

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 20, 1991

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Reverend Monsignor Dominick A. Pocus, Our Lady of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church, Kearny, NJ, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, You have given us this good land for our heritage. We humbly ask that we may always prove ourselves people mindful of Your favors and glad to do Your will.

Give Your special aid to the President to the United States. Give him faith, wisdom, courage, to bear the burden of his office.

Bless our land. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion.

Defend our liberties and keep united the multitude of peoples brought together here.

Give wisdom to those we entrust with the authority of government so that justice and peace may reign.

Grant we pray to all Members of Congress the inspiration of Your spirit, that they may labor faithfully for the welfare of Your Nation.

In time of prosperity, fill our hearts with gratitude and in the day of trouble we place our trust in You.

God be in our midst now that we are praying together to You. 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 New York [Mr. SOLOMON] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. SOLOMON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

REV. MSGR. DOMINICK A. POCUS

(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, at this time I would like to thank our guest chaplain, Rev. Msgr. Dominick A. Pocus, for giving today's opening prayer.

Monsignor Pocus is a Lithuanian-American priest from Kearny, NJ. He

has served the Lithuanian-American congregation of Our Lady of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church since 1947. During this time he has helped guide his congregation to a deeper understanding of religious faith, while working to establish a new church and rectory.

Monsignor Pocus also is a strong supporter of Lithuania's independence movement. For that reason, it is appropriate that he gave today's prayer in cooperation with the Lithuanian American Council of Chicago. It is my sincere hope that the words of Monsignor Pocus can aid in the healing process as Lithuania moves toward independence.

MAKING IN ORDER ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1991, CONSIDERATION OF BILL UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday, February 21, to consider a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 586, requiring reports to Congress on expenditures made for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to say to the majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], that the Republican leader certainly supports this unanimous consent request to bring this matter to the floor under a special suspension. We appreciate the cooperation of the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

RELIANCE ON JAPAN FOR WEAPONS SYSTEMS COMPONENTS IS SPINE-CHILLING

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

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, last night, NBC News broadcast a story about our increased reliance upon the Japanese for critical components that go into many of our weapons systems. I am not talking about spark plugs for combat vehicles or screws for night-vision goggles. What we are talking

about are the sophisticated components that go into F-16's, Patriot missiles, and M-1 tanks.

To hear that 80 percent of the "high-tech components of some smart weapons" are being produced in Japan should send a chill down every spine in this country. What is it going to take for people to start reacting to these stories?

Last year, the Defense Science Board started to sound the alarm about the takeovers of key defense companies by foreign corporations. Given the inconsistent signals that have emanated from Japan throughout the Persian Gulf crisis, I have some serious questions about their ability to guarantee the timely flow of critical electronics components in an emergency situation.

It is quite conceivable that, given some future conflict involving the United States military, Japan might decide to suspend shipments of certain critical components. After all, it wasn't too long ago that the French Government put the kabosh on our plans to fly F-111's over France during the United States raid on Libya.

THE IRA IS COMMITTING WHOLESALE MURDER

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are a nation at war. Our national consciousness is occupied with its latest developments, and with those dear to us now serving in the armed services. Their lives, and our national treasure, are pledged in that conflict. As we are forced to consider each new cruel twist or outrage of this war, however, we cannot allow them to so shorten our attention, or dull our sense of outrage, about events elsewhere that likewise assault our sense of decency and of basic human values.

Such, Mr. Speaker, have been the recent attacks by the IRA—first, on the British Cabinet as it met at No. 10 Downing Street, the British "White House," as it were; and the day before yesterday, during rush hour at Paddington and Victoria Stations, two of London's mainline commuter stations. The death toll from these cowardly and senseless acts is, unbelievably, only one, although more than 40 others have been injured, some seriously.

The other unbelievable aspect of the most recent bombings is that the IRA—taking credit for them, has laid blame for the casualties upon the Gov-

□ 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.

ernment. We can and will reject this twisted logic, but our outrage must be focused where it can do the most good.

There can be no good reason for Americans of any political persuasion or ethnic heritage to offer support of any kind to this murderous organization. There is no nobility in the random murder or disfigurement of innocent travelers. There is no hope for the Irish people, and certainly none for the advancement of the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland, in attacks that employ nuns, children, or tourists as the fodder for IRA. There is no glory, no decency, and there is no future in this policy of horror. Mr. Speaker, any support, however casual, for the IRA is knowing participation in wholesale murder.

SHUSTER PROPOSES OATH OF SECRECY FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican member of the Intelligence Committee, today I am introducing legislation to require members and staff of the Intelligence Committee to sign an oath of secrecy concerning the handling of classified information. The Intelligence Committee is unique in that it deals with America's most sensitive secrets, secrets that could cause the loss of life, destruction of national policies, and the waste of billions of dollars.

Congressman MCCURDY, chairman of the committee is requiring witnesses who testify before the committee to be sworn in, and I support that policy. But members of the executive branch who testify are no less honorable than Members of Congress. We should require an equally high standard for ourselves. The Second Continental Congress required an oath of secrecy, taken by our Founding Fathers, including Benjamin Franklin, so there is ample historical precedent for such an oath. Today the Intelligence Committee in open session defeated this proposal on a straight party line vote, 6 to 9. But the entire Congress deserves the opportunity to consider this important issue, so I shall continue to work for this legislation in this Congress.

□ 1410

REACTION TO THE RELEASE OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

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

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the President's National Energy Strategy is a

far cry from the visionary, comprehensive energy policy that this country needs to carry us through the 1990's and into the next century.

The plan comes after a decade of neglect, illustrated by this chart for example, showing massive cuts in research and development for renewable technologies and for energy conservation.

Because the plan focuses mainly on energy supply and does little to promote greater energy efficiency, a decade from now we will still be trying to balance our economy on a thin lifeline of inexpensive foreign oil.

The American people want more from their Government. They are ready to make the investment now in a more secure energy future and a more secure economy. And, having suffered through three oil-induced recessions in the last 18 years and with 500,000 troops deployed in the Middle East, the American people understand the danger of relying too heavily on imported oil.

The President's energy plan reflects a belated recognition of the problem, and a failure to lead. If we are to develop a comprehensive, balanced energy policy, it looks like the Congress is going to have to provide the leadership on still another issue.

A NEW SOUTH AFRICA

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

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, South Africa is set on an irreversible course toward democracy, it seems, and South African President F.W. de Klerk and the National Party should be commended for ending the system of racial separation and negotiating for a new, nonracial constitution.

South African President F.W. de Klerk announced plans to repeal all remaining apartheid laws enforcing racial discrimination. De Klerk's National Party controls Parliament, and the repeal of remaining apartheid laws is certain.

The South African Government will also hold a multiparty conference as a preliminary step to opening formal constitutional talks, which is endorsed by the two leading black anti-apartheid groups—the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

It was de Klerk's National Party that: Opened membership to all races last year; freed black activists from prison; legalized the ANC, the South African Communist Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress and 33 other opposition groups; held talks with black leaders on obstacles to negotiations for a new constitution; lifted the state of emergency, and; repealed several key pieces of apartheid legislation.

South Africa's isolation is ending, as the European Community said they

will move to lift sanctions. It is time to reward the South African Government for its reforms, a gesture that will bolster President de Klerk's government against assaults from right-wing groups opposed to any weakening of apartheid.

The South African Government's commitment to remove the last pillars of apartheid is complete, final, and irreversible. This opens the path toward the establishment of a united, nonracial and democratic South Africa.

ENERGY CONSERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991

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

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with six colleagues to allow electric utilities to give rebates to customers tax free when they purchase energy conservation devices.

These devices can be energy efficient lighting, heat pumps, efficient motors—anything that will save energy. The customer gets an immediate incentive to invest in a device that will save on energy and utility bills over the long run. The utility gets to reduce demand and perhaps not have to build a powerplant which is more expensive than conservation.

But now the IRS has intervened, and wants customers to be taxed on the value of the rebate, significantly reducing the incentive to conserve. My bill merely states that utility rebates for energy conservation devices should not be income to the recipient. I think this makes common sense, and should be part of any national energy strategy. With the support of my colleagues, I hope it will be.

SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO KEEP SAD-DAM HUSSEIN IN POWER SEEN AS OMINOUS AND MISCHIEVOUS

(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, a number of us have just returned from the Baltic States and Moscow, where we spoke to quite a number of hard-liner Communists, people who are apparently standing behind or with President Gorbachev at this time. These are the same military, industrial, and KGB types who for 10 years worked closely with Saddam Hussein, his government, and his military.

Saddam Hussein and his military over the 1980's were Moscow's best cash customer.

There's a lot in common between Saddam Hussein and those who are cracking down in the U.S.S.R.

I think that the last-minute manipulations by Gorbachev in the Persian Gulf are mischievous and are ominous.

The Soviets haven't contributed one thin dime nor one soldier.

The United States simply cannot afford to let Saddam's military go back to Baghdad with most of its tanks; it still has some 4,000; and its planes; some 500, and its artillery; thousands.

They, with Saddam as chief, would still be the most dangerous force in the region.

Mr. Speaker, there will not be peace in the Persian Gulf, there cannot be peace while Saddam Hussein remains in power, and any proposal that the Soviets make that keeps their client in power in Iraq runs counter to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

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

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, the good news is that after a dozen years of a Republican energy policy which was not to have any policy at all, President Bush has proposed a national energy strategy. The bad news is that the President's actions once again fall short of his rhetoric and what is needed to get this Nation's energy policy back on track.

The President proposes to increase U.S. oil and gas production, yet the budget that he sent to Congress cuts spending for research on oil and gas production and use. Gas production research alone was cut by 50 percent to just \$8 million out of a total energy research and development budget of over \$1.5 billion.

The President proposes to increase the use of alternative fuels for motor vehicles in his energy strategy, but his budget provides only \$16 million for all alternative fueled vehicle research and demonstration.

Mr. Speaker, the real energy policy of the Bush administration is not in the White House press releases; it is in the fine print, and the fine print of this policy is that the American people are being shortchanged.

FULL SUPPORT URGED FOR PRESIDENT'S CONDUCT OF PERSIAN GULF WAR

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

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to let my colleagues know, and for that matter, to let the President know, that I fully support President George Bush's decisions on the Mideast conflict to date and that I urge him to continue doing what, in his judgment, is nec-

essary to successfully pursue our objectives in that war.

It is no time to be swayed by arm chair quarterbacks and second guessers—particularly those who have invested nothing in Operation Desert Storm and who are only seeking to serve their own self-interests in the region.

It is no time to be distracted or sidetracked by half baked proposals for negotiations which do not adequately satisfy our primary objectives or the U.N. resolutions.

The President's judgment so far has been on target and I see no reason to doubt that his future judgment will be any less objective or any less effective.

I want our President to know that he has my support—and I hope he would have the support of this full Chamber in whatever decisions he is required to make.

We can do no less. Our President and our troops deserve our full support.

□ 1220

AN ENERGY PLAN? YOU'VE GOT TO BE KIDDING

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

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker the national energy plan the President released today is inadequate and short-sighted, and so deeply disappointing. Leadership? Forget it. This plan is a lousy guide for our energy future. It would virtually pull the plug on our best energy strategy—exploiting the tools available to us to conserve energy and use it more efficiently.

Instead, the President would have us spend more so we can continue to spend more on energy than we should—increasing supply—when we should be spending more so we can soon spend less—decreasing demand.

People say we will need to sacrifice to achieve our national goals. In some cases that might be true—but with energy, it needn't be. Getting more out of the energy we use bolsters our competitive position, and lets all of us who use energy save money.

I suppose it is understandable why a President from the oil patch would give billions of tax dollars in subsidies to the oil industry. But following that course, instead of pushing for American industries and consumers to be efficient and conserve, will leave America as vulnerable to foreign oil supplies in a decade as we are now. That's crazy.

Sadly, both the President's energy plan and his 1992 budget give energy efficiency the cold shoulder. Some of his most severe budget cuts would come in energy conservation programs, which are reduced by \$200 million overall, down 40 percent from 1991. His budget

would completely eliminate Federal funding for weatherizing schools and hospitals and low-income homes. And it does pathetically little to reverse the trend of the eighties, when funding for energy conservation R&D dropped by 50 percent and funding for solar and renewable energy research ended at a fifth of the level at which it started the decade.

The President's energy policy would not undertake a single major new energy conservation or energy efficiency initiative. Motor vehicle fuel efficiency would not be increased. New energy conservation technologies would not be aggressively developed. That's a crying shame.

Why, raising automobile mileage standards to 40 mpg would save 2.8 million barrels of oil per day—more than 10 times what might be available from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that the President proposes opening for oil development, and 4 times the amount of oil we used to import from Iraq and Kuwait.

These savings would be permanent: they wouldn't dry up in a few years, or be subject to disruption by political leaders or war. On the other hand, the President's emphasis on new oil production and supplies, without addressing energy demand, would still leave us at the mercy of foreign oil sources.

All this hurts us in the competitive international marketplace, too. Japan's and Germany's advantages over American industry come in part from their greater energy efficiency. And because of the administration's underfunding of solar R&D, we may once again face the possibility that an American technology—in this case, photovoltaics—will be lost to Japanese manufacturers, who are pursuing it aggressively.

The one sacrifice President Bush's energy plan asks of Americans is in environmental quality—something that belies his claim to be the environmental President. His plan would increase offshore oil drilling, sacrifice the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, weaken safety controls over new nuclear powerplants, weaken environmental controls on nuclear waste, and continue the fossil-fuel consumption that is threatening us with global warming, while cutting programs to make coal cleaner.

An energy policy that condemns us to greater costs, lower standards of living, and increased risk to the environment, is not worthy of the name. The best and cheapest source of energy is the energy we can save. Let us get on with it.

SUPPORT PRESIDENT IN GOAL OF PERMANENT PEACE AND STABILITY IN MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the President in his careful analysis of any peace proposals, especially those which are apparently designed to insulate Saddam Hussein against the full force of the U.N. resolutions.

We all want peace, and we want it as soon as possible. More importantly, however, we want the kind of peace that will result in unconditional adherence to the goals of the United States and its allies. We have a great deal invested in our Middle East action, invested in money, but, more importantly, invested in our military men and women. We must not allow a third party proposal to keep us from accomplishing our goals of permanent peace and stability in the Middle East.

AMERICA MUST BECOME MORE ENERGY INDEPENDENT

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago this Government moved mountains in an impressive show to confront Iraq's invasion, one-half million troops, thousands of tanks and planes, and up to \$100 billion in a total show of will.

Yet, after 2 years of deliberation about how to mobilize this country to develop an energy policy, why cannot the administration match the commitment at home that it has been able to show abroad?

The President came out with his long awaited energy policy. Yet look at it. Clean coal research, eliminated; coal research, down 35 percent; no filling of the strategic petroleum reserve any faster to make us more energy independent; research dollars cut for renewable energy resources; and energy conservation and efficiencies dismissed with more cuts in research and development.

Do you wonder why the Japanese have not felt the oil pinch as much as we thought they would? Because their conservation efforts continued, while ours stopped.

Mr. Speaker, the simple fact is this country imports 3 million barrels more per day than it did 5 years ago. That will not be addressed by budget cuts, free market rhetoric, or "Turn out the lights" speeches. We have one-half million troops in the Mideast; we can use the same energy to make this Nation more energy independent.

SPEAKER SHOULD REEVALUATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE APPOINTMENT

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Intelligence Committee of this House deals with the most sensitive information you can imagine. It deals with national security, and anyone who serves on that committee should be supportive of the intelligence gathering apparatus of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, can you imagine putting anyone on the Intelligence Committee, no matter how nice a person they are, who does not support that organization or that apparatus?

Mr. Speaker, let me read something that was quoted by a member of the Intelligence Committee that you just recently appointed. He said, "We should totally dismantle every intelligence agency in this country, piece by piece, nail by nail, brick by brick."

Mr. Speaker, how can you put a person on the Intelligence Committee that has that attitude? It is a threat to national security, and I think this appointment should be reevaluated, Mr. Speaker, and someone should take his place, even though the fellow is a nice man personally.

BUSH ADMINISTRATION ENERGY POLICY IS MUSH

(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, after 18 months of hype, interagency battles, and special interest warfare, the Bush administration energy policy has been unveiled. It has been so chopped up by various competing groups, that it is mush.

It says no to conservation, no to alternative fuels, no to renewable energy, no to the environment, yes to big oil, yes to big auto, and yes to nuclear power.

Mr. Speaker, if there is anything to learn from the Persian Gulf crisis, it is that we need a new energy policy that reduces our dependence on imported oil. However, what has emerged as the Bush energy plan is a grab bag compromise that tosses a little bone to everyone, but does nothing for the comprehensive energy plan that we really need.

Mr. Speaker, we need to balance fossil fuels with nonfossil fuels. I support incentive drilling for oil and gas in this country. But what we need is a balanced policy that covers not just oil and gas drilling, but conservation, alternative fuels, and alternative energy. We need a comprehensive energy policy, not the mush which has been presented.

There is nothing in this plan about promoting the use of renewable fuels or energy sources such as ethanol, solar or wind power. There are no increases in auto fuel economy standards even

though vehicles consume 40 percent of this country's petroleum. There are no programs to foster energy efficiency in housing, business and government buildings. There is nothing to encourage the use of alternative fuels such as natural gas, methanol, or propane. What does Bush want to do? He wants to drill for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and make the nuclear power industry less accountable.

CONGRESS SHOULD LEAD BY EXAMPLE

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, when Chairman McCURDY took over at the Intelligence Committee, he announced a policy of swearing in all witnesses testifying before the committee. Most Members agree that that is a good policy, given the nature of the subjects that are being dealt with in that committee.

However, there are some Members who believe that maybe Congress ought to lead by example. We ought not be requiring of others that which we will not do ourselves.

Therefore, it was somewhat surprising today, when on a 9 to 6 vote, a strict party line vote, the Democratic majority on that committee turned down the idea of the Members of Congress that serve on that committee taking a secrecy oath.

Mr. Speaker, what is wrong with that? It has historical precedent, historical precedent that goes clear back into the Continental Congresses. It would assure that the nature of the material being dealt with on that committee would in fact be kept secret, not only by members, but by staff.

It is a good idea. It is one that should have been accepted bipartisanship. It is a shame that on a party line vote, Congress decided not to lead by example, but to rather exempt themselves from keeping the secrets, the very necessary secrets, of this country.

FREEDOM FOR LITHUANIA

(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, in the last year we have witnessed another struggle for liberation, not in the Persian Gulf, but hundreds of miles away in the free nation of Lithuania.

This past weekend I had the opportunity to celebrate the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian independence with my friends at St. Anthony's Church in Omaha.

I have visited this parish in the past, and I am always glad to visit with the people there. However, this trip was

special. I am wearing the colors from that visit.

While the Communist Party insists that Lithuanians do not really want to leave the Soviet Union, virtually every Lithuanian eligible to vote, went to the polls recently and passed a ballot measure by 91 percent, which expresses the desire of that courageous country to be free of Soviet rule.

Even with threats of boycotts and the Red army troops present, the voters could not be kept away. The days of violence before the vote, when the Soviet military and police units seized main communications centers and killed at least 14 people, could not sway the people of Lithuania and their hopes of freedom.

It is crucial that the Soviets recognize that one of the most important freedoms of all is that of self-determination: the right of people to determine their own government. The Soviets must come to understand this.

I am confident that they will, and, in the end, that freedom in Lithuania will prevail.

AMERICA'S NEEDS COME FIRST

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last month prices rose one-half percent and housing starts were down 13 percent. Unemployment is up all over the country. Without question, the recession is here.

And, guess what? The White House wants more money for foreign aid. The White House wants more money for Egypt, more money for Turkey, more money for Israel, more money for Eastern Europe.

Tell me, ladies and gentlemen, where are we going to get this additional money, that we are borrowing in the first place?

□ 1430

Will we next cut Meals on Wheels, or how about education or housing? Can we zap them a little bit?

I say we should be looking at Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Youngstown, your town, and giving our cities a helping hand. I am against it. I am sure that is no surprise, and I am hoping that we will start taking a look at our country's needs first.

Think about it.

ONE FOR THE BARD—A TRIBUTE TO SIL CONTE

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

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in memory of our beloved colleague, SILVIO CONTE.

ONE FOR THE BARD—A TRIBUTE TO SIL CONTE

(By Hon. Timothy J. Penny)

The Bard of Pittsfield—clear of throat—
Blessed this House with the poems he wrote.
For thirty-two years he gave his all
To legislate and coach some ball.
To cut the budget for the Nation
He scoured each appropriation.
He tried to trim the Capitol fuzz,
The Ag Committee heard his buzz;
With a 1 and a 2 and a 3 and a 4,
He sought to save a few cents more.
He challenged us to laugh aloud,
He showed us how to please a crowd.
He touched us with his wit and grin,
He kept his humor—lose or win.
The Bard of Pittsfield taught us why
Special people never die.

A QUESTION FOR MR. GORBACHEV

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

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I have a question for Mr. Gorbachev. What is going on? For a Nobel Prize winner, your actions and your speeches in recent weeks and months are passing strange.

In the last couple of months you have bullied the democratic movement in the Baltic States and have sought to intimidate them and terrorize them. You have clamped down on the free press. You have rehabilitated the KGB, the informant network, and the Communist Party and the hardliners in the Communist Party.

There are ominous undertones that you have given us that portend a dismal and despotic future for the Soviet Union, that underlines the warnings that were sent our way a month or two ago by your former Foreign Minister, Mr. Shevardnadze.

Now you offer a so-called peace plan, a peace plan that actually threatens the peace and stability of the Middle East by maintaining in the catbird seat a megalomaniacal butcher who intimidates and threatens his neighbors and threatens the peace and stability of that region, a peace plan that cynically shops for client states in the Middle East, an activity reminiscent of a different era, of the dark days of the cold war.

Mr. Gorbachev, there already is a peace plan clearly outlined in no less than 12 U.N. Security Council resolutions. Mr. Gorbachev, there can be no lifting of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, no emergency aid, nothing until you return to the policies of glasnost and perestroika which you yourself created in a more hopeful age. You must liberate the Baltic States and grant basic human rights to its citizens. There will be no foreign aid, as I said to you, there will be no tampering with Jackson-Vanik, not until you bury the cold war once and for all.

WAITING FOR THE OTHER SHOE TO DROP NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, we have just been given the first installment of the administration's one-two punch on tackling our Nation's enormous energy challenges. I welcome its arrival, because it is long overdue.

The President's energy strategy proposal provides a blueprint, one that must be the focus of a lively national debate about our energy sources and consumption habits. The President spoke of important goals—diversification, reducing our dependence on foreign energy sources, and research and development into alternative fuels.

But, Mr. Speaker, this debate needs to go beyond just talking about how to get more energy. We need to be zeroing in on more meaningful conservation measures—on conservation and moving away from our insatiable reliance on oil.

The people in my district in southwest Florida are now waiting for the other shoe to drop—coming in the form of the Interior Department's 5-year plan—when the White House makes clear its intentions regarding the future of oil and gas development in the environmentally sensitive portions of the Outer Continental Shelf.

The signals are ominous; frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that the administration's proposals fall short in their efforts to move our country beyond its dependence on oil. Before we go knocking at Florida's door to once again place invaluable natural resources at tremendous risk, I think we've got a good deal more work to do on conservation.

HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed but not surprised that Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan, I suppose representing the administration, today rejected the idea of a national health care system to deal with the enormous health care crisis that this country is presently facing.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of health care is rising at an outrageous rate, and I think we must conclude that the health care system in this country today is virtually out of control. Fifteen percent of our people can no longer afford any health insurance and tens of millions more have only partial insurance. Many of our elderly people

cannot afford the outrageous costs of prescription drugs.

Mr. Speaker, there are only two nations in the entire industrialized world, South Africa and the United States, that do not in one form or another have a national health care system which finally says that all citizens are entitled to their health care needs with virtually no out-of-pocket expense.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that this body stood up to the insurance companies, the drug companies, the AMA and said that health care is a right of all people, and that we must move forward to a national health care system, just as the rest of the civilized world has.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). The guests in the Gallery will be reminded that they will refrain from reacting to any statements made on the floor.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SADDAM HUSSEIN

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

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, an open letter to Saddam Hussein.

DEAR SADDAM: Please get the hell out of Kuwait as soon as possible. You have no place in history except with the great despots and murderers.

You managed to kill over a million Iraqis and your own people in Iraq; it took you 8 years before you realized you lost that war. Then you invaded Kuwait and you threatened the whole Middle East. Then you managed to cause the deaths of thousands of more innocent people.

Saddam, you offer no peace in the world. There just is not any place for you.

Well, that's all for now. Wish you were here so we could prosecute you.

A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the President for reviving the almost dead Department of Energy and for presenting to the Nation a much-needed national energy policy.

Sheik Yamani recently said that over the last 10 years the U.S. energy policy has been no policy. The result of that no policy over the past 10 years has cost the United States \$1,100,000,000,000 in payments for imported foreign oil. We are now 52 percent dependent on foreign energy for our energy requirements, and of course we have 500,000 American soldiers stationed in the Middle East depending on the oil supplies.

□ 1440

Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity to fashion a national energy policy which will save American dollars and bring our troops home from the Middle East.

BALANCED ENERGY POLICY CENTRAL TO NEW WORLD ORDER

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, Americans are proud of this Nation's role in standing for principle in what the President has called the new world order.

They are awakened to the challenges of the era, and they want America to be prepared as a leader—not just militarily, not just diplomatically, but economically as well.

Central to that preparation is our need to adopt a balanced and comprehensive energy policy. For it was America's growing, insatiable dependence on foreign oil that made Saddam Hussein's recent grab for the oil weapon so dangerous.

But in this defining hour, we see a national energy policy that falls far short in addressing this fundamental economic and security threat.

We see a plan that fails to draw upon the desire of Americans to make our economy stronger and more self-reliant.

The administration's budget, and the new energy plan, does too little for conservation, and relies too heavily on nuclear energy and the production of oil from environmentally sensitive areas. Most striking, it would leave us in the year 2001 as dependent on foreign oil as we are in the year 1991.

A balanced plan would aggressively invest in conservation. It would expand the strategic petroleum reserve to protect consumers against price and supply shocks. It would guarantee a stable market to maintain domestic production.

And it would encourage cooperation with our hemispheric allies to develop new supplies outside the Middle East.

America can do better, and Congress is eager to try. After three oil shocks in the last 20 years, we cannot approach a new century with an energy policy founded upon old ideas and continued vulnerability to foreign disruptions.

A NATIONAL ENERGY TRAGEDY

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today Admiral Watkins at the Department of Energy unveiled a long-awaited na-

tional energy policy. Mr. Speaker, this is not a national energy strategy. This is a national energy tragedy. It is a formula for consumption and continued dependence upon uncertain foreign supplies of energy for this Nation.

If there is anything that can make this Nation powerful as an economic force into the next century it would be a strategy which led us to energy independence and conservation, not dependence and consumption.

Congress will take this away from the administration. We will rework it, and we will set the course for this country for the next century, not the failed policies of the past.

We cannot repeat those mistakes again.

U.S. COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS AMENDMENTS

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 153) to amend title 38, United States Code, to make miscellaneous administrative and technical improvements in the operation of the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 153

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

SECTION 1. PROCEDURES FOR DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS.

Section 4067 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out subsections (b) and (d);
- (2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (e) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively; and
- (3) by striking out "except as provided in subsection (d) of this section" in subsection (a).

SEC. 2 JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 72 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 4086. Judicial Conference of the Court of Veterans Appeals

"The Chief Judge of the Court of Veterans Appeals may summon the judges of the Court to an annual judicial conference, at a time and place that the Chief Judge designates, for the purpose of considering the business of the Court and recommending means of improving the administration of justice within the Court's jurisdiction. The Court shall provide by its rules for representation and active participation at such conference by persons admitted to practice before the Court and by other persons active in the legal profession."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4085 the following new item:

"4086. Judicial Conference of the Court of Veterans Appeals."

SEC. 3. SALARY OF JUDGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subsection (e) of section 4053 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(e) Each judge of the Court shall receive as salary at the same rate as is received by

judges of the United States Court of Appeals."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE.

Section 4053 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g) The Court shall prescribe rules, consistent with the provisions of section 372(c) of title 28, establishing procedures for the filing of complaints with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Court and for the investigation and resolution of such complaints. In investigating and taking action with respect to any such complaint, the Court shall have the powers granted to a judicial council under such section."

SEC. 5. RECUSAL OF JUDGES.

Section 4064 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) Section 455 of title 28 shall apply to judges and proceedings of the Court."

SEC. 6. PARTICIPATION OF JUDGES IN THE THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) Subchapter III of chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 8440c. Judges of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals

"(a)(1) A judge of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals may elect to contribute to the Thrift Savings Fund.

"(2) An election may be made under paragraph (1) only during a period provided under section 8432(b) of this title for individuals subject to chapter 84 of this title.

"(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this subchapter and subchapter VII of this chapter shall apply with respect to a judge making contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund.

"(2) The amount contributed by a judge may not exceed 5 percent of the amount of the judge's basic pay. Basic pay does not include any retired pay paid pursuant to section 4096 of title 38.

"(3) No contributions may be made for the benefit of a judge under section 8432(c) of this title.

"(4) Section 8433(b) of this title applies with respect to a judge who elects to make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund and retires under section 4096(b) of title 38.

"(5) A transfer shall be made as provided in section 8433(d) of this title in the case of a judge who elects to make contributions to the Thrift Savings Fund and thereafter ceases to serve as a judge of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals but does not retire under section 4096(b) of title 38.

"(6) The provisions of section 8351(b)(7) of this title shall apply with respect to a judge who has elected to contribute to the Thrift Savings Fund under this section."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting at the end of the items relating to the sections in subchapter III the following:

"8440c. Judges of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals."

(b) **FIRST ELECTION.**—A judge of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals on the date of the enactment of this Act may make an election under section 8440c(a) of title 5, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—(1) Section 4096(f)(2)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting "except as authorized by section 8440c of title 5" before the semicolon at the end.

(2) Section 4097(n) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: "except section 8440c of title 5".

SEC. 7. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS.

Section 906 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting "the United States Court of Veterans Appeals," after "the Tax Court of the United States," both places it appears.

SEC. 8. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Chapter 72 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c) of section 4067 (as redesignated by section (1), by striking out "Administrator of the National Archives and Records Administration" and inserting in lieu thereof "Archivist of the United States";

(2) in section 4068(b)(2)—

(A) by striking out "shall" and inserting in lieu thereof "may, upon motion of the appellant or the Secretary"; and

(B) by striking out "before" and inserting in lieu thereof "or"; and

(3) by redesignating the second subsection (d) of section 4054 (authorizing judges of the Court to administer oaths) as subsection (e).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 153, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, last October the House passed H.R. 5657, to make amendments in the law that established the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals. The Senate failed to act on the House-passed bill. However, we believe the other body is now ready to move the bill and H.R. 153 represents an agreement we have reached with the other body.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues will recall that in November 1988, Congress enacted the Veterans' Judicial Review Act, creating the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals, composed of a chief judge and six associate judges.

The court reviews decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals and may affirm, modify, revise, or remand such decisions as appropriate.

The court began operations on October 16, 1989, and adopted interim general rules of practice on December 18, of that year. From October 1989 through July 1990, the court operated with only three of its seven judgeships filled. Of the four remaining judgeships, three were filled in August 1990 and the fourth in September.

During calendar year 1990, the court received 1,621 cases. Beginning in July of that year, new case filings increased dramatically and have averaged about 180 new cases per month as compared to about 92 per month for the first 6 months of 1990. The court expects around 3,500 new appeals to be filed in 1991. This growth trend is expected to continue during 1992 to bring the court's filings to 5,000 cases.

The court's budget request for fiscal year 1992 amounts to about \$9 million. Our committee heard testimony today on the court's budget request.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush made an excellent choice when he nominated the Honorable Frank Nebeker to be the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals. Following quick approval by the Senate, Judge Nebeker has devoted full time and attention to every detail that is required in establishing a new court. He has assembled an excellent staff and with all seven judges now in place, the court is doing the job Congress intended.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of personally meeting each of the judges and all of them are highly competent in the law and are individuals with outstanding abilities.

H.R. 153 will enhance the ability of the court to carry out its business in a more efficient manner.

The bill would authorize the chief judge of the court to summon annually the judges of the court, to a judicial conference, for the purpose of considering the business of the court and means of improving the administration of justice within the court's jurisdiction. Individuals admitted to practice before the court and other persons active in the legal profession will be invited to participate in the conference.

The bill would allow the judges of the court to contribute to the thrift savings fund. The amount contributed by a judge may not exceed 5 percent of the judge's basic pay.

The bill would allow the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to be distributed to the court, as with other courts.

The bill would provide that each judge of the court shall receive a salary at the same rate as is received by judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals. A similar provision was contained in H.R. 598, which passed the House on January 30, 1991.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 153, and has determined that this bill would not have a significant impact on the Fed-

eral budget. Because the bill would not affect direct spending, it would have no effect under the pay-as-you-go procedures established by section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and would not require a cost estimate under clause 8 of House rule XXI.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 153, as amended.

These amendments were requested by the recently established court of veterans' appeals. In the process of conducting its business, the court discovered some need for administrative and technical improvements in the statutes under which it operates. Therefore, the committee is pleased to offer H.R. 153 to this body for consideration. The bill is similar to H.R. 5857 which this body passed last October 15 but which was not acted upon by the other body.

I also want to associate myself with the chairman's remarks regarding the fine job done by Chief Judge Nebeker and the other members of the court. They are off to a most promising start.

Chairman MONTGOMERY has lost no time in attending to our legislative business in the 102d Congress. This is the eighth committee bill brought to the floor already. I commend him for his unflinching devotion to veterans and his outstanding leadership of this committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 153.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 153, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make miscellaneous administrative and technical improvements in the operation of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1450

MAKING IN ORDER ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1991, CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 19

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to consider House Resolution 19 in the House on Thursday, February 21, 1991.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, it is my understanding that this resolution will be brought up and then tabled; is that right? And that there will be no debate on it; is that correct?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. That is correct. This is the Boxer resolution.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES TO FILE REPORT ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 19, REGARDING INFORMATION ON OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may have until 12 midnight tonight, February 20, 1991, to file a report on House Resolution 19, calling for the submission to the House of Representatives of certain information regarding Operation Desert Shield.

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object to this, we agree with that filing, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

CALLING FOR DISPLAY OF AMERICAN FLAG IN SUPPORT OF U.S. TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspension of rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 44.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 44

on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 22]

YEAS—409

Abercrombie	Dingell	Ireland
Alexander	Dixon	Jacobs
Allard	Donnelly	James
Anderson	Dooley	Jefferson
Andrews (ME)	Doolittle	Jenkins
Andrews (NJ)	Dorgan (ND)	Johnson (CT)
Andrews (TX)	Downey	Johnson (SD)
Annunzio	Durbin	Johnston
Anthony	Dwyer	Jones (GA)
Applegate	Dymally	Jones (NC)
Archer	Early	Jontz
Armey	Eckart	Kanjorski
Aspin	Edwards (CA)	Kaptur
Atkins	Edwards (OK)	Kasich
AuCoin	Edwards (TX)	Kennedy
Bacchus	Emerson	Kennelly
Baker	Engel	Kildee
Ballenger	English	Klecza
Barnard	Erdreich	Klug
Barrett	Espy	Kolbe
Bateman	Evans	Kolter
Beilenson	Fascell	Kopetski
Bennett	Fawell	Kostmayer
Bentley	Fazio	Kyl
Bereuter	Feighan	LaFalce
Berman	Fields	Lagomarsino
Bevill	Fish	Lantos
Bilbray	Flake	LaRocco
Bilirakis	Foglietta	Laughlin
Bliley	Ford (TN)	Leach
Boehlert	Franks (CT)	Lehman (CA)
Boehner	Frost	Lehman (FL)
Bonior	Galleghy	Lent
Borski	Gallo	Levin (MI)
Boucher	Gaydos	Levine (CA)
Boxer	Gejdenson	Lewis (CA)
Brewster	Gekas	Lewis (FL)
Brooks	Gephardt	Lewis (GA)
Broomfield	Geren	Lightfoot
Browder	Gibbons	Lipinski
Brown	Gilchrest	Livingston
Bruce	Gillmor	Lloyd
Bryant	Gilman	Long
Bunning	Gingrich	Lowery (CA)
Burton	Glickman	Lowey (NY)
Byron	Gonzalez	Luken
Callahan	Goodling	Machtley
Camp	Gordon	Manton
Campbell (CA)	Goss	Marlenee
Campbell (CO)	Gradison	Martin
Cardin	Grandy	Martinez
Carper	Gray	Matsui
Carr	Green	Mazzoli
Chandler	Guarini	McCandless
Chapman	Gunderson	McCloskey
Clay	Hall (OH)	McCollum
Clement	Hall (TX)	McCrery
Clinger	Hamilton	McCurdy
Coble	Hammerschmidt	McDade
Coleman (MO)	Hancock	McDermott
Coleman (TX)	Hansen	McEwen
Collins (IL)	Harris	McGrath
Collins (MI)	Hastert	McHugh
Combest	Hatcher	McMillan (NC)
Condit	Hayes (IL)	McMillen (MD)
Conyers	Hefley	McNulty
Cooper	Hefner	Meyers
Costello	Henry	Mfume
Coughlin	Herger	Michel
Cox (CA)	Hertel	Miller (CA)
Cox (IL)	Hoagland	Miller (WA)
Coyne	Hobson	Mineta
Cramer	Hochbrueckner	Mink
Crane	Holloway	Moakley
Cunningham	Hopkins	Molinari
Dannemeyer	Horn	Mollohan
Darden	Horton	Montgomery
Davis	Houghton	Moody
de la Garza	Hoyer	Moorhead
DeFazio	Hubbard	Moran
DeLauro	Huckaby	Morella
DeLay	Hughes	Morrison
Dellums	Hunter	Mrazek
Derrick	Hutto	Murphy
Dickinson	Hyde	Murtha
Dicks	Inhofe	Myers

Nagle	Roe	Stenholm
Natcher	Roemer	Stokes
Neal (MA)	Rogers	Studds
Neal (NC)	Rohrabacher	Stump
Nichols	Ros-Lehtinen	Sundquist
Nowak	Rose	Swett
Nussle	Roth	Swift
Oakar	Roukema	Synar
Oberstar	Rowland	Tallon
Obeys	Russo	Tanner
Olin	Sabo	Tauzin
Ortiz	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Orton	Sangmeister	Taylor (NC)
Owens (NY)	Santorum	Thomas (CA)
Owens (UT)	Sarpaluis	Thomas (GA)
Oxley	Savage	Thomas (WY)
Packard	Sawyer	Thornton
Pallone	Saxton	Torricelli
Panetta	Schaefer	Towns
Parker	Scheuer	Trafficant
Patterson	Schiff	Traxler
Paxon	Schroeder	Unsoeld
Payne (NJ)	Schulze	Upton
Payne (VA)	Schumer	Valentine
Pease	Sensenbrenner	Vander Jagt
Pelosi	Serrano	Vento
Penny	Sharp	Visclosky
Perkins	Shaw	Volkmer
Peterson (FL)	Shays	Vucanovich
Peterson (MN)	Shuster	Walker
Petri	Sikorski	Walsh
Pickett	Sisisky	Washington
Pickle	Skaggs	Waters
Porter	Skeen	Waxman
Poshard	Skelton	Weber
Price	Slattery	Weldon
Pursell	Slaughter (NY)	Whitten
Quillen	Slaughter (VA)	Williams
Rahall	Smith (FL)	Wise
Ramstad	Smith (IA)	Wolf
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Wolpe
Ravenel	Smith (OR)	Wyden
Ray	Smith (TX)	Wylie
Reed	Snowe	Yates
Regula	Solomon	Yatron
Rhodes	Spence	Young (AK)
Richardson	Spratt	Young (FL)
Riggs	Staggers	Zeliff
Rinaldo	Stallings	Zimmer
Ritter	Stark	
Roberts	Stearns	

Roll No. 24, yea on laying House Resolution 19 on the table.

Roll No. 43, yea on agreeing to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNULTY) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, DC, February 19, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY, The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 2:40 p.m. on Tuesday, February 19, 1991, and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the annual reports on activities under the Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act during the calendar year 1989.

With great respect, I am Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON, Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Tuesday, February 19, 1991 at page S 1906.)

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 76) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 76

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Silvio O. Conte, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the House of Representatives lost one of its most enduring legends a week ago Friday. Our friend and colleague, SILVIO O. CONTE died after a valiant 2-year struggle with cancer. SILVIO was a giant of a legislator, the personification of a fighter, and the embodiment of the term "public servant."

Since 1958, SILVIO has to the best of his unlimited abilities, represented the citizens of Massachusetts' First District. He served them diligently and daily in countless ways, pressing numbers of battles on battlefronts the world over. He wore his heart on his sleeve, seeking whatever redress the Federal Government offered to improve the quality of life for his constituents—be they from Pittsfield or Amherst, Northampton or Stockbridge. SILVIO picked up a lot of information from the people of the first district, in hardware stores, gas stations and during the course of his official responsibilities. He learned first hand of the tremendous burdens parents face in sending their children to college, of the genuine hardships caused by escalating prices for home heating oil, hardship on Berkshire County elderly and low-income families, and of the horrendous pressures faced by Massachusetts residents as employment opportunities in the steel, automotive, and textile industries moved South.

SIL was the kind of guy who extrapolated from commonplace daily occurrences and came up with innovative, effective, and caring legislative responses offering possible remedies to enduring problems. His creative legislative genius, symbolized today by countless numbers of effective Federal programs like the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program and the WIC Program for high risk pregnant women and their babies, will serve as a lasting legacy felt on a daily basis by people the world over.

This body has lost an asset of untold value. SIL was a character to be sure. His humor, his sense of theatrics, his inherent comic ability are all things that lighten our load today. Those same things served him well in this body, allowing him many opportunities to drive a point home and make sure that its impact was felt. SIL CONTE was a legislative genius, an exceptional strategist, could be partisan as hell on 1 day and practically a member of the Democratic caucus the next. But more than all of this SIL was one of my dearest friends. He and Corinne, the Speaker and Millie and Evelyn and I had the occasion to travel together, to play golf and dine many times in the course of our many years of friendship. For me personally, his loss will be felt on a daily basis—I'll miss the sound of his

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—24

Ackerman	Frank (MA)	Rostenkowski
Bartlett	Hayes (LA)	Roybal
Barton	Lancaster	Solarz
Bustamante	Madigan	Torres
Dorman (CA)	Markey	Udall
Dreier	Mavroules	Weiss
Duncan	Miller (OH)	Wheat
Ford (MI)	Ridge	Wilson

□ 1513

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on official business during rollcall votes. Had I been present on the House floor I would have cast my vote as follows:

Roll No. 22, yea on suspending the rules and agreeing to House Concurrent Resolution 44, calling for display of American flags in support of U.S. troops in the Persian Gulf.

Roll No. 23, yea on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 586, calling for submission of certain information regarding Operation Desert Shield.

laughter bouncing off the walls of the Members' dining room, our Massachusetts delegation breakfasts in SIL's room in the Capitol, the annual congressional baseball game in the spring, and SIL's seasonal fashion advice to all of us offered without charge. I'll miss SIL greatly as will this body miss accomplishments Daniel Webster would envy. For all of this, we are thankful for the gift of SIL's presence and spirit over the years.

I did want to take this opportunity to announce this afternoon that we will be holding a memorial service for Congressman CONTE on Wednesday, February 27, in Statuary Hall from noon until 2 p.m. with special orders following the House floor that afternoon and evening.

Mr. Speaker, before yielding time, I wish to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the eulogies delivered at the funeral of SILVIO CONTE by our former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and the Republican leader, ROBERT H. MICHEL.

The eulogies follow:

REMARKS OF THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, PITTSFIELD, MA, FEBRUARY 13, 1991

We are joined together today to honor the memory of a man who was one of my best friends and a true friend of Pittsfield, the first district, Massachusetts, and all of America.

My heart goes out to you Corinne, and to you Gayle, Michelle, John, and Sylvia and your children. Over the past 40 years I knew your husband, your father, and your grandfather, and I saw the tremendous love he had for you. Millie and I offer our sincerest feelings of support at this moment of sadness.

Of course, sadness is not what we think about when we think about Silvio Conte. I asked someone what they saw when they thought about him. The answer was: "Plaids and stripes * * * together!" Colorful fellow.

What I think about, when I think of Sil, is the love of life. Sil certainly did love life. He loved Congress, Boston College, and the Red Sox. He loved to play golf, play cards, fish, and hunt wild game. And he loved all these things with an emotion that surpassed the most ardent enthusiast. It may have been his Mediterranean heritage showing through but when he played anything, it was with gusto and exuberance.

This love of life of his had an extra dimension. He wanted everyone else to enjoy life too. To enthuse you and then to enlarge the circle of others to enjoy life, too.

That is what I remember most about Sil. When he did things it was to include people, to make their lives better, to improve his Nation and his community, to provide people with the necessities of life and the fun of life.

When Congress played its annual baseball game, it was Sil who was the organizer and manager.

When Boston College needed help, it was Sil who took the lead, inside and outside the Appropriations Committee.

When we traveled, it was Sil who organized the skits and the parties at the end of the trip.

When his hunting larder grew great, it was Sil who gave a party for the Members of Congress, the staff, and his other friends.

When he worked on legislation on the Hill, it was to bring a better life to people here at home and those in the rest of the country.

His great work often escaped recognition because much of it was done behind closed doors. Some of it I would like to share with you.

There was the issue of low income energy assistance. A program for the Northeast at first, to help the poor face a crisis in rapidly rising fuel costs, it became a national program. Sil never let up increasing the program. Every year for the past 10, the budget request would go up. Sil would increase it, the Senate would lower it, and Sil would increase it again in the conference committee. The Appropriations Committee tells me this program amount to \$3.5 billion over the past decade. Think of how many needy people were helped by that.

There was the issue of biomedical research. Sil got involved in something called "The Decade of the Brain" at the National Institutes of Health. He added \$15 million to the budget last year for research into neurological diseases.

There was the issue of aid to students who seek higher education but do not have the means to do so. The son of immigrant parents, Sil always remembered the opportunity given to him to advance. He wanted everyone else to have the same chance. Just last year, he added \$75 million to aid the poorest students attending college.

Many didn't know the role Sil played at the Smithsonian where he was a regent. When the Budget of that great institution was up, he was its protector. A skeptic about some of the projects, like everything else, he scrutinized it closely, but when he got the right answers he was supportive of projects that would enlarge the love of life for others. Once, when the head of the national zoo, which is run by the Smithsonian, was asking for \$150,000 for preserving the giant pandas from China, Sil asked him to justify the program. The zoo director replied, "You can Xerox a Michelangelo, but only God can make a Panda." He got Sil's support. By looking out for the Smithsonian, he brought love of life to the 28 million people who visit the great museum every year.

Little is known, too, of Sil's great work to help alleviate poverty in Africa. Some years ago, he and a couple of other Congressmen took a month-long tour of that continent. It left an indelible mark on him, and he spent much time and effort in defending and improving the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program.

Remembering the suffering and misery in those African countries, he knew that encouraging these institutions was a low-cost way to attack the root causes of poverty there. He was a strong supporter of UNICEF, too, in the crucial junctures in the appropriations process. In all these efforts, he was trying to extend his own love of life to others.

We in the other party, of course, admired Sil for his courageous stands for programs designed to help people. At last year's budget summit, he and his staff were repeatedly admonished to stop exempting the oil import fee from the list of taxes being considered. And he constantly did battle with those beancounters from the Office of Management and Budget—"the young slashers" he called them.

Sil loved and respected the process of legislation, too. He hated the so-called "continu-

ing resolution," the catchall measure we pass when we can't pass the appropriations bill and time is running out. He called it "a substitute for thinking," but would go along with it as a last resort to make sure Government employees got paid.

Sil worked hard to fashion legislation so it could run the gauntlet and avoid a veto. Especially at the very end of the consideration of an appropriations bill, when mischief was brewing with some last minute effort to sabotage the bill, he would take personal control of what we call the "motion to recommit" to insure passage of the bill that had been worked on for many weeks.

So many other projects bear his imprint: The cleanup of the Connecticut River to make it safe for salmon to spawn; the Patriot Missile; the polymer research center at the University of Massachusetts; the research funds for the Occupational Health and Safety Administration; and, of course, I could go on and on.

Many of you gathered here today worked with him on these projects I mention and shared satisfaction when they succeeded. I am sure you all agree that working with Sil left you a better person. His enthusiasm, desire, and sense of mission affected you that way.

Sil had many virtues: Love, compassion, integrity, friendship, emotion, and a wonderful and spirited sense of humor.

But the one I will remember him for was his fierce desire to give back. A lot of what he did gave his personal satisfaction. But Sil brought the phrase "helping others" to a new plateau, outside himself. He gave back in ways that cannot be counted. In enlarging that love of life to others, Sil set a standard for all of us.

Corinne—the suppers at your home—the bridge games—the friendship.

Corinne, John, Gayle, Michelle, Sylvia, that friendship will always remain.

The bells—parlance of the Congress, five bells, final adjournment.

Five bells have rung. Sil. Til we meet again, may God hold you in the bosom of his heart.

REMARKS BY ROBERT H. MICHEL; EULOGY TO SILVIO CONTE, FEBRUARY 13, 1991

Corinne, Michelle, Sylvia, John, and Gayle, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and friends of Silvio.

This is a time I had hoped would never come, for like so many of you, I'm sorely grieved to lose one of my very dearest friends.

We didn't know one another before he was first elected to Congress in 1958, but the ever tightening bond of our friendship since then has been one of the nicest things that has ever come my way.

We had a great deal in common:

We were both sons of immigrant parents.

We grew up during the Depression and learned early on what work was all about. We both served overseas during World War II.

We both married Corinnes' over 40 years ago, and there are four great "kids" (as Sil would say) of both marriages.

Sil would be the first to always put emphasis on the family and the church as the really important influences in his life.

He was mighty proud of his Italian heritage and loved to use the french pronunciation of my name to make the point that even as first generation Americans it was possible in this country to make it to the top in the political arena.

Yes, Sil was a politician, but in the finest sense of the word. He looked upon the office as an opportunity to serve his fellow man.

He was always out there championing the cause of the little fellow, the disabled, and the destitute.

But he also held that old fashioned view that if you were able bodied and sound mind, you had an obligation to work for a living and be a contributor to society.

He worked long and hard to become a power in the Congress, but he never let it go to his head.

He had no fancy airs. He was not a pretentious man. He really didn't bother to spruce himself up all that much either.

He was something like a comfortable old shoe, but we all loved him, and the folks back home here in Pittsfield and western Massachusetts obviously felt the same way by sending him back to Washington time and time again to represent them.

Sil's special concern on the Appropriations Committee had to do with Health and Education issues. He had a particular interest in our medical schools, and long before there were any indications of his being a victim of cancer, he was doing everything he could to expand the research activities of the National Institute of Health to foster prevention and find a cure for all those life threatening ills that take such a toll.

In Silvio's case, he kept fighting back—never giving up—on the job until just a week before he passed away. That was his nature. He was a "scrapper".

He would want to be remembered that way—even to the display of a bit of temper at times when there was good reason for it. Like his penchant for condemnation of governmental boondoggles.

Some say Sil was "flamboyant". I would say he was just doing what comes naturally, giving vent to his Italian heritage complete with gestures.

I might even say he was "bombastic" at times, but it was always for the purpose of dramatizing his point, and he could play the House like a master.

The truth is that beneath all that bombast was a very sensitive, considerate, caring, and lovable fellow.

He loved a good time, enjoyed having fun-loving people around him, and when cranked up, could be the life of the party.

We all respected Silvio for his professional talents as a lawyer and legislator.

He brought to his tasks a contagious zest, an intense gusto, an irrepressible sense of joy that reflecting his view that politics is, after all, a human endeavor—and quite often a funny one.

While his recreational pursuits were officially classed as amateur, I considered him a pro when it came to hunting and fishing.

He could put us all to shame with his catch and his limit. Moreover he loved to serve as the chef when it was time to put it on the table, and there was no one better.

Oh how we're going to miss those wild game dinners and fish fries he was responsible for.

He was a great sport fan, gin and bridge player, but I'll have that up to the Speaker except to say that when Sil was managing the Republican baseball team and I was pitching, we had the winning combination to beat the Democrats 13 years in a row. And he would want the Washington Post to know that we played hard ball—not soft ball.

Finally, Sil was a gardener of both vegetables and flowers. We were always comparing notes and this Spring, I'll surely be babying those Amaryllis bulbs he asked me to try,

for each new bloom will remind me of 32 years of friendship with the greatest of them all.

Corinne, Michelle, Sylvia, John, and Gayle, we've tried in our very inadequate way to say for ourselves and for so many others that we loved Silvio deeply too, and share your grief and your profound loss.

But we take heart in having those beautiful memories of having shared our lives with your husband, you father, you brother, and your grandpa.

□ 1520

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOAKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I feel a great sense of loss with the passing of SIL CONTE. We came here to this body the same day, and the only two left from that large class now are myself and Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI.

SIL and I went on the Appropriations Committee together, and we went to the Small Business Committee together. When I was chairman of the Small Business Committee, he was my ranking member on that committee for a good many years, and we have served on the same subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. We were very close in many ways.

As the gentleman said, he was a fighter for the things he believed in, and usually he was successful. He was a very successful legislator, and I just think that this is a loss.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] and the Massachusetts delegation to say that we have really lost a great friend and a great legislator from the gentleman's State.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] has said, we will have special orders next week, and I think all of us will have perhaps more formal remarks to make at that time. I just want to say that I cannot imagine a single individual in this House whose sudden disappearance and absence would leave a more gaping hole.

I doubt that there is any one of us who, if we sat quietly for a few moments, could not for just a moment conjure up in our ears the reverberations of SILVIO'S incredible laughter. It was contagious. If there ever was anyone who loved this life and who lived it to its fullest, it was certainly SIL CONTE.

Those of us who were present at his funeral in Pittsfield last week will recollect with fondness and appreciation the fact that, fitting someone such as SILVIO, that service was as much a celebration as it was a mourning. That

is the way SILVIO was. That is the way he would have wanted it, and if he is up here somewhere, I suspect that his attitude is, as it always was at least, as much one of celebration and affirmation as one of sadness.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. EARLY].

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and I look forward to next Wednesday's special orders.

I also want to rise and just thank everyone for the acknowledgments they have given to SILVIO CONTE. SILVIO was an extremely unique person. He was an excellent legislator. He did so much, and he was not afraid to talk about what he did. But what he did is, he produced, and it was always dealing with the downtrodden, it was always dealing with the underprivileged. That was true whether it was in low heating fuel assistance or whether it was in NIH. And it was not always just the notorious diseases, the cancers and the heart diseases and the blood diseases. I mean it was also epidermolysis, tuberculosis, sclerosis, whatever it might be, and SIL CONTE was there for people who were not represented in government.

SIL CONTE can best be described as a doer. I think when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] takes out a special order, what he does is recognize SIL CONTE as just being comparable to everyone, because each and every one of us should aspire to be what SIL CONTE was, a Representative of the people in its greatest form.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. EARLY].

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a minute to remember our good friend, SIL CONTE.

I remember growing up in my family thinking that the only kind of Republican that existed in this country was a cold-hearted friend of the bankers and the rich and powerful interests, and then I came to meet SIL CONTE when I was about 17 years old out in western Massachusetts. I remember that SIL was a candidate for reelection to Congress, and I was out there with Senator KENNEDY, who was running for reelection. And I remember what a difficult time TEDDY had because all he wanted to do is march in the parade with SIL, and he had to duck two Democratic candidates that happened to be running for the seat in the Democratic primary.

I just wonder how many families there are in our country today and how many poor children there are in our country today who next year could be a little colder in the wintertime because

SIL is not around. I wonder how many families are suffering in their need for health care and who will continue to suffer because SIL CONTE is not around.

SIL CONTE was in the greatest tradition of the Republican Party, the Lincoln Republican Party. He stood up for the best interests of America. He stood up for the best interests of conservatism, but he also stood up for the poor and the downtrodden. I am a better person for having gotten to know SIL, and I know that everybody in this Chamber will miss his voice, will miss his happy smile, and will miss the spirit that he brought to the United States.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ATKINS].

□ 1530

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with Members in remembrance of SIL CONTE. SIL CONTE loved this institution I think, more than anybody else. He defined all that was the best and the noblest in this institution. At the same time, he understood our weaknesses and our foibles. That made his love and his appreciation and respect for the institution all the more important.

For all of us from Massachusetts, SIL was a close friend and a person who would always be there, whether it was for the State, or whether it was for the cause of people who needed his help.

It was such a wonderful experience for all of us who traveled to Pittsfield for his funeral to experience and share with his constituents the love that they had for him. It is hard to imagine a public figure more beloved in his constituency for more different reasons than SIL CONTE was. We all will miss him greatly.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a dear friend of the Honorable SIL CONTE.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. It is with deep regret on this occasion where we refer to our good friend SILVIO CONTE. He was a member of the Committee on Appropriations since 1959. The title of our job is Representative of our district in the Congress. Truly he was a real Representative.

For 13 years SIL CONTE and I had kindred positions on the Committee on Appropriations, I as chairman, and he as ranking member. I ask at this time that we set a special day aside so that his colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations can pay their tribute to his memory, to his fine work, and to his family. I ask unanimous consent that a special order of 1 hour be granted for Wednesday, February 27 for this purpose.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DONNELLY].

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely fitting and appropriate that the House adjourn this evening in the memory of SIL CONTE, for his dedicated service to this Nation, his district, and his State, for so many years as a Member of the House of Representatives, because there is no Member, no matter how senior or how junior, that does not have a personal remembrance about SIL and his service, the type of friendship, and humanness that he brought to this House.

He came from the hills of Berkshire County, MA, and always referred to them so affectionately when he spoke about the necessity of the Government of the United States and the Congress of the United States understanding the needs, the desires, and the wants of the working people of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, if there was one Member of this House in its history that spoke so eloquently and so vociferously about those needs and those desires of working people, there was no better spokesperson than SILVIO CONTE. This institution honors itself by adjourning this evening in his memory.

None of us that have had the opportunity over the years to befriend him and to serve with him as a colleague, but most of all to admire him, not only for his legislative skills, but of the type of human being he was, will ever walk into this Chamber without remembering just a little bit of the loss that this Chamber and this institution has suffered by the death of SILVIO.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], for offering this resolution, and I am proud to add my name as a cosponsor.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and commend him for the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very lonely House. In fact, since SIL CONTE was bigger than life, it is very difficult to believe that he has passed beyond this life.

Mr. Speaker, I was thinking, SIL CONTE was like Sara Lee cake. I mean nobody doesn't like SIL. And why is that? Everybody in this House, regardless of what party, everybody loved SIL CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, it occurred to me it is because, first of all, he was so compassionate about the problems of people. Maybe first of all, he was funny. He was just plain funny. He could have you rolling in the aisles.

On that note, I had to make a comment about the notice of this motion tonight. In our offices we got a notice

that said there will be a motion tonight to adjourn the House in honor of SILVIO CONTE, and there will be 1 hour's debate on the motion.

To the average person, a debate means a difference of opinion. So I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it is rather like the guy with the gang down at the office voted 6 to 5 to issue a speedy recovery for, in the way it sounded. So I think that SIL still has had the best laugh he has had so far during his first week in heaven, and we are all grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for that.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Some of the greatest Members of this body have been from the State of Massachusetts. As a small boy I went to school in Deerfield, MA. SIL CONTE represents that area of Massachusetts.

In 1962, as a young man I worked for a Senator from Maryland named Daniel Brewster, with SIL CONTE as a Member. He was then known as one of the most colorful, outspoken, and engaging Members of the Congress of the United States.

It was some 20 years later, in 1981, that I returned to Congress as a Member of the Congress of the United States. Shortly thereafter I had the great honor of being elected by Members as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I was appointed to the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. My good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. EARLY], serves on that subcommittee with me.

I had the opportunity of meeting the engaging, humorous, sometimes outrageous human being, SIL CONTE.

There is a book that I refer to many times in speeches, a book called "I'm Okay, You're Okay."

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] rose and said SIL CONTE was loved. SIL CONTE was loved because he gave so much love. SIL CONTE was liked, because he liked us all.

Mr. Speaker, I will support, of course, this motion, but I would like to believe that every day of the 102d Congress that we meet, that we commence, and that we address the issues that concerned SIL CONTE, that we do so in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, on our subcommittee the Low Income Energy Assistance Program was a particular concern to SIL CONTE. It was a concern not borne of political advantage, but of deep concern for those who might be cold on a winter's eve, on those who may have to make a judgment between buying energy to keep themselves warm and buying food or medicine.

SIL CONTE not only loved his colleagues, he loved the people. No one

with whom I have served in the quarter of a century I have been in public office more deserved the love of his colleagues, the love of his constituents, and the love and respect of the people of this country. We are all lesser people this day because of his absence. We will miss SIL CONTE. He will not soon be, if ever, replaced. He was one of America's most unforgettable characters, to whom we owe so much, and who cared so much about all of us.

God bless you, SIL; we love you still.

Mr. Speaker, we all felt the terrible loss this House suffered recently with the passing of our colleague and longtime friend, the Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE of Massachusetts.

No one exemplified the greatness of this institution more than SILVIO CONTE. In his 32 years as a Member of this House, SILVIO CONTE was a friend and confidante to his colleagues, a passionate advocate of what he believed in, and a legislator's legislator. SIL CONTE knew that, as in any legislative body, your opponent one day, can be your ally the next, and he graced the Halls of this Chamber with his strongly held beliefs, his wit, grace, and charm, and his friendship.

SIL CONTE was many things, and I will only have a brief time to recall some of what I consider the highlights.

First, of course, was his sense of humor. SIL CONTE was one of the Members who balanced humor and seriousness; who could always see the humorous side of an issue. And he certainly wasn't afraid to stand out in a crowd.

Every year, when our committee debated appropriations for the Coast Guard, for example, SIL would arrive dressed in a loud sports jacket covered with signal flags. And when asked where he got such a thing, he'd answer, "Where I get all my clothes—Filene's basement."

And everyone by now has heard of his passionate arguments with the continuing subsidy for beekeeping. SIL's arguments against what he believed was "too sweet a deal" caused us all to laugh while still reviewing a serious topic.

Even as ranking Republican on the committee, and one of the most senior Republicans in the House, SIL CONTE was always a bipartisan legislator. He fought for what he believed in, whatever it might have been at the time, regardless of party position. And he wasn't afraid to acknowledge the achievements of all great Americans and great leaders, as he proved by his continuing devotion to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

Mr. Speaker, I had occasion to disagree with SIL CONTE on issues of import to my constituents, particularly on the Beretta handgun. SIL, whose district included one competing gun manufacturer, was a worthy and difficult adversary, always prepared and well versed on the issues. But he never for-

got that we were friends and colleagues, and never let political differences interfere with comity.

But, besides his humor and his charm, SIL CONTE will be remembered for the people he helped and fought for.

On the Labor-HHS Subcommittee, SIL CONTE was an untiring advocate of funding for biomedical research, for education funding for America's future, and was the key advocate for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance [LIHEAP] Program, a program which assists hundreds of thousands of Americans who might otherwise be faced with the Hobson's choice of heat or food.

This House and this Nation will miss SILVIO CONTE deeply. The people of western Massachusetts can take heart in knowing that they had the excellent judgment to send SIL CONTE to Congress in 1958, and 16 more times. The sound of his laughter and booming voice will echo in this Chamber for a long time to come, and his warmth will be felt in our hearts as long as we live.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride today that I rise to say a few words about someone who deserves our great respect. Congressman SILVIO CONTE was a man who served in this institution for 17 terms. He was an institution in the House of Representatives, someone who added spark, vigor, and diversity to this group.

Though we, as Members of the House of Representatives, often disagree on the issues in this Hall, Democrats and Republicans alike all agree that SILVIO CONTE will be missed tremendously. As the member of the Massachusetts delegation whose district most closely borders CONTE's First District, I can say that SILVIO took his job very seriously. His job was his life, and he lived his life to serve the constituents of his district to the best of his ability.

In serving as a U.S. Congressman, however, SILVIO never took himself too seriously. He always had an amusing word, story, or even a song or poem about an issue before us. People in his district, in the House of Representatives, and around the country grew to love him for his charm. Perhaps this love for him was best seen during his funeral, when hundreds of people whose lives were affected by Congressman CONTE gathered in Pittsfield, MA, to pay their last respects.

During next week's special orders, I will have more to say about this friend and colleague of mine. Though Congressman CONTE has only been away from the Halls of Congress for a short time, already, all of us who worked with him miss him tremendously.

□ 1540

Just let me close, Mr. Speaker, with a personal reflection. I was struck by the fact that in much of the rancor that occurs in political life today that SILVIO CONTE was an institution, because more than anything else he enjoyed being called a Congressman and the respect that that brought him. But most importantly, SILVIO CONTE's memory for me was one of an individual who made this business very pleasurable, an individual who enjoyed it, never apologized for being in it, and accepted the good and the difficult moments that come along with it. That is his contribution in my estimation to public life.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the majority leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding the time and I am pleased to have this opportunity with my colleagues to pay our deepest respect to our friend, SILVIO CONTE.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for all of us to talk about SILVIO CONTE now that he's gone.

Not simply because his death is a great sadness for his family, though it must be.

Not simply because we will miss him terribly, though we will. And not simply because he is irreplaceable as a legislator, though he is.

It is difficult to talk about SILVIO CONTE because you want to say everything at once. Here was a man of enormous dignity who wore technicolor sports jackets.

Here was a man who loved America but couldn't contain his careless joy at being of Italian heritage.

Here was a man who excelled in the legislative process and in reducing the work of Congress to parody.

This is not a paradox. For the single strand which bound all of these qualities together was SILVIO CONTE's humanity.

That is the essence of our celebration today. He was funny, smart, ethnic, proud, and loving.

And when he brought to bear all of those qualities of mind and spirit on his work, he was effective: Effective for NIH, effective for low-income energy assistance, effective at investing in a strong America, and a humane public agenda.

In the 14 years I have served in this body, much has changed.

We draw more lines than we once did: Compromise is more elusive, partisanship is more manifest, and we retreat more often to our ideological corners. Not SILVIO CONTE.

No one, no one tried harder to balance the views of his party, the desires of his President, the interests of his district, and the dictates of his own conscience than our good friend from

the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

He was as President Kennedy said of himself: An idealist without illusions. And perhaps, I might add, a public servant without pretensions.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, the warm words expressed about SILVIO CONTE in the last several days brought to my mind the story of "Pygmalion" by the playwright George Bernard Shaw.

You will recall the struggle of Henry Higgins to teach Elizabeth Doolittle proper manners so she can be introduced to society.

Frustrated at the end of a long session, the professor seizes Liza and says, the great secret is not whether you have good manners or bad manners, but the same manners toward all people.

And wasn't that the essence of SILVIO's charm and character?

That is how I will remember our good friend whose earthly remains rest in the Berkshires he so loved, whose soul is in heaven where it belongs, and whose spirit and dedication to public service remains here with this Congress forever.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY].

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for offering this resolution.

One of the simplest ways I think that SILVIO CONTE has ever been described was by Mark Russell at one of the annual major media events that occur downtown when he was beginning the introductions and he began by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, Democrats, Republicans, SILVIO CONTE," and everyone in the hall laughed because everyone knew that in and of himself he was unique in a way that no one else in this House could lay claim to.

I know in my own personal experience with him that if I asked him for money to be put in the appropriations bill to resand Revere Beach that he would put it in, and I would not have to go back year after year, that it was done once I had asked him and he gave his commitment. Similarly, if I asked him if he would be the lead Republican cosponsor on the nuclear freeze, even though at the time back in 1982 it was very controversial, he would do it.

He was a very special person in this institution. He was a very special person to each of us who knew him, and although he was an extremely intelligent and rational man, there were times when he would lapse from that. There is no question.

For example, last October when he predicted a four-game Red Sox sweep in the playoffs against the Oakland A's, there is no question that in that particular area, Boston College, the Boston Red Sox, he suspended judgment. But those who knew him in those institutions and in this institu-

tion knew that it was because he loved those institutions with all of his heart, and that there was nothing that he would not do for them.

I think we have suffered a great loss. The country has suffered a great loss, and I thank the gentleman for offering this resolution.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the honorable gentleman from New York, Mr. JERRY SOLOMON, the ranking minority member of the Rules Committee and a dear friend of SIL CONTE.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I would say to the gentleman that I was not going to comment on this resolution tonight because I know it means so much to the Massachusetts delegation. But just before the gentleman closes, I wanted to say that I deeply admire and respect him for bringing this resolution to the floor.

SIL CONTE was my neighbor on the other side of the Berkshire Mountains. On my side I represent the Adirondacks and the Catskill Mountains, and the only bad thing that I ever had to say about SIL CONTE was that he used to come over the mountains and shoot all of our pheasants and not leave any for us. But he was such a great and wonderful guy. There are two things that come to mind.

One is when I used to fly back and forth with him every single weekend. I think I learned more from SILVIO CONTE about this House of Representatives than anything else that I have experienced since I came here 13 years ago.

The other thing that comes to mind is his marvelous sense of humor, his enjoyment of life. SIL loved people and he loved life. He had a contagious enthusiasm. And when the partisan juices were really flowing around here, he had that sense of righteous outrage. In all things, he was simply himself.

□ 1550

And, yes, Mr. Speaker, we are going to miss him. We know that he is up there watching us today, and we just really wish him the best. I'm sure he is better off than all the rest of us now.

To SIL's wife, Corinne, and his entire family, we wish Godspeed. Our loss, great as it is, cannot possibly compare with theirs.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA].

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I have no formal statement to make tonight. I would like to reserve those comments until Wednesday night when we will have a formal special order, I believe, requested by our Republican leader.

But as a Republican and one from New Jersey, I want you to know the deep reverence we in New Jersey had for SILVIO CONTE. SILVIO became my friend in my very first year here. He

befriended everyone, I believe. I certainly welcomed his friendship.

I quickly learned when I was first elected that the magic of the television camera had made national stars out of some Members in Congress, and certainly SILVIO was one. I found that as I was campaigning for my first reelection, people would come up to me and ask me, "Do you know that man from Massachusetts, what was his name?" and some would get it and some would not, and they would tell me in one form or another how much they loved him. They loved the fact that he was dramatic. They loved the fact that he could be understood. They always said, "You know, he is a man that speaks his mind and says what he thinks, and we appreciate that."

But most of all, they loved the fact that in those stormy days of cutting budgets, as we all remember, SILVIO was always there championing the voiceless, whether it was students who needed help with their student loans, or the senior citizens who needed assistance under the Older Americans Act, or through senior citizen health centers; SILVIO was always there.

As a consequence, I invited him to come to my district and campaign with me. You should have seen the reception he got. The senior citizens all knew him. They all loved him, and they all thanked him.

I am afraid they broke the mold when they created SILVIO. God has him now, and we will miss him terribly. There will never be another SILVIO.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for presenting this resolution in honor of our dear SILVIO.

I rise to join our colleagues in paying respect to a much beloved Member of this body. My sympathy goes to SILVIO's wife, Corinne, and the rest of the family.

With SILVIO's passing, a part of this Congress died. His warmth, his humor, his commitment to helping those in need, his dedication and his energy gave so much to so many. SILVIO's energy and efforts touched the lives of so many people across the Nation.

His family and the people of Pittsfield, MA, shared him with us, and we all benefited. He helped students obtain better educations as has been pointed out, he helped poor people heat their homes, he helped the causes of peace and justice, he helped the environment, and he did this all by being very responsible to the taxpayer.

SILVIO's efforts had a significant impact on the lives of the people of the city of San Francisco which I represent. In fact, he was so popular in San Francisco that even as a Republican in that overwhelmingly Democratic city, I think I would not have

wanted him as an opponent. I think he could have been elected there.

SILVIO, driven by his principles, could be a fearsome foe, as we all know. He picked his battles carefully, and many people benefited from his willingness to take on the fight to do the right thing.

I see my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], there. We shared many evenings honoring SILVIO and honoring others of Italian-American heritage with SILVIO, and he is one of the leaders in the Congress and in the country. In fact, that is where I first knew SILVIO from many, many years ago because of his leadership in the community.

But as a fellow Italian-American, I would like to salute SILVIO in the language of the muses, and somewhat in the language of SILVIO. SILVIO:

We will miss your humor.
We will miss your caring.
Your flights of fancy,
Your verbal daring.
We will miss your plaids,
We will miss your stripes,
Your eloquent way
Of expressing your gripes.
We loved your wit,
Sharp as a knife.
We will miss your wonderful
Zest for life.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH].

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I ran all the way over. Mr. Speaker, I know we are going to have a special order for SILVIO next week.

As I was coming over to speak, I just could not help but have a big smile on my face when I think about SILVIO, because we will never have another guy like SILVIO in this Congress. There was nobody who was more full of life, full of life on this House floor.

I knew SILVIO, of course, as a Member of Congress, but how I really knew SILVIO was as my baseball coach. The son of a gun would never give me any time to play in the early years. In fact, the very first game some of my staff were sitting out on the benches, and they were screaming, "Put KASICH in," and SILVIO jumped out of the dugout and yelled into the stands, "Hey, why don't you all pipe down? I want to win this game." A few years later somebody got hurt and I got a chance to play and, you know, I had one of those, as the chairman knows, one of those games of your life, you know, I went like 4 for 5, I played shortstop and did not make any errors, and I got the trophy for the most valuable player. SILVIO was presenting the trophy to me, and somebody yelled at SILVIO, "You obviously did not recognize talent, CONTE." He jumped up without even blinking an eye and said, "I knew

the kid had talent. I just did not want to bring him around too fast."

With his passing, he is not going to be forgotten in this Chamber. He will never be forgotten by me with his pig snout down here on the floor, and I guess one of the most widely broadcast examples of really poking fun at ourselves and our system, or whether we are talking about his wild sport coats or his great efforts on the golf course, he was just a fabulous, fabulous guy. He is so alive in this Chamber with the people who knew him.

I hope Mrs. Conte knows that we are going to think about him just about every day, and I know when the baseball game comes again this year I will be thinking about him and thinking back to those old days.

I know there is a special order, but I feel so much affection for the coach, remembered him in my prayers, that I had to come over and do this and try to come back next week for the special order, but I appreciate the chairman. I know how close he was to Coach CONTE, and it is a loss for all of us. But at the same time I feel like he is going to be with me all the time, and I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the passing of my dear friend and colleague, the Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE. The people of Massachusetts, the Congress, and the country as a whole have lost one of their greatest leaders. Sil's exuberant style, warm character, and zest for life will be greatly missed by his constituents and colleagues.

As the Republican leader of the House Appropriations Committee, SIL led the charge against wasteful Government spending and pork barrel projects. SIL helped the poor pay their heating bills, preserved passenger rail travel by creating Amtrak, and cosponsored the first AIDS research bill. The enormity of Sil's accomplishments are far too numerous to list, but perhaps his greatest contribution was his ability to forge compromises. SIL's passion and enthusiasm for his convictions earned him enormous respect on both sides of the aisle, in both the House and the Senate.

My heart goes out to Sil's wife and children. Just as I was fortunate enough to share their joy in loving SIL, I share their sorrow during this painful time.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a great man who was a champion for education, the environment and the poor and who above all other things was a great friend.

The Honorable SILVIO O. CONTE has left a legacy that will be hard to match by any person, Republican or Democrat. He was a man who chose to look to his conscience when making decisions and setting his agenda, rather than riding the political tides of Congress. Both the Republicans and Democrats in his First District of Massachusetts recognized his nonpartisan nature. CONTE served for more than 30 years in a overwhelmingly Democratic district and on three occasions he was nominated by both parties for reelection.

He devoted his life to public service and to the people of Massachusetts. The dean of the State's delegation, he began his political career in the Statehouse, but it wasn't long before he moved to Washington and a seat in the House of Representatives. CONTE, as one of the most respected Members of this body, moved up through the ranks, and since 1979 served as ranking minority member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee.

SIL CONTE never hesitated to use his power and influence to help the powerless people of society. As the son of immigrants, he knew firsthand the doors that could be opened through education. Having attained his college degree with the help of the GI bill, he fought to ensure the same opportunity for others. Mr. CONTE played a major role in preserving Pell and SEQO grant programs. He also established the Silvio O. Conte Foundation, that sends deserving and qualified students of limited means, from his district, to college. CONTE has been heralded as the education congressman by President George Bush, and he received 26 honorary degrees and 6 Presidential medals from colleges and universities for his work in higher education.

SIL was also known for his outspoken support of low-income energy assistance programs. Last fall, as a member of the budget summit, he singlehandedly fought off efforts to impose a tax on home heating oil. CONTE was one of the original architects of the low income home energy assistance program in the late 1970's. He also successfully fought proposals to add an oil import fee, a fight he had waged since coming to Congress in 1959.

His concern for victims of oppression here and abroad was one of the cornerstones of CONTE's personality. From the day he took part in the march on Selma, AL, with Dr. Martin Luther King to his work on the emergency aid package for Ethiopia in 1985, and most recently with his championship of AIDS research, he has followed his conscience with concrete actions.

SIL CONTE once again took what I feel was an enormously courageous stand by voting to give sanctions a chance to solve the current crisis in the Middle East. He once again displayed his commitment to putting his conscience above other considerations, when making decisions that could affect the lives of others.

Despite the serious nature of the causes he advocated, he always managed to bring humor and a fresh perspective to the debate. SIL was known for his ability to shake the rafters with the stridency of his rhetoric in offering an amendment, and he had the ability to use humorous poetry or even wild stunts to make a point. His reputation for being an enjoyable effective speaker caused many members of Congress and most of my staff to pause whenever he took the well.

For 25 years, until 1988, Mr. CONTE coached the Republican congressional baseball team, which plays an annual game to raise funds for charity. Many Members, including myself, looked forward to his colorful recap of the game the following day on the House floor. In the tradition of "Casey At The Bat," CONTE helped us relive those moments of great athletic triumph and defeat, in a new light.

[By Representative Silvio Conte, July 28, 1983]

Doubles to the left of them
Singles to the right of them
Triples far behind them
Volleyed and careened
Bonior's bat could feel the heat
Russo's strength was in his feet
With great pop flies by Alan Wheat
Dems, they sought the victory
From the mighty team
It would have to be hard won
From the great fourteen.
How could their great glory fade?
O, the errors that they made
A tie was unforeseen
Honor true the charge they made
Honor true our Might Brigade
Noble, great fourteen.

The glory of SILVIO O. CONTE will never fade in the Halls and meeting rooms of this institution because his honor is unquestionable and his friends and adversaries all agree that he was indeed a noble soul.

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a dear friend, SILVIO CONTE, loved by his constituents, his State, and his country, as much as he was by the Members of this Congress. With SILVIO's passing, we have lost a caring champion of the people. He represented the First District of Western Massachusetts for 32 years, a period in which we witnessed dramatic changes in America and our politics. His greatness can be measured by the way he affected and harnessed those changes to better the life of his fellow man. SILVIO CONTE was and will continue to be the role model for those who aspire to public service.

SILVIO will be remembered as a great public servant because of the distinctive brand of politics he practiced, one dedicated solely to serving his people. Even after having risen to a top position in this Great House, holding most notably the post of ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, SILVIO never forgot those who elected him at home. He was described as a tireless worker for his district, serving their interests and voting his conscience. His relationships with his constituents were warm and personal, reminiscent of the time when politicians earned their votes through personal campaigning rather than over the airwaves. The love affair between SILVIO CONTE and the people of western Massachusetts was the touchstone which enabled him to help his district, his State, and the Nation.

SILVIO CONTE left an indelible mark on those he touched. He and his wife, Corinne were a remarkable team, had the love and affection that existed between them was apparent to all. He was the dedicated father to four children, Michelle, Sylvia, John, and Gayle and the proud grandfather of six grandchildren, Jason, Ryan, Corinne, John, Patrick, and Nicholas. During these times when the strength of the American family is in doubt, SILVIO was a man who exemplified true family commitment and love.

I had the privilege of traveling with SILVIO to the Soviet Union, where we met with President Gorbachev, long before Gorbachev became renowned throughout the world. SILVIO's humor and insight during that time remain with me to this day. I also remember, the Italian

dinners SILVIO would hold for the Italian-American members of Congress and the House leadership every year. People would bring Italian food that distinguished their districts to his office for the celebration. It was always a feast, topped off by the host's good company and cheer.

SILVIO CONTE will also be remembered as a great public servant, because of his distinctive personality and style, which endeared him to all. Who will forget the witty and often poetic verses with which SILVIO proved a point or offered his perspective. Simply put, SILVIO understood people: How they thought, and how they felt. He challenged our convictions with intellectual and emotional appeals, in accordance with the Italian tradition of which he was so proud. SILVIO's personality had a positive effect on others, bringing a spirit of honesty and openness to any dialog in which he participated. Although many liked to note that he "never took himself too seriously," his influence was serious and invaluable to the work of this House.

Finally, SILVIO CONTE will be remembered as a great public servant because of the dignity of his political methods and goals. Ultimately, his treatment of others was always kind and understanding. SILVIO forgave his foes and extended the hand of friendship to all. He was a peacemaker, seeking to mediate disputes and overcome differences between the parties. Much of Congress' most important legislation bears the mark of his counsel and wisdom. But SILVIO was also a fighter, opposing the errors and excesses of any legislation which inhibited the good work of Government. While attacking pork barrel waste, he championed humane causes of all kinds. His concern for the plight of the poor, the protection of the environment, and the needs of the handicapped and disadvantaged overshadowed party politics or personal gain. In the final analysis, SILVIO CONTE never lost sight of his true mission in Congress: To improve the lives of the people of our country.

SILVIO CONTE stands out as one who represents the true spirit of public service throughout his career. We will miss you, SILVIO, and we thank you for the dedicated service you performed for our country.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Resolution honoring the memory of my dear friend and colleague, Representative SILVIO CONTE of Massachusetts. Mr. CONTE died on February 8, 1991, after more than 30 years of dedicated service to the Congress, and the people of the United States.

The son of Italian immigrants, SIL CONTE fulfilled a long and proud tradition of helping to make America better than it was before.

Throughout his adult life, SIL CONTE distinguished himself through a career of public service.

During World War II, he served with the Seabees and defended our democracy by helping to defeat the Axis Powers.

After the war, SIL joined thousands of other deserving veterans by taking advantage of the GI bill to attend college.

Throughout his political life, first in the Massachusetts Senate and later in the U.S. House of Representatives, SIL put his heart and mind to work for the rest of the Nation. All Ameri-

cans are better off today because of his many accomplishments in Congress.

SIL's goal as a legislator was to seek out ways to share the success he found in America with those less fortunate than himself.

Whether it was in the field of education, workers' rights, public health issues, or dozens of other areas, SIL CONTE never stopped working and giving.

His long list of accomplishments includes leadership roles in efforts to provide home heating assistance for low-income families, increasing funding for illnesses such as Alzheimer's disease, providing financial aid to college students and demanding that companies give workers advance notice of plant closings.

But regardless of the many honors and accomplishments he earned since he was first elected to Congress in 1958, SIL never forgot his roots in the Italian-American community.

He was active in an array of organizations including the Sons of Italy in America, and the National Italian-American Foundation.

These groups gave SIL an additional outlet for his many contributions to public service. For example, he helped establish an Italian-language television program to promote cultural exchange between Italy and the United States. He also helped mobilize support to seek a cure for a rare, genetic disorder that attacks children of Mediterranean descent.

In all these ways and more, SIL CONTE left this Nation a better place than he found it. All of us will remain in this debt for these efforts.

Mrs. Annunzio joins me in offering our most sincere condolences to SIL's wife, Corinne, and his entire family.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of those special individuals who throughout his career in this House was able to state clearly his own views while maintaining strong relationships which bridged party lines. SILVIO CONTE was a man who stood up for what he believed, and he believed most firmly in the inherent goodness of humanity. As he said, his votes in this institution reflected what he felt to be the "best path for both our district and our country." In my view, that is what the Founding Fathers intended us to do.

SILVIO CONTE fulfilled the responsibilities of office with vigor, with enthusiasm, and with commitment. He will long be remembered fondly for his colorful personality. He never failed to make a point, and to make it with a touch of humor.

In announcing one of his reelection campaigns, SILVIO CONTE said:

Throughout my public career in Congress, I have exercised one all encompassing principle: the independent quality of personal convictions regardless of party, politics or pressure groups.

He held to that principle to the last vote he cast in this House. That is a credit to the integrity and the high standards of this man.

As I learned during my first term in the House, to be effective in this institution, you must work together and build consensus piece by piece. The esteem in which SILVIO CONTE was held in this House, as evidenced by the genuine outpouring of emotion at his death, is a tribute to decades of service and working together on behalf of his constituents and the Nation. No one will ever replace SILVIO CONTE,

but we will all serve this institution well by emulating his integrity, his values and his commitment to working together to make this a better nation.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 76 a bill to provide that when the House of Representatives adjourns today, it will do so as a mark of respect for the late Congressman SILVIO CONTE of Massachusetts.

SILVIO CONTE devoted his life to public service, first in Massachusetts where he served in the Senate of the Massachusetts State Legislature, then in the U.S. House of Representatives where he served from 1958 to 1991.

His long and distinguished tenure on the House Appropriations Committee, where he was the ranking Republican member, was marked by his dedication to health and human services as well as his liberal views on budgetary matters.

SILVIO CONTE was an independent thinker, a man who argued his position from well thought out personal analysis. He helped articulate issues from a new perspective and he made us all attentive to his arguments. He was a man of remarkable wit and profound wisdom.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not we agreed with SILVIO CONTE in a debate, we always respected and admired him. I believe that setting this time aside today for him is an appropriate way to honor a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, an eminent legislator in the U.S. Congress and a devoted denizen of his country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 76, the resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE SILVIO CONTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, February 6, 1991 empowering the Speaker to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on Wednesday, February 13, 1991 did appoint the following Members to attend the funeral of the late Honorable SILVIO CONTE:

Mr. MOAKLEY of Massachusetts;

Mr. FOLEY of Washington;

Mr. MICHEL of Illinois;
 Mr. GINGRICH of Georgia;
 Mr. STUDDS of Massachusetts;
 Mr. EARLY of Massachusetts;
 Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts;
 Mr. DONNELLY of Massachusetts;
 Mr. MAVROULES of Massachusetts;
 Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts;
 Mr. ATKINS of Massachusetts;
 Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts;
 Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts;
 Mr. WHITTEN of Mississippi;
 Mr. NATCHER of Kentucky;
 Mr. SMITH of Iowa;
 Mr. OBEY of Wisconsin;
 Mr. ROYBAL of California;
 Mr. STOKES of Ohio;
 Mr. BEVILL of Alabama;
 Mr. ALEXANDER of Arkansas;
 Mr. MURTHA of Pennsylvania;
 Mr. TRAXLER of Michigan;
 Mr. WILSON of Texas;
 Mr. DICKS of Washington;
 Mr. MCHUGH of New York;
 Mr. LEHMAN of Florida;
 Mr. SABO of Minnesota;
 Mr. DIXON of California;
 Mr. FAZIO of California;
 Mr. HEFNER of North Carolina;
 Mr. AUCCOIN of Oregon;
 Mr. DWYER of New Jersey;
 Mr. HOYER of Maryland;
 Mr. CARR of Michigan;
 Mr. MRAZEK of New York;
 Mr. DURBIN of Illinois;
 Mr. COLEMAN of Texas;
 Mr. MOLLOHAN of West Virginia;
 Mr. THOMAS of Georgia;
 Mr. CHAPMAN of Texas;
 Ms. KAPTUR of Ohio;
 Mr. SMITH of Florida;
 Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado;
 Mr. PRICE of North Carolina;
 Ms. PELOSI of California;
 Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania;
 Mr. MYERS of Indiana;
 Mr. MILLER of Ohio;
 Mr. COUGHLIN of Pennsylvania;
 Mr. YOUNG of Florida;
 Mr. REGULA of Ohio;
 Mr. PURSELL of Michigan;
 Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma;
 Mr. LIVINGSTON of Louisiana;
 Mr. GREEN of New York;
 Mr. LEWIS of California;
 Mr. PORTER of Illinois;
 Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky;
 Mr. SKEEN of New Mexico;
 Mr. WOLF of Virginia;
 Mr. LOWERY of California;
 Mr. WEBER of Minnesota;
 Mr. DELAY of Texas;
 Mr. KOLBE of Arizona;
 Mr. GALLO of New Jersey;
 Mrs. VUCANOVICH of Nevada;
 Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI of Illinois;
 Mr. EDWARDS of California;
 Mr. DELLUMS of California;
 Mr. LENT of New York;
 Mr. MINETA of California;
 Mr. MCGRATH of New York;
 Mrs. BENTLEY of Maryland;
 Mrs. MORELLA of Maryland;
 Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut;
 Mr. BLAZ of Guam; and

Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

□ 1600

ENERGY CONSERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mrs. KENNELLY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to exclude from income payments made by electric utilities to customers to encourage the use of energy conservation.

Rebate programs are an increasingly popular and effective method of encouraging customers to purchase more energy efficient appliances, air conditioning systems, lighting products, motors, and other conservation measures. In 1987, the Consumer Energy Council of America Research Foundation and the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy surveyed utilities across the country and found that of the 132 utilities that responded to the questionnaire, 59 had rebate programs. The study concluded that 35 percent of the Nation's electric utility customers are served by utilities that have some form of an energy efficient rebate program.

Rebate programs are widely used because they work to conserve energy in a cost-effective manner. A number of utilities have conducted studies on how financial incentives influence program participation. These studies demonstrate that financial incentives can significantly increase purchases of high-efficiency appliances and other conservation measures. The New York State Electric & Gas Corp., for example, found that the market share for efficient refrigerators was nearly 60 percent in the area in which a \$50 rebate was provided, compared to 49 percent in the \$35 rebate area, 35 percent in the advertising-only area, and 15 percent in the control area with no rebates or advertising.

According to this study and others, customers are very responsive to the amount of the rebate offered by utilities. Taxing these rebates would be a major disincentive to invest in conservation because consumers are generally unwilling to pay a little more money up front to save more money in the long run. Customer rebates can play a significant role in overcoming this by "buying down" the original cost of conservation efforts. By this means, utilities can encourage activities that benefit the entire energy customer base, and reduce the sources of pollution in the future.

While residential customers were allowed this exclusion under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 [NECPA] up until June 30, 1989, this provision has unfortunately expired. As it stands right now, payments made from a utility to a residential customer for conservation must be counted as gross income. Moreover, even when the provision was in effect, it did not include industrial or commercial customers. My bill reinstates this exclusion and expands it to include industrial and commercial customers because the cost of energy saved is cheaper with commercial and industrial customers. Commercial and industrial lighting rebate programs, for instance,

appear to be the most cost-effective conservation investment on the basis of cost per kw of peak demand saved.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important bill.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to reserve this special order to commemorate the 73d anniversary of Lithuania's Independence Day.

I must confess that on this day my heart is heavy with concern for the future of the Lithuanian people. Recent news reports indicate that the Soviet leadership may soon impose direct rule on Lithuania in an effort to scuttle her drive for independence.

Since early last year, the Lithuanians have moved faster than many had dared hope toward making their dream of independence a reality. Recently, however, reactionary forces in the Soviet leadership have tried to turn back Lithuania's quest for autonomy.

As a result of a clash with Soviet troops on the 13th of January, 17 Lithuanians have now paid the ultimate price for their freedom. Nearly 300 more were injured during last month's attack on peaceful demonstrators in Vilnius. These incidents have left the world wondering what will happen next.

Despite this time of danger and uncertainty, the Lithuanian people have demonstrated their support for independence. In the national plebiscite held on February 9, the high turnout was especially telling because last month's violence was only one in a series of actions taken by the Soviets to thwart Lithuania's independence drive.

The Lithuanians set the stage for independence in February 1990, by holding their first multiparty parliamentary elections since the Soviet takeover in 1940.

On March 11, 1990, the new Parliament moved boldly to reassert Lithuania's independence, which was betrayed by a secret pact between Stalin and Hitler.

Sensing an impending breakdown in Soviet control, Gorbachev ordered an economic embargo against Lithuania last April. That move was clearly designed to break Lithuania's spirit.

Gorbachev failed to achieve his goal, but the Lithuanians agreed, in June 1990, to participate in talks on the independence issue.

When it became clear that the Lithuanians weren't going to give up on their quest for independence, the Soviets resorted to their old standby tactic—brute force.

The Lithuanians are now threatened by tens of thousands of Soviet troops

as well as a small group of Soviet-inspired troublemakers known as the Committee of National Salvation.

In response to these developments, we in Congress must not let our desire for improved relations with the Soviet Union blind us to Lithuania's drive for independence.

Until the Soviets agree to full autonomy for the Lithuanians, we should strongly consider deferring all diplomatic initiatives, including Soviet requests for economic help. We also must consider granting full diplomatic status to the democratically elected Government of Lithuania.

While we are witnessing this crisis, it's easy to forget that between World Wars I and II Lithuania enjoyed the independence it is now struggling to regain. Lithuania declared the restoration of its independence on February 16, 1918. Since the Soviet takeover in 1940, and the subsequent wartime occupation by the Nazis, the Lithuanians have endured numerous crimes at the hands of their aggressors.

Between 1940 and 1954, as many as 300,000 Lithuanians were sent to forced labor camps in Siberia and elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Many Lithuanians died in these camps amid hunger and disease. Prior to 1952, as many as 50,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters also died in combat against Soviet troops. And throughout the period leading up to the current crisis, Soviet leaders have manipulated Lithuania's culture and economy to suit Moscow's needs.

Now the time has come to close this dark chapter in Lithuania's history by supporting the restoration of her independence.

I pray with support from Congress, the Lithuanians can complete their transition to independence without further bloodshed.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. Although the Baltic Republics have been under Soviet occupation for the past 50 years, it is important to remember that Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians everywhere have never willingly accepted the privilege accorded with membership in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since 1940, the Soviet leadership has managed to exert a large amount of control over the actions of the Lithuanian people. Through the use of violence, coercion, and economic constraints, those who have called for independence in Lithuania have been effectively silenced. What is apparent to free, democratic peoples everywhere, but seems to have eluded the tyrants in Moscow, is that every voice that has been brutally silenced, is replaced with another, stronger voice, who is more determined

to achieve freedom and self-determination. In speaking here today, I too will add my voice to the millions who demand an immediate Soviet withdrawal from the Baltic Republics. Mr. Gorbachev, you may rest assured that I will not be silenced.

We will not be silenced.

Lithuania was a sovereign nation until Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler forged a secret pact in 1939. It was known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and was a part of the nonaggression agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union. Under its protocols, the three Baltic States were included in the Soviet sphere of influence. With pressure from Moscow, all three signed mutual assistance treaties allowing Soviet military bases on their territories. After the Nazis broke their end of the deal by invading the U.S.S.R., Lithuanian independence became just another casualty of the Second World War. Although liberated in 1944, Lithuania was forced to remain in the Soviet Union and endured 45 years of brutal repression, Sovietization, and Russification. The horror continues today.

The United States Government has never recognized the legality of the Soviet Union's 1940 annexation of the Baltics. Since the end of World War II, the Congress has continued to support the Lithuanian people and demand their release. The annexation was illegal, and therefore, invalid. I share the opinion that Lithuania has no need to establish its independence, but only to restore it.

There is no reason for any of the Baltics to secede from the Soviet Union because they never legally joined. Gorbachev has proposed a national referendum to be held next month which will ask the 15 Republics whether they desire to remain a part of a Soviet federation. On February 10, an overwhelming majority of Lithuanians stated that they have no desire to remain shackled to the retarded Soviet economy and inherently corrupt central Government. Proposals about a new Soviet federation, or even a secession law are irrelevant. Lithuania will not be a willing party to Gorbachev's quest for personal power and domination. Recent events have shown that he will continue to further his agenda at the expense of the Lithuanian people.

The use of force by the Soviet military on January 13, resulted in at least 14 Lithuanian deaths and more than 100 wounded. Following the massacre in Vilnius, Gorbachev stated that it was not he who had given the order for the troops to open fire. Once again, we see an example of the Soviet leadership's ability to twist the truth in a feeble attempt at maintaining world credibility.

While he may not have actually ordered the troops to fire on unarmed civilians, Gorbachev and any other reasonably intelligent person could have

realized the potential for armed conflict and taken the necessary steps to ensure that bloodshed was avoided. In contrast to the impression given by our media, the armed forces deployed to the Baltics were not those of the regular army but instead were highly disciplined, professional Black Berets. The commanders of these Interior Ministry troops, a branch of the KGB, would not have taken any action unless their orders specifically directed them to. Those same orders would need to be approved and signed by Gorbachev and passed down through the channel of the Defense Ministry. If Mr. Gorbachev thinks he can be absolved of full responsibility simply because he did not personally pull a trigger, then he is not only a liar, he is also a fool.

If Moscow was intending to stop the repression of the Lithuanian people it would not need the additional numbers of Black Berets sent in since January 2. The truth behind the so-called troop withdrawals was presented on January 30 by Internal Affairs Minister Boris Pugo.

Pugo was interviewed by the Rabochaya Tribuna, a Soviet daily newspaper. He disclosed that the army paratroopers sent in last month would be leaving and two-thirds of the internal troops would also pull out. The interesting thing is that there were already large numbers of Black Berets in Lithuania before January. With one-third of the invading force remaining behind, there are actually more internal troops in the Baltics now than there were in December. Pugo also stated that the withdrawal does not affect the elite 76th Guards Airborne Division. This regular army unit is more than capable of violently repressing any proindependence movement. Should Gorbachev deem it necessary to crackdown once again on the Lithuanian people, his military strength is more than sufficient. One final note, the so-called withdrawal does not include any Soviet troops abandoning any of the buildings and other facilities they have occupied in Vilnius or elsewhere.

The changes that have swept through Eastern Europe and toppled Communist regimes have been amazing and inspiring. It is all the more unfortunate that the Iron Curtain has not yet risen over the Baltic States. While Lithuanians admit that Gorbachev's policies have allowed them to take a tentative step toward self-determination, they feel little obligation to help him achieve perestroika in the Soviet Union. For over half a century, the Soviet Government has run the factories and exploited the natural resources of Lithuania with little consideration of the impact on the local government or environment. Lithuanians realize that Gorbachev's desire for a strong central government, with himself as its head, is an indication of his real motive—to

maintain the Soviet Empire and his own personal power. This can only be accomplished at their expense.

If Gorbachev's recent actions are leading toward a more restrictive, oppressive policy then the Lithuanian people had better take full advantage of this fragile opportunity.

The indications are forboding. On January 25, the London Independent reported that "Soviet troops have been stationed on the Lithuanian-Polish border, barbed wire fences and floodlights erected, and air and ground patrols increased." These preparations may mean that Gorbachev has future plans to seal off Lithuania from the outside world. It is my sincere hope that this is not the case. I will continue to pray that President Gorbachev will listen not to his conservative, right-wind minority who see only the glory of empire, but to the vast majority of people who have only one desire—freedom.

On this day, the anniversary of Lithuanian independence, it is vital to re-examine the mistakes of the past. For the last 70 years the Soviet leadership has paid lip service to the ideals of freedom and democracy. The Lithuanians, on the other hand, have never been able to forget their 20 years of independence. They have repeatedly asked and now demand that the chains of oppression be broken. I have made my position on this issue clear.

Mr. Gorbachev must use his power to further the cause of peace. Let Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia chart their own paths, and he will have three allies in the new world order. Give them the freedom to pursue their own goals and they are sure to consider the Soviet Union as a partner, not an oppressor. However, should the leadership in Moscow continue to violently repress the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians, their reactions and that of the world community will only hasten the eventual collapse of the Soviet Empire. Mr. Gorbachev, once again I am asking that you make the only choice acceptable to the world community and to the Lithuanian people.

□ 1610

I wish to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] once again for taking this special order and I appreciate the time the gentleman has allowed me.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] being here this evening and making a very important contribution to the task ahead for the Lithuanian people. I know that we join each other and our other colleagues in the House in hoping that someday that the people of Russia and Mr. Gorbachev will let go and give the Lithuanians their freedom and independence. That is exactly what we are going to help them get.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COX]. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COX] is a freshman Congressman from Illinois, coming from the Rockford area, and I am delighted to see the gentleman here this afternoon to join us in submitting and making a statement on behalf of the Lithuanian people who have worked so long and hard to achieve freedom and independence.

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] for yielding to me, and I thank the gentleman for all the years of commitment he has made in the United States Congress, and especially for the gentleman's commitment to the freedom of the Lithuanian people and the gentleman's willingness to take the time this afternoon to assure this special order and for allowing me an opportunity to make a few brief comments on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, the world watched in wonder as Lithuania declared her independence from Soviet rule and embraced the freedoms of democracy that spread throughout Eastern Europe. We now watch in indignation as the Soviet military in the Baltic States demonstrates a return to policies of oppression and violence.

On February 16, 1918, Lithuanian Independence Day, the modern nation-state of Lithuania was created after 120 years of czarist occupation. Ironically, over 70 years later, the Lithuanian democracy still struggles against tyranny. Today, I urge continued United States support for the people of that nation in commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day.

The United States has been an ardent supporter of an independent government and free elections in Lithuania since the Soviet Union's annexation of the Baltic States. The citizens of Lithuania have demonstrated their determination to achieve these democratic ideals. Earlier this month, they recorded their overwhelming support for an independent and democratic Republic of Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, Soviet leaders must not be allowed to ignore these cries for freedom. Their stifling tactics cannot be tolerated. It is critical that we fortify our support to secure the democratic freedoms of the Lithuanian people.

□ 1620

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COX].

Mr. Speaker, I yield to another colleague of mine, the gentleman from the great State of Illinois [Mr. DURBIN]. He comes from Springfield. It is my understanding that he is one of two Members of Congress who are of Lithuanian heritage.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud to have the gentleman from Illinois as a Member of Congress. He has been a most effective Member, and I know that the people who are here today representing the Lithuanian Council of Chicago are looking forward not only to hearing his remarks but to reading them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], who for many years has led this special order and this commemoration on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I am sure in all honesty that my colleague would say that many years ago it would have been hard to imagine that the day would actually come in our lifetime when Lithuania may be a free country.

Now we face that as a real possibility, of course, and very soon I hope.

Mr. Speaker, 6 days ago I joined the Helsinki Commission group in visiting Lithuania. Six days ago I stood in Vilnius, Lithuania, with President Landsbergis, who is trying against great odds to bring freedom and independence to his country.

I think it would be a source of inspiration for every Member of this Chamber, in fact a source of inspiration for everyone in our Nation, to see the battle that is going on in Vilnius, Lithuania, today.

Mr. Speaker, this tiny little country of a little over 3 million people is defying all the odds and going up against one of the largest military machines in the history of the world in an effort to claim its own independence and freedom. As a result of the bloodshed of several weeks ago in Lithuania where 14 Lithuanians were killed, innocent people were killed by Soviet Army troops, the Lithuanian Parliament is now ringed with concrete barricades to protect against Soviet tanks and future invasions by the Soviet forces.

When you ask President Landsbergis in Lithuania "What kind of military power do you have to repel a future Soviet attack?" he said, "We have nothing but our bodies to throw in front of those troops." They are prepared to do that.

In the parliamentary square, hundreds of people are milling around in Vilnius around these concrete barricades, making it clear to the world that they are prepared to die for their freedom.

For an American who has enjoyed freedom throughout his lifetime, and a nation that has enjoyed freedom for over 200 years, it is inspiring to see these people who are prepared to give so much to really participate and share in what we take for granted so many times.

We went to the television tower in Vilnius, Lithuania, the tower which was taken over by the Soviet troops. They presently occupy it in an effort to

stop the free flow of information into the Baltics.

It was a sad scene to see the Soviet armored personnel carriers with their guns and their troops armed, standing watching as visitors came to look through the barbed wire at this military fortification.

It struck me as odd that a little over 30 years ago the Soviet Union built a wall around Berlin to keep those who were yearning for freedom from escaping, and now, today, the Soviets are using similar tactics in taking over a television and radio tower in Vilnius to stop the free flow of ideas about freedom.

It appears within the Soviet Union that in order to preserve Stalin's borders, there are many people prepared to use Stalin's tactics. That is what has happened, not only in Lithuania, but in Latvia, where we also visited.

But there is great hope, great hope because of what is taking place on this floor, what is taking place in Vilnius, what is taking place around the world, as Lithuanian Americans, Lithuanian Canadians, and people who love the idea of freedom in the Baltics and everywhere are coming forward to express their unity and solidarity with the people of Lithuania.

Lithuania is free, Lithuania will enjoy their freedom even more in the years to come. The people in Moscow must remember what Cardinal Sladkevicius said a year ago, a Catholic cardinal who had been under house arrest for over 20 years by the Communists.

I spoke to him in his chancery. He said, "You know, Moscow is afraid of Lithuania." And when you think about it, it is true. They are not afraid of the Lithuanian Army or the Lithuanian Air Force or the Lithuanian Navy, but afraid of the courage of the people of Lithuania who are determined to be free.

I thank my colleague from Chicago for bringing us together today on the floor to remember this important struggle.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I thank the gentleman for participating. His statement, I know, will be well received as a good, constructive statement.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to note with mixed emotion the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Surely this should be a day of joy in remembering that day in 1918 when independence was first declared, as well as the years that followed which saw the flourishing of Lithuanian culture and heritage, despite Soviet attempts to repress that culture and heritage.

For the last 2 years we have marveled at the political sea-change in Eastern Europe. It is clear that the quest for human freedom once un-

leashed, cannot be again contained. Freedom is not like the volume knob on a television. It cannot be manipulated by some remote control device in President Gorbachev's living room. It is an abstract concept the desire for which is inherent in all living things.

For the past 50 years, the United States has refused to recognize the forced annexation of the Baltic States, and has long supported the principle of self-determination for the people of Lithuania, which has now chosen to exercise its right to self-determination. We join the Lithuanian people in their hope that the years spent under Soviet domination will soon be over.

During the last 2 years, United States-Soviet relations have improved—but this improvement in relations must not be at the expense of the Lithuanian people. Recent events in the Baltics are a cause of enormous concern to the United States. It seems to me that these events represent a serious reversal of progress toward democratization in the Soviet Union. Accordingly Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to recognize and respect the aspirations of the Lithuanian people and to call upon Soviet forces to leave Lithuania once and for all.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in commemorating the 73d anniversary of the Lithuanian Declaration of Independence. Today is a bittersweet anniversary for the millions of Lithuanian citizens and their American cousins who recall a brief period of freedom and independence in this Baltic land following World War I.

As we speak, the Lithuanian Parliament, a freely elected body, is surrounded by Soviet troops ready to squelch a chorus of people yearning to live free. Since January, more than 15 Lithuanians have been killed by Soviet occupation forces. The Lithuanian people are noted for their rich culture and their religious devotion. This is an affront to totalitarian conformity, and so the Soviet Union is attempting to eradicate all vestiges of an independent Lithuania. The Soviet Union has failed, and will continue to fail, until it realizes that it can imprison a people, but it cannot imprison the spirit of independence.

Lithuanian history dramatizes the spirit that motivates ordinary men and women to risk death or imprisonment as they struggle for the right to worship as they please, to speak the language of their parents, and to exercise national self-determination.

In January I introduced legislation that would suspend all trade assistance and benefits for the Soviet Union until all Soviet troops have been removed from the Baltic Republics. The legislation also reaffirms my desire for American diplomatic recognition of Lithuania as well as the neighboring Republics of Latvia and Estonia.

It is often said that when freedom is diminished anywhere, it is diminished everywhere. In the name of freedom I call upon President Gorbachev to withdraw all Soviet military personnel from Lithuania and allow its citizens to exercise the national self-determination that is the birthright of all peoples.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to take part in this special order commemorating Lithuanian Independence Day 1991. I would also like to thank my colleague from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] for taking the time today to pay tribute to the people of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Independence Day takes on an especially important meaning this year. In mid-January, the Soviet Government moved to crush the independence movement in Lithuania. The tanks moved in and the hope that independence could be achieved peacefully vanished. It appears that the Soviet leadership will try to forcefully keep the Baltic States in the Soviet leadership.

Perhaps after watching the Soviet bloc states take strong steps toward democratic government, the Soviet leaders decided to do everything in their power to hold Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. This is a mistake. People have already died in this crackdown and I fear that many more will die if this policy is pursued. I urge President Mikhail Gorbachev and the entire Soviet leadership to reconsider their policies in the Baltic States.

It is clear to me that intimidation and force from the Soviet Government will not stop the independence movement in Lithuania. In fact, the threat of violence is likely to make eventual independence for Lithuania simply more difficult to achieve. The process has started and it cannot be stopped. I believe the Baltic States will eventually be free. The Soviet leadership can face that fact and help pave the way to a peaceful postindependence order in the Baltics, or they can resist and cause needless bloodshed. I urge them to take the peaceful route and work with the Lithuanian people to bring democracy to that part of the world.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Lithuania are bravely pursuing their dream of independence and self-government. As a sovereign nation until 50 years ago, they have strong memories of independence. That memory will one day again become reality. Until that day I join with all of us here today in offering all the support we can muster to back the people of Lithuania on this difficult road to independence. By insisting that the Soviet Union respect the rights of all Lithuanians, we are following in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and other Americans who helped make this country an example of democracy in action for the entire world.

In addition to those of us in the Congress, ordinary citizens from across this Nation are working to make Lithuania free once again. I have met with the Knights of Lithuania from my district. They will not rest until freedom and democracy again come to the Baltic and neither should we. I have joined on various resolutions of support for Lithuania and I urge all of my colleagues to take an active role in this struggle. Again, my thanks to Mr. ANNUNZIO.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, for the past 51 years, the Baltic State of Lithuania has been held in the grips of the Soviet Union. As a result of the 1939 agreement between Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia, the Baltic States lost their freedom. The following year, while the world was embroiled in the opening of the Second World War, the Soviet Union annexed these countries, making them part of the expanding Soviet Empire.

Lithuania was not attacked and occupied because it was an aggressor or because it had long been claimed as Russian territory. Nor did it become part of the Soviet Union because its people wanted to join the Soviet state. It was seized by Stalinist Russia because it was small, it was reasonably prosperous, and because the Soviet Union, anxious to gain additional access to the Baltic Sea, decided that it wanted to occupy and control this small, defenseless country.

Ever since these states were taken, the United States Government has refused to recognize Soviet claims to the Baltics, and rightfully so. To recognize the forceful seizure of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia would be to deny the principle of self-determination which this country has stood for and defended for years.

What is amazing, Mr. Speaker, is that the Soviet Legislature, the Supreme Soviet, voted in December 1989 by more than a 70-percent majority to declare that the agreement between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union which gave the Baltic States to the Soviet Union, was invalid. The Soviet Union's own democratically elected Legislature has publicly stated that this agreement should be declared null and void.

Most recently the Lithuanians have again suffered under Soviet rule. On January 13, Russian soldiers, armed with rifles and tanks, stormed the television station in Vilnius, beating, killing, and even crushing unarmed civilians in their path. I must say that looking on that scene reminded me of the Tiananmen Square incident in China in 1989. I only hope that reason will prevail and that the Soviet leadership will agree to dialog rather than resorting to rule by force.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States must stand behind the Lithuanian people in their struggle to regain the freedom to which they are entitled. The recent plebiscite held in Lithuania indicated that more than 90 percent of the people in that state wish to be free from Soviet control—including many ethnic Russians who live in that Republic. I believe that the United States Government should continue to pressure the Soviet Government to see that the wishes of the Lithuanian people be honored, and that Lithuania be permitted to exercise its independence without the threat of invasion, intimidation, or harassment by Soviet authorities or the Soviet military.

I am asking that my colleagues in the House state that they are tired of the Soviet Union's occupation of Lithuania and the other Baltic Republics, and that the Congress will not rest or be silent about this issue until it is resolved and the Baltic States are again free.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my Illinois colleague [Mr. ANNUNZIO] for taking this special order to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day.

On February 11, 1991, 2 days after Lithuanians voted overwhelmingly for an "independent, democratic" nation, the following headlines appeared:

The Baltimore Sun: "Lithuania, in Limbo, Keeps Defying Soviet Power."

The Washington Post: "Vote Buys Lithuanians But Goal Is Still Elusive."

The New York Times: "Lithuanian Voters Add to Relentless Prodding."

The Washington Times: "Lithuanians Shout Yes to Independence Call" and "Soviet Bullying Fails in Baltics."

Over 90 percent of those who voted in Lithuania's election chose to vote for an independent, democratic nation. According to the Reuters News Agency, "The turnout in the ballot was high at 84.43 percent, allaying fears of a Moscow-based boycott by members of the Republic's Russian and Polish minority." A "significant" number of Russians and Poles are said to have voted yes.

But as the headlines suggest, Lithuania is in "limbo," neither totally free nor totally under the thumb of Mr. Gorbachev. Despite the shout of "yes," the goal of independence is still "elusive."

Although the story has been told many times, it might be useful, in the light of the vote, to remind ourselves of the realities of Soviet Communist rule in Lithuania:

On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian National Council, meeting in Vilnius, declared the restoration of Lithuanian independence.

On June 15, 1940, acting in collusion with its treaty partner, Nazi Germany, and in violation of international law and mutual nonaggression treaties, the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Lithuania and, later that same year, forcibly "incorporated" Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

The Communist occupation of Lithuania was accomplished by a systematic terror involving almost one-half million Lithuanians. There were 11 mass deportations to Siberian gulags in which Lithuanian men, women, and children were starved, beaten, and worked to death. In addition, almost 100,000 Lithuanians were individually arrested, deported to Siberian slave camps, or murdered by Communist death squads.

The Nazis invaded and then took their turn in murdering Lithuanians. When the Nazis were driven out of that tragic country, the Communists came back and murdered more.

The United States of America has never recognized the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, or of Estonia and Latvia. This policy of non-recognition of what amounts to international kidnaping, the policy of 10 United States Presidents of both major parties, is one of the glories of American diplomacy in this century.

Given what the Soviet Communists have done to them—occupied their country, murdered their people, and, in effect, stolen the earnings, the hopes, and the destinies of millions over a period of more than 50 years—what precisely does Mr. Gorbachev believe the Lithuanian people should feel about the Soviet Union?

The role of the United States should be to facilitate, through diplomacy, the independence of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations. That goal should be at the heart of our policy toward the Soviet Union.

But friends of Lithuania, at home and abroad, must always keep in mind that the Soviet Union is a nuclear power currently undergoing a nervous breakdown. The Soviet Union has not disarmed since Mr. Gorbachev came to power. To the contrary, it remains a military superpower. This is not a time for bluster or

for false signals or for threats we don't intend to carry out.

What we need is a consistent, clear, and forceful diplomatic policy that, aware of the military and geostrategic realities, puts Mr. Gorbachev on notice that the fate of Lithuania is very important to the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. We simply cannot issue rhetorical broadsides one day and then let the issue drop the next. Mr. Gorbachev must understand that we are serious and the only way we can show him we are serious is by being persistent about the necessity of Lithuanian freedom.

We cannot allow ourselves to be deflected from this course either by those who may be impatient because they feel we should be doing more, or by those who feel we should not cause Mr. Gorbachev problems by bringing up the Lithuanian situation in our talks.

We have to convince Gorbachev that if he is sincere about democracy and glasnost and perestroika, Lithuanian independence is not a problem for him but an opportunity. But whatever attitude he takes, he had better realize the desire of the Lithuanian people for independence is not going to go away, because, at its core, it is a demand for justice in the face of 50 years of Marxist-Leninist terror.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure today that I add my voice to the many in this Chamber and across the Nation who stand by Lithuania and its people as they struggle for freedom. The right of liberty and self-determination, two of our most precious ideals—ideals that we often take for granted—are being tested today in Lithuania. In the face of a brutal Soviet crackdown, the peace-loving people of this nation are standing tall in support of the idea of freedom. Soviet tanks and guns have not dampened the spirits of these people, and they must not dampen our commitment to support their efforts.

It is not much that the people of Lithuania are asking for, and yet it is a concept that has eluded many nations and has cost others dearly. Notions such as heeding the will of the people, striving to create a democratic society, the need to secure basic human rights and freedoms, and the right of self-rule do not come cheaply. Lighting the torch of freedom is not easy, and carrying it is even harder. However, the goal of freedom for which the people in Lithuania now strive is a noble one, and one that demands our support.

This process was under way in Lithuania—the hard work of freedom was being done. Almost a year ago, the people of Lithuania voted on candidates to the newly restructured 141-member parliament in the first multiparty elections under Soviet power. The results of this election confirmed the nationwide desire for independence, and most expected the newly formed parliament to shortly proclaim independence.

I am hopeful that the brutal Soviet crackdown will only be a temporary setback to Lithuanian independence. The extraordinary strength and spirit exhibited by the citizens of Lithuania should serve as an example to all peoples now struggling for freedom. As we in this country have learned—and continue to learn—the burden of freedom is not a light one, but nonetheless one worth bearing. On this, Lithuanian Independence Day, it is impor-

tant that we send a clear message of support to the Lithuanian people as they struggle toward their destiny.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, last evening the American public had an opportunity to observe the brutality of the Soviet crackdown on the Baltic Republics on the nationally broadcast PBS television program entitled, "Guns, Tanks, and Gorbachev." We saw firsthand the character and consequences of the military paratroopers who swept down on innocent, unarmed civilians in Lithuania. We saw the Black Berets intimidate the freedom-loving people of Latvia. And above all, we heard the duplicitous "explanations" of the Soviet Government for its outrageous behavior.

Five years ago, Mr. Speaker, the world watched with hope as warming winds of freedom began to blow across the Soviet Empire. The last of the "colonial, imperial systems," the Soviet Empire began to breathe the air of freedom. And around the globe, people learned their first words of the Russian language: Perestroika and glasnost.

The Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were among those occupied territories who had hoped that their long horror of Soviet occupation and repression might be drawing to an end—just as surely as other innocent victims of Soviet repression across central Europe threw off their Soviet chains. And while the West had no love for the Soviet imperial system, it did display patience and understanding of the internal difficulties the breakup of the empire posed for the new Soviet leader, President Gorbachev.

Freedom loving peoples around the globe understood that to push Mr. Gorbachev too vigorously on the issue of the Baltics might only serve to undermine the broader cause of freedom's spread throughout the fascist empire of Soviet domain which has the gall to call itself a collection of "peoples' republics."

Today, Mr. Speaker, we find that the direction of the winds blowing across the Soviet Union has changed. They are no longer the warming, westerly winds of freedom. They are the hard, cold, bitter winds of the Siberian north. And they are falling hard on the innocents of the Baltic Republics—and it is time to take a stand. If in the previous few years, we spoke and chose our words carefully so as to not undermine the broader cause of freedom erupting across the Soviet Empire, it is now time—in a different situation—to speak clearly and loudly in protest of what is happening as the Soviet Empire reverts to its more traditional, altogether too predictable conduct.

Mr. Speaker, even as I address this House, this very hour, brave and valiant defenders of freedom are barricaded in the Lithuanian parliament building, protesting the military attacks on civilian targets in Vilnius. As I speak, Black Beret and KGB operatives are engendering civil strife in Riga. And if we do not give our support to the oppressed peoples of these three courageous Baltic States, and if they are allowed to fall once again to Soviet seizure, what is the hope for not only themselves, but for millions of others across the Soviet Empire which likewise struggle for freedom?

It is appropriate that we use this occasion to remind President Bush and those who conduct this Nation's diplomacy that we have not and do not recognize the legitimacy of the Soviet

occupation of the Baltic States. And we join today in expressing not merely sorrow or disappointment over the actions of the Soviet central government, but our outrage and condemnation as well.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to participate in this special order marking the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Over the years, the Lithuanian people have shown great courage and resolution in their fight for self-determination. We will not ignore their plight, nor will we ever recognize the forcible annexation of Lithuania and the other Baltic States.

In 1918, the Council of Lithuania declared the country a nation state and became free and sovereign. Lithuania flourished economically, politically, and religiously. The free state of Lithuania, however, would not last for long. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 divided Eastern Europe between the Germans and the Soviets, and spelled the end of Lithuania's freedom. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union began its forceful occupation of the Baltic states. In Stalin's attempt to assimilate the Baltics into the Soviet Union, tens of thousands of innocent people perished.

Despite repression and Soviet attempts to acculturate them, the Lithuanian people have shown a resilience and a tenacity that reveals their unwavering commitment to freedom and self-determination. The dedication to a free Lithuania was recently tested. In January, Soviet brutality was once again unleashed on the Lithuanian people. Although the lives of innocent human beings were lost in the Soviet crackdown, the Lithuanian people continue their quest for a free tomorrow. We must not ignore this noble goal.

It is time for the administration to re-evaluate the United States-Soviet relationship in light of the recent crackdowns and violence in Vilnius and elsewhere in the Baltic States. If the promises of glasnost and perestroika are not being kept, why should the United States continue to maintain business as usual with Mr. Gorbachev? If freedom of the press is being eroded in the U.S.S.R. and reform-minded Government officials are being dismissed, why should we continue to grant assistance and favorable trade arrangements to the Kremlin? If the KGB and the Soviet military are trying to undermine progress on arms control agreements, why not send a warning signal to those who want to return that nation to the days when repression and fear characterized life in that country?

A bright and prosperous future in the Soviet Union will not be shaped by unleashing repression against Lithuania and the other Baltic States. It can only be found by peacefully addressing the question of how freedom-loving people should live in the Soviet Union of tomorrow. Our President is deeply concerned about the use of force in the Baltic States, and has clearly stated that events in the Baltics will influence the nature of the United States-Soviet relationship. He recently underlined his commitment to the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian people by sending medical supplies directly to the Baltics.

I salute the Lithuanian people and assure them that we Americans have not forgotten their historic struggle for self-determination and justice. I am confident that someday the

Lithuanians will have a homeland and a nation that is truly their own.

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing our strong support for the brave struggle for freedom currently taking place in Lithuania, as well as the other Baltic Republics, Latvia, and Estonia.

Every day we hear new reports of Soviet repression against peaceful people in Lithuania whose only crime is that they seek freedom from tyranny. They should know, however, that their struggle is not in vain, and that their dream, a dream of independence restored, is possible and attainable.

They do not have to look far to see success. Across the border from Lithuania is Poland, once a totalitarian dictatorship, now an open democracy. And in Czechoslovakia, masses of demonstrators took to the streets to successfully demand freedom and democracy. We would be remiss if we did not mention other nations, including East Germany, Romania, and Hungary, which were all able to throw off the yoke of Soviet repression and begin the process of creating democratic governments.

I have no doubt that the day will come, when the people of the Baltic Republics will finally enjoy the freedoms that we all too often take for granted—freedoms that men and women have fought and died for. It will not be easy. But let us be hopeful that the day the Baltic Republics will follow in the footsteps of Eastern Europe will come in the near future. And never let the people of those captive republics doubt our support for their valiant cause.

We must be firm in our dealings with the Soviet Union. Changes in that nation have been miraculous indeed. But let us continue to remind the Soviets of one of the most important principles of glasnost, the principle of self-determination of sovereign nations. Lithuania was once independent of outside intervention, as were Latvia and Estonia. We have a responsibility to assist in the process which will return those nations to independence one day.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Lithuanian independence and the brave people who are struggling for freedom and self-determination in the Baltic States. I would like to thank my good friend Chairman ANNUNZIO for organizing this special order.

Earlier this month on February 9, the Lithuanian Government held a plebiscite. The results were overwhelming. Over 90 percent of the 2.4 million people who voted said, "Yes, we think the Lithuanian state should be a sovereign and democratic republic." This comes after more than 50 years of occupation.

As we all know, our country has never recognized the forced incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, or Estonia into the Soviet Union. That is why we should apply the same diplomatic standard to the Soviet Union's brutal activity in the Baltic States that we applied to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. For this reason, I have urged the administration to speak out as skillfully and forcefully on behalf of the Baltic States in the U.N. Security Council, as it did on behalf of Kuwait. The U.N. Security Council is the appropriate forum to address what is an international dispute.

What is at stake today is the shape of the new world order that the President has been talking about. Soviet actions seem to indicate that the new shape will look very much like the old. One cannot help but recall the brutal suppression of Hungarian independence in 1956 under cover of the Suez crisis.

As we contemplate the recent violence in Lithuania, it is hard to believe that just a year ago the countries of Eastern Europe were relishing their first moments of independence. The forces for freedom and change still push forward in the Baltic States. Moscow cannot end these people's dreams; it can only delay them. Make no doubt about it, Moscow will have to accommodate itself to the loss of its empire, just as other countries lost theirs when the process of decolonization was set into motion following World War II. Our country, itself a product of decolonization, must recognize the positive currents of history and support their flow toward freedom and self-determination. As a nation of free men and women, we cannot forget our own origins and we cannot ignore our abiding commitment to freedom and independence. I only hope that next year on Lithuanian Independence Day, Lithuania will be free of occupying Soviet troops.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, 73 years ago, the proud and ancient State of Lithuania proclaimed her independence to the world. The history of this nation and its people is a rich and glorious one, and I am pleased to join my distinguished colleagues in observing this important milestone.

On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian National Council, a democratic body of delegates, declared Lithuania a free and sovereign republic. From its earliest days, the Lithuanian nation was devoted to freedom, democracy, and basic human rights. True to the Lithuanian people's long tradition of liberty, the fledgling nation embarked on a cultural golden age, in which music, literature, agriculture, and the economy flourished, and its citizens enjoyed an unprecedented rise in the standard of living. The enlightened educational and social policies of free Lithuania stand even today as an example to the world of the rich harvest democracy and openness can yield.

In 1939, with Stalin's penning of a few crudely drawn lines on a map, the liberty of Lithuania was cruelly bartered away by the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Nazi-Soviet Pact. The Soviet Union's forced annexation of Lithuania and the other Baltic Republics instituted an occupation of cruelty and repression, which has stood until this day.

In the long and bloody annals of Soviet oppression, few people have suffered a harsher subjugation than the people of Lithuania. During the height of the Stalinist purges, a full 10 percent of the Lithuanian population disappeared into the darkness of the prisons and gulags, many never to return. Countless others were deported and persecuted.

Throughout it all, Lithuania has endured. Far from being a receding memory, Lithuanian independence lives in the heart of every citizen, and is passed down as a treasured inheritance from parent to child. Soviet attempts to silence the church have failed; Catholicism remains a guiding force in Lithuanian society today. Their attempts to "Russify" Lithuania and impose the Russian language have also

failed; the rich culture of this people has not been forgotten.

Nationalism is as alive as ever. The youth of Lithuania have continued to protest, to refuse to be drafted into the Soviet Army, and to insist on their independence.

Last month, while the world's attention was rightfully focused on the war in the Persian Gulf, Gorbachev, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, was up to old tricks in Lithuania. The actions of Soviet paratroopers, their shameless and unprovoked murder of defenseless civilians, and their continued occupation of Vilnius, are just more in a long list of outrages against an innocent people. These abuses have not, and must not, go unnoticed. The presence of troops and tanks in Lithuania cannot hide the indisputable fact recently observed by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis—that one day the Soviets must give back what they have stolen.

Mr. Speaker, the weight of the Iron Curtain has not crushed the Lithuanian culture, spirit, or resolve. As we observe this Independence Day, I am proud to have the opportunity to restate my admiration and support for these valiant people, and to once again affirm my fervent belief that in the end, the spirit will always conquer the sword, and that the people of Lithuania will be free again.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the House and Lithuanian-Americans throughout the Nation in commemorating the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day.

One year ago, I stood before this body encouraged about the changes that had occurred in the Soviet Union and what these events might promise for the Baltic Republics. Recently though, my hopes were dashed when the Soviet heartland came a thunder of troops and tanks aiming to crush the independence movements there.

The violent actions taken by Soviet military authorities in this region were both horrendous and saddening. My heart goes out to all of these peoples and their friends around the world who continue to suffer for their cause. I will do all in my power to get the Soviet Union to desist from this disheartening reversal of policy with regard to the Baltics.

On this anniversary of Lithuanian independence, I wish to recognize and applaud the heroic efforts of all Lithuanians and pledge my strong support as these brave people strive to achieve their long sought destiny of freedom.

While we can take no joy in the recent military crackdown, we can take heart in the ambitious spirit of the Lithuanian people.

Since 1940, when the Soviet Union invaded and annexed their homeland, Lithuanians have been the victims of a vicious choke hold.

Their struggle for freedom is written in the sorrows and courage of a strong people who have endured political repression, religious persecution, and the denial of human rights. Many there have never known what we in a free nation commonly take for granted—free speech, worship, and the right to participate freely in political expression. Yet, somehow, the passionate voices within their souls urge them on.

The United States has fully recognized Lithuania as a sovereign state since its independence was declared on February 16, 1918.

Let us again join these proud people in celebrating Lithuanian Independence Day and looking forward to that joyous time when they can all live together in freedom.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 73d anniversary of a free Lithuania. On February 16, 1918, the proud Lithuanian people declared their full independence from over 100 years of Russian and German domination. For 22 years, they enjoyed free political institutions and a cultural renaissance unparalleled in their great history.

Sadly, this brief period of liberty was cut short by the Soviet Russian invasion, occupation, and annexation in 1940. Despite this brutal conquest, Lithuanians never gave up hope of restoring their freedom. In recent years, they, along with their Latvian and Estonian neighbors, have made great strides toward achieving this most important goal.

Unfortunately, while the world focuses on the war with Iraq, the Soviet Union is attempting to crush the hard-won gains of the Lithuanian and other Baltic peoples. Important as the war in the gulf is, the United States must not allow our half-century commitment to Lithuanian independence to weaken. We in Congress and the President in the White House must continue to make Baltic freedom a national priority.

On this 73d independence day, I salute the courage and patriotism of the Lithuanian people, both in their homeland and here in America, for their noble struggle for self-determination and democracy.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, the world cannot forget the struggle and plight for self-determination of the people of Lithuania. Fifty years of Communist repression has not weakened the resolve of Lithuanians to live peacefully as an independent nation.

In recent years, the struggle for independence was reinvigorated as Moscow appeared to embark on the road to reform. The sad and tragic reversal of Moscow's policies reinforces the need for the free world to assert their solidarity with the people of Lithuania on their independence day. By commemorating the independence of the Lithuanian people, we emphasize our commitment to the principles embodied in their struggle.

The monumental injustice of the Soviet annexation of Lithuania and the failure of the system that sought to thwart the aspirations of its people are clear to all who choose to see. As Americans, we see injustice more clearly and hold freedom more dearly than any people in the world, and we therefore have an obligation to the Lithuanian people and their struggle to live and prosper as an independent state among the community of free nations.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on November 9, 1989, a wall came down that symbolized for the entire world the division between those nations that enjoyed political and economic freedom and those whose aspirations were strangled by the iron grip of totalitarianism. To the surprise of everyone, that grip began to weaken. The enslaved peoples of Eastern Europe moved to embrace democracy and even the Kremlin appeared headed toward greater liberalization than ever thought possible. The Baltic

nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, after half a century of forced incorporation into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, believed the time had finally arrived when they too could realize their dreams of independence and self-determination.

Many of us watched in amazement the events of late 1989 and early 1990. Even those harboring the greatest skepticism concerning the authenticity of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union were continuously astounded by the degree to which the Government of Mikhail Gorbachev appeared destined to take the Russian Empire in directions it had never before traveled. At last, Soviet foreign policy objectives would be predicated not upon the threat of war, but upon the elimination of the notion of a Soviet threat in the decision-making circles of the West.

Evidence of this abounded. Here in the United States, we began planning for a post-cold war world in which an ideological confrontation between the world's two superpowers would no longer provide the basis for innumerable foreign policy decisions. The Berlin Wall, that most dreaded of reminders of the cold war, had fallen under the weight of a people who wanted to be free.

Freedom is infectious. A little bit offered to an enslaved people can soon grow into a force that is destroyed only at a tremendous cost in blood. Lithuanians, viewing the collapse of communism throughout eastern Europe, not surprisingly believed their future would soon be in their own hands. They proceeded to establish democratic institutions and prepared themselves for a new era of peace, freedom, and stability. The 20 years of independence the Baltic nations enjoyed prior to the conclusion of the Hitler-Stalin Pact served as the basis for the policy adopted by the elected leaders of Lithuania. As Vytautas Landsbergis, President of Lithuania, stated his country's case, it was "not seeking to establish independence; it was working to restore it."

As we all know, however, change in the Soviet Union has taken an ominous turn. Nowhere was this more evident than in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, when, on the morning of January 13, 1991, Soviet paratroops, armed with tanks and automatic weapons, seized government buildings and radio transmitters, killing 13 in the process. A dark pall descended across the entire Soviet Union that morning. Freedom's light was reduced to but a flicker.

Mr. Speaker, developments in Lithuania, as well as those in neighboring Latvia, marked a turning point in the fortunes of glasnost. Communist party hard-liners and military officials angered by the loss of the Eastern European satellites are on the ascent; reformers and, by extension, glasnost and perestroika have descended into depths of despair, their future uncertain and their very survival as a movement very much at stake. The implications for the people of the Baltics are not good.

It is imperative that the United States, a nation that prides itself on being an example for the rest of the world, not stand idly by while the cause of freedom is crushed under the tracks of tanks. We are not the world's policeman, but when the United States fails to stand up for peace and freedom, what chance does

the world have? It is in this spirit, Mr. Speaker, that I urge my colleagues to take a moment to recognize Lithuanian Independence Day and to remember those whose struggles embody everything that we as a nation strive to represent.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, 73 years ago, out of the ruins of World War I, a council elected from the Lithuanian Congress declared an independent Lithuanian state based on democratic principles. Today we mark that occasion both with sorrow and with hope. On our country's Independence Day, we can freely celebrate and enjoy the freedom and liberty that democracy brings to the people. But Lithuanians gather at their own peril to remember the independence which was taken away from them, and which they courageously continue to seek.

Over the last 2 years during the spring of glasnost and perestroika, the Baltic people leapt at the opportunity to restore their freedom and independence. They democratically elected a government. They withstood an economic blockade by the Soviet Central Government. They peacefully worked to make the Soviet Union understand that they are a free and independent people. But the Soviet Central Government in January dismissed the rights of the Lithuanian people, ignored the peaceful methods of the Lithuanian people, and conducted a bloody crackdown against both the Lithuanian people and against an idea—the idea of freedom and democracy, an idea our forefathers in this country also shed blood for.

The United States must work to help Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians fulfill their dreams and aspirations. The President made a start by initiating a \$5 million medical aid program to the Baltic States. We can and should do much more. We should use international forums and pressure to help the Baltic States. We should consider using certain economic sanctions. And we should renew recognition of the independent Baltic States.

Through the decades, the Soviets have been ruthless and relentless in their efforts to eradicate all traces of the Baltic States. They have failed. The Soviets have failed because Estonians, Lithuanians, and Latvians all over the world have been equally relentless in their efforts to restore their homelands and to never let the world forget the horrible events of the last four decades of Baltic history. The United States must also be relentless in our efforts to support the freedom and independence of the Baltic States.

Today there is sorrow and hope. We work for a tomorrow with the promise of hope fulfilled and freedom for all the Baltic peoples.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the thousands of Lithuanian descendants in my district to recognize Lithuanian Independence Day.

It has now been over 45 years since Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet bloc. The hardships and religious persecution that continue to plague the people of Lithuania are unmeasurable. The Helsinki accords on human rights and the birth of glasnost have yet to bring independence and religious self-determination to a land of over 3.6 million inhabitants.

Lithuania is no stranger to repression. In 1795, Lithuania was annexed by Russia and

came under complete Russian domination. While World War I took a great toll on Lithuania, independence was proclaimed on February 16, 1918. Independence, however, was short lived. In January 1919, the Red Army entered Lithuania and installed a Communist government. An independence was soon settled with Moscow but Lithuania again fell to Soviet occupation in 1944.

In past weeks, we have seen Lithuania once again come under serious attack. In answer to this, the House of Representatives passed a resolution condemning the Soviet attack on unarmed citizens, calling on President Gorbachev to enter into peaceful and meaningful negotiations with Baltic leaders, and asking President Bush to consider coordinated economic sanctions with our European allies if the use of force continues. Additionally, the measure urges that the new conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms created within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe last November be employed to help resolve this situation.

This latest statement by the Congress reaffirms the United States recognition of Lithuanian independence and our determination to restore basic human rights in that area. As we again commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day here in the House of Representatives, let us remember those who gave their lives in the name of freedom. In addition, let us work hard and remain optimistic that someday Lithuanians the world over will join one another and truly celebrate independence.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in honoring the people of Lithuania and their struggle to regain their freedom and independence.

The brave people of Lithuania have been oppressed for five decades by the iron fist of Soviet leaders from Stalin to Gorbachev. The vibrant freedom movement with Lithuania, represented by the democratically elected Parliament that is presently under attack by the Soviet leadership, assures us that one day liberty will return to Lithuania. The brutal oppression practiced by their Soviet masters can only delay this inevitability.

Our recognition of Lithuanian independence day is but one small step toward the emancipation of the subjugated nations of the Soviet Union. Along with the Lithuanians and their Baltic neighbors in Estonia and Latvia, the Soviet Union is a prison holding captive numerous peoples that yearn to regain their freedom from Communist oppression.

Only yesterday I was honored to host a delegation of members from the democratically elected Parliament of the Republic of Georgia. The group included the First Deputy Chairman of the Parliament, Akaki Asatiani, along with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Relations. Be assured that they are committed to regaining freedom and independence for Georgia.

The democratically elected Parliaments of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Georgia represent the legitimate aspirations of all the nations of the Soviet Union. Numerous reform-minded leaders in the Soviet Union have pointed out that President Gorbachev now openly opposes democracy and freedom and is aligned with the far right of the KGB and the

military—we must remain committed to the principles of freedom and democracy, and not sacrifice the millions who struggle to be free.

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, over 50 years ago, Lithuania was a country where democracy flourished and the idea of self-determination and free elections were not just distant memories or far off dreams. A year ago, I addressed this body filled with excitement over the possibility that freedom and democracy might return to Lithuania. Glasnost and perestroika seemed to be the light at the end of the tunnel for Lithuanian freedom. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the emancipation of the Eastern European countries from the control of the Soviet Union offered a glimmer of hope for the Lithuanian people. In addition, a free election which brought a multiparty Parliament and the first non-Communist leader to Lithuania in 50 years were signs that the world was changing. When Lithuania declared its independence in March, the small country was on top of the world—filled with dreams of future independence and freedom.

For the long-suffering people of Lithuania, it seemed as though fate was finally on their side. Sadly, however, the euphoria was short lived and independence has proven to be just a dream. The winds of democracy died on the Soviet-Eastern European border and the jubilation of a newly independent nation turned to the most basic fight for survival when the Soviet Union began a 2½ month economic blockade against Lithuania. Designed to strangle any economic or political independence claimed by the Lithuanian people, the blockade resulted in a loss of 200,000 jobs, electric and gas shortages, significant medical problems, and an eventual moratorium on Lithuanian independence.

As if such a moratorium were not enough, the Soviet Union has reintroduced a war consisting of troops, intimidation, fear, and hand-to-hand violence in its relations with Lithuania. Fifteen innocent unarmed civilians were killed in Lithuania and over 200 were wounded in the Baltics by Soviet military units in January. The democratically elected Government of Latvia is being violently harassed by Soviet troops, and the young men of the Baltics are being forced into Soviet military service.

The use of force against peaceful and democratically elected governments must be stopped. The United States and many members of the United Nations have never recognized the forced annexation of the Baltics, and the recent brutal repression and intimidation of the Baltics cannot be forgotten by the United States. In last Saturday's plebiscite, 90 percent of the 3.7 million Lithuanian people supported independence for the Republic. Yet President Gorbachev rejected the plebiscite saying it lacked any legal basis.

The openness and democratic changes associated with perestroika and glasnost provided the basis for significant improvements in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. As the winner of last year's Nobel Peace Prize, however, Gorbachev seems to have embarked on a new course. A course, not of peace, but of repression. And so, the further persecution of Lithuania and the Baltic States continues.

The collective voice of the Lithuanian people cannot be silenced, however. While Gorbachev

may ignore their cries for independence and attempt to quell their protestations, the rest of the world can still hear. On Saturday, February 16, 1991, the United States recognized the valiant struggles of the Lithuanian people through the commemoration of "Lithuanian Independence Day." As a free born people we can never forget that freedom is a precious commodity and that the Lithuanian people have been made painfully aware of what it is like to live without this very basic right. May the commemoration of February 16 as "Lithuanian Independence Day" serve as inspiration to the Lithuanian people and a reminder to Mr. Gorbachev of our dedication to the plight of Lithuania and its people.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during this special order to commend the courage and fortitude of the people of Lithuania. The plight of the Baltic States at this critical time is an issue receiving attention all across America, including Indiana's Third Congressional District.

Just last week I appeared before a meeting of the common council of the city of South Bend, IN, and applauded the efforts of that body on its attention to the freedom movement in the Baltic States, and its condemnation of the violence perpetrated there by Soviet troops. The council members, as I do, believe that freedom is a principle that deserves defending no matter where we confront challenges to it. As our troops fight valiantly in the Middle East, we must not forget those fighting just as valiantly in the Baltic States.

I salute the Baltic Freedom Organization of South Bend, and the South Bend Common Council for their local leadership on this issue. At this point and without objection, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter received by me from the Baltic Freedom Organization, and the communicating letter and resolution passed by the South Bend Common Council. I salute them for their courage and attention to the democracy movement in the Baltic States.

BALTIC FREEDOM,

South Bend, IN, February 15, 1991.

Re Baltic States situation.

Congressman TIMOTHY ROEMER,

415 Cannon Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROEMER, on behalf of the members of the Baltic Freedom organization, let me first of all thank you for your supportive remarks about the plight of the Baltic States at this week's Common Council meeting. Your remarks and, of course, your presence are much appreciated.

We all feel that the time has come for Baltic-Americans, and their supporters, to ensure that binding legislation is enacted which will send a clear, firm message to the Soviet government. This message—perhaps the only one that Mr. Gorbachev will respond to—is simply this: that the United States government and the American taxpayer will no longer underwrite Soviet disregard for human rights and international law.

Bear in mind that we are not asking the United States to punish the Soviet Union for its behavior; our position is that it would be immoral to reward such behavior with continued financial assistance and economic cooperation.

In this context, we ask for your support of legislative initiatives, such as H.R. 559, and ask that you press the Bush administration

to extend diplomatic recognition to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Very truly yours,

K.C. POCIUS,
Spokesperson.

CITY OF SOUTH BEND
COMMON COUNCIL,

South Bend, IN, February 14, 1991.

Hon. TIMOTHY ROEMER,
U.S. Representative, 415 Cannon Building,
Washington, DC

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ROEMER: Enclosed is a copy of South Bend Common Council Resolution 1840-91, which was passed unanimously on February 11, 1991.

Please note that Section III of this resolution urges you to support certain legislation which would directly tie continued U.S. Foreign Aid for the Soviet Union to the free and peaceful development of democracy in the Baltic countries.

The people of South Bend draw on a rich ethnic heritage, many of them or their ancestors came from Eastern Europe. In this context, they readily support the right of self-determination for the Baltic countries.

If you are wondering why the South Bend Common Council passed a resolution that is related to foreign affairs, it is because the principles espoused by the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are democratic principles; moreover, they are American principles. The Baltic peoples are struggling for the same ideals that we have held as inviolate since 1776.

We begin each Council meeting with a Pledge of Allegiance, in which the concluding words are "liberty and justice for all," and we believe in those words.

Sincerely,

LINAS SLAVINSKAS,
Councilman, 5th District.
K.C. POCIUS,
Spokesperson, Baltic Freedom.

RESOLUTION NO. 1840-91

Whereas, Soviet Union President Gorbachev has deployed troops to the Baltic States, resulting in widespread brutality, repression and the deaths of 15 unarmed citizens in Lithuania and 5 Latvian citizens; and

Whereas, the Soviet regime, through these and other aggressive actions, is attempting to overthrow the democratically-elected governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; and

Whereas, the United States never recognized the forcible annexation and subsequent occupation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union; and

Whereas, the Baltic States have been the leaders of "perestroika," that is, economic and democratic reform, within the Soviet Union; and

Whereas, these democratic developments in Lithuania and the other Baltic States represent the accomplishment of goals and aspirations long supported by the government as well as the people of the United States of America; and

Whereas, the government of Lithuania has appealed for formal diplomatic recognition by democratic nations; and

Whereas, the government of Lithuania has recently issued urgent pleas for support by the United States and all democratic nations to protect the independence and democracy of Lithuania; and

Whereas, the United States Senate has recently adopted a resolution (Senate Resolution 12) calling upon Soviet President Gorbachev to refrain from "coercive tactics against the democratically elected govern-

ments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia . . . at the time when the world including the Soviet Union itself, is united in opposition to the forcible annexation of another small nation, Kuwait, by its brutal neighbor, Iraq"; and

Whereas, Saturday, February 16, 1991 marks the 73rd anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence (February 16, 1918), which was recognized by the Soviet Union in 1920.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the common council of the city of South Bend, Indiana, as follows:

Section I: The Common Council of the City of South Bend hereby condemns the brutal actions of the Soviet military in their attempt to overthrow the freely and democratically elected governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Section II: The Council urges President Bush, as well as our Senate and Congressional representatives to support the economic stabilization of independent Baltic States.

Section III: The Council specifically urges Congressman Roemer to support House Resolution 559, which makes granting Most Favored Nation status for the USSR conditional on Baltic independence, and urges Senator Coats and Senator Lugar to support Senate Bill 9, which amends U.S. foreign aid policy toward countries in transition from communism to democracy by extending such aid directly to the republic level.

Section IV: The Council urges President Bush to extend full diplomatic recognition to The Republic of Lithuania immediately.

Section V: The Council requests that certified copies of this Resolution be sent to: President George Bush, Congressman Tim Roemer, Senator Dan Coats, Senator Richard Lugar as well as the Lithuania legation in the United States.

Section VI: This Resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, it is with both great pride and a heavy heart that I stand here today to commemorate the independence of the Lithuanian people and their country. Over 100 years ago, my mother's family came to the United States from Lithuania. Not long after, on February 16, 1918, Lithuania declared itself a free and sovereign state. But the freedom was short lived and today Lithuania is struggling for its political life.

While we are consumed with war in the Persian Gulf, the civil rights of the Lithuanians are literally being shot to pieces. It's tough to fight several battles at once, but we must. We cannot stand up to brutal aggression in the Middle East and turn our collective backs to institutionalized oppression in the Soviet Union.

The recent crackdown in Lithuania that left 15 dead and hundreds wounded conjures memories of Stalinist days. We all know that unarmed citizens of Lithuania are not a threat to the peace. They are simply trying to put an end to 51 years of military occupation. It was painfully apparent that the Soviet Army felt more than threatened by the legitimate, democratically-elected Parliament of Lithuania.

Through nonviolent means, the Lithuanians have tried to assert their independence. Let us stand with them and support them in their courageous bid for freedom.

I want to thank my distinguished colleague, FRANK ANNUNZIO, and commend him for his

continuing commitment year after year to ensure that this House recognizes Lithuanian Independence Day.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day and to praise the brave citizens of Lithuania in their efforts to resist the Soviet Army and become truly independent of the Soviet Union. The United States is certainly gratified that the Soviet Union has provided its support for our actions in the Persian Gulf. But there is no quid pro quo for Soviet support and we cannot excuse a Soviet crackdown against the freely elected Government of Lithuania.

All Americans clearly want to see President Gorbachev succeed in his reforms, popularly referred to as glasnost and perestroika. To the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic States, the reforms they lay claim to are freedom and the right to self-determination. Yet, President Gorbachev vacillates. His promise to negotiate the status of Lithuania is tragically undermined by his use of force to crush independence in the Baltics. Having opened Pandora's box, the Soviet leadership is at a loss as to how to close it.

We have all watched with sadness Moscow's attempts to stem independence drives in Lithuania and the neighboring Baltic Republics of Latvia and Estonia. In its efforts to seize Lithuania's Parliament building, the Soviet Army made it clear that it will not tolerate a true working democracy in Lithuania. By seizing the key radio station in Vilnius, the Soviet Army attempted to destroy a free press. In rounding up those Lithuanians who have refused to serve in the Soviet Army, Moscow tried a strategy of threat and intimidation. But, the Lithuanians are courageous and I know they will not cease their quest for independence.

Despite growing threats and the use of violence by the Soviets, the Lithuanian Government nonetheless boldly proceeded with a popular vote on February 9, in which Lithuanian citizens backed a declaration of independence by a 13-to-1 margin. Clearly, this plebiscite further validates the freely elected Government of Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, which first declared its independence from Moscow in March 1990. Unfortunately, it also places Lithuania at further risk of another serious confrontation with Soviet authorities.

Mr. Speaker, immediately following the Lithuanian Parliament's acknowledgement of the plebiscite on independence, President Landsbergis said that he did not believe the Soviets would end their crackdown without more pressure from the West. Although the United States has never recognized the incorporation of the Baltics in the Soviet Union, on February 11, it was Iceland and not the United States which became the first Western government to formally recognize Lithuanian independence. Czechoslovakia has bravely announced its intentions to establish relations with Lithuania. We in the United States ought to be doing so much more to support Lithuania's relentless pursuit of freedom.

Given the determination of the Lithuanian people, we believe that in the end, Lithuania will succeed in her bid for independence; the only question is how much more blood must be spilled before victory is theirs. Only the So-

viet leadership has the answer. However, further pressure from the West, and in particular concrete action by the United States, is essential if the Lithuanian nation is to emerge strong and free in this generation.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Mr. ANNUNZIO for holding this special orders and to thank him for this opportunity to condemn the recent Soviet actions in the Baltics.

We send an unequivocal message to President Gorbachev: The Congress of the United States deplores the brutal, unprovoked aggression against the peoples of Latvia and Lithuania and we hold him responsible for the actions of the troops of the Soviet Interior Ministry.

If there is one standard by which civilized nations are judged, it is the acceptance of peaceful dissent and a willingness to negotiate rather than suppress disputes.

It is tragic that President Gorbachev is so intimidated by the unarmed citizens of the Baltics that he feels the only way to assert his authority is by killing tens and wounding hundreds of Latvians and Lithuanians in an attempt to repress Baltic nationalism.

I also find it particularly repugnant that the Soviet troops deliberately launched their attack on the Lithuanian and Latvian demonstrators when the world's attention was focused on the crisis in the gulf. Once again, as it had in 1956, a Soviet Government thought it could implement repression while we were otherwise distracted.

However, the Congress' rapid and unanimous condemnation of these actions, and our threat to consider coordinated economic sanctions, has shown Mr. Gorbachev that we will not stand for aggression wherever it may occur. The Government of the U.S.S.R. can be in no doubt that its future relationship with the United States is directly linked to its ability to peaceably resolve its differences with the Baltics.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the fact that President Gorbachev appears to have been persuaded as to the utility of nonviolent resolution, in part, by action already taken by this House. The only acceptable way to resolve this dispute is through negotiation and I will continue to monitor the actions of the Government of the U.S.S.R. to ensure that its Baltic policy proceeds in that direction.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the opportunity of this special order on Lithuanian Independence Day to once again draw attention to the situation in Lithuania.

Just 1 year ago, Mr. Speaker, those of us who take an interest in events in Lithuania witnessed a watershed development in Lithuania's modern history: The holding of genuinely free and fair elections for the first time since Joseph Stalin invaded and annexed the country and turned it into a Republic of the U.S.S.R. some 50 years before. The Lithuanian people, in a courageous outburst of true democratic and patriotic sentiment, elected a Supreme Council, or legislature, made up primarily of members of the Lithuanian Popular Front, known in Lithuania as Sajudis. Vytautas Landsbergis, the leader of Sajudis, was elected Chairman of the Supreme Council, becoming the chief of state.

Less than a month after these developments, Lithuania's Supreme Council voted to restore Lithuania's sovereign rights. The action was met harshly by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who pronounced the Lithuanian declaration invalid, imposed an economic blockade on Lithuania, and deployed military and paramilitary forces to the region in an effort to intimidate the Lithuanian populace and Government.

In the interest of working with the Soviet authorities to achieve a negotiated solution to the differences between the Lithuanian and Soviet Governments, the Lithuanian Supreme Council agreed to a 100-day moratorium on its declaration of independence, to take effect simultaneously with the initiation of negotiations on independence with the Soviet leadership. In return, the Soviets agreed to halt the economic embargo that was strangling Lithuania's economy.

The negotiations started, but little came of them. Instead, apparently, hardliners in the Soviet Communist Party, the KGB, the Interior Ministry, and the military succeeded in developing their own plan for resolving the Lithuanian situation. Essentially, it called for a coup against the legally constituted Government of Lithuania. Whether Mikhail Gorbachev was a full participant in the plan remains unclear to Western observers, but it is clear that he certainly has not condemned the actions of Soviet Interior Ministry troops—the so-called Black Berets—who were the shock troops of the scheme.

Fortunately, the hardliners' plan failed. An effort to take over key Lithuanian Government facilities in Vilnius failed. The establishment of an alternative leadership group composed of pro-Moscow hardliners was quickly denounced and discounted. Tragically, however, in the process of defeating the Soviet coup attempt, 14 innocent Lithuanian demonstrators were killed and more than 100 more were injured.

The U.S. response to these events was swift and to the point. The United States Congress and President Bush both put Mikhail Gorbachev on notice that further provocations or attacks on the Lithuanian people or Government would lead to a serious deterioration in the status of United States-Soviet relations, compromising the progress that has been achieved to date in these relations.

Mr. Speaker, Mikhail Gorbachev must understand that we will hold him responsible for any deterioration in the Lithuanian situation. America cannot and will not sit by idly while the brave and peaceful people of Lithuania are oppressed.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to focus attention on and to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day. The tragic recent events in Lithuania, including the dispatch of Soviet forces and the unnecessary killing and wounding of numerous Lithuanians on January 13, 1991, are a fitting and timely reminder of the importance and significance of Lithuanian Independence Day.

I strongly condemn the bloody crackdown in Vilnius by members of the Soviet armed forces. The 11 deaths and the approximately 40 injured, some of them critically, are a tragic reminder of the repressive and oppressive forces still found in Soviet policy and politics. While the Kremlin has officially denied order-

ing the use of armed forces, President Gorbachev supported the action and made no visible effort to bring it to a halt. Moreover, the information about what happened in Vilnius was available only from the heavily censored version issued by the Soviet Government, and the Soviet Army prevented pictures of the actual events from being published in the press. All of these activities certainly run counter to the spirit of glasnost that President Gorbachev has sought to promote in his actions. Furthermore, they represent an assault on the Republic of Lithuania, its democratically elected Government, and its institutions.

As a charter member of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on the Baltic States and the Ukraine, I join with the other Members of Congress in strongly speaking out against this tragic use of force and repression and call upon Moscow to bring it to an end. I have also sponsored a resolution expressing my strongest disapproval of the Soviet Army's actions and of the urgent need for the Soviets to respect the rights of all Baltic peoples.

Despite years of oppression by foreigners and the murder of hundreds of thousands of innocent Lithuanians by both Hitler and Stalin, the spirit of democracy has survived in Lithuania. With the triumph of the democratic revolution and the end of the cold war in Europe, Lithuanians can once again anticipate freedom and democracy. On this Lithuanian Independence Day, February 20, 1991, we can all join with our Lithuanian friends, both here and in Europe, in celebrating the most important and significant Lithuanian Independence Day in many years.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today the world community joins the people of Lithuania in the celebration of Lithuanian Independence Day. Unfortunately, to the people of Lithuania, as well as their neighbors in Latvia and Estonia, this day is one of hope instead of reality.

After a struggle of over one-half a century, the Republic of Lithuania remains caught in the grip of the Soviet Union, a troubled nation which is uncertain as to how hard it can squeeze the resisting republics.

Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Government has launched several violent and repressive actions, including a brutal crackdown in the major Baltic cities which have killed 22 citizens and injured hundreds of others. Soviet troops have stormed the television facilities in Vilnius and attacked other media and official facilities. In short, President Gorbachev directed the Lithuanian Parliament to reaffirm the primacy of the Soviet constitution or face the consequences, and the Lithuanian people have stood firm in their resolve for the principles of freedom and liberty.

It has been nearly a year since Lithuania first declared independence from Soviet domination. This month Lithuania stood by its decision and approved a referendum, by an overwhelming vote, confirming its demand for independence. Once again, Mr. Gorbachev warned that this nonbinding poll was illegal and would be ignored. And once again, the Lithuanians ignored the threats and intimidation of the Soviet leadership and reasserted its right of self-determination.

Lithuania today fights for the same principles that our ancestors fought for 200 years ago. Sadly, it is trapped by forces that seem

to be returning to the tyranny of totalitarian rule—the light of democracy dimmed by the Soviet Union.

As the United States continues to watch warily the development in the Baltic States, our Government has a responsibility to make certain that Soviets see no ambiguity in our position. When the European Parliament cut off over \$1.5 billion in aid to make its position heard, the close neighbors of the Baltic States sent a clear message of solidarity. Should the Soviets decide to continue their slide back into the doldrums of imperialist isolationism, this Government may have to do likewise to ensure that the Soviets understand the implications of their aggressive acts.

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues today to express both sorrow and outrage for the recent events in Lithuania, and hope for the future.

When, on January 13 of this year, the Soviet military murdered 14 Lithuanians and wounded at least 100 others, the United States was confronted with a human crisis of great implications. The long march toward freedom which we have witnessed in the Soviet Union suddenly came to a violent halt, and we were again confronted with an old problem: the freedom of the Baltic States. We were reminded that for more than 50 years the peace-loving people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have lived under the illegitimate rule of a foreign invader.

While we realize that there are always martyrs in the pursuit of freedom, we hope that the people of the Baltics do not suffer as others have in the name of liberty. The further tragedy of that event, however, lies in the progress that the cause of freedom has made in the Soviet Union. We are now left asking which Mikhail Gorbachev are we dealing with? Is he the Nobel Prize winning reformer, or the successor to the line of Stalin and Khrushchev? While we pray that January 13 was merely an aberration, our foreign policy cannot be based on the hope that this prayer is answered.

What then can we do? If we look to the situation in the Persian Gulf for guidance, we see another innocent nation that has been ravaged and dominated by a larger neighbor. In that situation, the United States has taken a leading role based in the strength of our military, the bravery of our troops abroad, and the support of the American people. But to react to the Soviet Union as we have reacted to Iraq would be a military and political absurdity. Short of this, some foreign policy pundits would say, the United States is powerless.

To react diplomatically to the Soviet atrocities at this time would potentially split the coalition in the gulf, or would weaken Gorbachev vis a vis the Soviet hardliners, or would disturb the balance of power in Europe and force us back into the cold war. These factions would say that these possibilities leave us mute. But if we must choose between belligerence and silence, then our foreign policy has failed us.

As we celebrate Lithuanian Independence Day, we must articulate our plans for achieving freedom for the Baltic States, and for a new way of thinking about our role in the international community that will achieve that goal. In Lithuania, as in the rest of the world, our goal is to build a lasting peace, and to promote self-determination for all people.

The realization of that goal begins with a system of sanctions and rewards that will show the Soviets that their economic survival in the world community is inexorably linked to the further progress of freedom. These sanctions should also be complemented by economic assistance for the Baltic States and liberal immigration rules for Baltic nationals in our country. If this policy is measured by the percentage decreased Soviet GNP, then the policy will be judged to be ineffective and will fail. But if this policy is judged by the resolve of the American people and the moral leadership that we provide, then someday the people of Lithuania will join us in freedom.

Mr. Speaker, beyond global politics, new world orders, and balances of power, the United States must play an important role of moral leadership. And if talk of this leadership seems trite, then it only shows what progress we must still make.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I join my colleagues in commemorating Lithuanian Independence Day. I am proud to say that Lithuanian-Americans maintain a strong and vital presence in Indiana's First Congressional District, and would like to note that on February 17, 1991, the Lithuanian-American Council had a dinner in Gary, IN, to mark the 73d anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence for Lithuania.

The Lithuanian-American Council dinner was especially significant this year due to the Baltic States' most recent struggle to achieve independence in light of the brutal Soviet repression and crackdown that began in Vilnius on January 13. As I express my strong support for the Lithuanian independence movement, I also want to convey my sincere sympathies to the families of those who were killed in the recent crackdowns and all those who have lost their lives in this noble battle. Let us hope that their ultimate sacrifice will not be in vain.

While most of the world's attention has been focused recently on the Persian Gulf war, I want to express my unwavering support for Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia in their peaceful efforts to achieve independence from the Soviet Union. Further, it is essential to send a clear and unequivocal message to the Soviet Union condemning the continued and resurgent Soviet repression in Lithuania and other Baltic Republics.

As a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States, I have taken several steps to show my support for the Baltics. On January 23, I supported, and the House of Representatives unanimously approved, a measure—House Concurrent Resolution 40—which condemns the violence and asks President Bush to work with our European allies toward a "coordinated approach" to sanctions if the Soviets continue to use force to suppress the independence movements in the Baltic States.

I have cosponsored legislation—House Resolution 32—which condemns the recent Soviet actions in the Baltic States and demonstrates my support for Lithuania by imploring Soviet authorities to peacefully resolve the issue of Baltic independence and address the underlying problem of Baltic self-determination. I have also added my name as an original cosponsor of legislation that would designate June 14, 1991, as "Baltic Freedom Day."

In addition, on January 24, I wrote to Secretary of State James A. Baker III. In this letter, I urged him in his meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister to condemn the use of force in the Baltic States and convince the Soviets to honor their human rights obligations.

On January 28, the United States and the Soviet Union announced that they were postponing the meeting between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev that had been scheduled for February 11–13 in Moscow. The postponement was attributed to war in the Persian Gulf, but pressure from Congress and public opinion are strongly against President Bush appearing to engage in "business as usual" with the Soviets in light of their repressive actions toward the Baltics.

On January 30, the Soviet Foreign Minister announced that Soviet troops sent to the Baltic Republics over the past few weeks were in the process of withdrawing to allow a resumption of talks between Moscow and the secessionist governments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Yesterday, European Community foreign ministers indicated that they might approve a \$560 million aid package to the Soviet Union that was frozen in January. I would urge caution until it is clear that Moscow will cease its violent repression of the Baltics.

The Bush administration has maintained a low-key approach to the crisis in the Baltic States. Part of the explanation for this stance is that Soviet President Gorbachev is under extreme pressure in Moscow to take a hard line toward the secessionist republics and President Bush hopes to maintain the support of the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf war. However, President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker have indicated that further armed intimidation against Lithuania's independence drive could severely disrupt the improved United States-Soviet relations.

I am encouraged by several positive indicators that may lead to negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Baltics. However, I remain concerned about Soviet President Gorbachev's February 5 declaration that a nonbinding ballot on Lithuanian independence would be invalid. On February 9, in a republic-wide plebiscite, 84 percent of the Lithuanian electorate voted in favor of independence by a 9-to-1 margin. This mandate effectively nullifies the Soviet Communist party's contentions that the Lithuanian people were not truly supportive of the declaration of independence issued in March of last year by the first democratically elected Parliament in more than 50 years.

While I understand and appreciate the diplomatic considerations involved, it is my strong belief that neither the United States nor its European allies should allow Lithuania or the other Baltic States to be used as bargaining chips to achieve Soviet concessions in other areas. My message to President Gorbachev is clear: If he continues to employ the hard-line Soviet political strategy of repression, he sacrifices not only the Soviet Union's improved human rights record through glasnost, but he also jeopardizes his country's improved relations with the United States. The United States cannot allow this type of barbarism to continue.

It is my hope that the strong support for Lithuania here in the United States Congress

may help to convince the Soviets to reject their hard-line stance toward the Baltic States. As we continue to closely monitor the developments in Lithuania and the other Baltic States, it is essential that we actively support the Lithuanian people in their struggle for independence.

I am proud to celebrate the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, and I thank my distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], for arranging this special show of support for Lithuania.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join in the celebration of Lithuanian Independence Day.

On February 16, 1918, the Republic of Lithuania declared its independence from Russia and joined the community of nations. The citizens of Lithuania proudly asserted their historic right to live free as an independent nation. In one of the many tragedies of this century, the Baltic Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia lost their independence in 1940 when Soviet tanks and troops overran these nations.

It is just and proper that the United States has never accepted the legitimacy of the Soviet Union's forced annexation of the Baltic Republics. We stand firmly behind the citizens of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, who today are struggling to reassert their national right to independence. We join them in celebrating that independence.

Americans understand the importance of commemorating a nation's independence. Each year, on July 4, we celebrate our country's break with Great Britain and the creation of a new nation. In these festivities, we remember one of the core values which is enshrined in the Declaration of Independence: The inalienable rights of free men and women to assert their independence and institute new forms of government dedicated to the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We are rightfully proud of our independence. Time and time again, we have shown our willingness to make sacrifices and endure great suffering to protect our country from foreign domination.

The citizens of the United States understand instinctively the desire of men and women of other nations to enjoy the benefits of liberty and independence. It takes no effort for us to identify with the human drive for freedom and self-determination which we are witnessing today in so many nations around the world.

For this reason, we are inspired by the brave people of the Baltic Republics who are today struggling to regain their independence from the Soviet Union. We know that freedom will not be easily achieved. Yet, we share with the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations an unending dedication to the establishment of liberty and security for the Baltic Republics.

Like so many Americans, I was appalled by the events of January 13, when Soviet tanks and troops ran down unarmed civilians in Vilnius, Lithuania. The death of over 15 Lithuanian citizens and the injury of scores of other demonstrators sent a clear signal that the forces of repression and dictatorship were on the march again in the Soviet Union.

The world understood immediately the true significance of the warning issued during the resignation speech of former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze:

Dictatorship is coming. I tell you with complete responsibility. No one knows what this dictatorship will be like, what kind of dictatorship will come to power and what order will be established.

The emerging form of dictatorship could be perceived with the arrival of tanks. With the deaths of civilians, we witnessed the extremes to which the forces of dictatorship would go to reassert the power of the Soviet state, the Soviet Army, and the Communist Party.

Unless those dedicated to democracy and glasnost in the Soviet Union can reassert themselves, the world may soon see the triumph of reactionary forces committed solely to the cause of state power. At stake is more than just the future of the Soviet Union and all those nationalities who would claim their rightful independence. Also at risk are the hopes of the world for a time of peace and security when a nation of great military power like the Soviet Union might join other nations in recognizing the rights of individuals and the benefits of liberty.

Against this backdrop of despair over trends in the Soviet Union, we celebrate Lithuanian Independence Day. We salute Lithuanian President Landsbergis for his unwillingness to bend before the power of the Soviet Army. Most of all, we commend and pay tribute to the people of Lithuania who have shown both at the ballot place and in the streets their dedication to the cause of Lithuanian independence.

Mr. Speaker, while American and allied forces engage in a great effort to secure the independence of Kuwait, we must not forget the people of Lithuania and the Baltic Republics. The United States must stand with the citizens of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia who are bravely laboring against the oncoming forces of dictatorship.

Let us celebrate Lithuanian Independence Day with the same vigor and sense of dedication that we share as a nation in celebrating our own independence. By supporting the Baltic Republics, we honor the great traditions of the United States and all nations who have struggled for freedom.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

Because of the recent violent Soviet crackdown on the Baltic nations, our observance of this day is more important than ever. Now more than ever, we must recognize the people of Lithuania as citizens of an independent and free nation, free of Soviet control and oppression. The United States has never recognized the Soviet Union's forced annexation of Lithuania, and we shall never do so.

Mr. Speaker, today is an opportunity to send a strong message to the Soviet Union in support of the freedom of the Baltic nations and in opposition to Soviet brutality. We all need to take advantage of this special day.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Mr. ANNUNZIO for arranging this special order today so that we may take time to commemorate Lithuanian Independence

Day and honor the brave people of that nation as they press their demand for full freedom.

This year has been one of successes and setbacks for Lithuania. In May of last year, the Lithuanian Government declared its independence from the Soviet Union and, shortly thereafter, both the House and Senate urged the Kremlin to negotiate in good faith with the Lithuanian Government.

The struggle has been escalating since that time, with a crisis in January of this year when the Soviet Union sent tanks into Lithuania in a crackdown which left 14 people dead. While the world's attention was turned toward the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union sought to use violent means to once again try and extinguish the call for freedom in the Baltic States. As Lithuania had been a leader in the fight for independence, Moscow apparently sought to make an example of that nation and its people.

The reaction of the international community has been swift. The Congress passed resolutions condemning the violence and asked the President to work with the European Community toward a coordinated approach to sanctions if the Soviets continued to use force to suppress movements for independence by the Baltic States. And the European Parliament blocked a food-aid package to the Soviets.

On January 30, the Kremlin announced that a tentative troop withdrawal had begun in Lithuania. However, the Lithuanian people are faced with perhaps their greatest struggle to date. Their overwhelming vote for independence earlier this month is a testament to their commitment to see this endeavor through. We must continue to stand behind them as a matter of conscience and of policy. The progress we have made in our relations with the Soviet Union cannot cloud our commitment to human rights and our longstanding policy on the Baltic States.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, we are commemorating the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, first proclaimed on February 16, 1918. It is my hope that the 73d commemoration will be held in Vilnius, in a free Lithuania.

The euphoria that swept much of the civilized world with Gorbymania is evaporating at breakneck speed in the wake of last month's violence in Lithuania. Too many people, it seems, were tripping over themselves in a mad rush to plaster Mr. Gorbachev's face on magazine covers and to nominate him as "Man of the Year," based solely on promises rather than on concrete action.

It is certainly an odd world we live in, when Nobel recipients allow Black Berets to machinegun innocent civilians. The world will not soon forget the terrible crimes committed not only in Lithuania, but in neighboring Latvia, at the behest of Moscow. Large segments of the Kremlin leadership continue to refuse to believe that history has already passed judgment on their corrupt and morally bankrupt system of government. They are wilting on the vine but, unfortunately, are still capable of getting off a few parting shots. I can only hope that we don't witness any more.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today we take note of the 73d anniversary of the Lithuanian Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Speaker, there was great joy when that Baltic nation broke free from Czarist domination in 1918, but that freedom was crushed by the terms of the Hitler-Stalin pact which sold Lithuania back into Soviet slavery. The free Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were forcibly and ruthlessly engulfed as Soviet tanks mercilessly plowed through their lands in the early years of World War II. The close of the war saw Hitler destroyed and the people he conquered and humiliated set free. But Stalin remained in power, and Lithuania is still paying the price.

The United States has never accepted the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet empire. The recent crackdowns in Lithuania and in the other Baltic States cause us to renew our urgent call for a rapid and peaceful transition of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Baltic States. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Congress salutes the people of Lithuania and the 800,000 Lithuanian-Americans for their courage and resolve in the quest for a free Lithuania once again.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague, Mr. ANNUNZIO, for reserving time to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day, an important milestone in the lives of the people of Lithuania and the lives of all throughout the world who are struggling for freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, today we focus the attention of the Congress and our entire Nation on the heroic struggle of the Lithuanian people in their quest for democracy. The Lithuanians have inspired us all in their display of tremendous courage and perseverance in seeking independence from the Soviet Union.

Almost a year ago, the Lithuanians began their struggle by voting to restore their Republic's independence from the Soviet Union. They stood firm during an unprecedented visit to Lithuania by Mikhail Gorbachev last year, in an effort to persuade them to change their course toward independence. They held their ground between April and July 1990, after Soviet officials attempted to use economic sanctions and curtailment of their oil and natural gas supplies to force them to rescind their declaration of independence. The Lithuanian people stood steadfast even after Soviet military forces tried to intimidate them by occupying their buildings, seizing the printing plant of their independence newspaper and taking over other media, and when, in a bloody melee, Soviet soldiers stormed Lithuanian hospitals to seize draft evaders.

The Lithuanian people continued to show remarkable courage and restraint recently when they used their own bodies as human shields to protect their parliament, and again when the Soviets used brute military force in the Capital of Vilnius in January of this year, as Soviets rolled their tanks over unarmed, peaceful protesters and shot them, leaving over 15 dead and hundreds wounded. In spite of the violence and threats against them, the Lithuanian people recently voted overwhelmingly to secede from the Soviet Union.

Soviet intimidation and intervention have not silenced the voices of freedom among the Lithuanian people. Since 1922, the United States has recognized Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia as independent sovereign nations, and has refused to recognize the Soviet Union's

forcible annexation of the Baltic Republics almost 50 years ago. In spite of repeated Soviet attempts to destroy the national identity and culture of the people of Lithuania, their spirit and determination has remained unbroken.

Mr. Speaker, although world attention is riveted on the Persian Gulf, I am pleased that we have not turned our backs on the people of Lithuania in their gallant efforts to secure peaceful democratic reform. Furthermore, I hope that we will continue to carefully monitor the events in Lithuania and the other Baltic Republics. If America seeks a new world order based on democratic values and where conflict is resolved peacefully, we cannot ignore the acts of violence against a valiant group of people whose only transgression is their peaceful struggle for democracy.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 73d anniversary of Lithuanian Independence after the fall of Tsarist Russia and to wish its people success in ending 52 years of "independence" under the rule of Soviet Russia.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Lithuania have long awaited a return to independence. The Lithuanians waited through 150 years of Tsarist rule, preserving native language, culture and religion despite extreme Russian efforts to eradicate them. They still celebrate February 16, the day that marks their first liberation from Russia, as their day of independence. It's now been half a century since Lithuania has had any real freedom or independence, but its citizens seem to have no doubt that, not only are they not Russian, they are not Soviet.

A week and half ago, this point was restated by the Lithuanian electorate who overwhelmingly voiced their support in favor of continuing the process of separation from the Soviet Union. Even while the memory of violence was still fresh and the threat of more violence was overhanging, 90 percent of the eligible voters turned out to vote. It is both a shame and inspiration to us here in the West, with our reluctant electorate, to see such naivete and such determination—even as a crackdown begins.

Dictatorship is coming. In his ominous resignation speech last year, Former Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze warned us that, "Dictatorship is coming." Over the last years we have watched the Kremlin, under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, begin to open Soviet society and allow, even encourage, individual freedoms and individual action. But that open door is beginning to shut.

In October of last year, 15,000 Soviet troops, under the direction of the Kremlin, were quietly moved into Lithuania. Part of these troops helped in the January attack on the citizens of Lithuania which killed 20 people. Twenty more are missing still. For the moment, the violence of the crackdown has cooled into a tense stand-off; the Lithuanian people maintain their vigil before their parliament, and the 15,000 troops remain.

How are we to perceive the resignation of a leading advocate of glasnost, the intimidating placement of troops, and the use of brutal force? We have seen such events taking place in other areas of the Soviet Union—in Azerbaidzhan, and now in Latvia—and we are reminded of past aggressions.

Mr. Speaker, events in Lithuania are still being played out. Mr. Gorbachev has defined his role and, as one expert on the Soviet Union has put it—chosen empire over democracy. But Lithuania has chosen to pursue its own role. It is time for a free and independent Lithuania to reemerge from an intermission of Soviet rule. The Soviet Union does not appreciate our attendance to the fate of Lithuania, along with the other Baltic States, Latvia and Estonia, but its determination and defiance, when looked upon, captures our imagination and I, for one, do not wish to let the curtain drop on Lithuania.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the recent outbreak of violence in the Baltic States by the Soviet Army gives special significance to the celebration of Lithuanian Independence Day this year.

February 20, 1991, Lithuania's Independence Day, is an opportunity for those of us who support self-determination and freedom of expression to speak out in favor of a meaningful political dialog in the Baltic States. The strength and commitment of the Lithuanian people to peaceful democratic reform is an inspiration to us all.

As beneficiaries of a free, open, and independent nation, Americans are committed to supporting those pressing for democratic change throughout the world. I commend the Lithuanian people on the anniversary of their struggle for self-determination, democracy and freedom.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, neglected because of our concern for the war in the Persian Gulf have been events as forbidding as the ravings and Scud attacks of Saddam Hussein. I speak of the rising tide of conservatism in the Soviet Union. When we have thought of the Soviet Union in the last few weeks, our thoughts and concerns have focused on the crackdown against Lithuania and her fellow Baltic States. While we mourn the sacrifices these people are making in their effort to be free, we must also see these events as pieces in the rapidly changing political landscape of the Soviet Union. The reform movement in the Soviet Union, which has been so critical to the end of the cold war, may now be overwhelmed by a hardline Communist backlash. Mikhail Gorbachev seems to have sold his soul to this conservative uprising. If this is so, our efforts in support of Lithuania should not be derailed by any myopic effort to sustain Mr. Gorbachev's leadership.

Mikhail Gorbachev has been heralded by the West as the man who would bring the Soviet Union out of the grips of an archaic communism and into the world community of free markets and free peoples. But the man who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize now bears the guilt for the deaths of innocent civilians in Lithuania. The reformers in the Communist Party have resigned or been demoted, while the reactionary hardliners of the past are ascendant. Gorbachev is no longer the darling of the Soviet people, but the symbol of failed hopes and dreams. Repression is the watchword of the day, not reform.

The policies of perestroika and glasnost have always been the subject of fierce internal debate. On one side were those who pushed for a fundamental restructuring of the political and economic system which encompassed

free-market principles and Western democratic traditions. No more would there be a single party state or a centrally controlled, "command economy." Citizens would have the right to say what they believed, travel to where they pleased, and engage in business enterprises complete with the right to own their own assets. The fundamental emphasis of this movement has been one of complete political restructuring, with long-term economic betterment the eventual result of a truly free political system which allows people to do as they please.

This revolutionary vision has never been the vision of the hardliners. Perestroika and glasnost were tolerated, but never embraced. This toleration resulted from two convictions. The first was the evident fact that the Soviet Union was stagnating and declining vis-a-vis the West because of the failed Brezhnev-era policies of the past. Second, some reform of these policies would hopefully lead to economic growth and a technological infusion from the West that would, in the long run, strengthen the Soviet Union's hand. Not only was it clear the Soviet Union had lost the economic race to the West, but the one criterion which qualified the Soviet Union for superpower status, its military power, was also being eroded by the West's technological advantage. Likely, the Red army was not overly surprised by the allied coalition's complete dominance of the Iraqi military. As part of this vision, hardliners were persuaded that economic reforms would not be successful unless accompanied by a degree of political and individual freedom. Importantly though, this conservative vision was one of tinkering around the edges, not of true restructuring. It was one of temporary change and policy shifts, compared to permanent revamping and superstructure rework. Those organizations that were most affected by any change, the bureaucracy, the Communist Party hierarchy, the KGB, and the military, were persuaded to go along because they thought change could be carefully managed to suit their needs.

This basic conflict between reformers and conservatives was why we saw such a competition between those advocating massive, sweeping reform and those advocating narrow, incremental policy changes. It is between these two poles that Gorbachev has attempted to walk. But the economic and political disintegration, combined with seemingly uncontrollable nationalist movements, made Mr. Gorbachev's balancing act impossible. When those in the armed forces and the security apparatus and those in the party only saw troop reductions, the abandonment of former allies, nationalist unrest, and the wave of separatist movements, instead of material benefit, they quickly moved to put a stop to it. In one sense the linchpin of this reactionary effort has been the crackdown against Lithuania.

As long as the reform movement in the Soviet Union promised a brighter future for economic prosperity and the eventual strengthening of the party and the state apparatus, reform was encouraged. But reform had to work to be accepted. That hope has been shattered in recent months. Soviet authorities have seen the negative side of free speech in the form of critical attacks on their own persons. There have been marches in the streets criticizing

the Communist Party and the leadership of the Soviet Union. Crime has exploded on the city streets. The underground, black market economy has run rampant as people have turned away from state-run economic organizations. But the greatest threat of all has been the political and national fragmentation that has taken place. Boris Yeltsin, the non-Communist head of the Russian republic, daily denounces the Communist bureaucracy and Gorbachev. He is also the most popular man in Russia. He has also threatened to tear his Russian republic away from the whole of the Soviet Union. There is civil, labor, and religious strife throughout the land. People have left the Communist Party in overwhelming numbers. It is likely that party-affiliated politicians would lose the great majority of any open elections that were held. But the greatest sin of all has been efforts on the part of several Republics to pull away from the center.

Once the people of the various independent Republics saw the chance for political freedom, their hopes could not be contained. Freedom is contagious. Once it has been tasted, it cannot be turned off. This is a fundamental point the conservatives have failed to understand, both of the free market and nationalist movements. Somehow the hardliners believed they could allow small freedoms and retain control at the center. They have been proved wrong. Democracy and capitalism are incompatible with centralized control. Now these reactionaries, the long-time bureaucrats and party members, the army, and the KGB have decided to meet this challenge with brute force, the only tried and true way they know how. Lithuania is simply the first to receive this treatment. The tanks we now see on the streets of the Baltic Republics are a sign to the even more important Republics, especially the Ukraine and Byelorussia, of what is to come if they assert their independence.

The lesson that we can learn from the deaths of innocent Lithuanians, combined with the new efforts against democracy and private enterprise in the Soviet Union, are clear. We must not accommodate these actions by standing idly by. We must not routinely continue summits and conclude trade agreements. Our voices must be loud and clear in protest. By this, we shall prove to the old conservative guard of the Soviet Union that any gains they hope to win from the West are deeply in peril if their actions continue.

The benefits to the Western World and the United States out of the reform movement was a decided shift away from the politics of confrontation to the new era of superpower cooperation. The Soviet Union realized it could neither afford a continuing commitment to Third World revolutionary movements, or sustain the military spending necessary to further an arms race. The misadventure in Afghanistan, complete with devastating casualties, played a large role in this recognition. By withdrawing from the confrontation of the past, the Soviet Union felt it could safely devote more resources to the civilian economy. This is why we have seen new arms control initiatives and receptivity on the part of the Soviets, as well as cooperation on the problems of Nicaragua, Angola, and Vietnam. The substantial withdrawal of support to long-time Soviet ally

Cuba is also a clear example of this policy. But the greatest example of all was the pull-back from Eastern Europe. The Berlin Wall could not have fallen if not for the approval of the Soviet Union. That the Warsaw Pact has disbanded and free, democratic elections have taken place was an astounding sign of Soviet reentrenchment and commitment to a new path. We are now able to cut defense spending and work with the Soviet Union on regional problems in the world, like Iraq.

But we should not fool ourselves. These benefits will not continue by a policy of silence. We cannot turn our backs on Lithuania in the vain hope that good relations will be sustained with Mr. Gorbachev. The reformers have disappeared. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, in his statement of resignation, warned of an "approaching dictatorship." This is what we must fight if we are to avoid a return to the era of the cold war. A stand alongside Lithuania is a fight against appeasement and for the principles we as a nation have always held sacred: the prerogative of a people to certain inalienable individual and democratic rights. We cannot let the will of conservative old men overcome this conviction. For if we do, we stand to lose all the gains we have made in the past years.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on this, the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania, we must do all we can to support that independence which the Soviet Government continues to suppress. The horrible and unlawful Soviet aggression in Lithuania—and also Latvia and Estonia—has gone relatively unnoticed. As the United States leads a noble effort to stop the aggression of a cold and brutal dictator in the Middle East, we must not forget the brave people in the Baltic States. I would like to commend my colleague, Mr. ANNUNZIO for calling us together for this special order so that we can let the Lithuanians—and all the Baltic peoples—know that we stand behind them in their struggle.

As the world's attention is riveted on war in the gulf, Soviet shock troops are reasserting central control in the Baltics. They have killed defenseless civilians. The West must not follow the worn-out script of resignation in the face of Soviet aggression. We must act decisively and immediately.

We must go beyond words and use our power, our resources and our influence to protect democracy and freedom in the Baltic States. We must not only condemn the Soviet aggression. We must also reach out to leaders, like Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, and show our support. We must take the initial steps that will lead to full diplomatic relations with Lithuania and the other Baltic States.

For far too long U.S. policy has been unquestioning in its support for Gorbachev. Last week, in an op-ed article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, I suggested some changes that United States policymakers should consider that, I believe, would go a lot further to promoting democracy in the Soviet Union. I ask unanimous consent that this article be inserted into the RECORD.

For 50 years, Congress and the American people have not recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. We share the joy of the Baltic peoples

as their dream of true independence moved closer to reality in this past year. We commend Lithuanian independence today and vow to do all we can to see full independence become a reality.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Feb. 12, 1991]

TAKING A FRESH LOOK: U.S. MUST ALSO SUPPORT BALTICS

(By Rep. Edward F. Feighan)

On Jan. 11—the same day that shots were first fired in Vilnius—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev telephone President Bush, ostensibly to discuss the gulf crisis. Most likely, the call was a probe to see whether Bush held strong views on the ongoing Soviet crackdown in the Baltics. Unfortunately, in Bush's own words, "There was not a great discussion" on Lithuania.

Bush's reaction was typical of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union in the Gorbachev era, the central tenet of which is the belief that Gorbachev is the only man with both the authority and the will to advance reform in the Soviet Union. Under these assumptions, Gorbachev receives our unconditional support. The inherent danger in this is that when Gorbachev changes his course, our policy lacks the flexibility to react.

With the crackdown in the Baltics, we must take a fresh look at these underlying assumptions of our policy.

It is true that on paper, Gorbachev holds more power than any other Soviet ruler in history. But this amounts to little in a country that totters on the brink of anarchy.

Boris Yeltsin has demanded that the massive Russian republic's contribution to the central government's budget be reduced by 80%. This, along with non-payment by other rebellious republics, drastically erodes the Kremlin's real power. Ten out of 15 republics have said that they would not sign the proposed Union Treaty, which represents the Kremlin's own blueprint for its relationship with the republics. Most importantly, Gorbachev has never received the mandate of his people through direct popular election as have Yeltsin and other republic leaders. In reality, Gorbachev has relatively little authority.

In addition, Gorbachev now shows little will to reform. U.S. policymakers have placed their hopes in the continuance of *perestroika*, but now even that is falling short of expectations. Gorbachev has rejected the most far-reaching economic reform proposals and has doomed his people to the near-famine conditions that many now face.

Western investment is the lifeblood of reform, but it has fallen short of expectations. Investors are made reluctant by the anarchy of conflicting laws on privatization and investment passed by the Kremlin and the republics. Gorbachev's reassertion of central power in the republics reverses the decentralization of power that is vital to *perestroika* and economic growth.

Finally, the Baltic crackdown all but ends glasnost. Ominously, Gorbachev has sabotaged the press law.

We are left wondering, then, whether Gorbachev still has any will or authority to advance reform. Apparently, he never dreamed that reform would unleash long-suppressed nationalist sentiments and threaten his vision of the Soviet empire. Gorbachev's recent embrace of reactionary forces in the Kremlin and the ongoing Baltic crackdown clearly demonstrate his choice of empire over reform. The prudent course for the United States is to add flexibility to respond to change in the Soviet Union.

Our immediate goal should be to send a forceful message to Gorbachev that the key to ensuring the best possible U.S.-Soviet relations remains his support for democratic reform. Gorbachev, a master politician, may still be able to realign himself with the forces of change and jump-start the reform process in the Soviet Union. But, as that outcome is far from certain the United States must also reach out and establish contact with those leaders who have earned the allegiance of a majority of the people they represent.

To these ends, the following steps should be taken:

In addition to postponing the summit meeting, President Bush should continue to condemn the military action in the strongest terms and hold Gorbachev directly responsible for the conduct of his army.

Recent trade concessions and extensions of credit should be suspended.

A high-level U.S. delegation should be sent to meet Baltic leaders and observe the situation firsthand as a prelude to further contacts leading to full normalization of relations with the Baltic states.

Future Western aid and trade concessions should be channeled through the governments of the Baltics and other republics.

American policy can no longer be based on the assumption that Gorbachev is democracy's only hope. President Bush ought to extend a hand of support to the democratically elected leaders of the Baltic nations.

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, just 4 days ago, I returned to the United States with the Helsinki Commission delegation after visiting the Soviet Union and the Baltic Republics. Coming home, I was struck by the sea of yellow ribbons which decorate the trees, lampposts, and mailboxes in my neighborhood. The tattered ribbons seemed somehow brighter than before I left for the Baltics. The people I met in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—despite decades of often violent occupation—are so filled with hope. The hope that they will someday regain their independence lights a bright fire in the eyes of both the young and the old. This was the brightness which reflected in those yellow ribbons here at home as I was reminded of how much we, as Americans, cherish freedom and democracy.

As a child of World War II, I remember well the proud homecoming parades and victory celebrations. The war had ended. Americans welcomed home their troops, mourned their dead, celebrated victory, and went on with their lives in peace. For the people of the Baltic States, however, World War II was never over. They have lived all these decades in occupation, subjugated by the Soviets. The struggle today, then, is not a question of secession. The Baltics never joined the Soviet Union, they were forcibly annexed in an agreement between world powers—a union the United States never sanctioned.

Nowhere is this forcible annexation and the Baltic rejection of a Soviet identity more poignantly expressed than at the Lithuanian Parliament building in Vilnius. There, the Lithuanian citizens have created an oddly beautiful sculpture of hundreds of Soviet medals and passports—an artist's rendering of the same sentiment overwhelmingly expressed at the ballot boxes in Lithuania 2 weeks ago. Voting in a referendum on independence, more than 90 percent of Lithuanians said they wanted their homeland to be an independent, demo-

cratic republic. They do not consider themselves Soviets. They never have.

The people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have one simple, noble desire—independence. Theirs is a moral struggle. They fight for democracy and the most basic right to self-determination, not with tanks and M-16's, but by peacefully embracing democratic principles and processes. The front lines of the independence battle in the Baltics are in the halls of Parliament and at the voting booths. The Baltics have elected reformers to their Parliaments and scheduled referenda to give all Baltic citizens a voice in their political future. Until recently, the battle fought at these front lines was peaceful and most civilized. The Soviet military broke the silence of this peaceful struggle and left at least 4 Latvians and 15 Lithuanians dead. There will be silence no more; and now is the time for the United States of America to add its clear and resounding voice to the call for freedom and democracy in the Baltic States and other Soviet Republics who seek independence.

When our congressional delegation met with Boris Yeltsin, respected Chairman of the Russian Parliament, it was sobering to hear him say that the United States did not appear "sufficiently concerned" about the growing tension in the Soviet Republics. Yeltsin's indictment of the United States for failing to provide a clear message of support to the Baltic people was reflected in the hesitant and doubtful countenances of the Latvian people when they encountered our delegation. When we stopped at the Freedom Memorial in Riga, the Latvians didn't know how to receive our delegation. Once we laid a wreath at the memorial, the people of Riga were assured of our solidarity with their cause. They cried and embraced us, thanking us for coming to their country and speaking up for freedom. Leaving the Parliament Building in Vilnius, where at least 15 people were killed by the Soviet military, an older Lithuanian woman rushed up to me and whispered, "We are all alone here in the world." These proud and courageous people ought not to be alone and isolated in their struggle for self-determination.

I was proud to join the Helsinki Commission in their visit to the Soviet Union and the Baltic States. It is so important to convey a message of support to the Baltics. The woman I met on the steps of the Lithuanian Parliament Building and the brave people of Riga must have no doubt that the United States stands behind them in their struggle. We share their hope. We mourn their dead. We join in their prayers. No word can be left unsaid, no step untaken in trying to regain Baltic independence without bloodshed. Like all peoples, they have a right to determine their own future.

Today, as Members of Congress commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day on behalf of the Lithuanian American community and their families abroad, I renew my pledge to continue to speak out for fundamental human rights in the Baltic States, in the Ukraine, in Tibet, in South Africa, in the Middle East, in Central America, and everywhere that people seek to be free.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Lithuanian people and the Members of the House who have gathered here in commemorating Lithuanian Independence Day.

The last 50 years of Lithuanian history have been a difficult time for the Lithuanian people. In 1941, the Germans and Soviets agreed to let the Soviets annex the Baltics, including Lithuania, in exchange for Soviet neutrality in World War II. During the last five decades, the people of Lithuania have suffered under the yoke of rule from Moscow and a failed Socialist system. While the free nations of Europe developed economically and prospered, the Lithuanians were linked to the Soviet economy. Soviet inefficiency spirited away much of the fruits of their labor, but worse, the Lithuanians have been dominated by the Soviets politically, stripping them of their freedom of self-determination.

Throughout these years of domination, however, the Lithuanian people never lost hope. They kept the candle of Lithuanian nationalism burning in their hearts and waited for an opportunity to bring their case before the world. Their chance came as the cold war thawed and the nations of Eastern Europe made their bids for freedom. The Lithuanians began peaceful calls for their own freedom and elected a Parliament and President. Their ultimate goal is an independent, free Lithuania where Lithuanians and ethnic minorities can live in peace under a freely elected government.

In response to this call for freedom, the Soviets imposed a bloody and cruel regime of repression in Lithuania and the other Baltic States. Throughout it all, the Lithuanian people have maintained patience and restraint in the face of horrible repression and an effort to destroy the thing they love the most, their homeland.

I am here today to reaffirm to the people of Lithuania that the people of the United States stand with them in their struggle for freedom. We commend them for their efforts and commit ourselves to do all we can to see that freedom and democracy replace repression in their land.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of and to commemorate February 20 as Lithuanian Independence Day. I join in celebrating the reaffirmation of independence and the democratic rebirth that began 2½ years ago. I celebrate the indomitable spirit of the Lithuanian people who have peacefully asserted their independence, reestablished a freely elected parliament and executive government, and have asked the world only to respect their historic right to self-determination.

This is an exciting time in the history of Europe. I have a great optimism about the potential for peace, for freedom, and for prosperity in that region. It is a time when old enemies can work together to build a better Europe. It's a time when old wounds can be healed with a mutual respect for human rights and freedoms. It is a time when Lithuania can finally start to achieve its full potential as a country. And also important, this is a time when the friendship of America and other democracies is crucial to insuring that Lithuania is allowed to find and keep its own place among the world's nations.

Today is a day when we celebrate the wonderful gift of freedom that is the right of all people. And the independence of Lithuania, which exists in law and in fact, yet is still seemingly beyond the understanding of the Soviet Union. But regardless of the political

opinions of some nations, the independence of Lithuania is real and it is felt by the Lithuanian people with a passion that can not be discouraged. The work of Lithuania has just begun. They have new chapters to write in the history of their country. They have new challenges to face and new struggles to overcome.

Therefore I reiterate my call for full recognition of the democratically elected Government of Lithuania. And I encourage the American Government to do all it can in helping Lithuania to take its rightful place as a full member of the United Nations and maintain its rightful status as a free and independent state.

I extend my warm wishes and wholehearted support to President Landsbergis, Vice President Kuzmickas who visited us here in Washington, and to all the people of Lithuania on this anniversary of independence. And on behalf of the people of Hawaii, I send them all our heartfelt aloha.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania is being recognized all over the world. It is freedom of speech and freedom of the body and soul which bring us here today. As we commemorate the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania, we cannot help but realize that it is freedom which lies at the heart of this celebration. And it is freedom for which the people of Lithuania have fought and continue to fight.

Seventeen heroic Lithuanians gave their lives for freedom when Soviet troops stormed a TV tower during a bloody takeover on January 13. The Republic has always suffered from cultural and economic suppression, but now the suppression has turned to force. A new reign of terror has become a reality.

Who has granted Mikhail Gorbachev this license to use force against unarmed civilians? Who has granted the Government of the U.S.S.R. the freedom to kill? Those who do not speak out against brutality, against military force, and against oppression. Silence is deadly.

We must maintain our support for the independence of Lithuania. We must let the people of Lithuania know that they are not forgotten and recognize the democratically-elected Government of Lithuania. The Constitution of the United States guarantees our right to speak freely. Let us exercise our right and continue to speak out for those who suffer.

My support for the liberation of the Republic of Lithuania will remain strong until they too can exercise their right to freedom. And I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in this fight and soon we will commemorate the new independence of Lithuania.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, over 70 years ago, Lithuania proclaimed its renewed independence from what is today the Soviet Union. I am proud to join with my colleagues to salute her continuing determination to be free and independent. Despite constant Soviet economic and military pressure, Lithuania has continued to defy Moscow and to demand her right to rejoin the free world.

Lithuania has a proud heritage dating back over 1,000 years. At one time, she was the predominant power in the Baltic region, but lost her freedom after losing a series of wars to Russia and Sweden. Despite brutal repres-

sions, the Russian Empire's attempts to stamp out Lithuania's language and culture failed.

On February 29, 1918, the renewed Republic of Lithuania was proclaimed. Unfortunately, that independence only lasted 22 years, until August 3, 1940, when Russian troops again crushed Lithuania's freedom and renewed her subjugation to Moscow.

In the next few years, scores of Lithuanian patriots were summarily executed, and thousands of her citizens disappeared into a Siberian exile from which few ever returned. Stalin again tried to eliminate the Lithuanian language and replaced the exiled Lithuanians with thousands of Russian colonists.

However, this effort failed, and the Republic of Lithuania proclaimed its resumed independence on March 11, 1990. Since then, she has shown the world that the Lithuanian people's will to be free cannot be crushed by economic boycotts or military threats.

Mr. Speaker, freedom is not a gift. It must be earned and constantly defended. The people of Lithuania have worked, and suffered, and died for the rights that many of us in the United States take for granted.

Lithuania reminds us that freedom is the most precious possession of any nation, and is worth whatever sacrifices are necessary. I am proud to salute the Lithuanian people on their independence day, and to pledge my continued support for their efforts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ADMINISTRATION'S ENERGY PLAN IGNORES TERRIBLE LESSONS OF THE PAST

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, the administration's energy plan ignores the terrible lessons of the past. This President, who is so strong in taking on the war front halfway around the globe, somehow is unable to provide clear direction in confronting our most serious problems on the home front.

The most important reason this Nation is at war in the Persian Gulf is oil. We all know that. And the President and the country have asked half a million young people potentially to make the greatest sacrifice in that war. Yet the President will not ask the American people for any kind of sacrifice to conserve energy at home.

Just relying on more oil production will not do the job. It's like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back. To assure this Nation's energy security, we must con-

serve energy, we must expand the strategic petroleum reserve, we must encourage the development of alternative sources of energy, and we must guarantee a stable market for our domestic energy producers.

For the past decade, this country has had no energy policy. We forgot the lessons of the 1970's. Now we're paying an awful price in the 1990's. If we make the same mistake again, we will be vulnerable to exactly the same oil blackmail in the future.

The choice is simple. Do we fight more wars or do we develop a comprehensive energy policy that helps preserve the peace? The President, the Congress, and the Nation know what the choice must be.

INVEST IN AMERICA WITH ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDITS

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

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am here to ask this Congress to make an investment in the future of America.

When we passed the Clean Air Act last year we invested in a cleaner environment. But I am afraid we forgot to invest in an important part of our national economy and our domestic security.

Today I am pleased to join Congressman TERRY BRUCE and a host of outstanding Members from Illinois and the Midwest to propose environmental tax credits for cleaner air and a healthier economy.

The Clean Air Act will force utilities—mostly in the Midwest and South—to do one of two things. Find a cleaner fuel source—or clean the emissions produced by the coal they burn now.

I represent thousands of men and women who work in the high sulfur coal mines of southern Illinois. In an area marked by 10-, 15-, 20-percent unemployment. These jobs are the most precious we have. But we're losing them each day. And without relief we'll lose even more to the Clean Air Act.

These people are the economic anchor of our communities. Take them away and our schools find it hard to teach, local governments can barely manage to protect public safety and provide basic services. And a generation of young people will be forced to leave their homes and families to search for opportunities elsewhere.

But we are not trying to simply save the economy and lifestyle of our rural areas. We want to invest in our people, our natural resources, and our domestic security.

Our proposal allows investment tax credits for utilities that use pollution control devices to meet Clean Air Act standards.

It allows accelerated depreciation for new pollution control technologies.

And it provides tax-exempt pollution control bonds for utilities which build these devices.

Quite simply—it encourages utility companies to invest in their own facilities, to use pollution control technology to clean the emissions from burning high-sulfur coal.

This will keep the high-sulfur coal market intact and keep those jobs and those paychecks alive while cleaning the air at the same time. Using scrubbers on coal-fired plants is proven technology.

Without some help the utilities will probably switch fuel, increasing their costs, and wiping out the high-sulfur coal market. Electric and unemployment rates will rise together and hurt people who are hanging on for dear life as it is.

This plan will cost us some lost tax revenues. But that will be more than offset by the increased economic activity these tax credits create and by the unemployment and economic hardship it avoids.

It does one other important thing we cannot ignore while America is at war. And should not ignore once victory is achieved.

Coal is a plentiful domestic energy source. When it comes out of the ground and is burned to provide electricity—those are American jobs it creates, and American businesses it heats, and American people who benefit.

I am glad this Congress is bold enough and principled enough to make progress on issues as vital as clean air.

The administration has proposed a comprehensive energy policy and I'm glad to see coal included in that policy. The President is advocating in a general way the very things we are advocating in this bill in a specific way.

I am asking the Congress to recognize the potential of the technology, the need of our people, and to invest in America.

□ 1630

CONTROL OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AWAY FROM OUR CITIES AND COUNTIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McNULTY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because of my strong opposition to the President's proposal to shift the community development block grant program away from our cities and our counties to the control of the States.

Amid much rhetorical hoopla, the President has proposed shifting a number of federally administered programs

to the States—including CDBG's. He portrays this as the vanguard of still one more new version of a new federalism.

We have heard these words before. And as someone who believes with Jefferson that the best government is the government that is closest to the people, I strongly support the notion of a new kind of federalism—perhaps more than the President does. But CDBG is already a program administered at the local level. Shifting this program to the States will merely dilute and frustrate local control. The President's proposal on CDBG's would take control away from the people in the local communities of my district and in similar communities throughout the Nation.

CDBG is a federally funded program that works. Local citizen advisory panels review and recommend the most urgent local projects to attack problems in low-income neighborhoods. These projects and these neighborhoods are all too often those that fall through the cracks.

The citizen decision-making that guides CDBG's should serve as a model for other Government spending projects. Who knows better what makes Orlando, or Palm Bay, or Titusville, or Melbourne a better place to live than the people in the neighborhoods of those communities?

In my district in central Florida, in the city of Melbourne alone, 350 homes have been rehabilitated since 1975 with CDBG funds. More than 4 miles of substandard roads in blighted neighborhoods have been upgraded. We were able also to add a little landscaping and shade in Brothers Park and add a sidewalk from Hickory Street to Lipscomb Street.

In Orlando, we added a sidewalk for Lime Street, made needed repairs to Marks Street Senior Center, and improved Phoenix South, a community residential drug treatment facility. In addition, CDBG helps community coordinated child care, the center for drug free living, and Meals on Wheels provide needed services to the residents of targeted neighborhoods.

To some, these programs may not seem important. These projects don't make headlines. They do make a real difference in the lives of people. They are helping us rebuild our democracy—from the grassroots up.

In the four counties of my district, \$8,700,000 is allocated in CDBG funds for fiscal year 1991. Yet each year, for lack of money, roads go unpaved, dilapidated houses remain in a state of disrepair, and community improvement projects are left undone. In the past decade, CDBG funding has been gradually cut back—while the list of unmet local needs has grown and grown.

We must not take control of these important community projects away from the citizens at the grassroots. We

must not allow these funds to vanish into the black hole of State spending.

The administration talks grandly about shifting control of Federal dollars to the States. In reality, the administration is talking about shifting the burden of still more traditionally Federal responsibilities to the States. And once this shift is accomplished, the Federal dollars will surely disappear.

I urge each of you to oppose this proposal and maintain CDBG as a direct grant to neighborhoods in central Florida and across the United States. We can rebuild our democracy through local citizen initiatives. But the Federal Government must continue to help pay for some of the rebuilding.

HOW THE WAR IN THE PERSIAN GULF IS AFFECTING THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF OUR NATION

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

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, during recent trips home and conference calls to district high schools throughout northeastern Ohio, I have seen first hand how the war in the Persian Gulf is affecting the young people of our Nation. The war is everywhere, on the nightly news, in the press, on T-shirts and buttons, in lunchroom conversations and classroom discussions. Some of these young people are directly affected. They have a brother, an uncle or a mother in the gulf. They are concerned about the reinstatement of the draft. Indeed for them war on this scale is something new and unnerving for many of them.

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War on this scale was something they had only heard or read about in a history book or seen on television. For them war is now a part of their everyday life.

Ashley Quintin, a student from Aurora High School, has written a poem which captures the thoughts of many Americans of all ages. I would like to share that poem with my colleagues.

I'm tying on these ribbons
for a soldier far away.
I haven't seen him lately,
he left the other day.
I wept last night for all of them,
our soldiers in the East.
And even though we're now at war,
I will still pray for peace.
I'm tying on these ribbons,
colored gold and white.
One for peace and one for hope,
even as we fight.
I'm tying on these ribbons
for a soldier on my mind.
I haven't seen him lately,
he's left me far behind.

Mr. Speaker, for Ashley and the thousands of other young men and women in schools all across this Na-

tion, this poem reflects so wonderfully and beautifully the thoughts on their minds and in their hearts. For the thousands of Ashleys all across this country, I commend this poem to them as a reflection of their hopes and their dreams for a better world and a brighter tomorrow.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the rules of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for the 102d Congress for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rules of the committee were adopted on February 7, 1991, in open session, a quorum being present.

RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

GENERAL

1. The Rules of the House of Representatives as applicable shall govern the committee and its subcommittees. The rules of the committee, as applicable shall be the rules of its subcommittees except that a motion to recess from day to day and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in the committee.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Time and Place

2. Unless dispensed with by the Chairman, the meetings of the committee shall be held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month the House is in session at 10:00 a.m. and at such other times and in such places as the Chairman may designate.

3. The Chairman of the committee may convene as necessary additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business.

*4. The committee shall make public announcement of the date, time, place and subject matter of any of its hearings at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. If the Chairman determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, he shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this subparagraph shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, and promptly entered into the scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

*5. The committee may sit while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the 5 minute rule provided 10 or more Members on the House floor do not object when special leave for such committee or subcommittee to sit is requested.

Vice Chairman to Preside in absence of Chairman

*6. The Member of the majority party on the Committee ranking immediately after

* Indicates rules applicable to subcommittees.

the Chairman shall be the Vice Chairman of the Committee and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the Chairman. If the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee are not present at any meeting of the committee, the ranking Member of the majority party on the committee who is present shall preside.

Order of Business

*7. The order of business and procedure of the committee and the subjects of inquiries or investigations will be decided by the Chairman, subject always to an appeal to the committee.

Membership

8. A majority of the majority Members of the committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority Members for each subcommittee and shall authorize the Chairman to negotiate that ratio with the minority party. *Provided, however,* that party representation on each subcommittee including any ex-officio Members shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee. *Provided further,* that recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party Members to minority Members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee.

Special Meetings

9. Rule XI 2(c)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby incorporated by reference (Special Meetings).

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Quorum

*10. One-third of the Members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for all purposes except that a majority must be present in order to (1) report or table any legislation, measure or matter; (2) close committee meetings or hearings; or (3) authorize the issuance of subpoenas.

*11. The number of Members to constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence shall not be less than two and, unless waived by the Chairman of the full committee after consultation with the Ranking Republican Member of the full committee, shall include at least one member from each of the majority and minority parties.

Proxies

*12. Any Member may authorize a vote by proxy with respect to any measure or matter before the committee. Such proxy authorization shall be in writing, shall assert that the Member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present at the meeting of the committee, shall designate the person who is to execute the proxy authorization, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto, except that a Member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn, or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the Member assigning his or her vote, filed with the committee clerk, and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

Witnesses

*13. The committee shall, insofar as is practicable, require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the committee (in advance of his or her appearance) a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation to a five-minute summary of his or her statement, provided that additional time may be granted by the Chairman when appropriate.

*14. Whenever any hearing is conducted by the committee on any measure or matter, the minority Members of the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of them before the completion of the hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to the measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

Investigative Hearing Procedures

*15. Rule XI 2(k) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby incorporated by reference (rights of witnesses under subpoena).

Subject Matter

*16. Bills and other substantive matters may be taken up for hearing only when called by the Chairman of the committee or by a majority vote of a quorum of the committee, except those matters which are the subject of special-call meetings outlined in Rule 9.

*17. No private bill will be reported by the committee if there are two or more dissenting votes. Private bills so rejected by the committee will not be reconsidered during the same Congress unless new evidence sufficient to justify a new hearing has been presented to the committee.

*18. (a) It shall not be in order for the committee to consider any new or original measure or matter unless written notice of the date, place and subject matter of consideration and to the extent practicable, a written copy of the measure or matter to be considered, has been available in the office of each Member of the committee for at least three calendar days in advance of consideration, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing sections of this rule, consideration of any legislative measure or matter by the committee shall be in order by vote of two-thirds of the Members present, provided that a majority of the committee is present.

Open Meetings

*19. Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. No person other than Members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by Rule 20 contained herein, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

20. Each hearing conducted by the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, and Rule 10, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testi-

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate Rule XI 2(k)(5) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Rule XI 2(k)(5) of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No Member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of any committee or subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize a particular committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public: *Provided, however*, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

Requests for Roll Call Votes

21. A rollcall vote of the Members may be had at the request of three or more Members.

Committee Records

*22(a). The committee shall keep a complete record of all committee action which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a rollcall vote is demanded. The result of each rollcall vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of those Members present but not voting.

(b) The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the committee.

Publication of Committee Hearings and Mark-Ups

*23. The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the committee which are decided to be printed will be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate.

Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors, other than errors in transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another Congressional committee, a memorandum of understanding will be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript.

Transcript of mark-ups shall be recorded and published in the same manner as hearings before the committee.

Opening Statements; 5-Minute Rule

*24. Insofar as is practicable, the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Republican Member, shall limit the total time of opening statements by Members to no more than 20 minutes, the time to be divided equally among Members present desir-

ing to make an opening statement. The time any one Member may address the committee on any bill, motion or other matter under consideration by the committee or the time allowed for the questioning of a witness of hearings before the committee will be limited to five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be waived by the Chairman or acting Chairman. The rule of germaneness will be enforced by the Chairman.

Requests for Written Motions

*25. Any legislative or non-procedural motion made at a regular or special meeting of the committee and which is entertained by the chairman shall be presented in writing upon the demand of any Member present and a copy made available to each Member present.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Structure and Jurisdiction

26. The committee shall have the following standing subcommittees with the jurisdiction indicated.

(a) *Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight*.—Review and study, on a continuing basis, of the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee and the organization and operation of the Federal and private agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress. In addition, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority may cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the committee, and may undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight shall in no way limit the responsibility of other subcommittees from carrying out their oversight responsibilities, nor shall any investigation be undertaken by the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight without (a) consultation with the Chairman of the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority and (b) approval of the Chairman of the committee.

(b) *Subcommittee on Environment*.—Legislation, general and special oversight and all other matters relating to natural resources and environmental research development and demonstration (RD&D), including RD&D activities of the Environmental Protection Agency; energy RD&D programs relating to energy conservation, solar, renewable and other non-fossil and non-nuclear energy sources; transportation programs of the Department of Energy; operational activities and RD&D related to weather, aviation weather services, climate, and the atmosphere; those ocean RD&D activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration related to the quality and management of the environment; operations of earth observing systems; international environmental RD&D, including global climate research; and, to the extent appropriate, agriculture research, environmental health, safety, life sciences, pharmaceutical, medical, and biotechnology activities of Executive departments and agencies.

(c) *Subcommittee on Energy*.—Legislation, general and special oversight and all other

matters to RD&D, and projects therefor, involving fossil fuels, nuclear fission and the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear fusion; all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories, basic energy sciences; high energy and nuclear physics; advanced energy technology; and uranium enrichment and waste management activities, as appropriate.

(d) *Subcommittee on Science*.—Legislation, general and special oversight of science policy, the role of basic research in economic competitiveness, and all other matters relating to the National Science Foundation; science and research matters in the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Office of Technology Assessment; scientific research, development, and applications; scientific and engineering resources (including manpower); math, science and engineering education; international scientific cooperation; computer science, engineering, networks, and data bases; RD&D relating to government health, nutritional, handicapped, earthquake, and fire programs; intergovernmental mechanisms for RD&D; geographic distribution of Federal RD&D; university research policy, including infrastructure, overhead, and partnerships; and the effect of tax policy on research.

(e) *Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness*.—Legislation, general and special oversight and all other matters relating to the Technology Administration in the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Technical Information Service; technology policy; technology matters in the Office of Science and Technology Policy; technology assessment, including the Office of Technology Assessment; technology transfer; innovation and industrial RD&D; productivity and competitiveness, including small business competitiveness; patent and intellectual property policy; international technology, trade and competitiveness; technology resources (including manpower); standards and standardization of measurement; tax, antitrust and other governmental policies as they relate to technological development, commercialization, and competitiveness; civil aviation RD&D, including aeronautical research and technology programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and research and development programs of the Federal Aviation Administration; materials RD&D and policy; oversight of surface transportation RD&D programs of Executive departments and agencies; and computer, communications, and information technology, and infrastructure, as appropriate.

(f) *Subcommittee on Space*.—Legislation, general and special oversight and all other matters relating to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (except aeronautical research and technology); space commercialization, including the commercial space activities relating to the Department of Transportation and the Department of Commerce; outer space, including exploration and control thereof, the National Space Council, space applications, space communications and related matters and research and development of earth observing systems.

Referral of Legislation

27. All legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by a majority vote of the majority Members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee. Subcommittee chairmen may make requests for referral of specific mat-

ters to their subcommittee within the two week period if they believe subcommittee jurisdictions so warrant.

Ex Officio Members

28. The Chairman and ranking minority Member shall serve as ex officio Members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote and be counted as part of the quorum on all matters before the subcommittee.

Procedures

29. No subcommittee shall meet for markup or approval when any other subcommittee of the committee is meeting to consider any measure or matter for markup or approval.

30. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Each subcommittee shall conduct legislative and general oversight, inquiries for the future and forecasting, and budget impact studies on matters within their respective jurisdictions. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

31. Any Member of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no such Member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee, except as provided in Rule 28.

32. During any subcommittee proceeding for markup or approval, a rollcall vote may be had at the request of one or more Members of that subcommittee.

Power to Sit and Act: Subpoena Power

*33. Rule XI 2(m) of the Rules of the House of Representatives is hereby incorporated by references (power to sit and act; subpoena power).

National Security Information

*34. All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping. The Chairman of the full committee may establish such regulations and procedures as in his judgment are necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the committee. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any Member of the committee, or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

Sensitive or Confidential Information Received Pursuant to Subpoena

*35. Unless otherwise determined by the committee or subcommittee, certain information received by the committee or subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in Executive Session when the Chairman of the full committee, in his judgment, deems that in view of all the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.

REPORTS

Substance of Legislative Reports

36. The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include the following, to be provided by the committee:

(A) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to Rule X 2(b)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, separately set out and identified [Rule XI 2 (1)(3)A];

(B) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures [Rule XI 2(1)(3)(B)];

(C) a detailed analytical statement as to whether that enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on the national economy [Rule XI 2(1)(4)];

(D) with respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report such a bill or resolution, the total number of votes cast for and the total number of votes cast against the reporting of such bill or resolution, [Rule XI 2(1)(2)(B)];

(E) the estimate and comparison prepared by the committee under Rule XIII 7(a) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, unless the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office prepared under subdivision (B) of Rule 36 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report [Rule XIII 7]; and

(F) in the case of a bill or joint resolution which repeals or amends any statute or part thereof, the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed, and a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, [Rule XIII 3].

37. (a) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall further include the following, to be provided by sources other than the committee:

(A) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office required under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and identified, whenever the Director (if timely, and submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison of the committee, [Rule XI 2(1)(3)(C)];

(B) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under Rule X 2(b)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, separately set out and identified, [Rule XI 2(1)(3)(D)].

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing sections of this rule, if the committee has not received prior to the filing of the report the material required under subdivisions (A) and (B) of this rule, then it shall include a statement to that effect in the report on the measure.

Minority and Additional Views

38. If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any Member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that Member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more Members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which shall include all supplemental, minority, or

additional views, which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivisions (A) and (B) of Rule 37) are included as part of the report. However, this rule does not preclude (1) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph or (2) the filing by the committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

39. The Chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall advise Members of the day and hour when the time for submitting views relative to any given report elapses. No supplemental, minority, or additional views shall be accepted for inclusion in the report if submitted after the announced time has elapsed unless the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate decides to extend the time for submission of views beyond 3 days, in which case he shall communicate such fact to Members, including the revised day and hour for submissions to be received, without delay.

Consideration of Subcommittee Reports

40. Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee shall not be considered by the full committee until after the intervention of three calendar days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the report is submitted and printed hearings thereon shall be made available, if feasible, to the Members, except that this rule may be waived at the discretion of the Chairman.

Timing and Filing of Committee Reports

41. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

42. The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

43. Any committee or subcommittee report published by the committee shall follow the same procedures for its approval, including the opportunity to submit views, as is followed in the case of a report accompanying a bill or resolution which has been approved by the committee.

MEDIA COVERAGE

44. The committee may permit, by majority vote, hearings or meetings which are open to the public to be covered in whole or in part by television, radio and still photography—or by any such methods of coverage—in accordance with Rule XI (3) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; provided, that the Chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room.

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

"Rule X—Establishment and Jurisdiction of Standing Committees

"The Committees and Their Jurisdiction.

"1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee as listed in this clause shall (in accordance with and subject to clause 5) be referred to such committees, as follows:

* * * * *

(r) Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

(1) Astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

(2) Bureau of Standards, standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

(3) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(4) National Aeronautics and Space Council.

(5) National Science Foundation.

(6) Outer space, including exploration and control thereof.

(7) Science Scholarships.

(8) Scientific research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(9) Civil aviation research and development.

(10) Environmental research and development.

(11) All energy research, development, and demonstration, and projects therefor, and all federally owned or operated nonmilitary energy laboratories.

(12) National Weather Service.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph (and its general oversight function under clause 2(b)(1)), the committee shall have the special oversight function provided for in clause 3(f) with respect to all nonmilitary research and development.

* * * * *

"Special Oversight Functions

"3. (f) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology shall have the function of reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving nonmilitary research and development."

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter).

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(a) of rule XI of the rules of the House, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules adopted by the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the 102d Congress on February 7, 1991.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 102D CONGRESS

Rule 1. *Rules of the House.*—The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and its subcommittees so far as it applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committee and subcommittees. Written rules adopted by the committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the committee. Each subcommittee of the committee is part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee. Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of this committee, which are supplementary to the Rules of the House.

Rule 2. *Time, Place of Meetings.*—(a) The committee shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month and at such other times as determined by the chairman, or pursuant to subparagraph (b), in Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, at 9:45 a.m. for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other business, if the House is in session on that day. If the House is not in session on that day and the committee has not met during such month, the committee shall meet at such time and place on the first day thereafter when the House is in session.

(b) The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) desire that a special meeting of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) be called by the chairman or subcommittee chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman or subcommittee chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman or subcommittee chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman or subcommittee chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the specified meeting.

(d) If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on

the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) Each meeting of the committee or any of its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including hearings and the markup of legislation, shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee in open session and with a quorum present determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to those special cases provided in the Rules of the House where closed sessions are otherwise provided.

(f) At least once a month, the chairman shall convene a meeting of the chairmen of the subcommittees. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss issues pending before the committee and the procedures for committee consideration of such matters. The discussion may include, among other items, the scheduling of hearings and meetings, questions of subcommittee jurisdiction and the conduct of joint subcommittee hearings.

Rule 3. Agenda.—The agenda for each committee or subcommittee meeting (other than a hearing), setting out the date, time, place, and all items of business to be considered, shall be provided to each member of the committee by delivery to his office at least 36 hours in advance of such meeting.

Rule 4. Procedure.—(a)(1) The date, time, place, and subject matter of any hearing of the committee or any of its subcommittees shall be announced at least 1 week in advance of the commencement of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines in accordance with such procedures as it may prescribe, that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner.

(2)(A) The date, time, place, and subject matter of any meeting (other than a hearing) scheduled on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when the House will be in session, shall be announced at least 36 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(B) The time, place, and subject matter of a meeting (other than a hearing or a meeting to which subparagraph (A) applies) shall be announced at least 72 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the committee or subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least two working days in advance of his appearance, fifty (50) copies of a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument, unless this requirement, or any part thereof, is waived by the committee or subcommittee chairman presiding.

(c) The right to interrogate the witnesses before the committee or any of its subcommittees shall alternate between majority and minority members. Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question witnesses. No member shall be recognized for a second period of 5 minutes to interrogate a witness until each member of the committee present has been recognized once for that purpose. While the committee or subcommittee is operating under the 5-minute rule for the interrogation of witnesses, the chairman shall recognize in order of appearance members who were not present when the meeting was called to order after all members who were present when the meeting was called to order have been recognized in the order of seniority on the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless the text of the matter reported, together with an explanation, has been available to members of the committee for at least 36 hours. Such explanation shall include a summary of the major provisions of the legislation, an explanation of the relationship of the matter to present law, and a summary of the need for the legislation. All subcommittee actions shall be reported promptly by the clerk of the committee to all members of the committee.

Rule 5. Waiver of Notice, Agenda, and Layover Requirements.—Requirements of Rules 3, 4(a)(2), and 4(d) may be waived by a majority of those present and voting (a majority being present) of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 6. Quorum.—Testimony may be taken and evidence received at any hearing at which there are present not fewer than two members of the committee or subcommittee in question. In the case of a meeting other than a hearing, the number of members constituting a quorum shall be one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, except that a matter may not be reported by the committee or a subcommittee unless a majority of the members thereof is actually present.

Rule 7. Proxies.—No vote by any member of the committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy unless a proxy authorization is given in writing by the member desiring to cast a proxy, which authorization shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is absent due to personal illness and is thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his/her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. No proxy shall be voted on a motion to adjourn or shall be counted to make a quorum or be voted unless a quorum is present.

Rule 8. Journal, Rollcalls.—The proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, show those present at each meeting, and include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded and a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition voted. A copy of the journal shall be furnished to the ranking minority member. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. No demand for a rollcall shall be made or obtained except for the purpose of procuring a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum. The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee shall be made available in the committee office for inspection by the public, as provided in Rule XI, clause 2(e) of the Rules of the House.

Rule 9. Filing of Committee Reports.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by this committee, any member or members of the committee should give notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three (3) calendar days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by that member or members with the committee. All

such views so filed shall be included within and shall be a part of the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter.

Rule 10. Subcommittees.—There shall be such standing subcommittees with such jurisdiction and size as determined by the majority party caucus of the committee and, in addition, a Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The jurisdiction, number, and size of the subcommittees shall be determined by the majority party caucus prior to the start of the bidding process for subcommittee chairmanships and assignments. Such subcommittees shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be of equal size. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall coordinate its work with the work of other standing subcommittees and shall maintain regular communication with the standing subcommittees and the chairman of the full committee in order to obtain advice on subjects for investigation. The standing subcommittees shall maintain regular communication with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to advise the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of subjects for investigation.

Rule 11. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the chairman of the full committee with a view toward assuring availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

Rule 12. Reference of Legislation and Other Matters.—All legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction immediately unless, by majority vote of the members of the full committee within five (5) legislative days, consideration is to be by the full committee. In the case of the legislation or other matter within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, the chairman of the committee shall have the same authority to refer such legislation or other matter to one or more subcommittees as the Speaker has under clause 5(c) of Rule X of the House of Representatives to refer a matter to one or more committees of the House. Such authority shall include the authority to refer such legislation or matter to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, from the members of the subcommittees having legislative or oversight jurisdiction.

Rule 13. Ratio of Subcommittees.—The majority caucus of the committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party members for each subcommittee and the chairman shall negotiate that ratio with the minority party, provided that the ratio of party members on each subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the majority than that of the full committee, nor shall such ratio provide for a majority of less than two majority members.

Rule 14. Subcommittee Membership.—(a) Subject to the requirements of the Manual of the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives, each majority member other than the chairman of the full committee or the chairman of a subcommittee shall in order of committee seniority be entitled to membership on two subcommittees of that member's choice. A member (other than an ex officio member) may serve on more than two subcommittees only if such service is

necessary in order to comply with Rule 13. Proceeding in order of seniority on the committee, each majority member, other than the chairman of the full committee and the chairmen of the several subcommittees, shall be entitled to select one subcommittee position each. The subcommittee selection process shall then continue in sequence of committee seniority, including the chairmen of the several subcommittees, for succeeding rounds of selection until all subcommittee positions are filled. The subcommittee selection process shall be conducted at a meeting of the majority party caucus of the committee held prior to any organizational meeting of the full committee. Subcommittee selections of each member shall be recorded by the clerk as made and shall be available for examination by the members.

(b) Minority subcommittee membership shall be selected as determined by the minority.

(c) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio members with voting privileges of each legislative subcommittee of the committee of which they are not assigned members. The ex officio members shall not be counted in determining a subcommittee quorum other than a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

Rule 15. Subcommittee Chairmen.—(a)(1) Majority members of the committee shall have the right, in order of full committee seniority, to bid for subcommittee chairmanships. Any request for a subcommittee chairmanship shall be subject to approval by a majority of those present and voting, by secret ballot, in the majority party caucus of the committee. If the caucus rejects a subcommittee chairmanship bid, the next senior majority member may bid for the position as in the first instance. The subcommittee chairmen shall be elected by the full committee from nominations submitted by the majority party caucus of the committee.

(2) If the majority members of the committee shall determine to change the size of any subcommittee after the start of the bidding process, they may do so, but in that event, all previous action on the bidding process shall be expunged and the bidding process shall start anew.

(b) Subcommittee chairmen shall manage legislation reported from their subcommittees on the House floor.

(c) The chairman of the committee may make available to the chairman of any subcommittee office equipment and facilities which have been provided to him and for which he is personally responsible, subject to such terms and conditions as the chairman deems appropriate.

Rule 16. Committee Professional and Clerical Staff Appointments.—(a) Whenever the chairman of the committee determines that any professional staff member appointed pursuant to the provisions of clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, who is assigned to such chairman and not to the ranking minority member, by reason of such professional staff member's expertise or qualifications will be of assistance to one or more subcommittees in carrying out their assigned responsibilities, he may delegate such member to such subcommittees for such purpose. A delegation of a member of the professional staff pursuant to this subsection shall be made after consultation with the subcommittee chairmen and with the approval of the subcommittee chairman or chairmen involved.

(b) Professional staff members appointed pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House

of Representatives, who are assigned to the ranking minority party member of the committee and not to the chairman of the committee, shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(c) In addition to the professional staff appointed pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the committee shall be entitled, subject to the approval of the majority party members of the committee, to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the committee as may be provided within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee. Such appointee shall be assigned to such business of the full committee as the chairman of the committee considers advisable.

(d) Subcommittee chairmen, subject to the approval of the majority party members of the committee, shall be entitled to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the committee as may be provided in rule 18 of these rules. Such professional and clerical appointees shall be delegated to the appropriate subcommittee for the purposes of assisting such subcommittee in the discharge of its assigned responsibilities and may be removed and their compensation fixed by the subcommittee chairman subject to the approval of the majority members of the committee.

(e) In addition to appointments made pursuant to other subsections of this rule, (1) the subcommittee chairman of each of the committee's subcommittees is authorized to appoint, in accordance with such rules as the majority party caucus may prescribe, one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of such subcommittee chairman, and (2) the ranking minority member of each such subcommittee is authorized to appoint, in accordance with such rules as the minority party caucus may prescribe, one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of such ranking minority member. Remuneration of any staff person appointed under this subsection shall be governed by paragraph (d) of clause 5 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

(f) Any contract for the temporary services or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations to make studies or advise the committee or its subcommittees with respect to any matter within their jurisdiction shall be deemed to have been approved by a majority of the members of the committee if approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee and, if funded by a subcommittee, by the chairman and ranking minority member of that subcommittee. Such approval shall not be deemed to have been given if at least one-third of the members of the committee request in writing that the committee formally act on such a contract, if the request is made within 10 days after the latest date on which such chairman or chairmen, and such ranking minority member or members, approve such contract.

Rule 17. Supervision, Duties of Staff.—(a) The professional and clerical staff of the committee delegated to subcommittees of the committee pursuant to rule 16 shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the chairman of the subcommittee to which they are assigned with respect to matters before the subcommittee, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegates such authority as he determines appropriate. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and

direction of the minority members of the committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. Subject to subsection (b), the professional and clerical staff of the committee not delegated to a subcommittee pursuant to rule 16(d) or to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(b) The professional staff member who is assigned principal responsibility by a subcommittee chairman with respect to a matter before such subcommittee chairman's subcommittee shall continue to assume principal staff responsibility during any consideration before the full committee, the Rules Committee, the House, and Conference Committees of any matter which is reported by such subcommittee.

Rule 18. Committee and Subcommittee Budgets.—(a) The chairman of the full committee and the chairman of each standing subcommittee, after consultation with their respective ranking minority members, shall for each session of the Congress prepare a preliminary budget for the committee and each standing subcommittee respectively, with such budget including necessary amounts for professional and clerical staff, travel, investigations, and miscellaneous expenses, and which shall be adequate to fully discharge their responsibilities for legislation and oversight. Thereafter, the chairman of the full committee, meeting with the chairman of the subcommittees, shall combine such proposals into a committee budget, which shall state separately the budgeted amounts for the committee and for each of the subcommittees. Such budget shall be presented by the chairman to the majority party caucus of the committee and thereafter to the full committee for its approval.

(b) The chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the committee duly authorized by the House. No proposed committee budget may be submitted to the House Administration Committee unless it has been presented to and approved by the majority party caucus and thereafter by the full committee. The chairman of the full committee or the chairmen of the standing subcommittees may authorize all necessary expenses in accordance with these rules and within the limits of their portion of the budget as approved by the House, but the chairman of the full committee shall permit no subcommittee to make an expenditure beyond its portion of the budget (as established in paragraph (a)) unless the chairman determines that such expenditure can be made without exceeding the amount authorized to the full committee by the House.

(c) Committee members shall be furnished a copy of each monthly report, prepared by the chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year by committee and subcommittees, anticipated expenditures for the projected committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 19. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings.—Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of Rule XI, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives. At all such meetings or proceedings, coverage by radio, television or still photography will be allowed unless specifically forbidden by a record vote of the

committee or subcommittee. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and, for good cause, may be terminated by him.

Rule 20. Comptroller General Audits.—The chairman of the committee is authorized to request verification examinations by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to Title V, Part A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), after consultation with the members of the committee.

Rule 21. Subpoenas.—The full committee, or any subcommittee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m)(2)(A) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, if authorized by a majority of the members voting of the committee or subcommittee (as the case may be), a quorum being present. In addition, the chairman of the full committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of three days. Subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the full committee, or any member of the committee authorized by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Rule 22. Travel of Members and Staff.—(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following: (1) The purpose of the travel; (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

(c) In the case of travel by minority party members and minority party professional staff for the purpose set out in (a) of (b), the prior approval, not only of the chairman but also of the ranking minority party member, shall be required. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the ranking minority party member in writing setting forth those

items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. McCURDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of House rule XI, I submit herewith a copy of the Rules of Procedure adopted on February 20, 1991, by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 102d Congress.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

1. CONVENING OF MEETINGS

The regular meeting day of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the transaction of committee business shall be on the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the chairman.

In the case of any meeting of the committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the clerk of the committee shall notify every member of the committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, D.C., and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, D.C.

2. PREPARATIONS FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Under direction of the chairman, designated committee staff members shall brief members of the committee at a time sufficiently prior to any committee or subcommittee meeting to assist the committee members in preparation for such meeting and to determine any matter which the committee members might wish considered during the meeting. Such briefing shall, at the request of a member, include a list of all pertinent papers and other materials that have been obtained by the committee that bear on matters to be considered at the meeting.

The staff director shall recommend to the chairman the testimony, papers, and other materials to be presented to the committee or subcommittee at any meeting. The determination whether such testimony, papers, and other materials shall be presented in open or executive session shall be made pursuant to the Rules of the House and these rules.

3. MEETING PROCEDURES

Meetings of the committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except that a portion or portions of any such meeting may be closed to the public if the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, determines by record vote in open session and with a majority present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such portion or portions:

1. Will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States.

2. Will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

3. Will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or

otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual except that, at a hearing which may tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person, the hearing may be closed to the public consistent with clause 2(g)(2) and clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House;

4. Will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement; or

5. Will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person.

6. Will violate any other law of the United States or any rule of the House of Representatives.

Except for purposes of taking testimony or receiving evidence, for which purposes a quorum shall consist of two committee members, a quorum for the transaction of any other committee business shall consist of ten committee members. Decisions of the committee shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

Whenever the committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter.

4. PROCEDURES RELATED TO THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY

Notice.—Reasonable notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the committee.

Oath or Affirmation.—Testimony of witnesses shall be given under oath or affirmation which may be administered by any member of the committee, except that the chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee shall not require an oath or affirmation where the chairman determines that it would not be appropriate under the circumstances.

Interrogation.—Committee or subcommittee interrogation shall be conducted by members of the committee and such committee staff as are authorized by the chairman or the presiding member.

Counsel for the Witness.—(A) Any witness may be accompanied by counsel. A witness who is unable to obtain counsel may inform the committee of such fact. If the witness informs the committee of this fact at least 24 hours prior to the witness' appearance before the committee, the committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain such counsel will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(B) Counsel shall conduct themselves in an ethical and professional manner. Failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the members of the committee, a majority being present, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include censure, removal, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings, except that the chair-

man of the committee or of a subcommittee may temporarily remove counsel during proceedings before the committee or subcommittee unless a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, vote to reverse the ruling of the chair.

(C) There shall be no direct or cross-examination by counsel. However, counsel may submit in writing any question counsel wishes propounded to a client or to any other witness and may, at the conclusion of such testimony, suggest the presentation of other evidence or the calling of other witnesses. The committee or subcommittee may use such questions and dispose of such suggestions as it deems appropriate.

Statements by Witnesses.—A witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and conclusion of the witnesses' testimony. Such statements shall not exceed a reasonable period of time as determined by the chairman, or other presiding member. Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings shall file a copy with the clerk of the committee, and insofar as practicable and consistent with the notice given, shall do so at least 72 hours in advance of the witness' appearance before the committee.

Objections and Ruling.—Any objection raised by a witness or counsel shall be ruled upon by the chairman or other presiding member, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the committee unless a majority of the committee present overrules the ruling of the chair.

Transcripts.—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the committee or any subcommittee during a committee or subcommittee hearing.

Inspection and Correction.—All witnesses testifying before the committee or any subcommittee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of their testimony to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. The witness may be accompanied by counsel. Any corrections the witness desires to make in the transcript shall be submitted in writing to the committee within 5 days from the date when the transcript was made available to the witness. Corrections shall be limited to grammar and minor editing, and may not be made to change the substance of the testimony. Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the chairman. Upon request, those parts of testimony given by a witness in executive session which are subsequently quoted or made part of a public record shall be made available to that witness at the witness' expense.

Requests to Testify.—The committee or any subcommittee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the committee or subcommittee. A person who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at a public hearing, or any comment made by a committee member or a member of the committee staff may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation, may request to appear personally before the committee to testify on his or her own behalf, or may file a sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or comment, or may submit to the chairman proposed questions in writing for the cross-examination of other witnesses. The committee shall take such actions as it deems appropriate.

Contempt Procedures.—No recommendation that a person be cited for contempt of Con-

gress shall be forwarded to the House unless and until the committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt, afforded the person an opportunity to state in writing or in person why he or she should not be held in contempt, and agreed, by majority vote of the committee to forward such recommendation to the House.

Release of Name of Witness.—At the request of any witness, the name of that witness scheduled to be heard by the committee shall not be released prior to, or after, the witness' appearance before the committee, unless otherwise authorized by the chairman.

Closing hearings.—A vote to close a committee or subcommittee hearing may not be taken by less than a majority of the committee or the subcommittee pursuant to clause 4 of House Rule XLVIII unless at least one member of the minority is present to vote upon a motion to close the hearing.

5. SUBCOMMITTEES

Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the committee. Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the committee may direct. The subcommittees shall be governed by the rules of the committee.

Except for purposes of taking testimony or receiving evidence, for which purposes a quorum shall consist of two subcommittee members, a quorum for the transaction of any other subcommittee business shall consist of a majority of the subcommittee.

There are hereby established the following subcommittees:

- (1) Program and Budget Authorization.
- (2) Legislation.
- (3) Oversight and Evaluation.

6. INVESTIGATIONS

No investigation shall be conducted by the committee unless approved by the full committee, a majority being present; provided, however, that an investigation may be initiated—

(1) at the direction of the chairman of the full committee, with notice to the ranking minority member of the full committee; or

(2) at the written request to the chairman of the full committee of at least five members of the committee, except that any investigation initiated under (1) or (2) must be brought to the attention of the full committee for approval at the next regular meeting of the full committee following initiation of the investigation. Authorized investigations may be conducted by members of the committee and/or by designated committee staff members.

7. SUBPOENAS

Unless otherwise determined by the committee, the chairman, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, or the committee, shall authorize and issue subpoenas. Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records or any other material may be issued by the chairman, or any member of the committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or member issuing the subpoenas. Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules.

8. STAFF

For the purpose of these rules, committee staff means employees of the committee, consultants to the committee, employees of other Government agencies detailed to the committee, or any other person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of the committee.

The appointment of committee staff shall be by the chairman in consultation with the ranking minority member. After confirmation, the chairman shall certify committee staff appointments to the Clerk of the House in writing.

The committee staff works for the committee as a whole, under the supervision of the chairman of the committee. Except as otherwise provided by the committee, the duties of committee staff shall be performed and committee staff personnel affairs and day-to-day operations, including security and control of classified documents and material, shall be administered under the direct supervision and control of the staff director.

The committee staff shall assist the minority as fully as the majority in all matters of committee business and in the preparation and filing of additional, separate and minority views, to the end that all points of view may be fully considered by the committee and the House.

The members of the committee staff shall not discuss either the classified substance or procedure of the work of the committee with any person not a member of the committee or the committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during that person's tenure as a member of the committee staff or at any time thereafter except as directed by the committee in accordance with clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII and the provisions of these rules, or, in the event of the termination of the committee, in such a manner as may be determined by the House.

No member of the committee staff shall be employed by the committee unless and until such a member of the committee staff agrees in writing, as a condition of employment, not to divulge any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the committee staff or any classified information which comes into such person's possession by virtue of his or her position as a member of the committee staff to any person not a member of the committee or the committee staff, either while a member of the committee staff or at any time thereafter except as directed by the committee in accordance with clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII and the provisions of these rules, or in the event of the termination of the committee, in such manner as may be determined by the House.

No member of the committee staff shall be employed by the committee unless and until such a member of the committee staff agrees in writing, as a condition of employment, to notify the committee, or, in the event of the committee's termination, the House, of any request for testimony, either while a member of the committee staff or at any time thereafter with respect to classified information which came into the staff member's possession by virtue of his or her position as a member of the committee staff. Such classified information shall not be disclosed in response to such requests except as directed by the committee in accordance with clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII and the provisions of these rules, or in the event of the termination of the committee, in such manner as may be determined by the House.

The committee shall immediately consider disciplinary action to be taken in case any member of the committee staff fails to conform to any of these rules. Such disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, immediate dismissal from the committee staff.

9. RECEIPT OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

In the case of any information classified under established security procedures and submitted to the committee by the executive or legislative branch, the committee's acceptance of such information shall constitute a decision by the committee that it is executive session material and shall not be disclosed publicly or released unless the committee, by rollcall vote, determines, in a manner consistent with clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII, that it should be disclosed publicly or otherwise released. For purposes of receiving information from either the executive or legislative branch, the committee staff may accept information on behalf of the committee.

10. PROCEDURES RELATED TO CLASSIFIED OR SENSITIVE MATERIAL

(a) Committee staff offices shall operate under strict security precautions. At least one security officer shall be on duty at all times by the entrance to control entry. Before entering the office all persons shall identify themselves.

Sensitive or classified documents and material shall be segregated in a security storage area. They may be examined only at secure reading facilities. Copying, duplicating, or removal from the committee offices of such documents and other materials are prohibited except as is necessary for use in, or preparation for, interviews or committee meetings, including the taking of testimony in conformity with these rules.

Each member of the committee shall at all times have access to all papers and other material received from any source. The staff director shall be responsible for the maintenance, under appropriate security procedures, of a registry which will number and identify all classified papers and other classified materials in the possession of the committee and such registry shall be available to any member of the committee.

(b) Pursuant to clause (7)(c)(2) of House Rule XLVIII and to clause (2)(e)(2) and clause 2(g)(2) of House Rule XI, members who are not members of the committee shall be granted access to such transcripts, records, data, charts and files of the committee and be admitted on a nonparticipatory basis to hearings or briefings of the committee which involve classified material, on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) Members who desire to examine materials in the possession of the committee or to attend committee hearings or briefings on a nonparticipatory basis should notify the clerk of the committee in writing.

(2) Each such request by a member must be considered by the committee, a quorum being present, at the earliest practicable opportunity. The committee must determine by record vote whatever action it deems necessary in light of all the circumstances of each individual request. The committee shall take into account, in its deliberations, such considerations as the sensitivity of the information sought to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, the likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed, the jurisdictional interest of the member making the request and such other concerns—constitutional or otherwise—as affect the public interest of the United States. Such actions as the committee may take include, but are not limited to: (i) approving the request, in whole or part; (ii) denying the request; (iii) providing in different form than requested information or material which is the subject of the request.

(3) In matters touching on such requests, the committee may, in its discretion, consult the Director of Central Intelligence and such other officials as it may deem necessary.

(4) In the event that the member making the request in question does not accede to the determination or any part thereof of the committee as regards the request, that member should notify the committee in writing of the grounds for such disagreement. The committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, it will take.

(c) Pursuant to Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413) and to clauses 3(a) and 7(c)(2) of House Rule XLVIII, the committee shall call to the attention of the House or to any other appropriate committee or committees of the House any matters requiring the attention of the House or such other committee or committees of the House on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) At the request of any member of the committee, the committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider a suggestion that the committee call to the attention of the House or any other committee or committees of the House executive session material.

(2) In determining whether any matter requires the attention of the House or any other committee or committees of the House, the committee shall consider, among such other matters it deems appropriate—

(A) the effect of the matter in question upon the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(C) whether the matter in question otherwise raises serious questions about the national interest; and

(D) whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another committee or committees of the House.

(3) In examining the considerations described in paragraph (2), the committee may seek the opinion of members of the committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question or to submissions from such other committees. Further, the committee may seek the advice in its deliberations of any executive branch official.

(4) If the committee, with a quorum present, by record vote decides that a matter requires the attention of the House or a committee or committees of the House which the committee deems appropriate, it shall make arrangements to notify the House or committee or committees promptly.

(5) In bringing a matter to the attention of another committee or committees of the House, the committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(6) The method of communicating matters to other committees of the House shall insure that information or material designated by the committee is promptly made available to the chairman and ranking minority member of such other committees.

(7) The committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House when it considers the matter in question so grave that it requires the attention of all members of the House, if time is of the essence, or for any other reason which the committee finds

compelling. In such case the committee shall consider whether to request an immediate secret session of the House (with time equally divided between the majority and the minority) or to publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII.

(d) Whenever the select committee makes classified material available to any other committee of the House or to any member of the House not a member of the committee, the clerk of the committee shall be notified. The clerk shall at that time provide a copy of the applicable portions of these rules and of House Rule XLVIII and other pertinent Rules of the House to such members or such committee and insure that the conditions contained therein under which the classified materials provided are clearly presented to the recipient. The clerk of the committee shall also maintain a written record identifying the particular information transmitted, the reasons agreed upon by the committee for approving such transmission and the committee or members of the House receiving such information. The staff director of the committee is further empowered to provide for such additional measures as he or she deems necessary in providing material which the committee has determined to make available to a member of the House or a committee of the House.

(e) Access to classified information supplied to the committee shall be limited to those committee staff members with appropriate security clearance and a need-to-know, as determined by the committee, and under the committee's direction, the staff director.

No member of the committee or of the committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person not a member of the committee or the committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the committee in executive session, or the contents of any classified papers or other classified materials or other classified information received by the committee except as authorized by the committee in a manner consistent with clause 7 of House Rule XLVIII and the provisions of these rules, or in the event of the termination of the committee, in such a manner as may be determined by the House.

Before the committee makes any decision regarding a request for access to any testimony, papers or other materials in its possession or a proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House or a committee or committees of the House, committee members shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, papers, and other materials that have been obtained by the committee.

11. LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

The clerk of the committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the measures introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such measures—and such other matters as the committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of each such revision shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

12. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

No member of the committee or committee staff shall travel on committee business unless specifically authorized by the chairman. Requests for authorization of such travel shall state the purpose and extent of the trip. A full report shall be filed with the committee when travel is completed.

When the chairman approves the foreign travel of a member of the committee staff not accompanying a member of the committee, all members of the committee are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel of its extent, nature and purpose. The report referred to in the previous paragraph shall be furnished to all members of the committee and shall not be otherwise disseminated without the express authorization of the committee pursuant to the rules of the committee.

13. BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the committee or any subcommittee is open to the public, a majority of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, may permit that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in clause 3 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

14. COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

15. CHANGES IN RULES

These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the committee, provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the rules of the Committee on Government Operations for the 102d Congress. The committee's rules were adopted on February 7, 1991, in open session, a quorum being present:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Rule XI, 1(a)(1) of the House of Representatives provides:

The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from

day to day is a motion of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

Rule XI, 2(a) of the House of Representatives provides, in part:

Each standing committee of the House shall adopt written rules governing its procedure. * * *

In accordance with the foregoing, the Committee on Government Operations, on February 7, 1991, adopted the rules of the committee. The rules read as follows:

RULE 1.—APPLICATION OF RULES

Except where the terms "full committee" and "subcommittee" are specifically referred to, the following rules shall apply to the Committee on Government Operations and its subcommittees as well as to the respective chairmen.

[See House Rule XI, 1.]

RULE 2.—MEETINGS

The regular meetings of the full committee shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., except when Congress has adjourned. The chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof, and to call and convene additional meetings, when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the committee may be requested by members of the committee in accordance with the provisions of House Rule XI, 2(c)(2). Subcommittees shall meet at the call of the subcommittee chairmen. Every member of the committee or the appropriate subcommittee, unless prevented by unusual circumstances, shall be provided with a memorandum at least three calendar days prior to each meeting or hearing explaining (1) the purpose of the meeting or hearing; and (2) the names, titles, background and reasons for appearance of any witnesses. The minority staff shall be responsible for providing the same information on witnesses whom the minority may request.

[See House Rule XI, 2(b).]

RULE 3.—QUORUMS

A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum, except that two members shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence, and one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation. Proxies shall not be used to establish a quorum. If the chairman is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

[See House Rule XI, 2(h).]

RULE 4.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

Bills and resolutions approved by the committee shall be reported by the chairman in accordance with House Rule XI, 2(1).

Every investigative report shall be approved by a majority vote of the committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Supplemental, minority, or additional views may be filed in accordance with House Rule XI, 2(1)(5). The time allowed for filing such views shall be three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) unless the committee agrees to a different time, but agreement on a shorter time shall require the concurrence of each member seeking to file such views. A proposed report shall not be considered in subcommittee or full committee unless the proposed report has been available to the members of such subcommittee or full committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays,

Sundays, and legal holidays) prior to the consideration of such proposed report in subcommittee or full committee. If hearings have been held on the matter reported upon every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearings available to the members of the subcommittee or full committee prior to the consideration of the proposed report in such subcommittee or full committee.

RULE 5.—PROXY VOTES

A member may vote by proxy on any measure or matter before the committee and on any amendment or motion pertaining thereto. A proxy shall be in writing and be signed by the member granting the proxy; it shall show the date and time of day it was signed and the date for which it is given and the member to whom the proxy is given. Each proxy authorization shall state that the member is absent on official business or is otherwise unable to be present; shall be limited to the date and the specific measure or matter to which it applies; and, unless it states otherwise, shall apply to any amendments or motions pertaining to the measure or matter.

[See House Rule XI, 2(f).]

RULE 6.—ROLLCALLS

A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of any member

[See House Rule XI, 2(e).]

RULE 7.—RECORD OF COMMITTEE ACTIONS

The committee staff shall maintain in the committee offices complete record of committee actions including a record of the rollcall votes taken at committee business meetings. The original records, or true copies thereof, as appropriate, shall be available for public inspection whenever the committee offices are open for public business. The staff shall assure that such original records are preserved with no unauthorized alteration, additions, or defacement.

[See House Rule XI, 2(e).]

RULE 8.—SUBCOMMITTEES; REFERRALS

There shall be seven subcommittees with appropriate party ratios which shall have fixed jurisdictions. Bills, resolutions, and other matters shall be referred by the chairman to subcommittees within two weeks for consideration or investigation in accordance with their fixed jurisdictions. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdiction, the chairman shall refer the matter as he may deem advisable. Bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned by the chairman when, in his judgment, the subcommittee is not able to complete its work or cannot reach agreement therein. In a subcommittee having an even number of members, if there is a tie vote with all members voting on any measure, the measure shall be placed on the agenda for full committee consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the subcommittee without recommendation. This provision shall not preclude further action on the measure by the subcommittee.

[See House Rule XI, 1(a)(2).]

RULE 9.—EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

The chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee shall be ex officio members of all subcommittees. They are authorized to vote on subcommittee matters; but, unless they are regular members of the subcommittee, they shall not be counted in determining a subcommittee quorum other than a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony.

RULE 10.—STAFF

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule XI, 5 and 6, the chairman of the full committee shall have the authority to hire and discharge employees of the professional and clerical staff of the full committee and of subcommittees subject to appropriate approval.

RULE 11.—STAFF DIRECTION

Except as otherwise provided by House Rule XI, 5 and 6, the staff of the committee shall be subject to the direction of the chairman of the full committee and shall perform such duties as he may assign.

RULE 12.—HEARING DATES AND WITNESSES

The chairman of the full committee will announce the date, place, and subject matter of all hearings at least one week prior to the commencement of any hearings, unless he determines that there is good cause to begin such hearings at an earlier date. In order that the chairman of the full committee may coordinate the committee facilities and hearing plans, each subcommittee chairman shall notify him of any hearing plans at least two weeks in advance of the date of commencement of hearings, including the date, place, subject matter, and the names of witnesses, willing and unwilling, who would be called to testify, including, to the extent he is advised thereof, witnesses whom the minority members may request. The minority members shall supply the names of witnesses they intend to call to the chairman of the full committee or subcommittee at the earliest possible date. Witnesses appearing before the committee shall, so far as practicable, submit written statements at least 24 hours in advance of their appearance.

[See House Rule XI, 2 (g)(3), (g)(4), and (k).]

RULE 13.—OPEN MEETINGS

Meetings for the transaction of business and hearings of the committee shall be open to the public or closed in accordance with Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

[See House Rules XI, 2 (g) and (k).]

RULE 14.—FIVE-MINUTE RULE

A committee member may question a witness only when recognized by the chairman for that purpose. In accordance with House Rule XI, 2(j)(2), each committee member may request up to five minutes to question a witness until each member who so desires has had such opportunity. Until all such requests have been satisfied, the chairman shall, so far as practicable, recognize alternately on the basis of seniority those majority and minority members present at the time the hearing was called to order and others on the basis of their arrival at the hearing. Thereafter, additional time may be extended at the direction of the chairman.

RULE 15.—INVESTIGATIVE HEARINGS; PROCEDURE

Investigative hearings shall be conducted according to the procedures in House Rule XI, 2(k). All questions put to witnesses before the committee shall be relevant to the subject matter before the committee for consideration, and the chairman shall rule on the relevance of any questions put to the witness.

RULE 16.—STENOGRAPHIC RECORD

A stenographic record of all testimony shall be kept of public hearings and shall be made available on such conditions as the chairman may prescribe.

RULE 17.—TV, RADIO, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

When approved by a majority vote, an open meeting or hearing of the committee or a subcommittee may be covered, in whole or in

part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions of the House Rule XI, 3. In order to enforce the provisions of said rule or to maintain an acceptable standard of dignity, propriety, and decorum, the chairman may order such alternation, curtailment, or discontinuance of coverage as he determines necessary.

RULE 18.—ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN

The chairman of the full committee shall:

(a) Make available to other committees the findings and recommendations resulting from the investigations of the committee or its subcommittees as required by House Rule X, 4(c)(2);

(b) Direct such review and studies on the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the committee's jurisdiction as required by House Rule X, 2(d);

(c) Submit to the Committee on the Budget views and estimates required by House Rule X, 4(g), and to file reports with the House as required by the Congressional Budget Act;

(d) Authorize and issue subpoenas as provided in House Rule XI, clause 2(m), in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the committee; and

(e) Prepare, after consultation with subcommittee chairmen and the minority, a budget for the committee which shall include an adequate budget for the subcommittees to discharge their responsibilities.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

(Mr. ROE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pursuant to rule XI, clause 2 of the Rules of the House of Representatives the official rules of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for the 102d Congress, as adopted January 31, 1991:

COMMITTEE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

RULE NO. 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committees and subcommittees.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of House Rules and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule XI, clause 5 of House Rules) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(d) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-

numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under Rules X and XI of House Rules during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(e) The committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE NO. II.—REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS; OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or Congress is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the committee for that month. The Chairman shall give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as the circumstances make practicable, a written notice of such meeting. If the Chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, the meeting may be cancelled, delayed or deferred until such time as, in the judgment of the Chairman, there may be such matters which require the committee's consideration. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) If the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) The committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

(f)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, de-

termines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public: Provided, however, that no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by clause 4(a)(1) of House Rule X or by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(2) Each hearing conducted by the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony,

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate clause (g)(5) of Rule VII, or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in clause (g)(5) of Rule VII.

No member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the committee or any subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the committee or a particular subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to members by the same procedure designated in this subparagraph for closing hearings to the public; Provided, however, that the committee or subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearings.

(g) A Committee Member may address the committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration or may question a witness at a hearing only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose. The time a Member may address the committee or subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit may be waived by the Chairman, and a Member shall be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce the preceding sentence.

(h) All hearings, markups and regular and special meetings of the Committee shall commence promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of such proceedings.

RULE NO. III.—RECORDS AND ROLL CALLS

(a) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and

the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(b) All committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE NO. IV.—PROXIES

(a) A vote by any member in the committee or in any subcommittee may be cast by proxy, but such proxy must be in writing. Each proxy shall designate the member who is to execute the proxy authorization and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto; except that a member may authorize a general proxy only for motions to recess, adjourn or other procedural matters. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. Proxies may not be counted for a quorum.

(b) Proxies shall be in the following form: Hon.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear: Anticipating that I will be absent on official business or otherwise unable to be present, I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stand in the consideration of and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto.

.....
Member of Congress

Executed this the day of at the time of p.m./a.m.

RULE NO. V.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph)—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within or without the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman of the committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be issued by the committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the committee or subcommittee, the Chairman of the committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member, may authorize and issue a subpoena under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the committee. Whenever a subpoena is issued under

this subparagraph, as soon as practicable thereafter, the Chairman shall notify all members of the committee of such action.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee or subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee or any subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

RULE NO. VI.—QUORUMS

(a) One-third of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to subparagraph (f) of committee Rule II, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to subparagraph (b) of committee Rule V, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to subparagraph (b)(1) of committee Rule VIII, and the actions described in subparagraph (b), (c) and (d) of this Rule.

(b) A majority of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) A majority of the members of the committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of any of the following actions:

(1) Construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building involving an expenditure in excess of \$500,000 and lease of space at an average annual rental excess of \$500,000 (section 2 of P.L. 92-313, 40 U.S.C. 606).

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965, as amended).

(4) Continuation of the authorization of a water resources development project to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers where such project has been recommended for deauthorization pursuant to the provisions of section 12 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974.

(5) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(6) Authorization of a Soil Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress, as amended).

(d) Two members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE NO. VII.—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The Chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or

matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the chairman or the subcommittee chairman whichever the case may be shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 2 working days before the day of his appearance, a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable the Clerk and Staff Director shall cause to be prepared a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration which shall be made available immediately to all members of the committee. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) All other members of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearing or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

(f) The questioning of witnesses in both full and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(g) The following additional rules shall apply to investigative hearings:

(1) The Chairman at an investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and this clause shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics

on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at an investigatory hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of clause (f)(2) of Rule No. II, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the committee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the committee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the committee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

In either case the committee shall afford such person an opportunity to voluntarily appear as a witness; and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the Chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

(10) No major investigation by a subcommittee shall be initiated without approval of a majority of such subcommittee.

RULE NO. VIII.—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendations shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such bill or resolu-

tion shall be included in the committee report.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such Act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of Rule X of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental, minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivisions (3) and (4) of subparagraph (c)) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the committee upon that measure or matter.

(f)(1) All committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under Rule VIII, that purport to express publicly views of the committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the committee or its sub-

committees shall be approved by the committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release and distribution in accordance with subparagraph (e) of this rule.

(2) No committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the committee or subcommittee shall be published without approval of the committee or subcommittee.

RULE NO. IX.—OVERSIGHT

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, there shall be in conformity with Rule XV a Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight.

(b) The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

(c) The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and the appropriate subcommittee with legislative authority shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE NO. X.—REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purposes of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(d) of Rule XIII of House Rules.

(b) The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdictions for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) The committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the President's budget, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE NO. XI.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

(a) It is the purpose of this clause to provide a means, in conformity with acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, and decorum, by which committee hearings, or committee meetings, which are open to the public may be covered, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage—

(1) for the education, enlightenment, and information of the general public, on the basis of accurate and impartial news coverage, regarding the operations, procedures, and practices of the House as a legislative and representative body and regarding the measures, public issues, and other matters before the House and its committees, the consideration thereof, and the action taken thereon; and

(2) for the development of the perspective and understanding of the general public with respect to the role and function of the House under the Constitution of the United States as an organ of the Federal Government.

(b) In addition, it is the intent of this clause that radio and television tapes and television film of any coverage under this clause shall not be used, or made available for use, as partisan political campaign material to promote or oppose the candidacy of any person for elective public office.

(c) It is, further, the intent of this clause that the general conduct of each meeting (whether of a hearing or otherwise) covered, under authority of this clause, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, and the personal behavior of the committee members and staff, other Government officials and personnel, witnesses, television, radio, and press media personnel, and the general public at the hearing or other meeting shall be in strict conformity with the observance of the acceptable standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the House in its operations shall not be such as to—

(1) distort the objects and purposes of the hearings or other meeting or the activities of committee members in connection with that hearing or meeting or in connection with the

general work of the committee or of the House; or

(2) cast discredit or dishonor on the House, the committee, or any member or bring the House, the committee, or any member into disrepute.

(d) The coverage of committee hearings and meetings by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography is a privilege made available by the House and shall be permitted and conducted only in strict conformity with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause.

(e) Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by any committee of the House is open to the public, that committee may permit, by majority vote of the committee, that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or part, by television broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, but only under such written rules as the committee may adopt in accordance with the purposes, provisions, and requirements of this clause: Provided, however, Each committee or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room.

(f)(1) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(2) No witness served with a subpoena by the committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule VII, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(3) The allocation among the television media of the positions of the number of television cameras permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(4) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and any member of the committee or the visibility of that witness and that member to each other.

(5) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing or meeting by the other media.

(6) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from the hearing or meeting room while the committee is in session.

(7) Floodlights, spotlights, strobolights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing or meeting room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or the meeting at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(8) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or

meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos and United Press International News pictures. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by a committee or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(9) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the members of the committee.

(10) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(11) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(12) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(13) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

RULE NO. XII.—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) The Chairman, in consultation with the chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the committee and the minority membership of the committee, shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a consolidated committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the full committee and its subcommittees.

(b) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen committee and subcommittees' expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) The Chairman or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Rule XIV within the limits of the consolidated budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the full committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the committee office for review by members of the committee.

RULE NO. XIII.—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes; Provided, however, that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(b) The professional and clerical employees of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority under the above provision shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the Chairman.

(c) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority party member of the full committee who may delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(d) The professional and clerical staff of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(e) It is intended that the skill and experience of all members of the committee staff shall be available to all members of the committee.

(f)(1) The chairman of each standing subcommittee of this committee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman.

(2) The ranking minority member of each standing subcommittee on this committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority party member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee chairman not to exceed (A) 75 per centum of the maximum established in paragraph (c) of clause 6 of House Rule XI; Provided, however, a staff person appointed by a ranking minority member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(4) Subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall apply to six subcommittees only, and no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(5) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority party members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of House Rule XI unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(6) Except as provided by the above provisions, the professional and clerical members of the subcommittee staffs shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their remuneration determined by the subcommittee chairman in consultation with and with the approval of a majority of the majority members of the subcommittee, and with the approval of the chairman.

(7) The professional and clerical staff of a subcommittee shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman of that subcommittee.

RULE NO. XIV.—TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee of any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given

there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which travel is to be made;
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee chairman to undertake the travel and that there has been a compliance where applicable with Rule VII of the committee.

(c)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) The purpose of the travel;
- (B) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) An agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the committee.

(3) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel, when requested by the Chairman.

(d) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel.

RULE NO. XV.—NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be 6 standing subcommittees. All proposed legislation and other matters related to the subcommittees listed under standing subcommittees named below shall be referred to such subcommittees, respectively:

- (1) Subcommittee on Aviation
- (2) Subcommittee on Economic Development
- (3) Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight
- (4) Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds
- (5) Subcommittee on Surface Transportation
- (6) Subcommittee on Water Resources

(b) The committee may provide for such additional subcommittees as determined to be appropriate; Provided, however, that such additional subcommittees are approved by a majority of the majority members on the committee.

RULE NO. XVI.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

(b) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(c) In any event, the report of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the subcommittee notice of the filing of that request.

(d) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(e) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and where practicable shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the commit-

tee shall by majority vote otherwise direct. No bill reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members at least 48 hours prior to the meeting, unless the chairman determines that such bill is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration. Where practicable, such bills, resolutions, or other matters shall be accompanied by a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change.

RULE NO. XVII.—REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each bill, resolution investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in Rule XV referred to or initiated by the full committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks, unless, by majority vote of the majority members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the Chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) In carrying out Rule XVII with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with Rule XV, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter to a special ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the Chairman (from the members of the subcommittee having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

RULE NO. XVIII.—SIZES AND PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party members of the committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments; Provided, however, that a member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the committee; and provided further, that the majority party members may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of the Chairman and the subcommittee chairman in order to equalize committee workloads.

(b) On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included all *ex officio* voting members of the subcommittees.

(c) The following shall be the size and the Majority/Minority ratios for each subcommittee, exclusive of Delegates:

- (1) Subcommittee on Aviation: (38 Members); (24 Majority; 14 Minority);
- (2) Subcommittee on Economic Development: (19 Members); (12 Majority; 7 Minority);
- (3) Subcommittee on Investigation and Oversight: (19 Members); (12 Majority; 7 minority);
- (4) Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds: (17 Members); (11 Majority; 6 Minority);
- (5) Subcommittee on Surface Transportation: (38 Members); (24 Majority; 14 Minority);
- (6) Subcommittee on Water Resources: (38 Members); (24 Majority; 14 Minority).

(d) The full committee Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) selected by the majority party members of the committee in a manner determined by them, and (2) selected by the minority. Provided, however, that recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. WEISS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. ACKERMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today through February 28, on account of official business.

Mr. WASHINGTON (at his own request), for February 21, on account of important business.

Mr. DUNCAN (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today and February 21, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. RIDGE (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of illness in the family.

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. SOLOMON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MICHEL, for 60 minutes, on February 27.

Mr. MCEWEN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ANNUNZIO) to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ECKART, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. POSHARD, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WHEAT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BACCHUS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. KENNELLY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WHITTEN, for 60 minutes, on February 27.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POSHARD, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BACCHUS, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
Mr. MOORHEAD.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
Mr. BARRETT.
Mr. DANNEMEYER.
Mr. MCEWEN in two instances.
Mr. GILMAN.
Mr. LOWERY of California in two instances.
Mr. KOLBE.
Mr. HENRY in two instances.
Mr. GOSS.
Mr. MCDADE.
Mr. RHODES.
Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
Mr. CAMP in two instances.
Mr. MILLER of Washington.

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

Mr. TOWNS in two instances.
Mr. MILLER of California.
Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland.
Mr. KANJORSKI in nine instances.
Mr. YATRON.
Mr. HAMILTON.
Mr. RANGEL.
Mr. TRAFICANT.
Mr. FORD of Michigan.
Mr. FRANK.
Mr. LEVINE.
Mr. ORTIZ.
Mr. ROE.
Mr. STUDDS.
Mr. DYMALLY.
Mr. LANTOS.
Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 76, I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Hon. SILVIO O. CONTE.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.) pursuant to House Resolution 76, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 21, 1991, at 11 a.m. in memory of the late Hon. SILVIO O. CONTE of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

668. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations), transmitting a report on the performance of the Department's commercial activities describing the extent to which commercial and industrial-type functions were performed by defense contractors during fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

669. A letter from the Federal Reserve System, transmitting a copy of the Monetary Policy Report; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

670. A letter from the Mayor, District of Columbia, transmitting the actuaries review of benefit changes to the police officers and firefighters retirement programs, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-722(d)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

671. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of Final Priorities for the Cooperative Demonstration Program (building trades) for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

672. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the biennial report listing those colleges and universities which requested and received a waiver of the low average educational and general expenditures criterion, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1067(a)(2); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

673. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a notice of meeting related to the International Energy Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

674. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the activities of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2578; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

675. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting notification that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue to support "Moiwana 1986" activities in Suriname; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

676. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

677. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 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.

678. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

679. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

680. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 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.

681. 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.

682. 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.

683. A letter from the Forest Service, Chief, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the boundary decision of the White Salmon National Scenic River within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, pursuant to Public Law 96-487, section 605(d); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

684. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Statutory Penalty Review Project, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(r); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

685. A letter from the Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting a copy of the new Aviation System Capital Investment Plan (CIP), pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 2203(b)(1); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army dated August 3, 1989, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Bayou La Batre, AL (Doc. No. 102-42); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

687. A letter from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting a report on recent developments to eliminate or reduce foreign unfair trade practice for the period July through December 1990, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2416, 2413; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

688. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development and the First Vice President and Chairman, Eximbank of the United States, transmitting the Agency's semiannual report on the amount and extension of credits under the Trade Credit Insurance Program to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2184(g); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ASPIN: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 586. A bill to require regular reports to the Congress on the amount of expenditures made to carry out Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm and on the amount of contributions made to the United States by foreign countries to support Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert

Storm; with amendments (Rep. 102-4, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ASPIN: Committee on Armed Services. H. Res. 19. A bill calling for the submission to the House of Representatives of certain information regarding Operation Desert Shield (Rept. 102-5, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

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. 976. A bill to recognize the organization known as the Ukrainian American Veterans, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELDON:

H.R. 977. A bill to increase the safety to humans and the environment from the transportation by pipeline of natural gas and for other purposes; jointly to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 978. A bill to amend the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 to clarify that the expenses of administering the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Programs are not included in the budget of the U.S. Government, and to make technical amendments to certain Social Security Program changes made by such act; jointly to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

By Mr. APPELEGATE:

H.R. 979. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Diaphone V; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself and Mr. BEREUTER):

H.R. 980. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 981. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by eliminating the functions of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to the Federal Election Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 982. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by restricting political use of labor organization dues and agency fees; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 983. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by providing for a House of Representatives election limitation on contributions from persons other than local individual residents; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 984. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by requiring additional statements to the Federal Election Commission from individuals who make independent expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 985. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by establishing clarity standards for identification of sponsors of certain unauthorized

political advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 986. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by providing for additional prohibitions on election-related activity by corporations and labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to make Federal elections more competitive, open, and honest by strengthening political parties, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and House Administration.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 988. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of water conservation systems on farm land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MACHTEY, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. POSHARD, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. BROWN):

H.R. 989. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from issuing oil and gas leases on certain portions of the Outer Continental Shelf; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and concurrently to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for a period ending not later than 30 legislative days following the date on which the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs files its report in the House.

By Mrs. BYRON:

H.R. 990. A bill to authorize additional appropriations for land acquisition at Monacacy National Battlefield, MD; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WYLIE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. SHARP, and Mr. LENT):

H.R. 991. A bill to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, and Mr. VOLKMER):

H.R. 992. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to provide shoreline projects to maintain certain flood control projects on the Mississippi and Iowa Rivers; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. ROE, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. STOKES, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. STARK, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. FOGLETTA):

H.R. 993. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to include organ donation information with individual income tax refund

payments, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.R. 994. A bill to authorize supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in Liberia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FORD of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DE LUIGO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MFUME, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. GUARINI):

H.R. 995. A bill to authorize up to five States to conduct 2-year demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of alternative methods for delivering services and activities under the JOBS Program to families at risk of entering the AFDC Program, and to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for the permanent use of such alternative methods beginning in fiscal year 1995; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HATCHER (for himself and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 996. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on fluomenturon and IBIF; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY (for himself, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. YATES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. MOLINARI, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. WILSON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. CARR, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MRAZEK, Mrs. SCHEUER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ATKINS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BEILENSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey):

H.R. 997. A bill to amend the the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and to provide resources for State pollution prevention and recycling programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLOWAY:

H.R. 998. A bill to redesignate the Vacherie Post Office located at 2747 Highway 20 in Vacherie, LA, as the "John Richard Haydel Post Office"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. LONG (for herself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. GALLO, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FIELDS, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 999. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be subject to automatic adjustment; to provide that any bill or resolution, and any amendment to any bill or resolution, which would adjust Members' pay may be adopted only by a recorded vote; and to require that any legislation adjusting Members' pay be considered separately from other legislation; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, House Administration, and Rules.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 1000. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for an increase in the amount of Federal funds expended to conduct research on alcohol abuse and alcoholism among women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HENRY, Mr. JAMES, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. SUNDQUIST):

H.R. 1001. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat bonds used to finance correctional facilities as exempt facility bonds for purpose of the limitations on private activity bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 1002. A bill to prohibit candidates for Federal office from using campaign contributions for inherently personal purposes, to prohibit candidates for Congress from accepting multicandidate political committee contributions, and to categorize payments from lobbyists to, or on behalf of, Members of Congress as bribery under Federal criminal law; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and the Judiciary.

H.R. 1003. A bill to nullify the pay raises afforded by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (excluding those granted to justices and judges of the United States); to freeze rates of pay for justices and judges of the United States for the next 5 years; to amend the Federal Salary Act of 1967 to eliminate quadrennial pay adjustments for Members of Congress and other Government officials under that act; and to restore postemployment rules and regulations for individuals leaving Government employment; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, House Administration, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Rules.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. CLINGER):

H.R. 1004. A bill to provide grants to States to encourage States to improve their systems for compensating individuals injured in the course of the provision of health care services, to establish uniform criteria for awarding damages in health care malpractice actions, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the efficiency of State health care professional disciplinary systems, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of Georgia:

H.R. 1005. A bill to provide that the 25 percent pay increase under the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 be deferred with respect to Members of Congress and officials in the executive branch until a balanced Federal budget is achieved; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. LENT, Mr. HUBBARD, and Mr. DAVIS):

H.R. 1006. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Mar-

itime Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. KENNELLY (for herself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MOODY, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. SHARP):

H.R. 1007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made by electric utilities to customers to subsidize the cost of energy conservation services and measures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO (for himself, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. DOOLITTLE):

H.R. 1008. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to enter into contracts pursuant to the Warren Act (act of February 21, 1911, 36 Stat. 925, 43 U.S.C. 523 et seq.) for domestic, municipal, fish and wildlife, and other beneficial purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. LUKEN):

H.R. 1009. A bill to provide for the disregard of certain overtime pay under Wagner-O'Day Desert Shield or Storm contracts in determining eligibility of blind and severely handicapped workers for certain disability and health care benefits; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAXON:

H.R. 1010. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from implementing the Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1011. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to eliminate a provision that prohibits transfers of certain forfeited property to State or local law enforcement agencies in circumvention of State law; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

H.R. 1012. A bill to amend the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act to prohibit the disposal of low-level radioactive waste at a site where the Secretary of Energy has expended Federal funds to decontaminate a facility used to store high-level radioactive waste; jointly, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 1013. A bill to authorize the President to seize and liquidate Iraqi Government assets that have been blocked by the United States, with the proceeds to be used to help offset costs of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MACHTLEY):

H.R. 1014. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the issuance of depositor protection tax-exempt bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1015. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an emergency loan assistance program to provide financial assistance to States that have experienced a large number of financial institution failures; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

By Mr. RHODES (for himself, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ESPY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. WILSON, Mr.

HARRIS, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. TALLON, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. PRICE, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. HOUGHTON):

H.R. 1016. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans for reservists called to active duty as a result of Operation Desert Shield or Operation Desert Storm; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1017. A bill to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish the position of Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROSE (for himself, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. HEFNER):

H.R. 1018. A bill to provide shelter, food, and other assistance to residents of communities that are adversely affected by the deployment in connection with the Persian Gulf conflict of members of the Armed Forces who are residents of those communities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SAWYER:

H.R. 1019. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to collect, at 2-year intervals, data regarding the number of children in institutions and foster care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SAXTON:

H.R. 1020. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury tax on boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. YATES, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BROWN, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey):

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that any carrier offering obstetrical benefits under the health benefits program for Federal employees must also provide benefits relating to certain "Family-building procedures," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 1022. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the affordability of home ownership for first-time homebuyers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland):

H.R. 1023. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to regulate certain marketing activities engaged in on the premises of deposit-taking facilities of insured depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1024. A bill to amend the title 10, United States Code, to exempt from certain duty assignments female members of the Armed Forces who are mothers of infant children; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. IRELAND):

H.R. 1025. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familial status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming):

H.R. 1026. A bill to urge the President to instruct the Attorney General to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the involvement of officials of the Federal Government in the savings and loan scandal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FROST, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 1027. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for payment of a benefit for the month of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FROST, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. WILSON):

H.R. 1028. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make certain changes in the benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 as they apply to workers attaining age 65 in or after 1982 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide for increases in their benefits accordingly, to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, and to allow earnings in determining substantial gainful activity of all disabled beneficiaries at levels currently allowed only for blind individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 1029. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study of the feasibility of constructing a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, Ohio and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of navigation; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1030. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the foreign tax credit and deduction for taxes paid in lieu of income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1031. A bill to discourage domestic corporations from establishing foreign manufacturing subsidiaries in order to avoid Federal taxes by including in gross income of U.S. shareholders in foreign corporations the retained earnings of any such subsidiary which are attributable to manufacturing operations in runaway plants or tax havens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 1032. A bill to extend until January 1, 1994, the existing suspension of duty on 3-Ethylamino-p-cresol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1033. A bill to extend until January 1, 1994, the existing suspension of duty on sethoxydim; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1034. A bill to extend until January 1, 1994, the existing suspension of duty on B-

Naphthol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1035. A bill to extend until January 1, 1994, the existing suspension of duty on Diamino Inid SP; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1036. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Blue 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1037. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Blue 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1038. A bill to convey fee title to Pershing County Water Conservation District, certain Federal lands known as the Battle Mountain Community Pastures, in recognition that the land was initially acquired by the district and subsequently transferred to the United States for the Humboldt River project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WISE (for himself and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 1039. A bill to regulate the submission of changes in customers' selections of interexchange carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 14-21, 1991 and May 3-10, 1992 as "Jewish Heritage Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE (for himself, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. GONZALES):

H.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution designating May 1991, as "Karate Kids Just Say No to Drugs Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appropriations shall not exceed revenues of the United States, except in time of war or national emergency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. LENT, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. FISH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. YATRON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. MOLINARI, and Ms. PELOSI):

H.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution designating the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCDADE (for himself, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RAMSTAD,

Mr. WEBER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCGNULTY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey):

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution urging the President to carefully consider individuals possessing knowledge of and having experience with the problems and operations of small business concerns for appointments to important policymaking positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. SAWYER:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution to establish an Albert Einstein Congressional Fellowship Program; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 76. Resolution expressing sorrow of the House at the death of the Honorable Silvio O. Conte; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 77. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H. Res. 78. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Select Committee on Hunger in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCCURDY:

H. Res. 79. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PAXON (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RITTER, Mr. JAMES, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California):

H. Res. 80. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROSE:

H. Res. 81. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on House Administration in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 82. Resolution providing for expenses of activities of House information systems in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MARTIN of New York, and Mr. GEKAS):

H. Res. 83. Resolution to amend rule XLIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives to require secrecy oaths for Members and staff of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

16. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, relative to the conflict in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

17. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to the conflict in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

18. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

19. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to veterans' health care policies and conditions at veterans' health care facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H.R. 1040. A bill to clear certain impediments to the licensing of a vessel for employment in the coastwise trade and fisheries of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BERMAN:

H.R. 1041. A bill for the relief of Eva Yee Wah Yeung, Raymond Chi Man Yeung, Che Wang Yeung, and Che Hong Yeung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 1042. A bill to authorize issuance of a certificate of documentation for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *Pure Pleasure*; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:

H.R. 1043. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Maritime Administration to convey property to Assistance, International, Inc.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 1044. A bill for the relief of Andrew Susce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 1045. A bill for the relief of Peter Short; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 2: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STARK, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Ms. HORN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HYDE, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 5: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. STALLINGS, Ms. HORN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. UDALL, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. EARLY, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr.

LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. YATES, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. COX of Illinois, Mr. SHARP, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. GEPHARDT.

H.R. 7: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. PEASE, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 68: Mr. HEFFNER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia.

H.R. 77: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BONIOR, and Mr. HENRY.

H.R. 78: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 82: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 87: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

H.R. 102: Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. RITTER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. GILCHRIST, Mr. BROWN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 103: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. RITTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 104: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 105: Mr. ROHRBACHER and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 135: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. FROST, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. EARLY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 141: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 177: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. CLINGER and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 178: Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 193: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 258: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FISH, and Mrs. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 260: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. FORD of Tennessee.

H.R. 300: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 303: Mr. SHAW, Mr. GORDON, Mr. REED, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 317: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H.R. 321: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 327: Mrs. LLOYD and Mr. BACCHUS.

H.R. 330: Mr. BROWN and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.R. 344: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 346: Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 353: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 354: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 392: Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. GALLO, Mr. ESPY, Mr. STOKES, Mr.

CARDIN, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GRAY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 402: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 413: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. REED, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. PRICE, Mr. GRAY, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. TALLON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 415: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 467: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. FUSTER.

H.R. 473: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 474: Mr. HORTON, and Mr. GALLO.

H.R. 501: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORAN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WEISS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 508: Mr. ROE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HENRY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCEWEN, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 548: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. FROST, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 561: Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 565: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. PORTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SABO, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRAY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FISH, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 583: Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 586: Ms. DELAULO, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SKAGGS, and Mr. ROEMER.

H.R. 592: Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WILSON, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. STOKES, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 601: Mr. FISH and Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 608: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, and Mr. WELDON.

H.R. 609: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. NOWAK.

- H.R. 614: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. HORN.
H.R. 620: Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MADIGAN, and Mr. ROE.
H.R. 637: Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. STOKES.
H.R. 643: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. PEASE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. MILLER of Washington.
H.R. 645: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 659: Mr. FROST, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. TALLON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 672: Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 688: Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 724: Mr. CHAPMAN.
H.R. 736: Mr. STUDDS.
H.R. 738: Mr. KLUG, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 742: Mr. MCCLOSKEY.
H.R. 743: Ms. MOLINARI and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.
H.R. 755: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. HORTON.
H.R. 756: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. BROWN.
H.R. 759: Mr. BREWSTER.
H.R. 763: Mr. FISH and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 767: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. RAVENEL.
H.R. 769: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HORTON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. OLIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 772: Mr. SHAW, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ARCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. CAMP.
H.R. 784: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. BALLENGER.
H.R. 786: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.
H.R. 799: Mr. STOKES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.
H.R. 801: Mr. STOKES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.
H.R. 802: Mr. STOKES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.
H.R. 803: Mr. STOKES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.
H.R. 810: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. FROST, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. ECKART.
H.R. 854: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. PEASE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. RUSSO.
H.R. 856: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.
H.R. 915: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. MCGRATH.
H.R. 916: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. MANTON.
H.R. 919: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. BAKER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.
H.R. 920: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 947: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. BATEMAN.
H.R. 967: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. PAXON, Mr. ZIMMER, and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.J. Res. 20: Mr. KLUG.
H.J. Res. 57: Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. ECKART.
H.J. Res. 66: Mr. SPENCE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. OBEY.
H.J. Res. 67: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FROST, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. OBEY, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.
H.J. Res. 73: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas and Mr. QUILLEN.
H.J. Res. 79: Mr. FIELDS, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. SANTORUM.
H.J. Res. 84: Mr. WILSON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. RITTER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. ROE.
H.J. Res. 87: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. LONG, Mr. FROST, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DICKS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ROE, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. BARNARD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GORDON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. REGULA, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. PARKER, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. WILSON, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MINK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STALLINGS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.
H.J. Res. 88: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. PAXON, Mr. RITTER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.J. Res. 98: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.
H.J. Res. 102: Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. PICKETT, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROSE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. LENT, Mr. TALLON, Mr. PRICE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. ROE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. REGULA, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.J. Res. 103: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, and Mr. VENTO.
H.J. Res. 108: Mr. WEBER, Mr. RAY, Mr. CARR, Mr. GILCHREST, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ORTON, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.J. Res. 109: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LONG, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WELDON, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLF.
H.J. Res. 128: Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. MURTHA.
H.J. Res. 132: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. HUBBARD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. PALLONE.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. HERGER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ROE, Mr. MAVROULES, and Mr. REGULA.

H. Con. Res. 35: Mr. COX of California and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. FROST, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. COX of Illinois, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ECKART, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HENRY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BEIL-ENSON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. SABO.

H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PAXON, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. GALLO, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HENRY,

Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. INHOFE.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. ESPY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MINK, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H. Con. Res. 63: Ms. MOLINARI.

H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. THOMAS of Georgia and Ms. MOLINARI.

H. Con. Res. 67: Mr. HUCKABY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FROST, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H. Res. 40: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 42: Mr. PENNY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MACHTLEY, Ms. LONG, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. ARMEY.

H. Res. 64: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. KYL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

29. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Office of the Governor, Boise, ID, relative to the disapproval of delivery of nuclear waste to INEL; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

30. Also, petition of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures, relative to the full eradication of the melon fly; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Interior and Insular Affairs.

31. Also, petition of the Embassy of Chile, Office of the Ambassador, relative to the Special Commission which investigated the case of the grapes contaminated with cyanide; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

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