in opposition, and because America will stand together to be a people of principle, forever proud of our purpose.

A TRAGIC DAY FOR HUMANITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, we should make no mistake about it.

Today is a tragic day for humanity, for the people of Iraq, for the people of the United States and for the United Nations as an institution. It is also a tragic day for the future of our planet and for the children—30,000 of whom in the Third World will starve to death today while we spend billions to wage this war, and 25 percent of whom live in poverty in our own country because we, apparently, lack the funds to provide them a minimal standard of living.

Mr. Speaker, despite the fact that virtually the entire world has been united against Saddam Hussein, a two-bit vicious dictator who illegally and brutally invaded Kuwait, the President concluded that there was no way of resolving this conflict and achieving our goals—other than waging a massive war, perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world in terms of the death and destruction wrought in its first day as a result of our aerial attack. I disagree with that assessment.

Mr. Speaker, there are three immediate concerns that I have regarding the current tragedy. First, despite the fact that we are now allied with such Middle Eastern Governments as Syria—a terrorist dictatorship; Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—feudalistic dictatorships; and Egypt—a one-party state which received \$7 billion in debt forgiveness to wage this war with us, I believe that in the long run, the action, unleashed last night will go strongly against our interests in the Middle East. Clearly, the United States and its allies will win this war—but the death and destruction caused will not, in my opinion, soon be forgotten by the Third World in general—and by the poor people of the Middle East in particular.

I fear very much that what we said yesterday in that war, and the enormous destructive power of our Armed Forces, is our preferred manner for dealing with the very complicated and terrible crises in the Middle East. I fear that some day we will regret that decision and that we are in fact laying the groundwork for more and more wars in that region in years to come.

Second, Mr. Speaker, while there is no question in my mind that the U.S. Government and its allies will win this war, I am not at all sure that the people of our country—especially the working people, the poor people, and the elderly—will win. The 2 million homeless people in our country, sleeping out on the sidewalks and under the bridges, are not going to win this war. There will be no money available to house them. The tens of millions of Americans who cannot afford health care today are not going to win this war. There will be no money available for their needs. The family farmers in Vermont who are today being driven off of their land are not going to win

this war, nor will the children or the elderly who, in all probability, will see cutbacks in their Social Security and Medicare checks in order to fund it.

Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, now that the war has started, to prevent unnecessary bloodshed and to support our troops in the most basic way—by bringing them home alive and well. I urge my fellow Members to urge the President to stop the bombing immediately and request that the Secretary General of the United Nations go to Iraq to begin immediate negotiations for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the cessation of the war.

Let us do everything in our power to stop unnecessary bloodshed.

□ 1320

RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I addressed the House in respect to my resolution seeking impeachment of George Herbert Walker Bush.

The text of that resolution was inadvertently not printed following my remarks.

I am, therefore, submitting the text of House Resolution 34 for inclusion in the RECORD at this point.

H. RES. 34

Resolved, That George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of all of the people of the United States of America, against George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prepared, planned, and conspired to engage in a massive war against Iraq employing methods of mass destruction that will result in the killing of tens of thousands of civilians, many of whom will be children. This planning includes the placement and potential use of nuclear weapons, and the use of such indiscriminate weapons and massive killings by serial bombardment, or otherwise, of civilians violates the Hague Conventions of 1907 and 1923, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Protocol I thereto, the Nuremberg Charter, the Genocide Convention and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary

to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE II

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has planned, prepared, and conspired to commit crimes against the peace by leading the United States into aggressive war against Iraq in violation of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, the Nuremberg charter, other international instruments and treaties, and the Constitution of the United States. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE III

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has violated the U.S. Constitution, federal law and the United Nations Charter by bribing, intimidating and threatening others, including the members of the United Nations Security Council, to support belligerent acts against Iraq. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE IV

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has committed the United States to acts of war without congressional consent and contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law. From August, 1991, through January, 1991, the President embarked on a course of action that systematically eliminated every option for peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis. Once the President approached Congress for a declaration of war, 500,000 American soldiers' lives were in jeopardy—rendering any substantive debate by Congress meaningless. The President has not received a declaration of war by Congress, and in contravention of the written

word, the spirit, and the intent of the United States Constitution has declared that he will go to war regardless of the views of Congress and the American people. In failing to seek a declaration of war, and in declaring his intent to violate the Constitution in disregarding the acts of Congress including the War Powers Resolution—George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

CONGRATULATING MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. GRAY, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the middle school students of the Philadelphia School in my district for winning the President's Environmental Youth Award. The school won the award for their "Protect Our Planet" environmental calendar that they produced and sold to the community to help fund their environmental education program.

President Bush presented the award to seventh grader Zachary Klehr and middle school science teacher Christopher Taranta in a ceremony at the Executive Office Building in Washington, DC, on November 14. Also attending the ceremony were eighth grader Charles Anthe and seventh graders Ferial Abera and Marisa Waxman.

The "Protect Or Planet" project was produced for Earth Day last year as a way of funding the school's environmental education program. With the leadership of Mr. Taranta, who was a 1989 recipient of the prestigious Christa McAuliffe fellowship, the calendars were first sold in the Philadelphia area, but soon were marketed nationally.

Environmental education plays an essential role in the Philadelphia School's curriculum. The school's founders felt that urban students should have a chance to spend meaningful time in the country. The students leave their urban school building on a regular basis and head to a nearby nature center, where they participate in a variety of activities that combine scientific study, hands-on experiences, and journal writing.

This program, which was in part funded through the sale of the calendar, encourages the students to not only study the environment for the sake of conservation education, but also prepares the students for possible careers in nature sciences. The Philadelphia School's calendar and environmental program have served as models for other schools around the nation.

As we become more concerned with the fate of our Nation's natural resources, we should commend the Philadelphia School which continually seeks to invest a sense of wonder and insight about the environment in its students.

FRUSTRATION AND SORROW REGARDING FAILURE OF DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

(Mr. VENTO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I feel a deep sense of frustration and sorrow regarding the failure of diplomatic and other means to resolve this crisis in the Middle East and the final implementation of offensive military action which has led to war in the Persian Gulf. I am very concerned for the welfare of United States and allied troops and the population of the region.

I fully support the U.S. service men and women that are carrying out their responsibilities and duties.

My sincere hope and prayer is that this war will come to a swift conclusion with a minimal loss of life and the restoration of order and permanent peace in the Persian Gulf.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REAFFIRMING BALTIC STATES' INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON], is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I will not take the entire 60 minutes, but I would like to make some comments primarily about the actions that we have just laid witness to over the evening hours and into today, but before I do, I would also like to extend some comments about another very troubling situation in this world.

On Sunday, January 13, while the whole world watched the Persian Gulf, the newest Noble Peace Prize laureate tried to crush the independence movement in Lithuania. The Soviet Union, as it did in 1956, 1968, and 1979 is taking advantage of a world crisis to divert attention from their bloody repression of an independence movement. Like Hussein, Gorbachev has sadly miscalculated the U.S. determination to see sovereign states achieve freedom.

I have written to both President Bush and Soviet Ambassador Bessmertnykh to inform them of the severity of the situation in the Baltics. I have cosponsored legislation reaffirming the Baltic States' independence, condemning the Soviet military intervention, and calling for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Baltics.

As recent events demonstrate, the world sadly is not a stable place. The need for a unified world effort against Hussein seems to have convinced Moscow that it has free reign in the Baltics. I am here today to tell them they are sorely mistaken. We took action in the gulf in part because we could not afford to be held hostage by an opportunistic militarist such as Gorbachev.

As the President has acted in the Persian Gulf, the Congress must act on the Baltics. Congress must be clear: No aid should be given to the Soviet Union until the Baltics are free.

WE ARE ON THE RIGHT COURSE IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to start off this afternoon in my comments about the Middle East by congratulating both President Bush and our troops for an absolutely fantastic effort.

As a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I sat through countless hours of debate during the month of December. The committee ended up having almost 50 hours of hearings and private briefings and sessions listening to all the possible ramifications of our actions dealing with the Middle East. I was able to travel to the Middle East and visit with our leaders, with our troops, and with our commanders and came back convinced that we, in fact, were on the right course, and played what role I could as a Member of this institution to support the President in his resolve to bring about a peaceful resolution of this conflict, wanting not to have an armed conflict but wanting to have a peaceful resolution instead.

As I sat last evening watching the news unfold in my office in the Cannon Building, I could not help but think of our troops in the desert, my own nephew, Lt. Jeff Freeman, serving with the Air Force in Operation Desert Shield and now Operation Desert Storm, thought of my neighbor and my former paper boy, a marine lieutenant, John Finn, who is serving in the desert sand of Saudi Arabia, and all the hundreds of other neighbors and friends and family members who are today serving in the Middle East on our behalf.

What I could not help notice was, as I sat through the evening and as the night wore on, listening to the events unfold, were some striking contrasts that came out in comparison to the arguments we heard just days and weeks before our vote here, our historic vote in this institution on whether or not to support the President.

I think the Washington Post perhaps today summed it up best in their editorial as they said, and in fact I would like to quote from the Post in the editorial, entitled "The War Begins," in the second paragraph, and I quote:

Mr. Bush, to us, made a compelling case. There can be no question of the threat Saddam Hussein has posed to the American interest in an orderly world. Not only did he invade a sovereign state, rape it and remove it from the map—an act of total aggression though perhaps not in itself enough to distinguish him from all other tyrants. What made that threat distinctive was the combination of his strategic location, his grandiose ambition and his ruthlessness and hatred of the West, taken together with the wealth and weaponry to fulfill his purposes. Saddam Hussein hoped and had the capacity to go on from Kuwait to destabilize and

dominate a region crucial to world equilibrium.

Mr. Speaker, I think the Post has summed up in one paragraph the reasons why we did what we did and why President Bush was forced to take the action that did in fact have the full support of this body and the other body and the majority of the American people.

But some of the arguments that were given during, up, and to the actual vote on supporting the President, I think, need to be looked at, and I reflected on them as I sat watching events unfold last evening and into the early morning and throughout the day.

First of all, we heard continuously over and over again that our Arab allies would not fight, that they would not stand with us, and it would, in fact, be America alone. From the earliest inception, from the beginning of Desert Storm, we saw five nations joined together in the largest aerial bombardment of one nation ever seen on the face of this Earth involving not just America but Great Britain and France.

□ 1330

Perhaps more importantly in terms of our allies, the Saudis and the Kuwaitis were there with the United States, not as bystanders and not watching the action, but very much involved in the action.

Certainly after the announcement was made that we, in fact, were attacking Baghdad, I called a friend that I have worked with over the last several weeks, Ambassador El Sabah from Kuwait. I called him at his residence because over the last several weeks I have worked with him and with Members of this institution as the chairman of the Kuwaiti Task Force, to look at the gross atrocities that Saddam Hussein has played upon the Kuwaiti people, to ask him what, if any response, he was getting. A person might ask, well, how could the Ambassador from Kuwait know what was happening inside of his war-ravaged country? Mr. Speaker, the Ambassador's brother has been the leader of the resistance movement inside of Kuwait since the Iraqis took over that nation on August 2 of last year. The Ambassador is in regular communication with his brother. They were able to bring into that country some advanced intelligence and communication system, that allows them to speak and communicate on a periodic basis.

I asked the Ambassador on the phone if he had, in fact, heard from his brother, and what the status of the Kuwaiti people was at the time of this action. He confirmed to me that he has talked to his brother, and the Kuwaiti people at least inside of Kuwait City were safe. The bulk of attacks were on the northern border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where the bulk of the Iraqi force is located, as well as the

southern border with Saudi Arabia where the Iraqi forces are located. I asked if the Kuwaiti people were, in fact, involved and ready to go, and he said that the resistance was alive—it is well. In fact, it is ready to take up arms to help remove the Iraqis from the control of the sovereign nation of Kuwait.

I heard him say, with a great deal of pride on the phone, not just once, but in a second phone conversation that we had during the evening, that during the early morning hours of this morning, yesterday Iraq time and Kuwaiti time, that what is left of the Kuwaiti Air Force, the 50 or 60 or so jets from the Kuwaiti Air Force that were able to be gotten out before Iraq took over the entire nation of Kuwait, they would in fact be leading the attack on the Iraqi forces that were now assembled in Kuwait.

So here we had the Kuwaiti people, once again, not doing what we heard so repeatedly in this institution and through the country, but ready to stand up and be the first to go forward to help liberate their nation. Much as we saw last week, as Kuwaiti college students from all over America gave up their studies and went to Fort Dix for 7 days, young students, to be trained for a 7-day time period, and to be transported to the front lines where they were now assembled—assembled to assist our troops and to make sure that they could offer their assistance, whether it be in the form of interpretation, or whether it be hand-to-hand or armed combat. So in fact, the Kuwaitis and the Arab allies have stayed with the United States. They, in fact, are fighting side by side with our American forces as we have seen. They will take their casualties, just as all of the allied nations will, unfortunately, have to take their casualties.

We also heard a continuing argument that the United States could not control a multinational force, and even though we are in the very early hours of this operation, I think it is readily apparent to anyone that this has been an unbelievable experience in terms of bringing 28, 29 nations together in coordinating a totally multinational effort. That is, in fact, an extremely high degree of success up until this point in time, and let everyone hope we can continue that throughout the entire remaining operation.

We heard, in fact, that Israel would not be drawn into the operation immediately and thanks to the restraint on the part of the Israelis, and I think a very well-laid-out plan, that, in fact, has been the case. The Israelis have not been drawn in. Let everyone hope that we can keep Israel out of this operation in the Middle East.

We also heard that our troops would be met immediately with a battle-hardened Iraqi force. While we certainly cannot foretell the future, cer-

tainly in the first 12 to 14 hours our evidence has been that the Iraqis are not as hard as what we would have expected in earlier estimations. We also heard that perhaps Saddam Hussein has not been miscalculating in some of his decisions. We heard that from an Iraqi aide's response to a congressional vote, two indications that Hussein was completely surprised by last night's attack. He had repeatedly miscalculated throughout this entire episode since August 2, even to the point where the French officials' indication that there were no hopes for a peaceful settlement, even their attempt to negotiate with Hussein eventually failed over the preceding weekend.

Finally, the appearance that Hussein has been relying on a split America to force U.S. appeasement and not negotiations. Once again, he miscalculated. I think there was also some feeling in this body, and perhaps around the country that we were overestimating the Iraqi troops nuclear capability. We saw articles appear this week that the Iraqis are working on a crude device and that potential was there for a future threat. Thank goodness early indications are that we have been able to deal with that menace, and been able to assess and make sure that we are, in fact, able to take away that threat for the future from the standpoint of the Iraqis' nuclear capability.

Again, we heard that the conflict would have an immediate economic impact, and a negative sense on the market. If today's market is any indication, the Dow has risen up into the eighties and will probably drop down some, but certainly combined rapid escalation with the rapid decrease in the price of oil on the international market, I think that the resolution of the crisis appears to be more stabilizing than an extended uncertainty that goes with a long extended dragging out of the involvement in the Middle East.

A couple of ironies I thought about last evening as I watched the televised reporting of the entire situation. One of those ironies was that I was and still am greatly concerned about the possibility of casualties among our forces. But what amazed me most, as I watched and heard of the tremendously large antiwar and supposedly peace demonstrations and nonviolent demonstrations around the world, and especially in this country, what I heard was samples provided of police cars being set on fire, broken bottles being thrown into innocent crowds of people, of people who were supposedly demonstrating for peace using forms of violence, the same people who would argue that we had no right to move in and to use force in the Middle East. That, to me, was the ultimate irony. Certainly, even the irony today of those in this institution and around the country who would today come before Members, Mr. Speaker, and who

would say they do not want another Vietnam. We have heard that cry repeatedly. Yet from some of those same voices we have heard that we now should get involved politically and try to exercise our will in terms of where we go from here in the Middle Eastern theater. That is exactly what caused Vietnam to become the Vietnam experience from which I think we all have learned lessons.

What I would say of this institution is that I hope we do what the President and what our leadership has said what we should do; that is, unite behind the President and get this entire operation over as quickly as possible, and not to attempt to insert divisiveness and micromanagement of an operation that has so far performed beyond our wildest expectations.

What has impressed me most, however, today, is what most opponents are now doing. We had a vigorous debate in this institution last week. We heard all the stories. I sat through the entire 3 days and was here on the floor until 3:30 in the morning on Saturday morning, and back on the floor again on Saturday morning at 9 a.m. I did a special order on Thursday evening and gave my opinions about the human rights atrocities in Kuwait. That debate was good for America. It was a lively discussion, and a chance for Members to present their views.

But once we voted, and once we took our stand, what has impressed me most is the fact that we have now come together. I was very much impressed by the gentleman from the other body, Senator NUNN, who praised the type of new allied cooperation evident today, and his comments on national TV were supportive of the President, and showing the willingness of even those who did not agree with the President that we must now unite together in this conflict against Saddam Hussein.

I was impressed with the leader of the other body, Senator MITCHELL, and the leader of this body, the distinguished Speaker [Mr. FOLEY], for their quick rallying to our President, and to support our troops, and to show that this Nation now must speak with one voice to convince Saddam Hussein that it is in his best interest to end this conflict as quickly as possible.

There is, in fact, a very vocal minority across the country who were opposed to this, and I can understand and appreciate that. However, I would say that the greater the U.S. resolve that Saddam Hussein sees, the more likely he is to resolve this conflict peacefully.

□ 1340

There are some things that we can do. My colleague and friend, the gentleman from Virginia, offered one here in the well a few moments ago, and that is to support the effort and the need of the American Red Cross for us to provide adequate blood supplies to

our troops. I have been in contact with the American Red Cross and have suggested that we have a drive here on Capitol Hill to allow Members of Congress and the staffs of this institution to show our support for the troops in the Middle East by getting involved in providing that blood supply which is so vitally necessary.

The second thing we can do is we can encourage our medical professionals across the country to get involved and volunteer to support our troops.

I was somewhat dismayed to find out back in August when one of my friends and constituents from Pennsylvania, Dr. John Laskas, approached me about the possibility of him volunteering to serve as a medical professional to support the medical needs of our military, either in the gulf, either in the theater behind the front lines, or back here in this country treating the dependents of our military establishment.

I was dismayed because in following up his offer to volunteer, my office learned that in fact we could not accept his offer, that there were bureaucratic roadblocks in place that would not allow medical professionals to get involved as volunteers without pay to support the medical needs of our troops that are now in Saudi Arabia.

Well, through lengthy negotiations with both the Secretary of Defense's office and the Department of Defense, the Pentagon, and the American Red Cross, we will be announcing very shortly, and I will be announcing it actually preliminarily today, that we now have been able to clear up those roadblocks, that the Red Cross now is able to accept medical professionals around the country who would like to register their willingness to serve as volunteers, either locally or in their communities, to pick up perhaps where some of our medical doctors have been called back to active duties, to take care of their medical needs, to serve in our VA hospitals or our defense installations in this country or perhaps even to serve in other needed operations and facilities more close to the front lines in the Middle East.

If there are in fact medical professionals, Mr. Speaker, who would like to get involved in this operation and offer their services for free, they can contact their local Red Cross, or they can contact the National Red Cross Headquarters at area code (202) 639-3589. They can also play a role in helping to see that we are maintaining the proper support for our Military Establishment, which in fact is doing such a tremendous job at this very moment in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I think this debate has been healthy for the country, but I think more importantly now we have in fact come together as a nation. The Democratic and Republican leadership is united. The people of America are united, but now is the time to rally be-

hind our President to convince Saddam Hussein that we are serious about liberating Kuwait and stopping the gross injustices that have been placed upon these innocent people for the last 5½ months.

I would hope that all America would join with us tonight in showing their overwhelming support for our troops in any way possible, even if it is just flying a flag back home or sending cards and letters to the troops, but letting our troops know that we are behind them personally and when this entire thing ends that we welcome them back with open arms and give them the dignity that certainly they deserve as heroes for this Nation and for freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Finally, I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that all our colleagues and Members in this body and those individuals throughout America will remember that perhaps the most important thing we can all do over the next several days is to pray—to pray and ask God above to help us convince Saddam Hussein that he can end this bloody nightmare. He can end it once and for all if he will simply stand up and remove his troops from Kuwait and allow the people of Kuwait to take back the country that they lost on August 2.

A TIME FOR UNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. NAGLE] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to come here today. I want to take the time for those here in the Gallery and those who may be watching this on C-SPAN to talk a bit about an aspect that we have not yet touched upon.

I should preface my remarks by telling you that I, in fact, was one of those 183 who did not vote to authorize the President's use of force at this juncture in the Persian Gulf.

I say that almost by way of attempting to establish, if I can, my credibility for the comments that I am about to make.

I not only was one of those 183 who voted not to authorize force, I was a rather vigorous advocate of waiting and allowing sanctions to work, permitting others perhaps to bear a greater portion of the burden, who was concerned then and am still concerned now about the number of casualties that Americans will suffer in the conflict and saw great difficulty in the future if we were the main combatant force.

I made all those arguments my colleagues, but I went beyond that. I lobbied extensively to those colleagues. I attempted to persuade them gently in that difficult moment to my point of view that in fact waiting was better. I actually talked to over 125 of the Members on the Democratic side about

their position, attempting to say that perhaps force was not now ready to be dispersed in this gulf crisis, and as you know if you have followed the papers at all, and most of you have, I was utterly unsuccessful.

I took some measure of satisfaction, that narrow band of us who tried to lobby in the informal whip count on the success we had in reaching the magic number of 183. At one point we could not count more than 120 votes.

Nevertheless, on Saturday afternoon at the conclusion of our Speaker's comments the House stood and voted, as it should, and I was not on the prevailing side. The President was authorized, with the consent of Congress, to use all means necessary, including force, and chose, as we are all now aware, that at 7 o'clock Washington time, 6 o'clock Iowa time where I was yesterday, to in fact exercise that option.

The question I wish to address today is where goes at least one Member of that 183 who thought the use of force at this point was unwise, and what about those literally thousands of people out in the countryside who even yet as we talk are demonstrating? Is this country going to see the type of division that we witnessed during the Vietnam war, the polarization of our society into those who seemingly are against force and those who are for force, or is there some common ground that can be found? Is it inconsistent intellectually to both favor peace and also attempt to support the troops?

I would like to attempt to exercise a little political leadership, if I could here, and suggest, in fact, to you that those two goals, peace and the use of force successfully by American troops, are not in fact incompatible with such demonstrations, peace marches and prayer vigils, one of which my wife will attend in Iowa tonight to pray for peace, does not necessarily mean those Americans who did favor the use of force do not now support the President, or even worse, do not now support the troops.

We have seen a variety of public responses already across the country. In my own district, the Third Congressional District of Iowa, we have had buildings occupied, we have had recruiters offices occupied, we have had acts frankly of civil disobedience. We have, and I anticipate we will continue to have, marches for peace, not only there, but across this country. We will have prayer vigils, not only there but across the country, and I suspect very shortly there will be counterdemonstrations and counterprotests and countershows of support for the use of troops and the President's course of policy.

All of that, frankly, is still healthy in our society. One of the things that makes this country strong is the fact that when we do make the decision, it is an informed decision.

John Stuart Mill, who probably was one of the intellectual Fathers of this country and particularly of our first amendment, that of the right of free speech, argued in his book, "The Second Treatise on Liberty," that in fact debate and dissention was an absolute essential of a free society and it was one of its inherent strengths.

Mill argued, and I am stealing entirely from him at this juncture of my remarks, Mill argued that, in fact, debate and dissention was important in our country, first because the dissention might be correct. Those even if they be a minority would be allowed to speak might be able to persuade the majority that, in fact, the course of action was wrong, their course of conduct was in error, that, in fact, an opposite direction should be undertaken.

□ 1350

Mill argued that even if it was one voice, if that one voice was what he called the marketplace of ideas, persuasion perhaps could overtake through time if the opportunity of the idea was to be heard. But second, Mill argued that even if that one voice was wrong, the majority was strengthened by the reasoning of putting down the argument against the course of conduct that it had chosen.

And third, Mill argued that even if the voice was wrong and even if ideas were not strengthened, society was still strengthened by the fact that divergent viewpoints could be expressed and debate and dissention could be aired in that manner as opposed to some other means.

When we approach this question today and one of the differences between us and the country that we are now at war with is the fact that when we made the decision we made it having heard the arguments of both the proponents and the arguments of the opponents, and I think the country was strengthened. Because war is at hand, that debate and that discussion does not necessarily need to stop. Of course, the conduct, once adopted, should always be reviewed. A policy once in place even at the height of war should always be reexamined to insure the correctness of its ways.

But one of the tests of this country today is going to be: Can we have that discussion, can we have that debate? Can we have that dissention and still present a united front to our foes abroad?

I happen to think that we can. I happen to think also, however—and I am trying to exercise a little political leadership up here—I would like to suggest to you that it is necessary to do that and to understand that, but to do that and understand it with more maturity than we saw in the debate and division during the Vietnam war.

When my wife chooses to go to that prayer vigil tonight, it does not by her conduct signify that she does not support the troops. My presence here today and purpose in discussing dissention and debate does not mean that I do not support now the President's actions once that decision has been made.

Certainly my presence and the presence of others who demonstrate for peace, I hope it will be kept in mind that this is not a litmus test: "You are either for the troops or you are for peace. There can be no dissention, there can be no debate." "Why raise this now beyond the historical memory of Vietnam?" I would like to suggest that historically in times of combat constitutional rights are sometimes felt as a privilege that we cannot afford, a right that we cannot endure.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Lincoln chose to suspend the right of habeas corpus. Habeas corpus is a basic right of citizens not to be arrested and detained without the Government being required to show cause as to why they should be held, why their freedom should be removed from them.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, for example, we took Japanese citizens, American citizens with Japanese ancestry, and uniformly locked them up in concentration camps for periods of time. We stripped them of their property.

It was not until the 101st Congress that we corrected that oversight.

But when combat is going on, when loved ones are being threatened, it is very, very easy not to want to hear any voice prevailing different from the one that holds to you.

So I think one of the questions we are going to have to face as we move into troublesome days ahead is can we have peace demonstrations? Can we have discussion? Can American citizens legitimately question the wisdom of the course and still be understood to support the troops?

On the contrary, can those who support troops be legitimately, also, for peace?

I think a measure of the maturity of our Nation, if we understand our right to freedom and our right to speech, we probably can. But these are terribly, terribly difficult times for all of us.

I was at school yesterday in Iowa, a grade school, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, called Amana, Clear Creek, in the middle of Iowa, practically the middle of nowhere.

Mr. Speaker, I took questions from students for about an hour. We did not pause once, those sixth, seventh, and eighth graders did not have a question. Surprisingly enough, those questions were remarkably well prepared and well formulated.

They knew about the war, they knew about the consequences of the war.

They said, "Why don't we use a nuclear bomb?" "Why do we have to fight?"

But halfway through that I stopped the students and I said to them in this small Iowa town, "How many of you have a friend or a relative present in the Persian Gulf?" Well, approximately a third to a fourth of them raised their hands.

One young lady, an eighth-grader, I believe, said her brother was there; another lady, a teacher, said her husband was flying an F-14.

I think of those students, I think of those teachers, I think of the calls that I have had at home at night from mothers and dads, husbands and wives, 11 o'clock at night, when they will call you up, as they did last week, and they will say, "Please, Congressman, I don't want my husband, I don't want my wife, I don't want my son, I don't want my daughter, I don't want my brother to go to that conflict."

And everything within you, if you are any kind of human being at all, feels the vibration of emotion and anxiety and fear that those people feel.

Well, now they are in combat. Now they are at war. Now they deserve all the support of every Member of Congress.

Now the President deserves our support. Now I can legitimately say that the President, making the decision that I did not agree with, deserves the support of this Member; the decision to launch the attack at the time that he chose, the manner in which that early attack was carried out, by all reports, both public and private, indicate in fact it was a stunning success.

But can you say that on the floor of the House of Representatives and at the same time then say, "Well, that is true, I might have disagreed with the President's decision, but I recognize that the die has been cast"? I think you can.

I think you can demonstrate for peace and still at the same time support the America effort. I think you can hope for peace and still support the American effort.

I think you can be the grandest of American Legion veterans thundering that we all ought to get that over with, we ought not to restrain our troops and, at the same time, recognize the legitimate concerns of your citizenry, your fellow citizens to also share that opinion but yet also fervently hope for peace and pray for peace; to keep the pressure on the administration at the first broad opening of an opportunity to attain our objectives and yet at the same time attain peace, that that is legitimate and compatible.

What I do not wish to see as we enter this difficult period—some way 7 days, some say 30 days, some say 6 weeks—what I do not want to see, however, is a demonstration, counter demonstration, anger, civil disobedience, because I do not think those are necessary.

I think this country can still continue its debate and still hope to pursue the objectives the President has enunciated.

Finally, let me say this simply: If we can exercise the political maturity, the civil maturity that is necessary, we can get through this and set an example for generations to follow us as to how you handle difficult and controversial questions in a society. And we can be measured not only because we are defeating a dictator who does not allow dissension or debate, we can establish for other people around the country, other people around the world, why we have our system.

The Czechs, the Poles, all of those countries did not revolt because of our military might; they revolted because of our system. They wanted our system. They wanted that right of free speech. If we can exercise it judiciously under these circumstances, we set an example for others to follow. And they will be watching us.

Finally, let me say in conclusion: No one wanted to avoid this more than this Member. But the die has been cast. I intend, presented with the resolution tomorrow endorsing the actions of the President, to endorse that resolution enthusiastically.

I as one Member, and I am sure others of my colleagues, Democrat and Republican alike, share my perception that there can be no step not taken, there can be no effort unfulfilled that does not insure the safety and successful prosecution of war.

I can do that, our country can do that, and we still can dissent and still can debate about the wisdom of the course.

But when the bullets are flying and the bombs are dropping, it is absolutely essential that we stand behind those troops and I intend to fulfill my constitutional responsibility and do so.

□ 1400

Mr. Speaker, this recitation and, perhaps, thoughts are a simple suggestion that we pause, that we look, not only in support at our flag, but also the meaning behind it in the difficult days ahead and that we realize that, when we go to war, we test, not only our own mettle and our own courage, we also test the Government framework, the Constitution as we do so, and we can meet both challenges, and we can meet both challenges successfully.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. CARDIN. The Chair would remind all Members that under the rules and precedents of the House it is not in order to direct remarks and debate to persons viewing the proceedings in the galleries or on television, or even to other Members who are, not being present in the Chamber, viewing the

proceedings on television. All remarks should be addressed to the Chair.

GOVERNOR JOAN FINNEY: KANSAS PIONEER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 14, 1991, Joan Finney made history as she was inaugurated Governor of the State of Kansas, the first woman to serve in that office. Governor Finney won her election in the spirit of Kansas populism, going to the voters, listening to them, and responding to their concerns. She ran a campaign that most would consider underfunded, but she showed that perseverance and caring are the underpinnings of a grassroots campaign. At her inauguration, she laid a wreath at a statue on the State capitol grounds which pays tribute to Kansas pioneer women. It was a tribute to all the women of Kansas who have helped build our State, one of whom is most certainly Gov. Joan Finney.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER of California, for 60 minutes each day, on January 17, 18, and 22.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KLECZKA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. MORAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SANDERS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GRAY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. NAGLE, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NAGLE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. EDWARDS of California, for 60 minutes, on January 18.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
Mr. RIGGS.
Mr. GILMAN in two instances.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KLECZKA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOYER.
Mr. FASCELL in two instances.
Mr. GORDON.
Mr. STARK.
Mr. APPLIGATE.
Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.
Mr. HUBBARD.

Mr. MRAZEK.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 18, 1991, at 12 noon.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. President, I move that the House do now adjourn.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the second and third quarters of 1989, and the first and third quarters of 1990, in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. George Miller	3/23	3/26	Morocco	5,955.60	709.00					5,955.60	709.00
	3/26	3/29	Hungary	18,891.50	332.00					18,891.50	332.00
	3/29	4/2	Germany	1,502.36	802.00					1,502.36	802.00
Military transportation							6,594.84				6,594.84
Hon. Barbara Vucanovich	5/28	4/31	Sweden	3,254.70	486.00			322.43	46.65	3,577.13	532.65
	5/31	6/6	France	5,664.40	833.00			2,040	300.00	7,704.40	1,133.00
Commercial transportation						2,000	298.64				298.64
Pamela Robinson	5/28	5/31	Sweden	3,254.70	486.00			322.43	46.65	3,577.13	532.65
	5/31	6/6	France	5,664.40	833.00			2,040	300.00	7,704.40	1,133.00
Commercial transportation						2,000	298.64				298.64
Sam Fowler	5/28	5/31	Sweden	3,254.70	486.00			322.43	46.65	3,577.13	532.65
	5/31	6/6	France	5,664.40	833.00			2,040	300.00	7,704.40	1,133.00
Commercial transportation						2,000	298.64				298.64
Sam Fowler											
Commercial transportation						2,000	298.64				298.64
Hon. Denny Smith	6/8	6/13	France	6,706.40	1,010.00					6,706.40	1,010.00
Military transportation							2,244.80				2,244.80
Committee total				6,810.00			9,735.56		1,039.95		17,585.51

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MORRIS K. UDALL, Chairman, Aug. 15, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1989

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. George Miller	6/30	7/9	Great Britain	1,071.19	1,673.00					1,071.19	2,753.00
Committee total				1,071.19	1,673.00					1,071.19	2,753.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Via government transportation. Amount reflects first class equivalent air fares.

MORRIS K. UDALL, Chairman, Aug. 15, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Frank Wolf	1/3	1/5	Romania		28.00						28.00
	1/5	1/6	Germany		202.16						202.16
Commercial transportation							2,799.00				2,799.00
Committee total					230.16		2,799.00				3,029.16

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Chairman, Dec. 4, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mike Espy	7/4	7/7	Switzerland		315.50		1,159.00				1,474.50
	7/7	7/9	England		681.00						681.00
Hon. Edward Madigan	8/5	8/8	Belgium		675.00		2,653.90				3,328.90
	8/8	8/12	Germany		598.00						598.00
	8/12	8/15	Hungary		522.00						522.00
	8/15	8/17	France		466.00						466.00
Codel Madigan other charges:											
Local transportation							1,562.20		3262.00		1,788.20
Military transportation							6,810.00				6,810.00
Hon. Pat Roberts	8/5	8/8	Belgium		675.00		2,653.90				3,328.90
	8/8	8/12	Germany		598.00						598.00
	8/12	8/15	Hungary		522.00						522.00
	8/15	8/17	Belgium		466.00						466.00
Charles Hilly	8/5	8/8	Belgium		675.00		2,653.90				3,328.90
	8/8	8/12	Germany		598.00						598.00
	8/12	8/15	Hungary		522.00						522.00
	8/15	8/17	France		466.00						466.00
Hon. Mike Espy	8/26	8/30	Switzerland		450.00		3,753.00				4,203.00
Marshall Livingston	8/26	8/30	Switzerland		675.00		2,622.00				3,297.00
Committee total					8,904.50		23,831.90		262.00		32,998.40

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Telephone/miscellaneous.

E de la GARZA, Chairman, Dec. 4, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Les AuCoin	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Hon. Les AuCoin	9/7	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Norman Dicks	9/7	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Julian Dixon	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Bill Helner	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. William Lehman	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Hon. William Lehman	8/27	8/31	Italy		1,165.00						1,165.00
Military transportation							529.30				529.30
Hon. Bob Livingston	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Bill Lowery	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Joseph McDaide	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Matthew McHugh	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Hon. Clarence Miller	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. Alan Mollohan	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. John Murtha	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Hon. David Obey	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Hon. Carl Pursell	8/4	8/5	France		142.00						142.00
	8/5	8/8	Belgium		675.00						675.00
	8/8	8/12	Germany		392.00						392.00
	8/12	8/15	Hungary		522.00						522.00
	8/15	8/17	France		283.00						283.00
Military transportation							2,270.00				2,270.00
Commercial transportation							2,764.90				2,764.90
Hon. Charles Wilson	8/31	9/7	England		1,674.00						1,674.00
Commercial transportation							3,026.00				3,026.00
Hon. Frank Wolf	8/22	8/26	Romania		472.00				30.63		502.63

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial transportation	8/26	8/27	Hungary				3,577.70				3,577.70
Sally Chadbourne	8/23	8/28	Germany		1,338.00						1,338.00
	8/28	9/2	Switzerland		1,125.00						1,125.00
Commercial transportation							1,225.00				1,225.00
Delacroix Davis	8/12	8/15	Israel		546.00				34.00		580.00
	8/15	8/17	Turkey		296.00						296.00
	8/17	8/21	Germany		851.00				160.00		1,011.00
	8/21	8/24	United Kingdom		679.00				329.00		1,008.00
Commercial transportation							3,534.00				3,534.00
Robert V. Davis	8/24	8/25	Thailand		274.00						274.00
	8/26	8/30	Pakistan		466.00						466.00
	8/30	8/31	Hong Kong		210.00						210.00
Commercial transportation							6,253.00				6,253.00
Richard Efford	8/23	8/26	Czechoslovakia		588.00				56.00		644.00
	8/27	8/31	Italy		1,165.00				26.00		1,191.00
Commercial transportation							2,057.00				2,057.00
Military transportation							529.30				529.30
Sandra A. Gilbert	8/2	8/4	Belgium		450.00						450.00
	8/4	8/6	Spain		321.00						321.00
	8/6	8/15	Germany		1,406.50						1,406.50
Commercial transportation							3,192.60				3,192.60
Patricia Knight	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Mark W. Murray	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Terry R. Peel	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
John G. Plashal	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								151.00
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
Donald E. Richbourg	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								151.00
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
William Schuerch	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military transportation							3,697.74				3,697.74
Committee total					31,908.50		130,748.32		635.63		163,292.45
Appropriations, Surveys and Investigations Staff:											
Theodore J. Booth	8/25	8/26	Thailand		126.00		6,034.00				6,160.00
	8/27	8/30	Pakistan		366.75						366.75
	8/31	8/31	Hong Kong		120.00						120.00
Norman H. Gardner	8/25	8/26	Thailand		126.00		6,034.00		99.75		6,259.75
	8/27	8/30	Pakistan	366.75							366.75
	8/31	8/31	Hong Kong		120.00						120.00
Thomas L. Van Dersice	8/25	8/26	Thailand		126.00		6,034.00		81.65		6,241.65
	8/27	8/30	Pakistan		366.75						366.75
	8/31	8/31	Hong Kong		120.00						120.00
R.W. Vandergriff, Jr	8/25	8/26	Thailand		126.00		6,034.00		450.56		6,610.56
	8/27	8/30	Pakistan		366.75						366.75
	8/31	8/31	Hong Kong		160.00						160.00
B. Alan Weaver	9/25	9/30	England		960.50		1,731.00		50.00		2,741.50
L. Michael Welsh	9/25	9/30	England		960.50		1,731.00		89.59		2,781.09
Committee total					4,412.00		27,598.00		771.55		32,781.55

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JAMES L. WHITTEN, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Paul Gillmor	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/8	France		932.00						1,928.80
							996.80				8,687.50
Hon. David Dreier	8/6	8/7	Nicaragua		112.50						112.50
	8/7	8/8	El Salvador		112.50						3,703.75
	8/12	8/15	Philippines		234.50		3,591.25				234.50
	8/15	8/17	Indonesia		265.50						265.50
	8/17	8/18	Singapore		488.00						488.00
	8/18	8/20	Vietnam		288.00						288.00
	8/20	8/21	Hong Kong		210.00						210.00
	8/21	8/22	Taiwan		596.00		3,149.00				6,745.00
	8/23	8/25	Korea		390.00		514.00				904.00
Hon. C. Hubbard	8/30	9/6	England		215.00						215.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Committee total					4,298.00		19,938.55				24,236.55

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Denotes military transportation.

HENRY GONZALEZ, Chairman, Oct. 31, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John D. Canatsey	8/31	9/4	England		1,463.00		5,774.00				7,237.00
Committee total					1,463.00		5,774.00				7,237.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

LEON E. PANETTA, Chairman, Oct. 30, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Henry Waxman	7/2	7/6	Israel		664.00						664.00
Military transportation							9,384.00				9,384.00
Janet Potts	7/24	7/28	Switzerland		900.00						900.00
Commercial airfare							2,552.00				2,552.00
Justin Lilley	7/24	7/28	Switzerland		900.00						900.00
Commercial airfare							2,552.00				2,552.00
John Shek	6/30	7/4	Switzerland		900.00						900.00
Commercial airfare							2,552.00				2,552.00
David Nelson	6/30	7/4	Switzerland		900.00						900.00
Commercial airfare							2,552.00				2,552.00
Hon. Edward Markey	9/2	9/4	England		471.00						471.00
Committee total					4,735.00		19,592.00				24,327.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
P. Abruzzese	7/9	7/15	Soviet Union		1,135.00		42.00				1,177.00
Commercial transportation	7/15	7/16	United Kingdom		227.00						227.00
Commercial transportation	8/26	8/30	Turkey		471.00		6,089.00				6,560.00
N. Aguirre	7/5	7/9	Guatemala		583.00						583.00
Commercial transportation							1,139.00				1,139.00
D. Barton	5/5	5/9	Switzerland		900.00						900.00
Commercial transportation							2,697.88				2,697.88
K. Bertelsen	8/16	8/18	Romania		376.00						376.00
Commercial transportation	8/18	8/23	Czechoslovakia		980.00						980.00
Commercial transportation	8/23	8/26	Poland		567.00						567.00
Commercial transportation	8/26	8/28	East Germany		466.00						466.00
Commercial transportation							4,305.00				4,305.00
Total					5,705.00		18,956.88				24,661.88
S. Blankenship	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
Commercial transportation	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
Military transportation	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		402.34						402.34
Hon. B. Blaz	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
Commercial transportation	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
Military transportation	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
K. Bolognese	6/28	7/1	Denmark		720.00						720.00
Commercial transportation	7/1	7/6	The Netherlands		1,679.56						1,679.56
F.M. Chambers	6/28	7/1	Panama		546.00						546.00
Commercial transportation	7/1	7/5	Bolivia		533.00						533.00
Commercial transportation	7/5	7/9	Peru		608.00						608.00
Total					7,449.58		27,089.34				34,538.92
Commercial transportation	7/9	7/12	Colombia		628.00		2,488.40				3,116.40
Hon. G. Crockett	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
Commercial transportation	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
Military transportation	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Commercial transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency?	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency?	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency?	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency?
Hon. M. Dymally	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
	8/13	8/15	Japan		502.00						502.00
	8/15	8/18	Korea		780.00						780.00
	8/19	8/20	Singapore		338.00						338.00
	8/20	8/22	Malaysia		316.00						316.00
	8/23	8/26	Thailand		528.00						528.00
Total					6,707.36		25,191.74				31,899.10
Commercial transportation	8/26	8/28	Hong Kong		420.00				24.13		444.13
Hon. E. Engel	7/2	7/6	Israel		721.00						721.00
Military transportation							9,384.00				9,384.00
D. Finn	8/18	8/19	Singapore		398.00						398.00
	9/3	9/4	Singapore		341.69						341.69
	8/19	9/2	Indonesia				4,627.00				4,627.00
Commercial transportation											546.00
B. Ford	6/28	7/1	Panama		546.00						546.00
	7/1	7/5	Bolivia		533.00						533.00
	7/5	7/9	Peru		608.00						608.00
	7/9	7/12	Colombia		628.00						628.00
Commercial transportation							2,488.40				2,488.40
Total					4,195.69		21,183.40		24.13		25,403.22
Hon. Jaime Fuster	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
Hon. P. Goss	8/6	8/7	Nicaragua		112.50						112.50
	8/7	8/8	El Salvador		112.50						112.50
Military transportation							3,591.25				3,591.25
B. Hammond	8/24	8/25	Portugal		209.00						209.00
	8/25	8/31	Angola		1,410.00						1,410.00
Commercial transportation							5,762.00				5,762.00
L. Heyes	8/5	8/6	Japan		100.00						100.00
	8/6	8/16	China		1,880.00						1,880.00
Commercial transportation							3,546.00				3,546.00
Total					5,631.68		24,250.92				29,882.60
G. Ingram	6/28	7/3	France		890.50						890.50
	7/3	7/5	Switzerland		450.00						450.00
Commercial transportation							4,662.80				4,662.80
	8/1	8/4	Poland		472.00						472.00
	8/4	8/7	Hungary		522.00			95.00	29.00		646.00
	8/7	8/9	Czechoslovakia		392.00			107.00			499.00
Commercial transportation							4,551.00				4,551.00
B. Jenkins	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		402.34						402.34
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
R. Jenkins	8/5	8/8	Mexico		456.00						456.00
	8/9	8/12	Ecuador		406.25						406.25
	8/12	8/16	Colombia		785.00						785.00
Commercial transportation							1,907.00				1,907.00
Total					5,929.09		22,674.47		29.00		28,632.56
V. Johnson	7/5	7/9	Guatemala		566.00						566.00
Commercial transportation							1,139.00				1,139.00
	7/20	7/24	Panama		572.00						572.00
Commercial transportation							1,598.00				1,598.00
G. Kapen	8/15	8/25	South Africa		1,573.00						1,573.00
	8/25	8/27	Mozambique		352.00						352.00
	8/27	8/31	Angola		940.00						940.00
Commercial transportation							6,343.00				6,343.00
C. Kojm	8/1	8/3	Poland		472.00						472.00
	8/3	8/7	Hungary		522.00			95.00	29.00		646.00
	8/7	8/10	Czechoslovakia		273.00			107.00			380.00
Commercial transportation							4,723.00				4,723.00
Total					5,270.00		14,005.00		29.00		19,304.00
Hon. P. Kostmayer	7/5	7/9	Guatemala		592.00						592.00
Commercial transportation							1,139.00				1,139.00
D. Latorre	8/16	8/18	Romania		376.00						376.00
	8/18	8/23	Czechoslovakia		980.00						980.00
	8/23	8/26	Poland		567.00						567.00
	8/26	8/28	East Germany		466.00						466.00
Commercial transportation							5,108.00				5,108.00
Hon. D. Lukens	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							5,675.84				5,675.84
Commercial transportation							2,802.00				2,802.00
Total					6,515.68		13,585.84				20,101.52
	8/28	8/29	Nicaragua		380.00				40.00		420.00
	8/30	8/31	Panama		364.00				410.81		774.81
Commercial transportation							1,331.81				1,331.81
R. McBride	7/6	7/7	France		233.00						233.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		402.34						402.34
Military transportation							5,386.25				5,386.25
Commercial transportation							2,348.00				2,348.00
F. Marshall	7/8	7/13	Colombia		569.48						569.48

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial transportation							1,430.00				1,430.00
S. Morrison	8/24	8/25	Portugal		209.00						209.00
	8/25	8/31	Angola		1,410.00						1,410.00
	8/31	9/1	Zimbabwe		152.00						152.00
	9/1	9/2	South Africa		143.00						143.00
	9/7	9/8	South Africa		143.00						143.00
Commercial transportation							6,605.00				6,605.00
Total					4,005.82		16,999.06		450.81		21,455.69
K. Nakamura	8/22	8/24	Vietnam		432.00		340.67				772.67
	8/21	8/22	Thailand		176.00						176.00
	8/24	8/25	Thailand		176.00						176.00
	8/25	8/28	Hong Kong		630.00			10.38			640.38
	8/28	8/29	Malaysia		158.00						158.00
	8/29	8/30	Indonesia		179.00						179.00
Commercial transportation							4,600.00				4,600.00
Hon. W. Owens	9/5	9/7	Egypt		306.00						306.00
	9/7	9/7	Syria		202.00			579.02			701.02
	9/7	9/10	Jordan		675.50						675.50
Commercial transportation							4,127.54				4,127.54
B. Paolo	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
Total					4,742.18		20,419.88		589.40		25,751.46
Hon. D. Payne	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
	8/11	8/13	Malaysia		108.00						108.00
	8/13	8/15	Singapore		199.00						199.00
Commercial transportation							465.55				465.55
K. Peel	7/6	7/7	France		233.00						233.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		402.34						402.34
Military transportation							5,386.25				5,386.25
Commercial transportation							2,384.00				2,384.00
G. Pitchford	8/24	8/25	Portugal		209.00						209.00
	8/25	8/31	Angola		1,410.00						1,410.00
	8/31	9/1	Zimbabwe		152.00						152.00
Total					4,521.02		19,587.47				24,108.49
	9/1	9/8	South Africa		286.00		6,614.00				6,900.00
Commercial transportation							830.00				830.00
M. Poloyac	7/2	7/6	Israel				9,384.00				9,384.00
Military transportation											151.00
	9/6	9/8	Saudi Arabia								6,017.30
	9/8	9/9	Egypt		151.00						151.00
Military transportation							6,017.30				6,017.30
A. Roberts	6/30	7/7	East Germany		875.00		2,456.00				3,331.00
Commercial transportation							1,388.00				1,388.00
	8/11	8/18	Hong Kong				4,790.00				4,790.00
Commercial transportation							533.00				533.00
J.W. Roberts	7/1	7/5	Bolivia				608.00				608.00
	7/5	7/9	Peru								608.00
Total					4,671.00		29,261.30				33,932.30
	7/9	7/10	Colombia		314.00		2,116.00				2,430.00
Commercial transportation							240.00				240.00
S. Roth	8/5	8/8	Yemen				248.37				248.37
	8/8	8/10	Egypt				240.00				240.00
	8/10	8/11	Saudi Arabia				404.00				404.00
	8/11	8/13	Syria				188.00				188.00
	8/13	8/14	Jordan				498.00		241.63		739.63
	8/14	8/17	Israel								5,284.00
Commercial transportation							399.00				399.00
R. Scheunemann	7/2	7/5	Bolivia				608.00				608.00
	7/5	7/9	Peru				314.00				314.00
	7/9	7/10	Colombia				2,116.00				2,116.00
Commercial transportation							3,453.37		9,516.00	241.63	13,211.00
Total											
E. Schwartz	8/23	8/25	Thailand		352.00						352.00
	8/25	8/28	Hong Kong		630.00			10.34			640.34
	8/28	8/29	Malaysia		158.00						158.00
	8/29	9/1	Indonesia		358.00						358.00
	9/1	9/1	Singapore								
	9/1	9/2	Philippines				3,361.00				3,361.00
Commercial transportation							472.00				472.00
M. Sietzinger	8/1	8/4	Poland				95.00		29.00		646.00
	8/4	8/7	Hungary		522.00		107.00				499.00
	8/7	8/9	Czechoslovakia		392.00						4,551.00
Commercial transportation							721.00		879.86		4,078.86
L. Smith	7/2	7/6	Israel				9,384.00				9,384.00
Military transportation											3,605.00
Total					3,605.00		19,976.00		919.20		24,500.20
S. Smith	7/12	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
	8/13	8/14	Japan		502.00						502.00
	8/15	8/18	Korea		780.00						780.00
	8/19	8/20	Singapore		388.00						388.00
	8/20	8/23	Malaysia		316.00						316.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	8/23	8/26	Thailand		528.00						528.00
	8/26	8/27	Hong Kong		420.00				24.13		444.13
Commercial transportation							5,484.00				5,484.00
Hon. S. Solaz	8/5	8/8	Yemen		240.00						240.00
	8/8	8/10	Egypt		276.90						276.90
	8/10	8/11	Saudi Arabia		240.00						240.00
Total					5,498.58		16,835.67		24.13		22,358.38
	8/11	8/13	Syria		202.00						202.00
	8/13	8/14	Jordan		188.00						188.00
	8/14	8/17	Israel		498.00				241.63		739.63
	8/28	8/29	Turkey		155.00						155.00
Commercial transportation							6,117.20				6,117.20
J. Weber	7/2	7/6	Israel		830.00						830.00
Military transportation							9,384.00				9,384.00
Hon. T. Weiss	7/2	7/4	Italy		454.00						454.00
	7/4	7/7	France		699.00						699.00
	7/7	7/9	Soviet Union		654.68						654.68
Military transportation							11,351.67				11,351.67
S. Weissman	8/24	8/25	Portugal		209.00						209.00
	8/25	8/31	Angola		1,410.00						1,410.00
Commercial transportation							5,762.00				5,762.00
Total					5,299.68		32,614.87		241.63		38,156.18
Grand total for 3d quarter											417,897.50

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Represents refunds of unused per diem.

DANTE B. FASCELL, Chairman, Oct. 30, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Carlos J. Moorhead	8/6	8/9	Finland		424.00		196.10				620.10
	8/9	8/13	Sweden		1,260.00						1,260.00
	8/13	8/17	Norway		928.00						928.00
	8/17	8/22	Denmark		670.00						670.00
Commercial transportation							2,285.00				2,285.00
Committee total					3,282.00		2,481.10				5,763.10

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JACK BROOKS, Chairman, Nov. 28, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. William O. Lipinski	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00		3,697.74				4,089.74
Hon. Thomas E. Petri	8/20	8/21	Germany		214.00						214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland		322.00						322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary		348.00						348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00		3,697.74				4,089.74
Hon. Bob McEwen	8/28	8/30	Japan		723.00						723.00
	8/31	9/2	Korea		390.00		10,000.00				10,390.00
Committee total					4,271.00		17,395.48				21,666.48

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military transport.

GLENN M. ANDERSON, Chairman, Oct. 22, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Robert A. Roe	7/2	7/9	France	9,133.60	1,133.00					9,133.60	1,631.00
Commercial air							663.80				663.80
Robert Maitin	7/2	7/9	France	9,133.60	1,631.00					9,133.60	1,631.90
Commercial air							846.80				846.00
James Miller	7/2	7/9	France	9,133.60	1,631.80					9,133.60	1,631.00
Commercial air							846.80				846.80
Regina Gorman	7/28	8/2	Canada	867.06	752.00					867.06	752.00
Commercial air							769.40				769.40

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Connie Morella	8/17	8/20	Ireland		606.00						606.00
	8/20	8/21	Germany	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
	8/21	8/23	Poland	3,042.900	322.00					3,042.900	322.00
	8/23	8/24	Hungary	21,569	348.00					22,569	348.00
	8/24	8/26	Czechoslovakia		392.00						392.00
Military air							3,697.74				3,697.74
Robert Palmer	8/26	9/2	Sweden	7,658.80	1,342.00					7,658.80	1,342.00
Commercial air							1,744.00				1,744.00
Catherine Rawlings	8/26	9/2	Sweden	7,658.80	1,342.00					7,658.80	1,342.00
Commercial air							1,744.00				1,744.00
Hon. J.F. Sensenbrenner	8/26	8/28	France	2,423.20	466.00			941.67	181.09	3,364.87	647.09
	8/28	8/30	Netherlands	626.71	358.00					626.71	358.00
	8/30	9/4	U.S.S.R.		1,072.00						1,072.00
Commercial air							5,087.00				5,087.00
William Gordon	8/27	8/28	France	2,423.20	466.00			941.67	181.09	3,364.87	647.09
	8/27	8/30	Netherlands	626.71	358.00					626.71	358.00
	8/30	9/4	U.S.S.R.		1,072.00						1,072.00
Commercial air							1,844.00				1,844.00
Richard Oberman	8/27	8/28	France	2,423.20	466.00			941.67	181.09	3,364.87	647.09
	8/28	8/30	Netherlands	626.71	358.00					626.71	358.00
	8/30	9/4	U.S.S.R.		1,072.00						1,072.00
Commercial air							1,844.00				1,844.00
David Clement	9/1	9/3	England	246.08	472.00					246.08	472.00
	9/3	9/4	Belgium		225.00						225.00
	9/4	9/10	France	3,130.38	594.00			202.50	38.43	3,332.88	632.43
Commercial air							2,236.90				2,236.90
Robert Ketcham	9/1	9/3	England	246.08	472.00					246.08	472.00
Commercial air							693.00				693.00
James Miller	9/1	9/3	England	246.08	472.00					246.08	472.00
	9/3	9/4	Belgium		225.00						225.00
	9/4	9/10	France	3,130.38	594.00			202.50	38.43	3,332.88	632.43
Commercial air							978.90				978.90
James Greene	9/1	9/3	England	246.08	472.00					246.08	472.00
	9/3	9/4	Belgium		225.00						225.00
	9/4	9/10	France	3,130.38	594.00			202.50	38.43	3,332.88	632.43
Commercial air							978.90				978.90
Anne Marcantognini	9/1	9/3	England	246.08	472.00					246.08	472.00
	9/3	9/4	Belgium		225.00						225.00
	9/4	9/10	France	3,130.38	594.00			202.50	38.43	3,332.88	632.43
Commercial air							978.90				978.90
Committee total					21,535.00		24,954.14		696.99		47,186.13

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT A. ROE, Chairman, Nov. 2, 1990.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 1990

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kenneth M. Kodama, staff	8/10	8/18	Europe		1,224.00				135.59		1,359.59
Commercial airfare							3,524.00				3,524.00
Marijean T. Seelbach, staff	8/10	8/18	Europe		1,224.00				135.59		1,359.59
Commercial airfare							1,991.00				1,991.00
Hon. Henry J. Hyde	8/21	8/22	Australia		75.00						75.00
Commercial airfare							801.64				801.64
Thomas R. Smeeton, staff	8/19	8/25	Australia		875.00						875.00
Commercial airfare							5,077.15				5,077.15
Committee total					3,398.00		11,373.79				15,062.98

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON, Chairman, Nov. 14, 1990.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

401. A letter from the Deputy Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a letter stating that on January 11, 1991, FEMA submitted to Congress legislation to amend the Defense Production Act, and due to an inadvertent clerical error, an additional page was attached to the legislation and request that this page be stricken from the draft legislation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

402. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-321, "Gasoline Reid Vapor

Pressure Requirements Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

403. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-320, "Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985 Technical and Clarifying Amendments Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

404. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-328, "Good Faith Donor and Donee Act of 1981 Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

405. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-327, "Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Repeal Minimum Guidelines Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

406. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-343, "District of Columbia Procurement Practices Act of 1985 Amendment Act of 1990," report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

407. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-339, "The Star of Bethlehem Church of God In Christ Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-

233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

408. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-340, "Scripture Church of Christ Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

409. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-338, "Temple Sinai Fund, Inc. Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

410. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-336, "Israel Metropolitan CME Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

411. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-337, "The New Macedonia Baptist Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

412. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-331, "District of Columbia Compulsory School Attendance Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

413. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-312, "Toxic Source Reduction Business Assistance Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

414. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-315, "Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

415. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-314, "General License Law Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

416. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-330, "District of Columbia Drug Prevention and Children at Risk Tax Check-off Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

417. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-329, "Schedule of Heights Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

418. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-313, "H. Carl Moultrie, I, Courthouse of the District of Columbia Designation Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

419. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-332, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 557, S.O. 89-289, Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

420. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-322, "Education Licensure Commission Amendments Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

421. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-324, "Alzheimer's Disease Study Commission Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

422. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-325, "District of Columbia Underground Storage Tank Management Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

423. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-319, "Consumer Credit Service Organizations Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

424. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-318, "D.C. Public Records Management Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

425. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-321, "D.C. Consumer Protection Procedures Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

426. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-316, "Condominium Act of 1976 Reform Amendment Act of 1990," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

427. A letter from the Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the coordination of overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

428. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Education, transmitting the annual report of the International Research and Studies Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

429. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report for use in connection with section 2(b) of the joint congressional resolution authorizing the use of military force against Iraq, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 2(b) (H. Doc. No. 102-29); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

430. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, through September 30, 1990, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on the Government Operations.

431. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a follow-up to our December 10, 1990, report on compliance with the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, our report on scorekeeping of lease-purchase contracts; to the Committee on Government Operations.

432. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report on unauthorized appropriations and expiring authorizing for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 2

U.S.C. 602(f)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

433. A letter from the Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

434. A letter from the National Endowment for Democracy, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

435. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

436. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

437. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

438. A letter from the Department of the Interior, transmitting the 1991 update to the national plan for research in mining and mineral resources and the 1990 report on the Mineral Institute Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1229(e); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 551. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the mailing of wine, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 552. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the late Capt. Don Gentile; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COLEMAN of Texas (for himself, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. TORRES):

H.R. 553. A bill to repeal the testing requirements imposed on ability to benefit students by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 554. A bill to set forth U.S. policy toward Central America and to assist the economic recovery and development of that region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. PENNY):

H.R. 555. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to improve and clarify the protections provided by that act; to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify veterans reemployment rights and to

improve veterans rights to reinstatement of health insurance; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. APPLE-GATE, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. JAMES, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. WATERS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. JENKINS):

H.R. 556. A bill to provide for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain independent scientific review of the available scientific evidence regarding associations between diseases and exposure to dioxin and other chemical compounds in herbicides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to require that the U.S. Postal Service prescribe regu-

lations under which the National League of Families POW/MIA flag may be displayed at facilities under the control of the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCEWEN:

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution stating that Congress supports the suspension, with respect to the leadership of Iraq, of the prohibition of Executive Order 12333 on assassinations until Iraq has complied fully with all United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the withdrawal of Iraqi military forces from Kuwait; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 36. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should review economic benefits provided to the Soviet Union in light of the crisis in the Baltic states; jointly, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; and Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4: Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. HARRIS, Ms.

SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. GALLO.

H.R. 177: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. STAGGERS.

H.R. 178: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. STAGGERS.

H.R. 179: Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 258: Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. HORTON.

H.R. 303: Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MINETA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H.R. 321: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 389: Mr. POSHARD and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 419: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 469: Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ECKART, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Con. Res. 2: Mr. STOKES.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. YATES, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. LAFALCE.