

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 26, 1991

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our hearts go out, O gracious God, to those who bear the distress of battle and the scars of war. We pray specially for the families who have experienced any sadness or sorrow that Your ever-present spirit will give them the comfort and reassurance that is Your promise to all people.

Remind each of us, O God, that Your perfect love is at the center of life, that Your gift of faith is for each person, and Your benediction of hope is Your free gift to all. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] will please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SKELTON 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 59

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

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution calling upon the people of the United States to display the American flag in show of support

for the U.S. troops stationed in the Persian Gulf region.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 555. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to improve and clarify the protections provided by that Act; to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify veterans' reemployment rights and to improve veterans' rights to reinstatement of health insurance, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 320. An act to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1978, and for other purposes;

S. 347. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to revitalize the defense industrial base of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 468. An act to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950;

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to designate April 6, 1991, as "National Student Athlete Day";

S.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 4, 1991, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week";

S.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution to designate the months of April 1991 and 1992 as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month";

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution to designate April 9, 1991 and April 9, 1992, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day";

S.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing March 10, 1991, and ending on March 16, 1991, as "Deaf Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution designating March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy";

S.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to designate the month of March, 1991 and the month of March, 1992, as "Women's History Month";

S.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution to designate June 14, 1991, as "Baltic Freedom Day"; and

S.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution commending the Peace Corps and the current and former Peace Corps volunteers on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2501 of title 44, United States Code, the Chair appoints on the part of the House the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. SHARP, to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

IN SUPPORT OF THE U.S. TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, as the sixth week of the Persian Gulf war ends, America can take great pride in her troops: their selfless courage, their skill, and their dedication to bring the conflict to a decisive and conclusive victory.

The success of the air campaign and the wisdom exhibited by commanders—which have led to the extraordinary facility with which our American troops have implemented the ground campaign with minimal loss of life—must hearten each of us.

I am also encouraged that our troops and other Allied forces have met minimal resistance and that reports indicate a relatively quick end to the fighting.

As we exhibit our pride, we must also continue to offer our prayers: for the families of those who have fallen, for those who have been injured, and for the safe return of those who continue to press for a decisive victory.

SEND THE BILL TO SADDAM

(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, daily, the news brings the images of war into our living rooms, a pictorial documentation of the incredible disruption and destructiveness caused by modern warfare. Rubble in Tel Aviv where once a vibrant residential neighborhood stood. Frantic civilians desperately reaching for gas masks. The blue waters of the Persian Gulf now fouled by a deliberate oilspill many times larger than the Exxon Valdez disaster, all victims of Saddam Hussein's self-centered grab for power and prestige.

The costs of fighting this war are great, as will be the costs of rebuilding after the war is over. But while the costs of fighting are now being borne by the multinational coalition, and the hundreds of thousands of families whose loved ones now serve in Operation Desert Storm, ultimately the costs should be borne by Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, let us not forget who started this war. Let us not forget that it was Saddam Hussein who thumbed his nose at dozens of peace proposals

□ 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.

and 12 U.N. resolutions. It was Saddam Hussein who has stood in defiance of civilized behavior and world opinion.

This war will not last forever. When it's over, the United States and the United Nations must hold Saddam Hussein accountable for the destruction and the suffering. Who will pay for this war? I say, send the bill to Saddam.

COURAGE AND BRAVERY OF AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN IN THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

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

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the American Forces are on the brink of a stunning military victory. The President is correctly staying the course for Iraq's complete compliance with the U.N. resolutions. Such a successful effort is possible only because of the high quality of our American men and women in uniform.

This has not been an easy task. Long months in the desert, extensive training, and a professional attitude prepared them for their task. But, Mr. Speaker, it is more than that. In these days when the words "courage" and "bravery" are little used, we see American courage and bravery on the battlefield writing a new chapter in the annals of military history.

Francis Scott Key penned this question when he wrote the Star Spangled Banner: "Oh, say does that star spangled banner yet wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

That eternal question is being answered with a resounding yes by the young Americans who wear our uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I am so very proud of them. I know that all of our countrymen share in that pride.

FULL REPARATIONS DUE KUWAIT FROM IRAQ

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

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, we must not let the Iraqi dictator off the hook. Should we let his troops surrender? Yes, we should! Should we let them keep their arms intact to be used again in terror another day? No, we must not!

Most importantly, due to the destruction of Kuwait and its people, we must demand reparations. In fact, if reports are accurate and we have control of southwestern Iraq and the Republican Guard encircled, we should hold Iraqi territory until reparations are paid and war criminals punished.

While Iraq has destroyed much of Kuwait and its oil resources, Iraqi oil fields are intact in territory U.N. Forces control. I say we drain these

fields until such time that they have paid for Operation Desert Storm in full; until they have compensated allied families for the loss of loved ones; and until they have paid to rebuild Kuwait in full.

SADDAM HUSSEIN SEEN AS A LOSER, "WHOPPED" GOOD

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

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, Saddam Hussein has been whopped, and whopped good. The United States and coalition forces have done an outstanding job in Desert Shield. Now, Saddam Hussein should not be let off the hook. The vanquished has no right to call the shots. Saddam Hussein's forces should not be allowed to walk away from the atrocities that have been committed in Kuwait. They should be rounded up and held accountable. All U.N. resolutions should be fully enforced. Saddam Hussein may call himself a victor, but he should be treated as the loser he is and the terms of surrender should exclude him as the leader of Iraq.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DESERT STORM FAMILY COMMUNICATIONS RELIEF RESOLUTION

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced House Joint Resolution 147, the Desert Storm family communications relief resolution. This measure seeks to reduce the pressure on the Desert Storm troops and their families by easing the strain of their sometimes burdensome phone bill.

AT&T, MCI, and Sprint have all set up phone links between Saudi Arabia and the United States. They exemplify the latest in high technology. Nevertheless, the families often receive exorbitant phone bills. Bills of \$500 to \$800 are not uncommon in military families. Ironically, the surcharge imposed by the Saudi Government represents the single largest factor in these bills. If the phone calls are routed through Saudi facilities, they impose a \$1.05 per minute surcharge. If the call uses one of the AT&T satellite linkups, the Saudi Government still imposes a \$.73 surcharge for the permission to establish the linkups. To date, the American consumers; namely, the families of the Desert Storm troops, have paid over \$15 million to the Saudi Government in telephone surcharges.

This resolution seeks different methods to achieve a single goal—the reduction of the financial burden placed on the Desert Storm families. This, in turn, reduces the stress on the troops which results from loneliness, concern

for their families, and the dangers of fighting a war. I empathize with the troops who must spend every day in the Saudi Desert, engaged in the defense of our Nation. We can certainly understand why our soldiers want to call home to calm the fears of those they love and find the consolation of a familiar voice. I urge Members to support this resolution, and consider co-sponsoring the legislation.

□ 1210

CNN'S COVERAGE OF SCUD ATTACK

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

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I support the rights of a free press, but clearly during the Desert Storm operation there are times when discretion should be used. In that respect, I rise today to reprimand the Cable News Network, CNN, for its coverage of yesterday's Iraqi Scud missile attack. This attack left 28 American soldiers dead and another 100 wounded.

Due to CNN's coverage, many other American and allied forces were placed in grave danger. CNN reported the attack within an hour of its occurrence. The Iraqi military could easily have used this report to strategically coordinate an additional Scud launch.

CNN should have delayed its desire to report the news, with the fact that lives were at stake. The Department of Defense has gone out of its way to allow the news media to closely cover the war. In exchange, the media must show some degree of discretion and responsibility.

OPPOSE H.R. 5, THE STRIKE BILL

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5 is designed to prevent the hiring of permanent replacement workers during a strike.

Current labor policy is designed to prevent every garden variety economic demand from triggering a strike, or to prevent unions from having unrestricted economic leverage during bargaining and strikes. When union members voluntarily walk away from \$38,000 a year production jobs in Maine, or \$98,000 a year jobs as pilots, or \$200,000 a year jobs as professional football players, they know there is a substantial risk that other workers might find such pay to be acceptable. If the unions miscalculate, if their economic demands are unreasonable, they should not be accorded the same right to automatic reinstatement as if they were protecting an employer's unfair labor practices.

The strike bill (H.R. 5) would remove the distinction between an unfair labor practice dispute and an economic strike. Under H.R. 5, an employer's inability or unwillingness to accede to a union's economic bargaining demand, no matter how unreasonable, would be treated the same as if the employer had committed an unfair labor practice.

H.R. 5 is a strike promotion bill—it is not what our country or our economy needs.

THE OVARIAN CANCER RESEARCH ACT OF 1991

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

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to my bill, H.R. 148, the Ovarian Cancer Research Act of 1991, which I introduced on January 3, 1991. H.R. 148 has 73 cosponsors as of this date.

The status of women's health is vital to our country. Children, families, the national economy are all dependent upon the well-being of women.

Ovarian cancer is one of the deadliest cancers affecting women. It has no recognizable symptoms, is nearly impossible to detect, and kills most of the women who are diagnosed. Among diseases that strike women exclusively, ovarian cancer is the major killer.

In 1991, an estimated 20,500 American women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and 12,400 women will die from the disease, more than will die from cervical and uterine cancer combined.

Unlike other types of cancer, no effective screening test for ovarian cancer exists. In 70 percent of the women diagnosed with ovarian cancer, the condition will already have developed into its advanced stages. For these women, the 5-year survival rate is only 13 to 26 percent, compared to over 76 percent for breast cancer patients after surgery. The long-term survival rate has increased little in the past 30 years.

Although some doctors believe that up to 10 percent of ovarian cancer cases run in families, little is known for certain about this disease. According to the National Cancer Institute, it "has not been possible to determine whether these cancers are due to genetic factors or whether they occur merely by chance."

The lack of information about this disease stems in part from the limited research funding that ovarian cancer has received. The Ovarian Cancer Research Act of 1991, H.R. 148, would authorize \$30 million a year for fiscal years 1992 through 1996 to be spent by the National Cancer Institute on basic research to develop an early detection test and to determine whether there is a genetic basis for ovarian cancer.

This legislation is important not only to the women who have died and their families, but it is important to the women who could live because of it.

INTERNATIONAL BLOWHARD MUST NOW FACE THE MUSIC

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

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, the world is now experiencing the mother of all retreats. For the last 6 months, we have seen a madman's army invade a sovereign nation, rip babies from their incubators, rape innocent women and children, fire Scud missiles wantonly into civilian neighborhoods, parade allied POW's in humiliation, and attempt to ambush our troops by faking a surrender.

This international blowhard must now face the music. Paraphrasing the words of the 1970s hit by the Guess Who, "Saddam, it is too late, you've gone too far, You've lost this one, you've come undone."

This groundhog continues to hide in his reinforced bunker behind the skirts of Iraqi women and children. Punxsutawney Saddam, come out, because Desert Storm is not going to end until you face the weather ahead of you.

STRENGTH, COURAGE AND PROFESSIONALISM OF ALLIED TROOPS WILL WIN OUT

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

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last night Saddam Hussein upped the ante. We knew that when we entered the final phase of this war we would have more casualties and there would be serious losses, but last night we felt a tragic loss. In firing on a military barrack only moments after the announcement of a so-called Iraqi withdrawal, Saddam Hussein sent a message. And we are sending one back: Our troops will press on. Their courage and strength will not fail. Not by this act of savage aggression or anything else Mr. Saddam Hussein has to offer. He has grossly underestimated our capabilities and fails to realize our supreme advantage. It is not military technology, it is the strength, courage, and professionalism of our American troops.

At this hour we stand on the brink of victory, and our thoughts go out to these brave soldiers. Their safety in achieving victory is our prime concern, and our goals will not change. If Saddam Hussein wants to send a crystal clear message, he will personally call for a cease-fire now, the Iraqi troops will lay down their weapons, and they

will walk back to Iraq. Until then, we press on.

CONGRESS MUST RECOGNIZE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPENDING AND DEFICITS

(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 today to talk about an issue which, other than the Middle East matter, is the most important before the Congress, and sadly one that seems not to attract too much attention except during the closing hours of the session, and that is reducing the deficit and balancing the budget.

As important as this issue is to the American taxpayers and to this Congress, there appears to be precious little concern about it on a day-to-day basis. Typically Members of this body rise to insist on additional spending for nearly every program, attacking the President's budget because it does not spend enough, and persist in the notion that the country will absolutely collapse if every agency and program is not in a growth spending mode, as if no program nor spending area could be reduced or eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, there is a relationship between spending and deficits. That seems very simple and logical. But it is clear that that relationship is not always recognized.

Mr. Speaker, there is a direct correlation between the size of Government and deficits, and we need to behave that way, every day.

MARY MCGRORY: FOREMOST CHAMPION OF BLAME-AMERICA-FIRST CROWD

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

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, the blame-America-first crowd has always considered columnist Mary McGrory as one of its foremost champions!

Through the years Mary McGrory has criticized just about every statement or action of each American President I have served under, and this is my 17th year in Congress.

Consider Mary McGrory's comments today in the Post:

1. "The Soviet president got off on the wrong foot by imagining that Americans like peace better than war."
2. "Americans until about January 16 thought war was a downer."
3. "This is George Bush's war. George Bush is president of the planet."
4. "Americans who never heard of Saddam Hussein until August 2 now speak of him as a deterrent to their pursuit of happiness."

Naturally, as expected, columnist Mary McGrory does not write one critical word regarding Saddam Hussein.

What does Mary McGrory today say about yesterday's Iraqi Scud missile attack that has killed dozens of American soldiers in Saudi Arabia? Nothing.

I am proud that none of the newspapers published in my Kentucky district prints the articles of this biased, cynical, blame-America-first syndicated columnist.

SUPPORT WOMEN'S HEALTH EQUITY ACT

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues will be introducing a package of bills, the Women's Health Equity Act. The legislation goes a long way toward improving the health of American women.

There are a wide range of statistics which demonstrate the need for this package. One clear example is the neglect of women in research on HIV-AIDS. Women now comprise the fastest growing group of persons with AIDS in this country. Of those individuals who have contracted the disease through heterosexual contact, women now outnumber men. In New York City, AIDS not only has become the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 20 and 40, but one out of every 80 births is to an HIV-infected woman. If current mortality trends continue, by the end of this year, HIV-AIDS can be expected to become one of the five leading causes of death in women of reproductive age nationwide.

Despite these devastating statistics, most AIDS research, treatment, and prevention programs focus predominantly on men. I have introduced legislation to remedy the neglect of the growing AIDS epidemic among women. The two bills, which are part of the Women's Health Equity Act, would encourage research on HIV infection in women, and would improve access to health services for women with AIDS in this country.

The Women's Health Equity Act represents a first step toward addressing the tragic lack of attention given to women's health. I urge you to join me in cosponsoring these crucial pieces of legislation.

□ 1220

THE COST OF FREEDOM MUST BE SHARED

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a long history of fighting for freedom and democracy around the world. Fifty years ago FDR sent American troops to Europe and the Far East in defense of freedom against the forces of nazism and tyranny and then rebuilt Germany and Japan. Forty-five years ago the Truman doctrine was established to defend western values against expansionist Soviet communism and then rebuilt Western Europe and Turkey and Greece. Today, American men and women, have been called again to protect and defend another country from the grasp of a dictator.

Mr. Speaker, what is different today however is that among all those countries who have benefited from past American generosity and who will benefit in the future from the American resolve against Saddam Hussein, very few are coming forward and contributing their share of the cost of this war. Those countries to whom we have been so generous suddenly have short memories and tight purse strings.

Well, Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to loosen those purse strings so that all countries who benefit from Persian Gulf oil and our effort to free Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and the Middle East from the destabilizing effect of Saddam Hussein will have to share the cost of this effort.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation is more than a report, in order to defray the cost of the Persian Gulf war, it requires that we impose a tariff on every import coming into America from those countries who use Persian Gulf oil.

Mr. Speaker, it is as simple as this—those countries who benefit from the war will pay for the war, otherwise they are not going to be allowed access to the American marketplace. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

NO UNITED STATES AID TO REBUILD KUWAIT OR IRAQ

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

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, when this war is over, and we assume that it will be in a matter of a day or two or so, the United States is going to be asked to rebuild Kuwait and Iraq. My vote will be an unequivocal no, no, we will not spend 1 red cent of American taxpayer's money.

This is absolutely wrong. The United States has already spent much in money and in casualties. The cost has been horrendous to our Nation for Iraq and Kuwait, two nations, neither of which support the United States in the United Nations.

We need to keep our money in the United States to rebuild America's crumbling infrastructure, and we have not had any bombs dropped on it. If Ku-

wait and Iraq are to be rebuilt, let them be rebuilt with the moneys from Japan and Europe. Those are the nations who are benefiting most from this war. And better yet, why not let Iraq and Kuwait rebuild their own infrastructure. They still have oil and they still have billions of dollars.

SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S DECISION TO REJECT SADDAM HUSSEIN'S LATEST OFFER OF WITHDRAWAL

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

Mr. MCCURDY. Mr. Speaker, as the walls of his underground bunker close in on Saddam Hussein, I rise today to offer words of respect and admiration for the superb job our Armed Forces are doing in the Persian Gulf. Although there remains some work left to do before we claim total victory in this conflict, the American people have every reason to feel a sense of national pride in how the men and women in our Armed Forces have carried out their mission against Saddam Hussein. And in stark contrast to the early predictions made by some that we would suffer tens of thousands of casualties in a ground war, our Armed Forces and those of our allies are liberating Kuwait with minimum loss of life.

But beyond the success of our military operations, I believe that we can now begin to reflect on the rightness of American purpose in this war. For some in this country and elsewhere in the world, the war against Saddam Hussein when it began was just another example of American imperialism, or merely a war on behalf of the big oil companies and Israel. The record speaks for itself—these accusations come from both the far right as well as the far left.

But for most of us, Mr. Speaker, this conflict has held much greater meaning. It has affirmed this country's leadership in the post-cold-war world and our respect for the rule of law. It has erased lingering doubts that the United States will not act with force if necessary to defend our vital interests. And despite Mikhail Gorbachev's recent diplomatic maneuvers to find a way to prevent Saddam Hussein from committing national suicide, this conflict has affirmed the utility of forming international coalitions, whenever possible, to confront international aggression.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting President Bush's decision to reject Saddam Hussein's latest attempt to save his own neck and what remains of his military. The only path left for the Iraqi Army to reach Baghdad is through full implementation of all 12 U.N. resolutions. Until the Iraqi leader-

ship takes this step, we should continue our military operations.

SOVIETS MANEUVERING FOR CONTINUED ARMS SALES TO IRAQ

(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, it has become increasingly obvious that hardliners in the Kremlin allied with Mr. Gorbachev are trying to save Saddam Hussein's skin, and this is occurring at the same time that the prodemocracy forces are cheering the U.S. position in the Persian Gulf; 100,000 people cheered the other day when our policy was mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, before the war in the gulf the Soviet Union imported large quantities of Iraqi oil in exchange for billions of dollars in Soviet armaments and weapons, and then they sold this oil to other nations for a profit, like Bulgaria and India. It was a very lucrative business for the Soviet military-industrial complex.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at the Monday issue of the Journal of Commerce. It really documents it very well. The military had an almost unlimited market for Soviet-made tanks, mines, Scud missiles, yes, the same Scud missiles that just killed 26 Americans while Saddam Hussein is talking peace and withdrawal.

Now many members of this Communist old guard in the Soviet Government and military have gotten hit hard in the wallet by the United States-United Nations sanctions against Iraq, and they want their military economic relationship restored with Saddam Hussein's Iraq, and they want it restored as quickly as possible.

Col. Viktor Alksinis, a member of the Supreme Soviet and the leader of the hardline faction which claims to have ousted Shevardnadze, has called for resumption of arms shipments to Iraq. He said:

We have to think about lifting the sanctions against Iraq, if only for the reason that we are bound by Iraq by a bilateral treaty. This treaty includes possible shipments of defense systems to Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and the Members of Congress need to send a clear signal to the Soviet military and hardline factions that are backing Gorbachev that we will not stand for resumed military shipments from the Soviet Union to Iraq, and that we see their diplomatic initiatives as misplaced cover for a crackdown in the Baltic States.

I would like to include in the RECORD, hereafter, a copy of the Feb. 25, 1991, article by Mark Berniker that discusses this in the Journal of Commerce:

[From the Journal of Commerce, Feb. 25, 1991]

LOST REVENUES FROM IRAQ TRADE BAN SQUEEZE SOVIETS

(By Mark D. Berniker)

MOSCOW.—The Soviet Union is feeling the squeeze of lost revenues resulting from the world trade embargo of Iraq.

As United Nations-sponsored trade sanctions enter a seventh month, the Soviets are assessing the impact of the embargo and certain circles are even pushing for revising Soviet trade policy toward Iraq.

During the first six months of the trade embargo of Iraq, the Soviet Union lost "about \$4 billion, or maybe more," from the canceled re-export sales of Iraq oil, said Igor Mordvinov, speaking for the Soviet Ministry of External Economic Relations at a Journal of Commerce interview in Moscow.

Before the gulf war, Soviet-Iraqi trade revolved around a triangular arrangement, whereby Iraqi crude oil was shipped to the Soviet Union and then re-exported, primarily to India, Bulgaria and other East European countries.

In return, the Soviets received hard currency and shipments of a variety of consumer goods, including Indian paint and Bulgarian cigarettes. The three-sided trade deal culminated with Iraq receiving billions of dollars worth of Soviet armaments and military hardware.

The Soviet government has been steadfast in supporting the trade embargo of Iraq, following Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing U.N. sanctions.

Mr. Mordvinov said there has been "absolutely no trade" between the Soviet Union and Iraq since the U.N.-sponsored complete trade embargo of Iraq began in August. However there are members of the Soviet military-industrial complex who would like to see the resumption of Soviet trade and arms shipments with Iraq once the war is over.

"We have to think about lifting the sanctions against Iraq, if only for the reason that we are bound with Iraq by a bilateral treaty. This treaty includes possible shipments of defense systems to Iraq," said Col. Viktor Alksinis, a member of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, speaking to The Journal of Commerce during a parliamentary intermission.

He is a leader of the hard-line wing known as Soyuz.

Soyuz, which has gained strength in recent weeks, includes members of the military. The group boasts that it was responsible for the ousting of Edward Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister who recently resigned.

During the decade of the 1980s, the Soviet Union had a close military alliance with Iraq, which was fighting its long and drawn-out war with neighboring Iran at the time. Moscow supplied Iraq with \$13.25 billion worth of arms, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The bulk of the military hardware in Saddam Hussein's arsenal—from tanks to missiles—was delivered by the Soviet Union in exchange for valuable Iraqi crude oil.

Iraqi payments for the weapons, in crude oil and cash, had begun slipping far behind the weapons deliveries by early 1990. Iraq's failure to hold up its end of the trade bargain led to negative consequences for the Soviets and India as well. The post-invasion embargo froze that imbalance into place.

Sources familiar with Indian-Soviet trade relations said India in recent months has had to pay 3 billion rupees (more than \$100 million) because of the breakdown of the Soviet-Iraqi-Indian trade triangle.

India has been forced to turn to the world market for oil procurements, receiving deliveries primarily from Saudi Arabia.

Based on statistics released by Goskomstat, the Soviet State Committee for Statistics, Iraq owes the Soviet Union 3.8 billion rubles, or \$6 billion. Total Soviet-Iraqi trade was nearly \$2 billion in 1989. Figures for 1990 are not yet available.

Mr. Mordvinov described Soviet-Iraqi trade as "stable in recent years," adding that Moscow will likely resume trade links with Iraq after the war is over. The Soviet Union produced a peace proposal last week aimed at ending the war.

Despite the United Nations embargo of Iraq and Baghdad's large debt to the Soviets, Moscow has in no way severed its trade links with Iraq. The Soviets are expected to play an important role in the post-war reconstruction of the ravaged Iraqi economy.

The Soviets already are involved in a series of major industrial projects designed to develop a variety of sectors of the Iraqi economy.

The Turkish construction concern Enka has agreed to cooperate with the Soviet Union on a \$5 billion railway construction plan to link Baghdad and Basra, a port at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf near the Kuwaiti border.

"Enka will take part in planning, steel construction, production and assembly and signalization phases of the project," reported the Turkish newspaper Anatolia.

In another example of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation, Zarubezhneftegazstroj, a Soviet oil and gas construction association, "will continue oil pipeline work in Iraq," according to Ecotass, a daily economic news service of the official Soviet news agency Tass.

Mr. Mordvinov confirmed that other major Soviet-Iraqi joint industrial projects include a 1,680-megawatt heat and electric power station at al-Yusufiyah; a grain elevator with 40,000-ton capacity in Sulaymaniyah; development of oil fields in western al-Qurnah; oil drilling operations in southern Iraq; and plans for construction of a gigantic hydro-power complex on the Euphrates River.

According to Mr. Mordvinov, all these projects are being "suspended" until after the war is over. There is speculation here that as part of Mikhail Gorbachev's peace plan, Moscow has guaranteed that it will help rebuild the Iraqi economy, assuming Saddam Hussein unconditionally withdraws from Kuwait in compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 660.

While the Soviet Union does not share a border with Iraq, the Moscow leadership has clearly expressed its concern over the expansion of the gulf war on the security interests of its southern and predominantly Muslim republics. Iraq borders Turkey to the north and Iran to the east, two of the Soviets' most important neighbors.

The conflict may not be on the Kremlin's doorstep, but northern Iraq is less than 200 miles from the Soviet border, a sensitive issue for the Moscow leadership and a reason why the Soviets are forcing the diplomatic card.

The Soviet Union has depended on oil generated by its massive sales of military hardware to Iraq for cheap consumer goods from India, Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Now with shrinking revenues from lost Iraqi oil re-exports, the Soviets are facing huge financial losses, prompting certain conservative forces within the country's parliament to call for a resumption of arms trade for oil with Iraq.

PRAISE, PRAYER, AND CONTINUED CARE FOR OUR TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for 7 months American and allied troops have been stationed in the Persian Gulf. They spent 6 of those months hunkered down in the sand enduring unbearably hot days and bone-chilling nights. Many of them haven't seen their families since August.

Some of them are flying through enemy territory dodging antiaircraft fire. Others face deadly bullets and pray that the Scud missiles don't make it to their targets. They are risking their lives every single day.

Since the outset of Operation Desert Storm, these brave young men and women have acted courageously and selflessly. They have made us very proud.

In fact, the beginning of the ground offensive is going so well that the biggest problem they've come across is how to handle the multitude of Iraqi surrenders.

Our noble enlisted men and women and our military leaders are doing an excellent job. Their bravery, dedication, and patriotism are serving as an inspiration to all Americans.

They have devoted themselves to the ideals for which this country stands. Let's get ready for the return of America's sons and daughters. Because, Mr. Speaker, our troops are today's true heroes.

We owe it to them to make sure they have jobs and homes to come back to; they must be able to educate their kids, and, if they need it, they have full health care.

Let's pray for a swift victory and give them the homecoming they deserve. We have much to be proud about, we cannot let them down.

□ 1230

SUPPORT H.R. 920, THE RECLAMATION DROUGHT RESPONSE ACT

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

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, like everyone, I want to join in heralding the courageous men and women who have been fighting for the cause of freedom in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments to talk about a very important domestic issue, especially for my State.

The current drought that is ravaging California threatens the State's economy and our standard of living. Water conservation is not new to Californians, but 5 straight years of inad-

equated water supplies has pushed conservation to a new extreme. Drastic times require drastic measures.

I applaud the swift and definite action of Governor Wilson in creating the California drought action plan. The Governor's plan acknowledges the need for the tough decisions and cooperation if California is to survive this disaster.

I am also encouraged that Interior Secretary Lujan has appointed a Federal coordinator for the Government's drought action team. To complement this effort, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 920, the Reclamation Drought Response Act, sponsored by my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES]. This measure gives the Secretary of the Interior the permanent authority to conduct drought-related programs to protect people, agriculture, and wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to pray for rain in California.

SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD NOT HAVE TO FACE DELAYS REGARDING VETERANS' BENEFITS

(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, we are now nearly 6 weeks into this conflict. The soldiers serving in the Persian Gulf have our full support and our prayers.

Mr. Speaker, supporting our troops means we all have to participate in some way. Giving blood, writing letters, sending care packages, and displaying the flag and yellow ribbons are important. But we all must look deeper to see what more we can do to support the troops.

Certainly, when these brave men and women return home, they deserve a hero's welcome, but they also deserve ready access to the GI bill, job training, vet's counseling, health care, and the other programs we promised them when they enlisted. These are the ongoing costs of war that we must all be willing to pay.

After facing Scud missile attacks, land mines, and Iraqi firepower, American service men and women should not have to face delays or hassles regarding their veterans' benefits upon their return home.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS SHOULD BUY REAL RECYCLED PAPER

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I invite Members to cosponsor a bill which will support the Government's purchase of real recycled paper. My bill will amend the Resource Conservation and Recov-

ery Act which currently requires the Federal purchasing agents to implement affirmative procurement programs for paper products containing recovered material. That is an interesting concept, but the truth of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, the act does not promote the use of paper with postconsumer-waste content; that is, paper which has already been used once, thrown away, and collected for recycling which would be deinked and put back into use.

With no standard to include postconsumer waste paper, the affirmative procurement programs have not helped create a market in this country for separated paper and do nothing at all to help us solve the solid-waste problems plaguing the country.

My bill will change the standards for paper to ensure that paper purchased by the Government contains a percentage of postconsumer waste. This bill will correct the affirmative procurement programs to help us accomplish what we meant to accomplish in the first place.

I hope that the Members will join me as cosponsor of this bill and help to truly and honestly address the waste problems facing our country.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 379) to make certain technical amendments to the National and Community Service Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not plan to object, and I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], my chairman, to explain what we are doing, which I support.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the National and Community Service Technical Amendments Act of 1991 corrects several errors included in the national service bill which the Congress passed last year. It also accedes to the President's request to modify the procedures by which members are appointed to the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service.

Essentially, the President argues that Congress does not have the right to prescribe qualifications for offices subject to Presidential appointment and that we also lack the authority to ask the President to choose from a list

of congressionally designated nominees.

I believe that Congress' right to prescribe qualifications is beyond doubt. I am also convinced that there is no serious infringement on the President's appointment powers as long as the President has the final say in appointing only those who meet his criteria.

I was surprised that the President objected to these procedures when he signed the bill, because his agents never raised these issues when we negotiated the bill with them. I wish they had, because I believe we could have resolved these problems to our mutual satisfaction and thus avoided this needless delay in implementation of the National and Community Service Act. In order to finally establish the Commission and enable it to fulfill its mandate and get these important programs off the ground, I have agreed to modify the appointments process as the President has requested.

I hope that now, at this critical juncture, we can work with the administration to make these programs work as we intended them to.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I thank the chairman for his explanation. As I indicated, I will not object.

The White House has approved all of these changes, and the Senate has already passed it on a voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 379

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National and Community Service Technical Amendments Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the National and Community Service Act (Public Law 101-610).

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101 (42 U.S.C. 1241) is amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (6), the following new paragraph:

"(7) INDIAN.—The term 'Indian' means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe.";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (29) as paragraphs (8) through (30), respectively;

(3) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by inserting "an Indian or" before "Indian tribes" each place that such appears;

(4) in paragraph (14) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Participants shall not be considered employees of the program."

(5) in paragraph (23) (as so redesignated), by striking out "students or out of school youth" and inserting in lieu thereof "participants";

(6) in paragraph (24) (as so redesignated)—
(A) by striking out "MEMBER" in the paragraph heading and inserting in lieu thereof "PARTICIPANT"; and

(B) by striking out "member" and inserting in lieu thereof "participant"; and

(7) in paragraph (30) (as so redesignated), by inserting "corps" after "youth service".

SEC. 4. PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.

Subtitle B of title I (42 U.S.C. 12421 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking out the subtitle heading and the heading of part I and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SUBTITLE B—PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH
"PART I—SERVICE-AMERICA"

(2) in section 111(a)(2)(B)(1) (42 U.S.C. 12421(a)(2)(B)(1)), by striking out ", and that is representative of the community in which such services will be provided";

(3) in section 112 (42 U.S.C. 12422)—

(A) by inserting "the Virgin Islands," before "Guam" in subsection (a);

(B) by inserting "solely" after "activities" in subsection (c);

(C) by striking out "section 111(a)(2)" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraphs (2), (3), or (4) of section 111(a)"; and

(D) by inserting "and Indian Tribes" before "on a competitive basis" in subsection (e);

(4) in section 114 (42 U.S.C. 12424)—

(A) by striking out "Youth Service Corps and National Service" in subsection (c)(7); and

(B) by striking out "role" and inserting in lieu thereof "volunteer and";

(5) in section 117(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 12427(b)(1)), by inserting "evaluations," after "insurance,"; and

(6) in section 118(d)(7) (42 U.S.C. 12428(d)(7))—

(A) by striking out "in the program"; and

(B) by striking out "project" and inserting in lieu thereof "program".

SEC. 5. AMERICAN CONSERVATION AND YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

Subtitle C of title I (42 U.S.C. 12441 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the subtitle heading by inserting "Service" before "Corps";

(2) in section 122(e) (42 U.S.C. 12442(e)), by inserting "service" after "youth";

(3) in section 123(c) (42 U.S.C. 12443(c))—
(A) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (13);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (14) as paragraph (15); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following new paragraph:

"(14) a plan for ensuring that post-service education and training benefits are used solely for the purposes designated in this subtitle; and";

(4) in section 124 (42 U.S.C. 12444)—

(A) by striking out "human services" in subsection (a)(2) and inserting in lieu thereof "youth service"; and

(B) by striking out "services in any project" and all that follows through "projects" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "any specific activity for more than a 6-month period. No participant shall remain enrolled in programs";

(5) in section 128(a)(3) (42 U.S.C. 12448(a)(3)), by striking out "project or service" and inserting in lieu thereof "activity";

(6) in section 133(d)(1) (42 U.S.C. 12453(a)(3)), by striking out "subsections (a) and (c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a)"; and

(7) by striking out section 136 (42 U.S.C. 12456).

SEC. 6. NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 145(c) (42 U.S.C. 12475(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "member" and inserting in lieu thereof "participant" in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(2) by striking out "membership" and inserting in lieu thereof "participation" in paragraph (2).

(b) POST-SERVICE BENEFITS.—Section 146(e)(2) (43 U.S.C. 12476(e)(2)) is amended by inserting "benefit" before "provided".

SEC. 7. INNOVATIVE AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

Section 157(c) (42 U.S.C. 12502(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking out "in the program"; and
(B) by striking out "project" and inserting in lieu thereof "program"; and

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking out "in a program".

SEC. 8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Subtitle F of title I (42 U.S.C. 12531 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 178(b)(1)(B) (42 U.S.C. 12538(b)(1)(B)) by striking out "youth service corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "youth corps"; and

(2) by inserting after section 185 (42 U.S.C. 12545) the following new section:

"SEC. 186. REGULATIONS.

"Prior to the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, the Commission shall issue final rules or regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this title."

SEC. 9. COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Section 190 (42 U.S.C. 12551)—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking out "Senate," in paragraph (1)(A) and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Senate. To the maximum extent practicable, an effort should be made to appoint members—

"(i) who have extensive experience in volunteer and service opportunity programs and who represent a broad range of viewpoints; and

"(ii) so that the Board shall be diverse according to race, ethnicity, age, gender, and political party membership."; and

(B) by striking out paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) TERMS.—Each member of the Board shall serve for a term of 3 years, except that seven of the initial members of the Board shall serve for a term of 1 year and seven shall serve for a term of 2 years, as designated by the President.";

(2) in subsection (c)(7), by striking out "national service demonstration program" and inserting "program authorized by subtitle D"; and

(4) in subsection (f)(3), by striking out "National and regional clearinghouses" and inserting in lieu thereof "Clearinghouses".

SEC. 10. YOUTHBUILD.

Section 715 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 is amended by striking out "Secretary" and inserting "Director".

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on S. 379, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken on tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1991.

COMMEMORATING 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES-PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 55) commemorating the 200th anniversary of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 55

Whereas Portuguese navigators paved the way for the discovery of the New World in the fifteenth century;

Whereas in the 1700's, the Portuguese Navy extended to American shipping protection against the Barbary Pirates;

Whereas on February 21, 1791, the United States Congress ratified President Washington's nomination of the first United States minister to Portugal, marking the formal establishment of United States-Portuguese relations;

Whereas Portugal was an important trading partner in the early years of the United States Republic;

Whereas Portugal and the United States are both maritime nations with strong seafaring traditions;

Whereas the fishing industry contributed to the immigration of many Portuguese to the United States, particularly to New England;

Whereas more than one million two hundred thousand Americans trace their roots to Portugal;

Whereas the United States Consulate in the Azores, established in 1808, is the oldest active United States consulate post in the world;

Whereas in 1911, the United States was the first major power to recognize the new Portuguese Republic;

Whereas during both world wars, Portugal assisted the allies by allowing the use of its air base in the Azores;

Whereas since the 1974 revolution in Portugal, the United States-Portuguese relationship has continued to grow stronger;

Whereas as an active member of the European Community, Portugal is an important trans-Atlantic partner;

Whereas Portugal is a valued ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) on February 21, 1991, the Congress joins in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of United States Portuguese diplomatic relations;

(2) the Congress asserts continued friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the United States and Portugal; and

(3) the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation marking the bicentennial of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations.

□ 1240

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 55, recognizing the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Portugal.

This resolution passed the Senate February 20 and differs only very slightly from House Joint Resolution 100 the House version of this resolution that we passed in committee last week. The State Department supports this resolution.

This resolution is an important statement of recognition of the close and mutually beneficial relations we have long shared with our friend and NATO ally, Portugal.

The links between the United States and Portugal date back to the 15th century when Portuguese navigators were busy exploring the oceans for the New World. Since these early beginnings we have shared many common goals and traditions with the people of Portugal land the Azores. In NATO, through our relations with the European Community and in wartime—during World Wars I and II and today, in the Persian Gulf—the United States has worked closely with Portugal to promote our common objectives in the world community. Portugal has been a valued ally and friend through the years.

I commend the Rhodes Island delegation, led by Senator PELL and Congressman MACHTLEY, and my colleague from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. STUDDS, for their leadership on issues involving the United States

and Portugal and for bringing this resolution before Congress. I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also am happy to join with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] in support of this resolution, recognizing the warm relationship between the United States and Portugal, which was introduced by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. MACHTLEY].

This relationship was forged through 200 years of shared experiences in cross-Atlantic trade, a partnership in two world wars, and a commitment to the postwar security of nations sharing the ideals of democracy.

Portugal is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It has volunteered to shoulder part of the coalition effort against Iraq by providing naval and cargo shipping support to the allies. Furthermore, the use of military facilities in Portugal by allied airmen has made their missions to Iraq and Kuwait both safer and more effective.

We are grateful for the leadership demonstrated by Portugal in this crisis, and the continued friendship of the Portuguese Government as we move toward a new era of global peace and prosperity.

This resolution authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 200th anniversary of United States-Portuguese relations. I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the principal sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. MACHTLEY].

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it was truly an honor for me to sponsor this resolution, and it is an honor for me to speak on its behalf. I wish to thank the committee for giving me the opportunity to speak, and to tell the Nation of the close relationship which has been a tradition between the United States and Portugal.

Two hundred years ago, the United States Congress ratified President Washington's nomination of the first United States Minister to Portugal. This act marked the beginning of United States diplomatic relations with Portugal.

It is today, 200 years later, that we recognize this important event. Even before these diplomatic ties, Portugal had played an important role for this American Nation. The advances of the Portuguese explorers and navigators paved the way for the discovery of America. But for Henry the Navigator and Vasco da Gama, the world certainly would be different today.

Portugal also extended a hand in friendship to young America by providing Portuguese Navy protection from

Barbary pirates who had seriously threatened American commerce. During both World Wars Portugal provided assistance to the allied forces by allowing the use of the Portuguese air base in the Azores. Today Portugal, as a NATO ally, is continuing its support for defending freedom and liberty by providing for the use of its air base in the Azores to support the coalition military efforts to defeat Iraq.

The early importance of Portugal to our young country's maritime interests led America to the Azores as a site for its first consulate. Today, our consulate in the Azores is the oldest active consulate post of the United States, underscoring the historic ties between our two countries and peoples.

In the 200 years since the formal establishment of diplomatic ties between Portugal and the United States, the United States-Portuguese relationship has continued to be strengthened. The maritime industry, which has played an important role in both the United States and particularly New England. More than 1 million Americans trace their routes to Portugal, and approximately one-sixth of this number make their home in Rhode Island. In Rhode Island, I am proud to see a magnificent monument to this Portuguese-American friendship.

This monument at Brenton Point in Newport, dedicated to the Portuguese explorers, is a special tribute to the especially strong bilateral ties between both the United States and Portugal and between the people of Rhode Island and Portugal.

Americans appreciate the Portuguese people and the many fine quality goods exported by Portuguese, most notably the pottery and marvelous wines which are quite possibly the best in the world. In fact, it was Portuguese Madeira wine, used by our forefathers to toast our independence in 1776, and even to toast our first President, George Washington, whose picture hangs in the Chamber.

We in Rhode Island feel a special warmth toward Portugal because of the strong Portuguese culture which has made its home in our State. Portuguese Americans provide a powerful and positive voice in Rhode Island and throughout America, and in this regard our ties to Portugal should also be heralded.

Today in the House of Representatives we not only recognize the tradition of the diplomatic relations between our two countries, but also reaffirm the continued friendship and cooperation between the people of the United States and of Portugal.

Obrigado.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 200th anniversary

of formal diplomatic relations between the United States and Portugal.

It is appropriate that the inscription on the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore" was written by the Portuguese-American poet Emma Lazarus. And Joe Raposo, the Portuguese-American composer, wrote the musical score for the 100th year celebration of the Statue of Liberty.

Portuguese Americans have played an integral role in shaping American history and culture for hundreds of years. Portuguese contributions can be traced all of the way back to the Revolutionary War. Abbe Correia da Serra, a Portuguese American, was a personal friend and confidant of Thomas Jefferson. While he was not a politician, he was seen by Jefferson's side quite frequently.

In my home State of Rhode Island, Portuguese Americans constitute approximately 11 percent of the State's population. The Touro Synagogue in Newport, the oldest synagogue in the United States, was founded by Portuguese and Spanish Jews. Newport, RI, is also home to the Portuguese Navigator's Monument which symbolizes the contributions of Portuguese navigators to the opening of the New World.

Portuguese Americans have made great contributions in the areas of art and literature as well. John dos Passos, John Philip Sousa, and Joe Raposo are just a few who trace their roots back to Portugal.

I am proud today to honor the Portuguese in Rhode Island and all across the country. The American-Portuguese community is exemplary of the diversity championed in our Constitution; their achievements demonstrate that diversity stimulates growth, creativity, and productivity.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALOMAVAEGA].

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the passage of House Joint Resolution 100 which recognizes the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Portugal.

Mr. Speaker, 200 years of diplomatic relations between our two countries has certainly fostered a strong positive alliance. Since Portuguese navigators paved the way for the discovery of the New World in the 15th century, Portugal has continued to make significant contributions to the United States primarily in the areas of international trade, diplomacy, defense, science, maritime administration, and fishing. Also more than 1,200,000 people of the United State trace their roots to Portugal. These Portuguese Americans continue to build upon that alliance by contributing to their communities.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and Portugal are both maritime nations with strong seafaring traditions. I represent a district or jurisdiction which hosts a large tuna industry. This private sector enterprise is the backbone of my district's economy and employs the largest private work force. Our tuna industry is dependent on the tuna purse seiners that catch the tuna and transport it to Samoa for processing. Many of the captains and owners of these boats are Portuguese Americans, and I might add, some 400 million dollars' worth of tuna vessels that are vital to our Nation's tuna industry. I commend these men for their major contributions to our country's tuna industry and to the economy of my own district. I specifically would like to commend Capt. Avelino Gonsalves, owner of the *Pacific Princess* tuna vessel, which continues to catch tuna for Samoa's tuna canneries for the past 10 years. Other tuna boat owners of Portuguese descent are Mr. Manuel Silva, Mr. Joseph Medina, Mr. John Freitas, Mr. George Sousa, Mr. Robert Virissimo, Mr. Roland Virissimo, Mr. John Balelo, Mr. Leo Correia, Mr. Chris Da Rosa, Mr. Joseph DeSilva, Mr. Fermin Ferreira, Mr. Ray Medeiros, Mr. John Silveira, and Mr. Frank Souza.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to other famous Americans and officials of Portuguese ancestry. Ambassador Joao Pereira Bastos, Portugal's Ambassador to Washington; the late John Phillip Sousa, noted musician and composer; John Dos Passos, novelist; William Bereira, architect and civil engineer; Frank De Lima, a noted comedian and entertainer in Hawaii; Elmer Oliveira, violinist; and Nathan Oliveira, painter artist.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my distinguished colleague from Rhode Island for sponsoring this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to pass House Joint Resolution 100.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following highlights of United States-Portuguese relations for the RECORD.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UNITED STATES-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations between Portugal and the United States began on May 13, 1791, when the first minister, David Humphreys, presented his credentials to the court at Lisbon. (He was the first diplomat to be appointed Minister Resident under the Constitution, our representatives at other diplomatic posts being *Chargés d'Affaires*.) Despite Humphreys' high rank, his mission was less important than those at other European posts. The reasons for this included the language barrier between the Portuguese and the Americans, the significance of U.S. relations with Spain and Spanish America, and the centuries-old affiliation of Portugal with Great Britain.

U.S.-Portuguese relations continued on a friendly basis, even when the court at Lisbon was forced by the Napoleonic invasion in 1807 to flee to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 1809 the

U.S. Senate commissioned a minister, Thomas Sumter, Jr., to the court at Rio; he became the first formal diplomatic agent of the United States to reside in Latin America.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Portugal had not led to the granting of commercial privileges, because Portugal was tied to England by treaties dating from 1386 as well as by British control of the seas, so necessary for Portuguese colonial trade. In 1815, after Portugal elevated Brazil in status from a colony to a kingdom, the court seemed disposed to negotiate a commercial treaty on terms favorable to the United States, but nothing came of this. It was not until August 1840, nearly twenty years after the Portuguese King had returned to Lisbon, that a commercial treaty was signed between the United States and Portugal.

The return of King John to Portugal in 1821, and the establishment of the independent Empire of Brazil under John's son the following year, gave rise to a brief period of friction between the United States and Portugal. After some hesitation because of the form of government adopted in Brazil, the United States recognized the Empire in 1824. The Portuguese Chargé in Washington, promptly lodged a "vehement" protest. In his reply, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams justified the act of recognition by stating that it was "in no wise intended as an act unfriendly to the Government or people of Portugal. It was the recognition of a Government existing in fact. . . ." As it turned out, in August of the following year, Portugal, at British insistence, also recognized Brazilian independence.

Throughout the remainder of the 19th century, the most important aspect of U.S.-Portuguese relations lay in trade. In addition, Portugal's Azores and Cape Verde islands in the Atlantic as well as St. Helena and Luanda along the South American coast served as waypoints along the routes of the New Englander fishing fleets, and many Portuguese sailors who signed on American whaling ships in the islands later settled in New England towns.

During this period and until the end of World War II, Portugal still allied itself with Great Britain. The dismemberment of the British empire following the war, however, caused Portugal to move close to the United States. With the beginning of the Cold War, Portugal's continental coast and Atlantic islands increased in strategic importance to the West. The Azores, which has been used by the Allies as bases during World War II, again became vital to the West's policy of containment. Portugal joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a charter member on April 4, 1949, and in 1951 it signed a defense agreement with the United States. This agreement became an important feature of the U.S.-Portuguese relationship that continues to the present.

Portugal was one of the few Western European countries in the postwar period not to receive American aid via the Marshall Plan. In the early years following the war Salazar did not request aid because he feared the political consequences of economic dependence that aid would bring, and believed that "Portugal will do it by herself." In addition, because of the Salazar regime's authority, the West viewed Portugal as politically secure from Communist influence, despite the fact it was one of NATO's poorest members.

In the 1950's, however, because of the slow growth of the Portuguese economy (later aggravated by the African colonial wars in the

early 1960's) Portugal requested assistance and foreign investment. The United States did extend aid, through the U.S. Operations Mission (1950-November 1956), the American Embassy at Lisbon, the Export-Import Bank, and the U.S. Mission to the European Regional Organization in Paris. This aid was used primarily in the building of hydroelectric power plants, the establishment of paper industries, and the development of agriculture. In the 1960's military assistance decreased but economic and financial aid escalated, especially after each extension of the Azores bases agreements.

Portugal became somewhat irritated over the United States stand on the colonialism question in the United Nations in the early 1960's. This discontent never extended beyond threats to deny further extensions of the treaties permitting American military bases on the Azores. There has also been occasional friction since the April 1974 revolution. All in all, however, relations between the two countries have been on a friendly basis since their inception.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Joint Resolution 55, which commemorates the 200th anniversary of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations. I would like to commend the sponsor of the House companion measure, House Joint Resolution 100, Mr. MACHTLEY, as well as the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and the chairman and ranking member of the Census Subcommittee for their efforts to bring this measure before the House today.

Clearly, American and Portuguese relations are constructed upon the solid foundation of friendship and respect. This foundation of friendship can be traced back to the Portuguese Navy's extension of protection to American shipping against the Barbary pirates in the late 18th century—an earlier version of the kind of protection that the United States Navy extended to reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers during Operation Earnest Will. Thus, the infancy of our relations were bonded in our common interest in defeating illegal piracy on the high seas.

Our relations have also withstood the tests of time and are based upon our shared heritage and common interests. Portugal is and remains an important trading partner of the United States. Our seafaring traditions have contributed to the establishment of a Portuguese-American community of more than 1 million American citizens of Portuguese extraction.

And as we now enter the third century of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations, we know that it is a relationship that will continue to endure and evolve. Today, as NATO partners we both share and commonly seek to solidify the achievements on the end of the cold war era. We are bound on this path together and no doubt will continue in working to make what were once dreams, realities. In this regard, it remains my hope that passage of Senate Joint Resolution 55, will contribute to the drawing of this new era on world affairs.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution recognizing the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Portugal.

I have one quibble with the wording of the resolution where it states "Whereas the fishing industry has contributed to the immigration of

many Portuguese to the United States, particularly to New England."

Mr. Speaker, the drafters of this resolution have obviously not been to San Leandro and San Lorenzo, CA, and the surrounding communities. There is a tremendously active Portuguese-American community in the bay area—and I will match our Portuguese-inspired seafood dishes with anything from New England.

As the lead paragraph of the resolution points out, Portuguese navigators paved the way for the discovery of the New World in the 15th century. California was first explored by a Portuguese in the service of the King of Spain named Joao Cabrilho.

I hope that as we observe the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyages—which also coincides with the 450th anniversary of Cabrilho's voyage of discovery—that we will do more to educate the American public about the great role played by Portugal in the development of the New World.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 100. As a proud cosponsor of this measure to commemorate the bicentennial of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations, I urge its approval by the House.

Portugal is a friend, a trading partner, a fellow maritime nation, and a NATO ally whose ties to this country—particularly southeastern Massachusetts—are as close today as they were in February 1791, when Congress ratified President Washington's nominee as the first U.S. diplomatic minister to Portugal. This legislation celebrates those historical ties, pledges continued friendship and cooperation between the Portuguese and American people, and authorizes the President to issue a proclamation for the bicentennial of diplomatic relations.

Like American history, the Portuguese past is replete with heroes and heroines, philosophers and poets. From the European Continent to the Azores, from Brazil and Angola, every corner of the world has been touched by the Portuguese people. Similarly, 1 million Americans trace their roots back to Portugal. From San Diego to New Bedford, our country is richer for their contribution.

The city of New Bedford, MA, which I have the honor of representing in the Congress, has very strong ties to Portugal. Our community resounds with Portuguese music, cheers the local soccer clubs, feasts on Portuguese delicacies, and is sustained by the hard-working tradition of the Portuguese people.

This legislation celebrates 200 years of friendship between the United States and Portugal. I hope the next 200 years bring continued warmth on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the United States, I would like to draw your attention to the contributions of the Portuguese community in Hawaii.

The first Portuguese came to Hawaii as sailors aboard whaling and merchant vessels in the early 19th century. Hawaii's need for labor on our sugar plantations brought a wave of Portuguese immigration around the turn of the century. Those immigrants were the founders

of a community that now numbers more than 50,000.

Portuguese-American professionals, public officials, workers, educators, and business men and women are counted prominently among the builders of modern Hawaii. They were pivotal in the fight to achieve social justice. Their efforts helped shape our State's infrastructure and economy.

That is why I take this opportunity today to salute the achievements of Hawaii's Portuguese community at the same time we mark the bicentennial of Portuguese-United States diplomatic relations.

□ 1250

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 55).

The question was taken.

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material, on Senate Joint Resolution 55, the Senate joint resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE PEACE CORPS ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 76) commending the Peace Corps and the current and former Peace Corps volunteers on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do so to afford the gentleman from Indiana an opportunity to explain the purpose of this resolution, and I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON].

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, today I offer for consideration Senate Joint Resolution 76, which pays tribute to the Peace Corps on this, its 30th anniversary.

It is hard to believe that it's been 30 years since President Kennedy issued the call to our Nation's young people to join what was then nothing more than a notion. It was a notion of what Americans could and should be doing to help those less fortunate around the world. It didn't take long for that notion to become one of our country's most admired achievements.

Recent months have seen dramatic changes around the globe. In central Europe, in Latin America, and in Africa, emerging democracies have requested the kind of assistance that only Peace Corps can provide. Volunteers are teaching English in central Europe and will soon be helping the people of Uruguay. Volunteers are serving in more countries now than ever before.

This people-to-people effort is the hallmark of what the volunteer experience is all about. It is a movement that, 30 years later, continues to draw Americans from all walks of life. The number of those wanting to serve continues to exceed recruiting requirements. I am proud to say that well over 2,000 Hoosiers have answered President Kennedy's call.

This resolution will serve as a statement of this body's gratitude for the sacrifice and dedication of these fine men and women who have done so much to further our goals of world peace and understanding. They have taught the world much about the giving nature of Americans and they have taught Americans much about the world.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also want to congratulate the Peace Corps on its 30th anniversary and my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. PAUL HENRY], who is a former Peace Corps volunteer and the principal author of this legislation, and who will be speaking on this matter shortly.

In a speech at the University of Michigan, Senator John F. Kennedy, campaigning for the Presidency, announced his intention to create the Peace Corps. On March 1, 1961, the newly elected President Kennedy kept his campaign promise, issuing an Executive order that called for the establishment of the Peace Corps. In the 30 years since, over 125,000 men and women have volunteered to serve in the Peace Corps. These individuals have reached out to over 100 countries, providing the necessary skills to help some of the poorest people of the world meet basic living requirements.

The 1980's were a time of tremendous growth for the Peace Corps, growth not witnessed since the Peace Corps' early days. We can thank former Director Loret Ruppe, another Michigander, who is now U.S. Ambassador to Norway, for initiating this expansion, which continues today under Director Paul Coverdell. Currently, over 6,000 Peace Corps volunteers work in more than 70 nations. With plans to begin programs in 14 new countries this year, the Peace Corps is well on its way to the congressionally mandated goal of 10,000 volunteers worldwide.

This resolution recognizes that for three decades volunteers of the Peace Corps have served the goals of world peace and friendship. President Bush hopes to sign this resolution on the March 1 anniversary. I urge my colleagues to support Senate Joint Resolution 76, and grant the Peace Corps the further recognition it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HENRY], the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], as well as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], for facilitating the timely consideration of this resolution.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, has pointed out, we take unique pride in Michigan because it was on the steps of the Ann Arbor Commerce Building of the University of Michigan 30 and a quarter years ago that a young Senator by the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, first proposed the concept of a citizen cadre of volunteers that would go across the world to demonstrate American values, American enthusiasm, and share what we had, both by way of commitment to democratic ideals, but also technical skills, to people around the world.

Over the years, as we stated, over 125,000 volunteers have responded to that call.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out with some degree of pride the number of Members of this body who have served as Peace Corps volunteers: The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI] served as a Peace Corps volunteer. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS], the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. UNSOELD], the gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH], as well as myself—six Members of this House today, Mr. Speaker, are former Peace Corps volunteers.

Further, three Members of this House formerly served in professional staff positions with the Peace Corps: the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MOODY], the gentlewoman from South Carolina [Mrs. PATTERSON], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLPE]. So the Peace Corps is well-sprinkled

throughout this body with people who have shared in that vision.

I also want to express my very high regard for the recent leadership in the Peace Corps. There is no doubt that under the directorship of Loret Ruppe, and now the equally vigorous leadership of Mr. Coverdell, that the Peace Corps continues to innovate and branch its programs in new areas that hitherto we have not been called to serve, programs particularly in central Europe, where immediate assistance and new kinds of programs and technical education, technical engineering, particularly the teaching of English to the newly emerging democracies, have proven to be an important new role for the Peace Corps.

I also take some pride in the increased competitiveness of the Peace Corps. Many Americans are not aware of the fact that only one out of every six candidates for admission to the Peace Corps Program is ever accepted for service. I say that not by way of trying to discourage anyone from applying, but simply to point out that Americans can take pride in the character and the integrity and the quality of the people representing this Nation in over 100 countries in the world.

□ 1300

Thanks again to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] for very generously supporting the quick and prompt consideration of this resolution.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Joint Resolution 76, a resolution recognizing the Peace Corps on its 30th anniversary.

This Friday, March 1, marks the 30th anniversary of the issuance of the Executive order creating the Peace Corps. President Kennedy issued a challenge to our Nation's young people to give 2 years of their lives to help needy people around the world help themselves.

Thirty years later, I can say with certainty that this challenge has been met and, indeed, surpassed, by over 125,000 Americans. The Peace Corps is now serving in more countries than ever before, with volunteers in over 70 countries.

Early next month, the first group of volunteers ever will be sent to Romania to help teachers learn about modern special education techniques. These techniques will be applied in the education of that Nation's vast number of orphaned children.

From the time the first 50 volunteers set off to teach English in the secondary schools of Ghana in August 1961, Peace Corps volunteers have offered their talents and skills wherever they are needed. Whether it be combating malaria in Kenya, or teaching farming techniques in Honduras, their mission remains the same: People-to-people assistance to fight the complex human problems of hunger, disease, poverty, and illiteracy.

In so doing, volunteers enhance global understanding and peace. These individuals serve as goodwill ambassadors to a world that

often knows very little about our country. As Sargent Shriver, the first Peace Corps Director noted, "These men and women are our finest. To my mind they will serve abroad with a distinction in which all Americans can take pride. They are Americans whose very act of volunteering represents the highest dedication * * * " And when they return home, they bring with them an enhanced understanding of the world and the challenges of building a lasting peace.

Mr. Speaker, we all are enriched by the experiences of these dedicated volunteers. This anniversary provides us with the opportunity to publicly acknowledge their contributions to building a better world and to express our deepest gratitude for their service.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 76

Whereas, on March 1, 1991, the Peace Corps of the United States of America concludes 30 years of promoting world peace and friendship, making available volunteers to help the people of other countries to meet their needs, and promoting mutual understanding between such peoples and the American people;

Whereas over 125,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps in over 100 countries around the world;

Whereas Peace Corps programs and the efforts of individual volunteers have added significantly to mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers work with their host country counterparts in seeking long-term solutions to complex human problems through efforts in education, agriculture, health, the environment, urban development, and small business;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers have returned to their communities enriched by their experiences, more knowledgeable of the world, and more understanding of the challenges of building a lasting peace;

Whereas former Peace Corps volunteers continue to maintain friendships with the people of the countries with whom they served, thereby furthering the goals of international understanding and peace;

Whereas former Peace Corps volunteers continue to engage in volunteer-related activities in the United States, including activities that meet educational and other needs in the United States;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers are now serving in more countries than ever before in all regions of the world; and

Whereas the response of Americans to the Peace Corps' call to serve continues to exceed the Peace Corps' recruiting requirements: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps, the Congress (1) commends the Peace Corps and all those who have served as Peace Corps volunteers for the great contributions they have made to world peace and understanding, to the betterment of the lives of the citizens of the countries where volunteers have served, and

to our own country, (2) reaffirms the United States' commitment, through the Peace Corps, to help peoples in countries around the world to meet their needs, and (3) urges the President to issue a proclamation commending Peace Corps volunteers for their service in the promotion of world peace and understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

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

I also thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HENRY] for sponsoring this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 131 which commends the Peace Corps, and the current and former Peace Corps volunteers, on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps.

Mr. Speaker, since its inception, the members of the Peace Corps have been fine ambassadors on behalf of the United States to foreign countries. They have contributed tremendously to establishing good will as well as lending technical assistance to the host country. Many successful economic programs in host countries were due largely to the technical expertise provided by the Peace Corps.

Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from a code trip to Tonga and Western Samoa in the South Pacific. During my trip I received briefings from representatives of the Peace Corps. For the record, I want to state that I was thoroughly impressed with the Peace Corps activities in these countries and I want to especially commend Director Paul Coverdell and his staff for their keen leadership of the Peace Corps. I also would like to specifically commend Director Coverdell for the operation of the World Wise Program in the States and territories. This program has certainly helped bring our world closer together.

Mr. Speaker, my only regret is that we are not providing sufficient Federal funding for the Peace Corps. Yet, the Peace Corps budgetary request amounts to only one quarter of the cost of one Stealth bomber. Perhaps we need to reassess our priorities.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the passage of House Joint Resolution 131.

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

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREDIT UNIONS: IF THEY'RE NOT BROKE, DON'T FIX THEM

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, my belief that credit unions are the shining star of the financial services industry has been reaffirmed after thoroughly reviewing the annual report of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

Many of us are well aware, Mr. Speaker, of the credit union difference—that credit unions are member-owned financial cooperatives, operated not for the profit of an anonymous group of corporate shareholders, but rather to provide basic, low-cost financial services to over 50 million Americans.

"Not for profit, not for charity, but for service" is the motto of American credit unions, and from the early part of this century, credit unions have admirably met the goals embodied in that motto.

But there is another credit union difference. Credit unions' success cannot be measured only by the service they have provided to millions of Americans, many of whom would have been without low-cost, basic financial services had credit unions not been there to fill the void. As the 1990 report of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund [NCUSIF] makes very clear, after a decade in which banks and S&L's suffered record losses, credit unions are America's safest and soundest institutions.

Some might think that cooperative financial institutions, democratically operated by their savers and borrowers on a one-man-one-vote manner, would be confronted with irresistible temptations to make bad loans, pay excessive rates on savings, and—in short—lose money. On the other hand, some might think that corporate financial institutions operated by profit-motivated shareholders through independent boards of directors would be guaranteed financial success. However, the facts of the matter prove that such generalizations do not hold up to close scrutiny. Mr. Speaker, I would like to spend a few moments reviewing these facts.

First, credit unions' insurance fund is strong, especially when compared to its counterpart.

Since 1987, the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund [BIF] has declined from a reserve-to-insured-deposit ratio of 1.10 percent to under 0.50 percent at the end of 1990, and is predicted by the FDIC to be in the range of 0.20 percent by the end of this year. While BIF will have been reduced by a shocking 80 percent during the 5-year period ending this year—and other reputable experts suggest that this estimate may be optimistic—the credit union insurance fund has remained at a constant reserve ratio of 1.25 percent. This is the level which Congress mandated in 1989 as a goal for the bank fund, a goal which will clearly remain unachieved as far as the eye can see.

Second, losses experienced by the credit union fund are decreasing.

Insurance losses per \$1,000 in insured accounts decreased from 58 cents in 1989 to 51 cents in 1990. Additionally, while the bank fund's net losses for 1990 grew by fivefold to approximately \$4.5 billion, the NCUSIF posted a net gain of \$35 million, an increase of 44 percent over the previous year.

Third, credit unions themselves are faring quite well. Consider that:

(1) Credit unions' average core capital ratio stands at 7.5 percent and is increasing, whereas the average core capital ratio for FDIC-insured institutions is under 6.5 percent;

(2) The delinquency rate for credit union loans is at a decade-long low of 1.6 percent and has been decreasing in recent years, while the loan delinquency rate for FDIC-insured institutions is nearly two-thirds higher at 2.65 percent and has been rising in recent years.

(3) The number of troubled credit unions has declined by one-third in the last 2 years, from 1,022 to 678—or just 5.2 percent of all federally insured credit unions—while the number of troubled banks stands at 1,006, or 8.1 percent of FDIC-insured institutions; and,

(4) Credit unions' profitability has remained steady while bank earnings have been lower and in a state of decline. Credit unions' rate of return on assets has consistently averaged over 0.90 percent in recent years, while the same measure of profitability for banks has averaged below 0.70 percent for most of the last 10 years and has been gradually declining.

Credit unions have achieved these successes not by entering new, risky, and previously unknown lines of business, but by sticking to their knitting. By focusing not on untraditional activities but, rather, on better ways to deliver basic financial services, credit unions have survived—indeed prevailed—during difficult financial times which have resulted in massive failures of other types of financial institutions.

In no region of the country are credit unions' relative strength resulting from these prudent practices more clearly defined than in the State of Texas, where more banks and S&L's have failed than in any other State in the Nation. During three of the most difficult years for financial institutions in Texas, 1986 through 1988, credit unions have far outperformed other financial institutions.

During these years, Texas credit unions were considerably more profitable than their counterparts; their return on assets averaged 1.27 percent, compared to 0.73 percent for Texas banks and minus 3.1 percent for Texas S&L's.

Texas credit unions were also considerably more solvent; their average capital ratio was 5.3 percent, compared to Texas banks' average capital ratio of 2.83 percent and minus 27 percent for S&L's.

The asset quality of Texas credit unions was considerably better as well. Problem assets as a percentage of total assets averaged only 1.33 percent for Texas credit unions during these years, compared to 4.37 percent for Texas banks and 31 percent for Texas S&L's.

One would think, Mr. Speaker, that after compiling this tremendous track record of meeting consumer needs while simultaneously establishing themselves as America's safest and soundest financial institutions, credit unions would be sought out and commended for their exemplary accomplishments. Once again, appearances prove to be deceptive, and reality has proven contrary to expectations.

After years of serious, yet unwarranted attacks from the Nation's bankers, the Treasury Department had added its voice to those who have unjustly criticized credit unions. In its recently released report on deposit insurance reform, Treasury has recommended that credit unions alter both the structure of the NCUSIF and the independent regulatory agency which administers the fund and regulates credit unions, the National Credit Union Administration [NCUA].

Both changes are designed to make credit unions more closely resemble the less successful banking system. In so doing, the Treasury recommendations violate two rules of effective public policy.

The first rule is: If it ain't broke, don't fix it. From the statistics cited above, it is clear that credit unions are enjoying great success in both real and relative terms during very difficult times. Until such a time when credit unions begin to face problems even closely resembling those confronting the banking industry, I believe it would be highly irresponsible to make any dramatic or harmful changes in the way they do business.

Very often, Federal policymakers are justly criticized by the American people for proposing changes in successful enterprises for no reason, except perhaps to make themselves look busy. I believe that there is no greater folly in government than to abandon practices and policies that have withstood the test of time and have repeatedly and overwhelmingly met with proven success, merely for the sake of change.

To exchange the tried and true for the untested and the unknown—especially when there are no facts specific to the matter at hand to indicate that the old ways are bad and the new ways are good—is risky and often foolhardy business. Yet, such is the case with the currently proposed credit union reform proposals.

The second rule of effective public policy-making is that success should be emulated. When certain practices and policies have met their objective, when an initiative has succeeded where others have failed, policymakers have an obligation to learn what they can from such experiences and apply these lessons elsewhere. This rule too is violated by the various credit union reform proposals which have been proposed.

It has been said that such reform proposals are necessary in order to bring credit union regulation up to the standards of bank regulation.

This statement is puzzling. Is it not the bank insurance fund that has declined by 80 percent in 5 short years and is soon to be insolvent, while the credit unions' fund has grown?

Is it not the banks that have been closing in record high numbers, while the credit unions have closed in record low numbers.

Do credit union capital standards—which have resulted in average capital of 7.5 percent—need to be brought up to bank capital standards, which stand at 6.45 percent?

Have not the credit unions' loan delinquency rates reached new lows while the banks' delinquency rates hit new highs. I can go on and on.

Yet, it is the credit unions which must change and come up to bank standards, so

credit union critics argue. The logic of these so-called proposals is questionable.

It has been proposed that an official of the new Federal bank agency be appointed to serve on the board of the National Credit Union Administration for the purpose of keeping credit union regulation up to bank standards. It would seem to me that they have it backward—I suggest that perhaps Congress should require credit union regulators to have a say in banking regulation to guarantee that it be kept up to the clearly higher credit union standards. This would make a lot more sense than the vice versa.

It has also been suggested that credit unions abandon their deposit-based insurance fund and adopt a structure identical to the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund. Yet proponents of this approach fail to point out several important facts.

First, the unique structure of the NCUSIF has allowed the fund to grow at the same rate as the institutions it insures and double in size since 1985, while the FDIC's strength has declined by over one-half during the same period. Are these losses what make FDIC the preferable structure?

The second point proponents of this change fail to note is that if the NCUSIF structure were in place today at the FDIC, the Bank Insurance Fund would have at least twice as much money in reserves as it does today and Congress would not need to consider legislation to recapitalize it. I ask you, which is the better structure?

Last, these critics also ignore the fact that—unlike the structure employed by the FDIC and the former FSIC—the NCUSIF structure provides for a fail-proof insurance fund which would require insured institutions to use the very last dime of their own capital before turning to the taxpayers to bail out their insurance fund. Again, I ask which structure is preferable: The one which requires an industry bailout of a troubled fund or the one which requires a taxpayer bailout.

Consider one last area which demonstrates the extent to which we have witnessed the Alice in Wonderland, world-turned-upside-down assumptions which surround these so-called credit union reforms.

Those who have proposed such dramatic, needless, and counter-productive measures for a credit union system that is clearly working have remained oddly silent on the premier deposit insurance issue facing the United States today—the recapitalization of the Bank Insurance Fund. The bank fund, I remind you, is currently being measured by those inside and outside the executive branch of Government not by the amount of funds available today, but the extent to which the fund will be in default in the near future.

It is mind-boggling that those who have abdicated their responsibility to address precisely how we as a nation should respond to an imminent, multibillion dollar taxpayer bailout of a second deposit insurance fund apparently prefer to dabble in harmful changes to the one system in which taxpayers are protected from such a bailout and which is enjoying unequalled success in every conceivable area.

Congress should approach suggestions to fiddle around with that which works with extreme caution, especially while the structure of

deposit insurance burns before us and remains unaddressed.

That is why I have introduced the Bank Account Safety and Soundness Act (H.R. 31) which would adopt the NCUSIF structure and apply it to the FDIC. This would result in an immediate inflow of a much needed \$25 billion into the Bank Insurance Fund, guarantee that this fund would never again drop any lower than twice its current level, and protect the taxpayers from being asked once more to pick up the tab for another deposit insurance fund failure.

Success, not failure, is to be emulated, Mr. Speaker, not eliminated. Rather than making needless and detrimental changes to a credit union system which is outperforming every other segment of the financial sector in every way imaginable, we should learn from it and apply its success whenever possible to where we find failure.

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. MACHTLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROGERS, for 60 minutes, on March 5.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes each day, on March 5, 6, and 7.

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAYES of Illinois, for 5 minutes, on February 27.

Mr. EDWARDS of California, for 60 minutes, on March 19.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on March 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, and 21.

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, for 60 minutes, on March 7, 11, 14, and 15.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes, on March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. PETRI.

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

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. STOKES in two instances.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. VENTO.

Mr. STARK in three instances.

Mr. MATSUI in two instances.

Mr. ROEMER.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. FUSTER.

Mr. TOWNS.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 320. An act to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to designate April 6, 1991, as "National Student-Athlete Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 4, 1991, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution to designate April 9, 1991, and April 9, 1992, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing March 10, 1991, and ending on March 16, 1991, as "Deaf Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 59. Joint resolution designating March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to designate the month of March 1991, and the month of March 1992, as "Women's History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution to designate June 14, 1991, as "Baltic Freedom Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1991, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS ETC.

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

711. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for recovery of costs associated with furnishing tobacco statistics or estimates and other marketing information to tobacco growers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

712. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting two reports of violations that occurred in the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

713. A letter from the the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting one report of violation that occurred in the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

714. A letter from the Department of the Air Force, transmitting notice that the Air Force plans to conduct the cost comparisons for base operating support at Avon Park Bomb and Gunnery Range, FL, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

715. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Defense manpower requirements report for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 115(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

716. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification that the annual report on national defense stockpile [NDS] will be delayed this year because of the extended time required to determine strategic and critical material requirements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

717. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to authorize a program of grants to States for family planning services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

718. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title XX of the Public Health Service Act to authorize appropriations for the adolescent family life program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

719. A letter from the Department of State, transmitting the 14th annual report on Americans incarcerated abroad, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2151n-1; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

720. A letter from the clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period October 1, 1990 through December 31, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 102-46); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

721. 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.

722. 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.

723. 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.

724. A letter from the Adjutant General, the United States Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the 91st national encampment held in Toledo, OH, September 8 to 13, 1989, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 102-47); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

725. A letter from the Executive Director, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting

the status report for the month of January, 1991, review of 1988-89 FSLIC assistance agreement, pursuant to section 21A(b)(11)(B) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

726. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, for mass transportation programs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

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. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 1109. A bill to prohibit the Resolution Trust Corporation from abrogating residential leases for dwelling units located in low vacancy areas subject to rent control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MRZEK, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 1110. A bill to authorize increased funding for international population assistance and to provide for a United States contribution to the United Nations Population Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MINETA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRES,

Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. WASHINGTON):

H.R. 1111. A bill to prohibit investments in, and certain other activities with respect to, South Africa, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Armed Services; Intelligence (Permanent Select); Interior and Insular Affairs; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Ways and Means; Rules; and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require any general election candidate who receives amounts from the Presidential election campaign fund to participate in debates with other such candidates; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 1113. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans to pay for higher education expenses by taxpayers or their children or grandchildren; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. SCHULZE, and Mr. BONIOR):

H.R. 1114. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement plans for first home acquisitions by taxpayers or their children or grandchildren; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. AUCOIN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. SCHULZE):

H.R. 1115. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for the review of the extent to which foreign countries are in compliance with bilateral trade agreements with the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. SPARK, Mr. FROST, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 1116. A bill to permit certain coal miners and their survivors to have their claims reviewed under the Black Lung Benefits Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 1117. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve needs analysis in the student aid programs under that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1118. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reduce student loan defaults, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 1119. A bill to provide for the applicability of combat-related tax benefits to certain additional participants in the Persian Gulf conflict; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VENTO (for himself, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota,

Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PEASE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PENNY, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ROE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WISE, and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 1120. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of respiratory therapy under the Medicare Program as part of extended care services in a skilled nursing facility; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.R. 1121. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide temporary import surcharges to compensate for the disproportionate cost to the United States of America of the Persian Gulf war of 1991; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OXLEY (for himself, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LENT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. RINALDO):

H.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution relating to telephone rates and procedures for members of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed in the Persian Gulf conflict; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.J. Res. 148. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Henry Ossian Flipper; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COX of California, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SOLOMON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. ZELIFF):

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress concerning the shooting down of a U.S. Army helicopter and murder of the survivors, two members of the U.S. Army, by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [F.M.N.L.F.]; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LENT:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 1991 Special Olympics Torch Relay to be run through the Capitol Grounds; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the strengthening and expansion of the missile technology control regime; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H. Res. 92. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by standing and select committees of the House in the first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H. Res. 93. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Government Operations in the

first session of the 102d Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BOXER:

H.R. 1122. A bill for the relief of Lois Evelynne Shaff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1123. A bill for the relief of Howard W. Waite; 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. 68: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Ms. LONG, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. PETRI, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 77: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GOSS, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 78: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BACCHUS, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 90: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MANTON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. FASCELL, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 111: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PARKER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. REED, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. LAUGHLIN.

H.R. 116: Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. SPRATT.

H.R. 179: Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 303: Mr. CALLAHAN and Mr. RITTER.

H.R. 311: Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 460: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 535: Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 587: Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

H.R. 639: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. GOSS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. COX of California, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

H.R. 652: Mr. EARLY.

H.R. 724: Mrs. KAPTUR.

H.R. 735: Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 763: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 773: Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 830: Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 902: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. OLIN, and Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia.

H.R. 905: Mr. SUNDQUIST.

H.R. 1052: Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.J. Res. 58: Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs.

MORELLA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CARR, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 73: Mr. VENTO, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.J. Res. 81: Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. CALLAHAN.

H.J. Res. 95: Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. SHAW, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. FISH, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MFUME, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. MARTIN of New York.

H.J. Res. 97: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, and Mr. BATEMAN.

H.J. Res. 98: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. RITTER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. KASICH, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MINK, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RHODES, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. VALENTINE, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WELDON, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 100: Mr. STUDDS, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA.

H.J. Res. 108: Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. STALLINGS.

H.J. Res. 123: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KASICH, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HORTON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.J. Res. 128: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.J. Res. 131: Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. VENTO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PAXON, Ms. LONG, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. SPENCE and Mr. RAVENEL.

H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FISH, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. FROST.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. MINETA, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. FROST.

H. Con. Res. 66: Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. COYNE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Res. 14: Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H. Res. 64: Mr. BLAZ and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.